

# Gender-responsiveness and disability-inclusion in Disaster Risk Reduction in the Asia-Pacific region



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# Introduction

- The Asia-Pacific region is one of the most affected by climate change and related disasters
- Sendai Framework of Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) (2015-2020) emphasizes the necessity to integrate gender, age, disability and cultural perspective in all policies and practices; empowerment and inclusive, accessible and non-discriminatory participation especially of the poorest and those disproportionately affected by disasters
- UN Women initiated a review on status of gender-responsive and disability-inclusive Sendai achievements in the Asia-Pacific region
  - How do countries identify and address diverse needs of disadvantaged groups, characterized by their sex, age, and (dis)ability, in the context of DRR?

# Content



**Key Concepts**



**Methodology**



**GESI in regional frameworks on DRR**



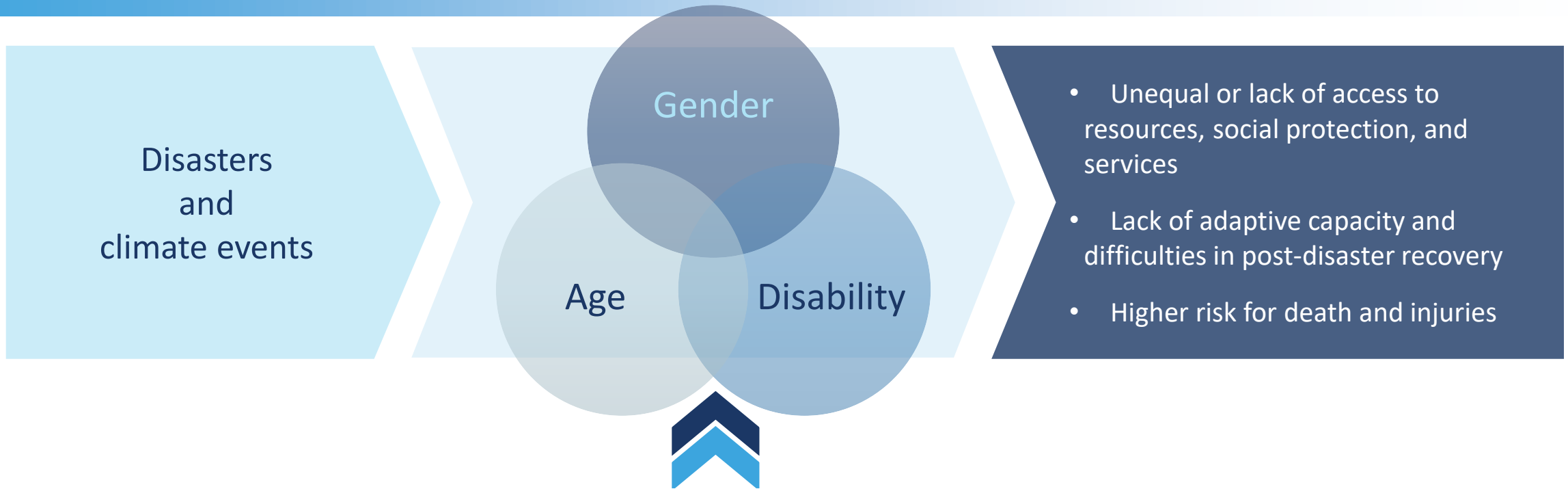
**Key findings and recommendations**

# Key concepts

- **Gender-responsive approach:** considers “gender-based differences and issues in the design of the policy, strategy, plan or program, and to promote gender equality its implementation” (FAO, 2016, p. 3).
- **Disability inclusion/a disability-inclusive approach:** “ensur[ing] the full participation of PWD as empowered self-advocates in development processes and emergency responses and work[ing] to address the barriers which hinder their access and participation” (Al Ju’beh, 2015, p. 48)
- **Gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) :** combination of **gender-responsive** and **disability-inclusive approaches** to achieve gender and social equality.

# Key concepts : Transformative DRR

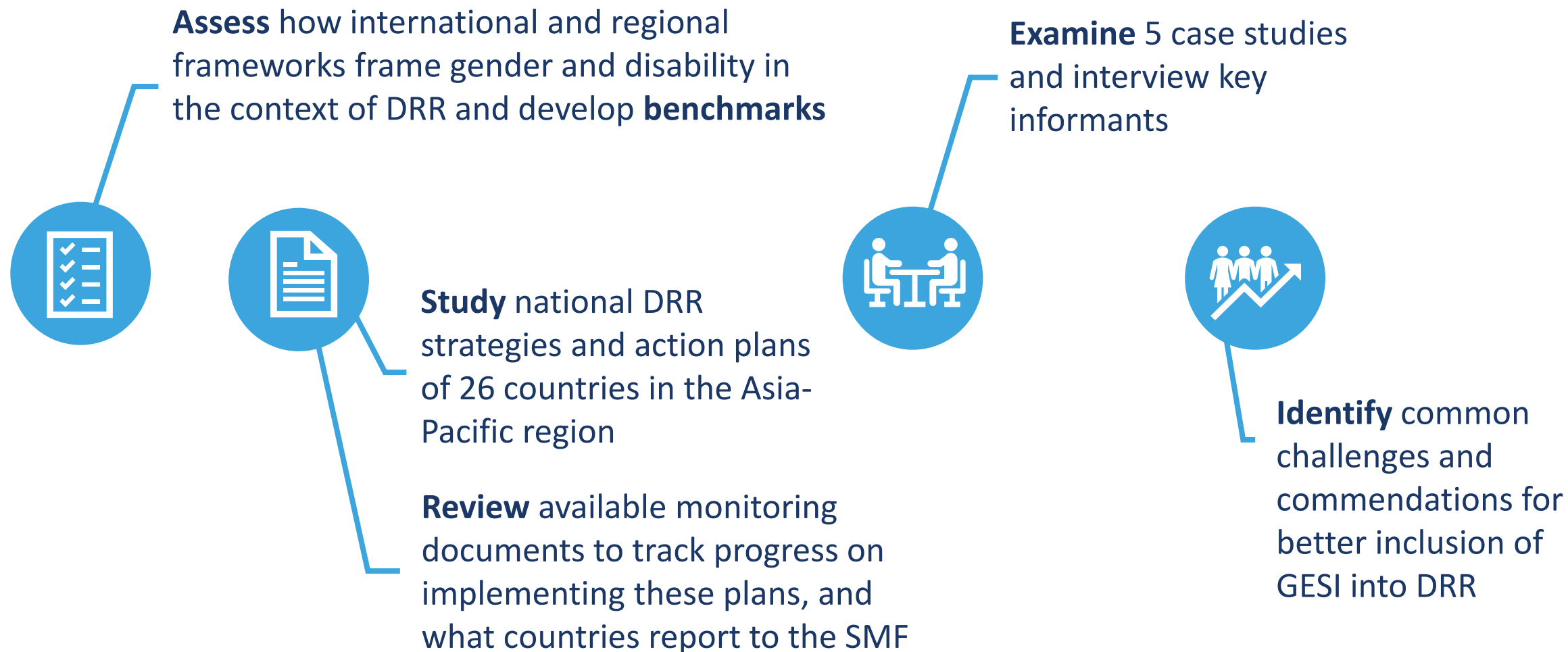
## Why should we include GESI in DRR?



## Vulnerability and Power Analysis

- The ability of vulnerable groups to influence **political economy**
- Examination of **power relations**: access to resources, information and opportunities and adaptive capacity
- **Intersectionality** – how gender intersects with other identities such as age, disability, ethnicity, and class, produce and reproduce inequalities and exclusions within women groups

# Methodology





# Assessed countries



Asia: 14 countries

Pacific: 12 countries

Case study countries:

- Philippines
- Mongolia
- Vietnam
- Fiji
- Vanuatu

# Benchmarks for reviewing performance on GESI- responsive DRR

Priority 1



UNDERSTANDING  
DISASTER RISK

- Collect SADD data for disaster baseline and/or database
- Use SADD data to inform policy
- Use SADD data to monitor progress towards inclusive resilience
- Establish policy framework and build capacities for SADD data collection, management and use
- Develop community / vulnerability profiles
- Conduct gender-analysis

Priority 2



STRENGTHEN DISASTER  
RISK GOVERNANCE

- Issue gender responsive policy
- Mandate roles and responsibilities of women
- Ensure safety and protection of all, incl. against GBV
- Establish formal implementation and accountability mechanisms
- Consult/involve women in decision-making process
- Consult/involve PWD in decision-making process
- Promotes women's leadership capacities for DRR
- Promotes PWD leadership capacities for DRR
- Mainstream gender and build capacity in governance bodies

Priority 3



INVESTING IN DRR

- Invest in women's resilience (e.g. livelihood support)
- Invest in social protection and services (to reduce inequality)
- Invest in infrastructure to ensure equal access and treatment for women

Priority 4



"BUILD BACK BETTER"

- Raise awareness about roles, rights and capacities of all groups in DRR
- Implement women-led security and protection interventions
- Institutionalize women's leadership in all phases of DRR



# GESI in Regional Frameworks on DRR



The Hanoi Recommendations for Action on Gender and Disaster Risk Reduction (Hanoi Recommendations)

## Asia

- The Ulaanbaatar Declaration (2018)
- Regional action plans
  - Endorsed by the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR)
- ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER)

## Pacific

- Framework for Resilience Development in the Pacific 2017-2030 (FRDP)

# Key findings and recommendations



# Key findings and recommendations

## 1. Lack of understanding of the root causes of vulnerability, combined with lack of capacities to mainstream GESI in DRR

### Recommendations:

- Encourage the collection and use of SADD data across Asia-Pacific through adequate resource allocations and capacity-building for relevant actors
- Complement SADD data with qualitative research
- Apply an intersectional perspective to DRR
- Ensure meaningful participation of marginalized groups

# Key findings and recommendations

## 2. Lack of consistent efforts and reliable tools for inclusive DRR

### Recommendations:

- Support national governments to set up national monitoring and evaluation mechanisms
- Inclusive DRR demands pro-active planning and structural investments to increase resilience

## 3. Lack of stable funding and reliable tools for inclusive DRR efforts

### Recommendations:

- Stabilize and secure resources for inclusive DRR (gender-responsive budgeting)
- Ensure stable resources and support to state institutions championing GESI
- Support national governments to set up national monitoring and evaluation mechanisms
- Require Pro-active planning and structural investments to increase resilience

# Key findings and recommendations

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## 4. Lack of coordination between stakeholders

### Recommendations:

- Streamline SADD data collection through unified and centralized monitoring platforms
- Institutionalize multi-stakeholder cooperation at all levels
- Bolster resources for NGOs, CSOs and grassroots organizations



**Thank you for your attention**

**For more information, contact:**