

TRAINING ON
GENDER IN DISASTER RISK REDUCTION,
CLIMATE CHANGE AND
RISK-INFORMED DEVELOPMENT

MODULE ON
ADVOCACY TO INFLUENCE THE
INTEGRATION OF
GENDER EQUALITY AND
HUMAN RIGHTS INTO DRR



OBJECTIVES

- To provide understanding on disaster risk reduction (preparedness, recovery, resilience) and climate change policies and tools, and its impact in terms of gender and marginalized groups in the Sahel.
- To discuss hazards and vulnerabilities in the region and identify knowledge gaps.
- To identify specific women and marginalized groups' needs and capacities.
- To discuss coordinated strategies and approaches to influence decision-making in disaster risk reduction, climate change and resilience building.
- To identify resilience opportunities, focusing on women's resilient livelihoods



KEY MESSAGE

“Implementation and success will rely on countries' own sustainable development policies, plans and programmes, and will be led by countries. ...All stakeholders: governments civil society, the private sector and others are expected to contribute to the realization of the new agenda” ([THE 17 GOALS | Sustainable Development \(un.org\)](#))



| CONTENT

- **Session 1:** Understanding Gender and DRR & CC issues and challenges
- **Session 2:** Engaging in Advocacy for Gender in DRR & CC
- **Session 3:** Developing effective networking strategy

SESSION 1

UNDERSTANDING GENDER AND DRR ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

<https://www.preventionweb.net/news/view/63495>



Photo | UN Women/Photographer's name

SESSION 1: ACTIVITY 1

Key concepts on Gender equality and women empowerment

- **Learning objective:** To establish a common understanding of the key concepts and terms used in Gender equality and women empowerment
- **Learning aid:** Handout on key terms and concepts
- **Learning method:** PowerPoint presentation of selected concepts and discussion
- **Duration:** 1 hour



KEY CONCEPTS

1. **Gender** is a social and cultural construct (not biological) which distinguishes differences in the attributes of men and women
2. **Gender norms** refer to the roles and responsibilities that society defines / expects of men and women. They can change over time and vary with different cultural contexts.
3. **Gender Equality** refers to the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys.
4. **Gender Equity** is the fairness of treatment and opportunities for women and men according to their respective needs. This may include equal treatment, or treatment that is different but considered equivalent
5. **Empowerment** refers to the process of change that gives individuals greater freedom of choice and action. The outcome of the process is an enhanced ability of an individual to make strategic life choices in a context that was previously denied, enhance conscientisation, analytical skills and self confidence

SESSION 1: ACTIVITY 2

Key concepts on DRR & CC

- **Learning objective:** to establish a common understanding on the key concepts and terms in DRR & CC
- **Learning aid:** Handout on key terms and concepts
- **Learning method:** PowerPoint presentation of selected concept and discussion
- **Duration:** 1 hour



GENDER IN DISASTERS

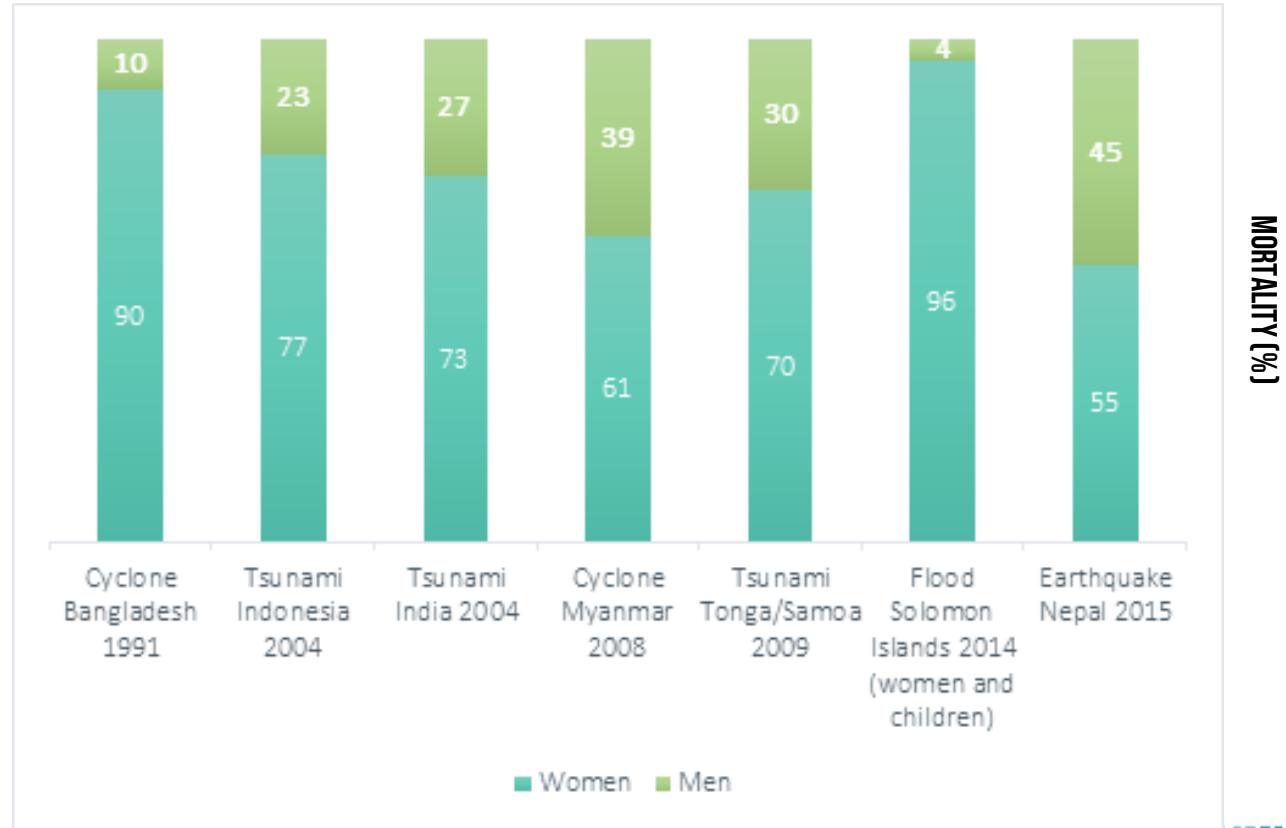
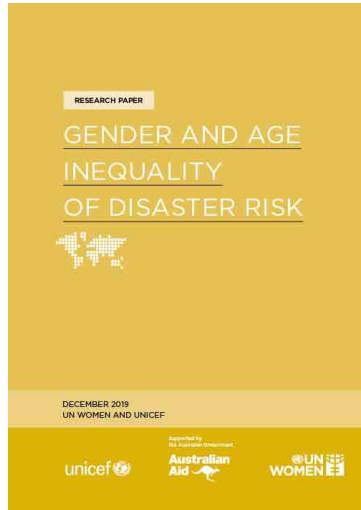
While natural hazards make no distinction as to who they strike, underlying “man-made” vulnerabilities – such as gender inequality caused by socioeconomic conditions, social norms, cultural beliefs and traditional practices – can leave some groups much worse off than others. Disasters harm all, but they often disproportionately affect women and girls because of their lower access to political, economic and social resources as well as social and cultural gender-specific expectations and norms – *The World Bank*

Watch the video and explain why it is important to address gender issues in DRR (focus on drought, flood and conflicts)

[The gender gap in the disaster risk management sector: why it matters - Bing video](#)

GENDER INEQUALITY OF RISK

Women are disproportionately affected by disasters, are more likely to die in disasters, and have different and uneven levels of resilience and capacity to recover.



KEY CONCEPTS AND TERMS IN DRR, DRM & CC

- **Disaster:** A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources.
- **Disaster Risk:** Disaster risk is expressed as the likelihood of loss of life, injury or destruction and damage from a disaster in a given period of time.
- **Disaster Risk Management (DRM):** The systematic process of using administrative directives, organizations, and operational skills and capacities to implement strategies, policies and improved coping capacities in order to lessen the adverse impacts of hazards and the possibility of disasters
- **Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR):** The concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyze and manage the causal factors of disasters, including through reduced exposure to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improved preparedness for adverse events.

KEY CONCEPTS AND TERMS IN DRR, DRM & CC

- **Climate Change** refers to “a change in the state of the climate that can be identified (e.g. by using statistical tests) by changes in the mean and/or the variability of its properties, and that persists for an extended period, typically decades or longer.
- **Crisis** is any event that is, or is expected to lead to, an unstable and dangerous situation affecting an individual, group, community, or whole society.
- **Hazard** is a dangerous phenomenon, substance, human activity or condition that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage. Hazard can be single, sequential or combined in their origin and effects. They could be natural or human induced
- **Vulnerability:** The characteristics and circumstances of a community, system or asset that make it susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard
- **Vulnerable Groups:** Person or a group having less or no coping capacity to respond to a certain hazardous phenomenon. In local context these includes, women, children, disabled and elderly persons

KEY CONCEPTS AND TERMS IN DRR, DRM & CC

- **DRM Cycle:** The spectrum of disaster management is generally divided into pre, during and post disaster interventions. The pre-disaster activities are risk assessment, preparedness and early warning, whereas the post disaster activities include relief, recovery, rehabilitation and long term reconstruction as per needs of the affected populations in accordance with international standards. This cycle which covers the whole spectrum of DM is known as the disaster management cycle.
- **DRR Plan:** A document prepared by an authority, sector, organization or enterprise that sets out goals and specific objectives for reducing disaster risks together with related actions to accomplish these objectives.
- **Contingency Planning:** A management process that analyses specific potential events or emerging situations that might threaten society or the environment and establishes arrangements in advance to enable timely, effective and appropriate responses to such events and situations.

SESSION 1: ACTIVITY 3

DRR & CC Governance frameworks (International)

- **Learning objectives:** to ensure a common understanding of the Legal and policy frameworks for DRR and Climate action, including regional commitments
- **Learning method:** Power point presentation and discussions
- **Duration:** 1 hour



KEY INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS

Year	Gender in Disaster- & Climate-related Risk Policy, Plans, Strategies and Decision Making
1995	Global strategy on gender equality & Beijing Platform for Action declared at UN 4 th WCW, Beijing
1997	ECOSOC mainstreaming gender – resolution adopted by UN Member States (MSs)
2000	Millennium Development Goals (MDG3), ‘to promote gender equality and empower women’
2005	Hyogo Framework of Action (2005-2015) – Integrating Gender into Disaster Risk Management
2011	The African Gender and Development Index (AGDI) to track MSs progress in Gender Mainstreaming
2012	World Development Report 2012: Gender Equality and Development
2013	Africa Agenda 2063: Aspiration 6 (gendered development and decision making processes)
2014	Post Disaster Needs Assessments Reports Includes “State Gender Differentiated Impacts of Disasters”
2015	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Resilience + gender equality
2015	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) - Gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction
2015	Paris Agreement: Gender-responsive and empowering adaptation
2015	15 Point Kathmandu Declaration on DRM - “Gender-responsive recovery and reconstruction”

Source: ARC Gender on-line Training Manual



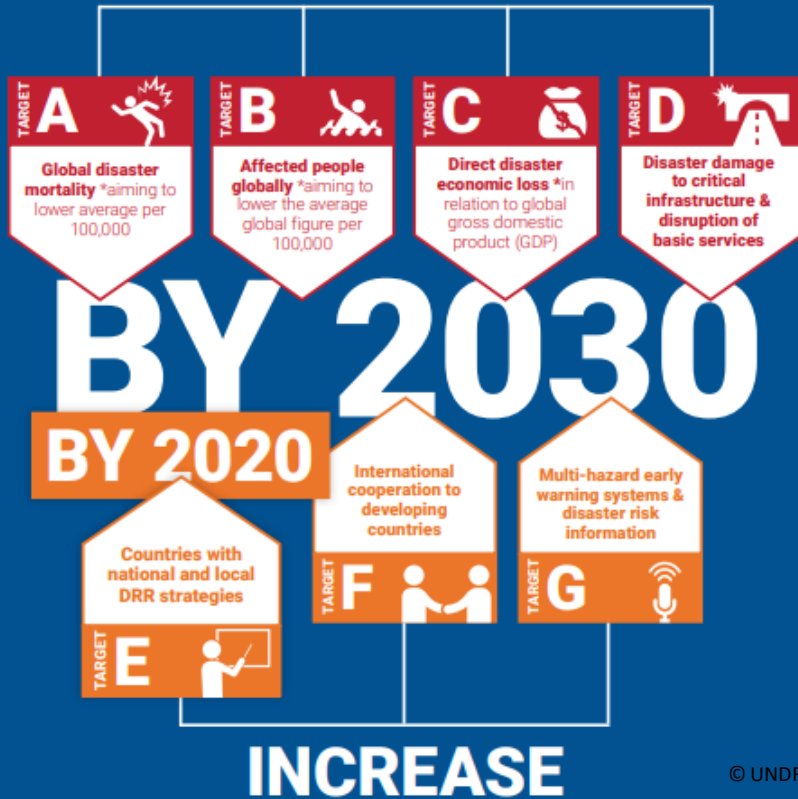
<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/development-agenda/>

THE SDGs: 2015-2030 – MAIN FEATURES



1. 17 Goals; 169 targets, 232 indicators, 193 UN member states
2. UN High level Political Forum every year hosts thematic discussions on progress (reports from government). Independent trackers include <https://sdg-tracker.org>
3. The meeting on the Commission on the Status of Women in 2016 adopted a roadmap on how to implement the 2030 Agenda for sustainable Development in a gender-responsive manner’ so as to ensure that no one – no woman or girls – is left behind.
4. Key SDGs to note: (5, 13, 15- achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls (**5.5 – ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.**)

REDUCE



SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DRR 2015-2030

- **4 priorities for action** : (i) **understanding disaster risk**; (ii) **strengthening disaster risk governance** to manage disaster risk; (iii) **investing in disaster reduction** for resilience and; (iv) **enhancing disaster preparedness** for effective response, and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction.
- **It makes several references in its preamble to gender equality and social inclusion.**
- To monitor the progress, the Sendai Framework Monitor was developed, and currently Member States have been reporting through the Monitor.

- Reporting in sex, age and disability disaggregated (SADDD) manner is not mandatory, and currently no SADDD information is publicly available at the Monitor.

THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK

- **What:** Reduce disaster-related deaths and losses to physical, economic, social, cultural, environmental assets of people, businesses, communities and countries by 2030 through the implementation of seven targets over four priority areas
- **When:** 2015 – 2030 commitment period
- **Who:** 187 country representatives adopted it at the World Conference on DRR as a non-legally-binding or ‘soft law’ agreement, there is no ratification process
- **How:** Countries report on progress against 38 agreed indicators via the Sendai Monitor process (first implementation period for this system was 2018-19). There are also periodic regional meetings where the countries and agencies share progress eg, the just concluded 8th African Regional Platform Nov 2021

GENDER ISSUES IN THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK

- **States** that a ‘gender, age, disability and cultural perspective should be **integrated in all policies and practices**, and women and youth leadership should be promoted’.
- **Promotes empowering women ... to publicly lead** and promote gender equitable and universally accessible response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.
- **Emphasizes** that post-2015 implementation and **DRR plans are inclusive** and accessible, and allow non-discriminatory participation by all sections of society .
- **Advocates** for the collection and sharing of **disaggregated data** with systematic participation of women and other at-risk groups, **to inform** disaster recovery and resilience.



<https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/the-paris-agreement>

UN FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC) – PARIS AGREEMENT - 2015

- **What:**
 - Climate change mitigation (mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions);
 - Climate change adaptation;
 - Loss and damage;
 - Means of implementation: finance, technology transfer, capacity building
- **Who:** 196 country representatives approved it; 185 have ratified or acceded to it
- **How:**
 - Each country must plan and report regularly.
 - Nationally determined contributions (voluntary commitments, annex to the Paris Agreement) outline what all countries will do to reduce or avoid greenhouse gas emissions.
 - All developing countries have stressed their climate change adaptation needs as well.
 - No backsliding on voluntary agreements.

GENDER CONSIDERATIONS IN THE PARIS AGREEMENT

1. **Calls for adaptation to be gender-responsive and promote gender equality.**
2. **Preamble:** “When taking action to address climate change, Parties should promote and consider their respective obligations ongender equality, empowerment of women...”
3. **Article 7 - Adaptation:** “Adaptation should follow a gender-responsive approach”.
4. **Article 11 -** “Capacity building should be gender responsive”.

BECAUSE...

Without gender responsive adaptation strategies, adaptation will not be effective and gender inequality will be reinforced

AU AGENDA 2063 AND GENDER IN DRR

By 2063...

- **Aspiration #1:**
 - *A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.*
 - *To achieve it, Africa needs climate resilience and disaster preparedness*
- **Aspiration # 6:**
 - *An Africa where Development is People-driven, relying particularly on the potential of Women and Youth.*
 - *To achieve it, Africa needs to empower women and girls.*

Responsibilities for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Africa Agenda lie with national governments, the RECs, and the AUC.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR PARTICIPATION AND INFLUENCING

Sendai Framework
for DRR,
Paris Agreement, SDGs

Human Rights mechanism
i.e. CEDAW General
Recommendation
No. 37

Global conferences
i.e. Global and regional
Platforms for DRR, COP
and CSW

Generation Equality
Action Coalition
Feminist Action for
Climate Justice

Capacity for Disaster
Reduction Initiative
(CADRI)

UN Resilience Guidance
Post Disaster Needs
Assessments



| UPCOMING GLOBAL CONFERENCES

- **Commission on the Status on Women (CSW)** in NY, USA in March 2022
- **Global Platform for DRR** in Bali, Indonesia in May 2022
- **COP 27**, in Sharm El/Sheikh in Egypt in November 2022

REGIONAL COMMITMENTS ON GENDER IN DRR

- AU Plan of Action on implementation of SF and its matrix
- ECCAS
- ECOWAS

POTENTIAL ENTRY POINTS TO ENGAGE WITH THESE GLOBAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL PROCESSES

LEVARAGE GLOBAL CONFERENCES and MECHANISMS to AMPLIFY YOUR VOICES

- Engagement with sessions, including side events at key international conferences (i.e. Global and Regional Platforms on DRR, COP, CSW etc).
- Ask deployment of CADRI.
- Engage with the implementation of the Sendai Framework, and advocate for gender-responsive reporting under the Sendai Monitor.

BE A PART OF GLOBAL, REGIONAL OR NATIONAL COALITION

- Be a part of Generation Equality Action Coalition, Feminist Action for Climate Justice and make changes together.
- Create/participate in CSO networks

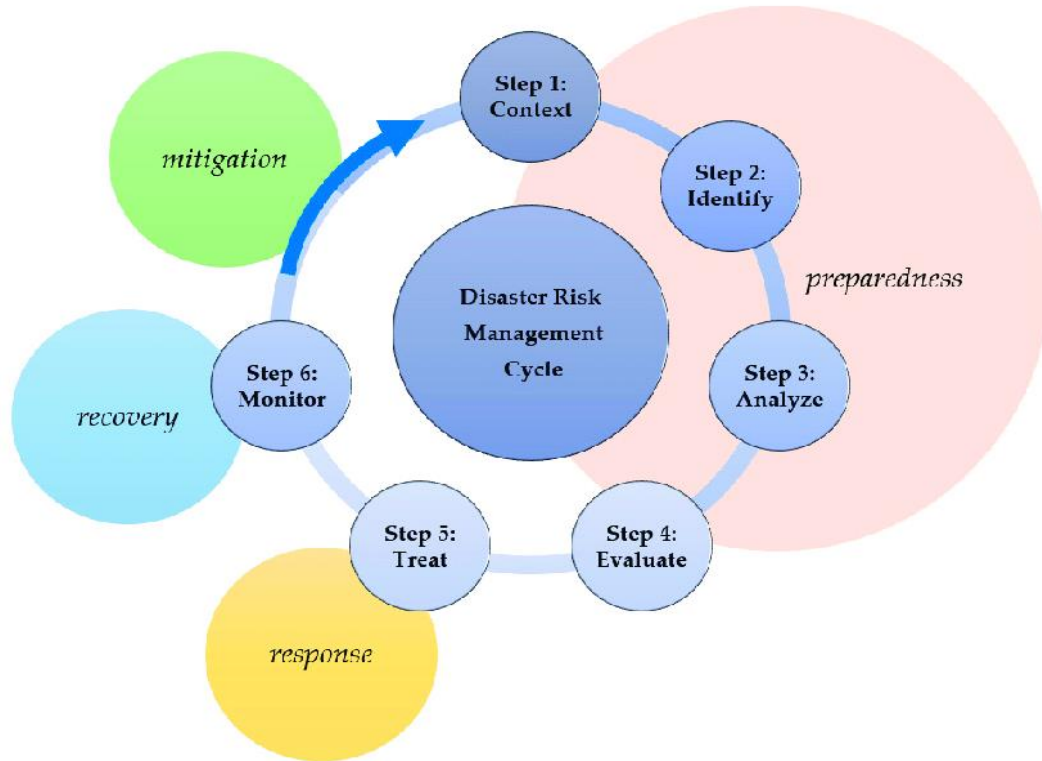
SESSION 1: ACTIVITY 4

DRR & CC legal frameworks and policies (National commitments)

- **Learning objective:** To understand the National Coordination mechanisms for DRR & CC
- **Learning aid:** participants to come prepared with a recent context specific disaster scenario
- **Learning method:** Group exercise
- **Duration:** 2 hours



DRM CYCLE



[Disaster risk management \(DRM\) cycle steps \(from \[5,17,18\]\),... | Download Scientific Diagram \(researchgate.net\)](#)

GROUP WORK

[URWCA | The case for gender inclusion in mapping for resilience efforts in West and Central Africa – YouTube](#)

- Analyze a recent disaster in your country;
- Explain the roles of the various stakeholders and actions taken by them;
- Identify entry points for gender integration in the DRM cycle
- Propose recommendations on how gender issues could have been more efficiently taken into consideration



SESSION 1 (RECAP)

- Established a common understanding of key concepts on Gender equality and women empowerment
- Enhanced understanding of Key concepts on DRR & CC
- Explored DRR & CC Governance frameworks (International and regional)
- Enhanced understanding of DRR & CC legal frameworks and policies (National commitments)



SESSION 2:

- ENGAGING IN ADVOCACY FOR GENDER IN DRR & CC

SESSION 2: ACTIVITY 1

Stakeholder Mapping

- **Learning objective:** To understand the roles and responsibilities of the various stakeholders in the DRM process
- **Learning method:** Carry out an analysis of the DRM system identifying blockers and allies Exercise in groups (by countries)
- **Duration:** 1:30mins
-



GROUP WORK: STAKE HOLDER MAPPING/ANALYSIS

- With reference to the DRM in the previous activity, identify the various actors, their roles and responsibilities in the different phases of DRM
- Identify the key entry points for gender integration and what can be done
- Identify the blockers and enablers at the different phases
- Explore means and ways you can collaborate/partner with them for effective mainstreaming of gender in DRR/DRM & CC

SESSION 2: ACTIVITY 2

Effective use of gender data in advocacy

- **Learning objective:** To understand the effectiveness of data in advocacy and sensitization
- **Learning method:** Presentation and discussion
- **Duration:** 1:30mins



EFFECTIVE PLANNING: SEX, AGE & DISABILITY DISAGGREGATED DATA

- It is important to promote the collection, analysis, management and use of relevant data and practical information and ensure its dissemination, taking into account the needs of different categories of users as appropriate (sex, age, disability) (Sendai Framework, item 24)
- However, the 38 indicators of the Sendai Framework Monitor against which governments must report, do not require gender-disaggregated data
- It is up to individual governments and disaster agencies to collect disaggregated data – for gender and other key variables that influence vulnerability and inclusion/exclusion
- [We need more and better data to make every woman counted, visible and valued - YouTube](#)



SESSION 2: ACTIVITY 3

Networking/Resource mobilization for effective advocacy

- **Learning objective:** To understand how to effectively mobilize resources for advocacy
- **Learning method:** Brainstorming -
- **Duration:** 1 hour

DRR & CC FINANCING

- **Regular Budget** - Many governments of developing countries have made some progress in terms of allocating funding for proactive risk reduction in their regular budgets. Many also have some emergency funds/contingency funds
- **Loans**- Loans can contribute to funding major, longer-term prevention or recovery projects
- **Development Assistance**- Development assistance should always be risk informed and can include contingency funds, but it is needed for its primary purpose.
- **Humanitarian Assistance**- By definition, humanitarian assistance is usually approved once impacts and needs are evident and considerable.
- **Disaster Risk Financing**: Disaster risk financing (DRF) is a new approach, requiring governments and other stakeholders to agree to a disaster management plan and financing for it, usually through the uptake of insurance. Insurance can be at the **macro, meso** and **micro** levels.

ADVOCACY OBJECTIVES FOR GENDER-RESPONSIVE DRR

Gender-mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Management covers 4 aspects:

1. International, Regional and National commitments need to specify the importance of taking gender into account to respond to the specific needs of women, men, girls and boys, and develop specific indicators
2. Sex, age and disability disaggregated data needs to be collected, analysed and used to inform action and progress
3. Budgets need to be gender-sensitive
4. The Ministry of Gender and Women's Rights Organizations need to be included in the decision-making spaces

NETWORKING FOR EFFECTIVE ADVOCACY PLAN

- Make sure the partnership you enter can help with your goals
- Know your organizational strengths and weaknesses. You should be able to understand what your organization is good at, and who/what you need to beef it up.
- See which organizations are in the same field with you and what they are capable of offering; you don't form a partnership with another organisation if you know that they have nothing to offer.
- Develop action plans that will benefit you and your partners
- [Women's International Network for DRR - Bing video](#)

SESSION 2: ACTIVITY 4

Developing a plan of action (organizational level)

- **Learning objective:** To develop a plan to guide the actions of the WRO/WLO in DRR & CC
- **Learning method:** Group/individual exercise –
- **Duration:** 3 hours



INDIVIDUAL EXERCISE: ORGANIZATIONAL ADVOCACY OBJECTIVES

- Review your advocacy objectives
- Identify strengths and weaknesses
- Share your reflections with the group

GROUP WORK: DEVELOPING A NATIONAL NETWORKING PLAN OF ACTION

- With reference to your reflection on the previous activity, work in your national WLO/WRO groups and reflect on the key points for the establishment of a national DRR & CC network
- Identify like-minded NGOs for potential partnership
- Explore and identify key areas of action – including ways and means
- Present your group works in plenary for fine-tuning



SESSION 2 (RECAP)

- Identified key stakeholders
- Enhanced understanding of use of SADDs for effective advocacy
- Enhanced understanding of networking and mobilization of resources for effective advocacy
- Developed national networking strategy



SESSION 3

- **Developing a regional;** networking strategy plan of action (organizational level)
- **Establishment of network/s** and identification of resource mobilization priorities
- **Learning method:** Group work, brainstorming
- **Duration:** 3 hours

GROUP WORK

DEVELOPING A REGIONAL NETWORKING STRATEGY

- With reference to your reflection on the previous activity, work in linguistic groups (Francophone and Anglophone) and reflect on the national networking plans
- Propose a framework/structure for a regional advocacy strategy on DRR & CC
- Explore and identify key areas of action including resilient opportunities/livelihoods for women and girls
- Identify/propose ways and means for sustainability of the regional strategy
- Present your group works in plenary for fine-tuning
- The final document is validated as the outcome document and presented to relevant authorities at the closing session



CLOSING AND NEXT STEPS

- **Post training evaluation form**



Photo | UN Women/Photographer's name

NOTHING COMPLICATED – WE CAN DO IT

