

LAC Women's Network for DRR Working Group (WG) for the Mid-Term Review of
the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-
2030

Contributions and Recommendations

August 2022

The Working Group (WG) of the LAC Women's Network for DRR for the Mid-Term Review of Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 is composed of: Diana Patricia Mendoza (Colombia), Paola Andrea Pontoni Zuñiga (Chile), Kattia Lizzett Vasconcelos Vasquez (Costa Rica), Katia Veronica Vila Mamani (Peru), Lilia Blades Martinez (IFRC), Jennifer Guralnick (UNDRR), Liza Hernandez (GNDR), Ana Cabrera Cordon (UN Women), Daniela Beltrame (UNDRR), Maria del Pilar Medina (UNDRR).

Like all the working groups of the LAC Women's Network for DRR, this group received technical and logistical support from the **Office for the Americas and the Caribbean of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction** (UNDRR), and regional representatives of **UN Women** and the **Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction** (GNDR).

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ACRONYMS

SCA-ECLAC	The Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for the Americas and the Caribbean
CDEMA	Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency
CSW	Commission on the Status of Women
CSW66	66th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office of the United Kingdom
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
GNDRR	Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction
WG	Working Group
IASC	United Nations Inter-Agency Standing Committee
LGBTIQ+	lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, and people with diverse sexual orientation, gender identity and expression and sex characteristics
MAM	Mechanisms for the Advancement of Women
SF MTR	Sendai Framework Mid-Term Implementation Review
UN Women	United Nations organisation dedicated to promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women
WFP	World Food Programme
LAC Women's Network for DRR	Latin American and Caribbean Women's Network for Disaster Risk Reduction
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
UNDRR	United Nations Disaster Risk Reduction Office
UNPF	United Nations Population Fund

INTRODUCTION

This document reflects the output of the Working Group formed in March 2022 by volunteers from the Latin American and Caribbean Women's Network for Disaster Risk Reduction (LAC Women's Network for DRR) to provide concrete inputs to the Sendai Framework Mid-Term Review (SF MTR) process.

Our Network is a voluntary space created by and for women from the region, whose purpose is to bring together women from Latin America and the Caribbean involved in disaster risk reduction and risk management. Its objectives include sharing experiences, exchanging challenges and opportunities, generating innovative and transformative ideas and solutions, learning, promoting synergies and collaboration, strengthening knowledge management, and promoting integrated disaster risk reduction and risk management, through an intersectional gender perspective, and promoting the autonomy and leadership of women and girls in action for these purposes.

This document aims to present concrete proposals to the SF MTR process, especially in the areas of gender mainstreaming and women's leadership and empowerment.

It collects information from:

- the reference document for the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Special Consultation Session prior to the sixty-sixth session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW66) *"Towards Gender Equality and Women's Leadership for Disaster Risk Resilience in Latin America and the Caribbean"*,
- the *Ministerial Declaration adopted during the 62nd Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean*, prior to CSW66 and,
- the *Gender Guidance* document *for the Mid-Term Review of the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030*.



GENDER APPROACH AND WOMEN LEADERSHIP IN MTR-SF

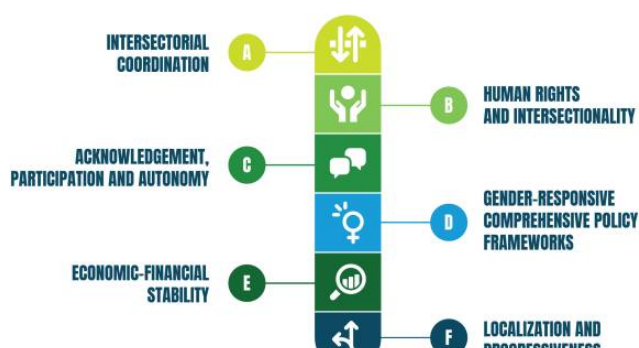
The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai Framework) applies to all types of hazards and risks, of all scales, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset, triggered by natural or man-made hazards, as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks¹. Given such hazard diversity, it is important to recognise that gender inequalities have an impact on the degree to which different people are exposed to risk and how they experience and recover from the impacts of disasters². Thus, these inequalities increase women's vulnerability to disasters, undermining their ability to respond and recover³.

However, women have had and continue to have extensive capacities and an active and sustained role in DRR processes. They are often on the frontline of their and their communities' rights advocacy, protecting their territory, and bringing their knowledge into play to increase resilience, preserve natural resources, and protect the environment in order to reduce disaster risk.

The Sendai Framework recognises that DRR requires empowerment and inclusive, accessible, and non-discriminatory participation, calling for the integration of gender-, age-, disability-, class- and ethnic responsive policies and practices, as well as the promotion of women's and youth leadership as drivers of change.

The document *Towards Gender Equality and Women's Leadership for Disaster Risk Resilience in Latin America and the Caribbean* emphasises the fundamental role of women in effective disaster risk management, highlighting the need to further empower and promote leadership among women and other historically marginalised populations.

Graph 1. Guiding principles for mainstreaming gender in DRR



Source: Towards Gender Equality and Women's Leadership for Disaster Risk Resilience in Latin America and the Caribbean

¹ UNDRR (2021) *Mid-term Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, Concept Note*.

² UNDRR, UNPF and UN Women (2021) *Mid-Term Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, Gender Guidance*.

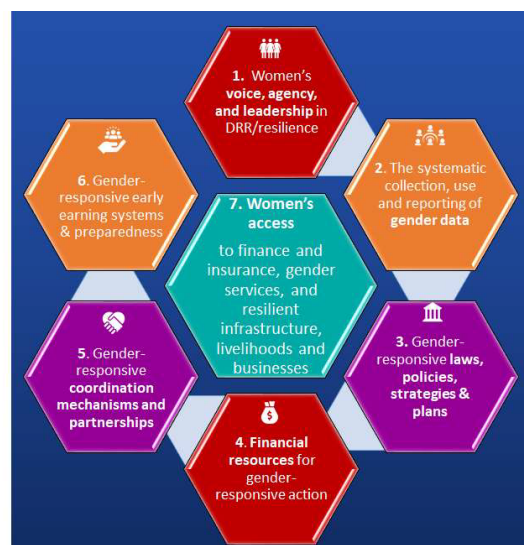
³ Other vulnerable populations (people with disabilities, indigenous people and people of African descent, migrants, displaced, refugees, and rural communities) also see their vulnerability and exposure increased.

In this vein, it proposes a total of **36 recommendations aligned with the 4 priorities of the Sendai Framework and 6 guiding principles for gender mainstreaming in disaster risk reduction** (see Figure 1 and Annex).

Similarly, the CSW66⁴ has underlined the need to strengthen policy, legal and regulatory frameworks for the achievement of gender equality through various mechanisms. These include mainstreaming gender and the empowerment of all women and girls in the assessment of global progress on the implementation of the Sendai Framework, through the global and regional platforms on disaster risk reduction and the mid-term review of the Sendai Framework to be held in 2023.

According to UN Women⁵, there are seven key considerations in the implementation of the gender-responsive Sendai Framework, these are: (i) Women's voice, agency and leadership in DRR / Resilience, (ii) Collection, use and reporting of gender or sex-related data, (iii) Gender-responsive laws, policies, strategies and plans, (iv) Financial resources for gender-responsive actions, (v) Gender-responsive partnerships and coordination mechanisms, (vi) Gender-responsive early warning systems and preparedness, (vii) Women's access to finance, insurance, gender services, infrastructure, livelihoods, and resilient enterprises.

Graph 2. Key considerations in gender-responsive Sendai Framework implementation



Source: UN Women, Midterm review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, Gender guidance.

In this context, the SF MTR process is a unique opportunity to systematically identify gaps in implementation in a way that incorporates an intersectoral gender approach and proposes concrete actions to fill the gaps.

⁴ On 25 March 2022, the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) adopted agreed conclusions to advance gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in the context of environmental, climate change and disaster risk reduction policies and programmes. <https://www.unwomen.org/en/csw/csw66-2022>

⁵ UN Women in UNDRR, UNPF and UN Women (2021) *Mid-Term Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, Gender Guidance*.

CONTRIBUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE WORKING GROUP (WG)

In successive meetings, the members of our WG identified a set of issues that we consider to be priorities on which to make recommendations, in order to generate contributions in the form of concrete steps for their implementation. These are as follows (numeration of these does not represent prioritization):

1. Participation and governance.
2. Knowledge (including data, mapping, risk markers).
3. Financing and investment.
4. Barriers and opportunities.
5. Good practices and lessons learned.

The themes are described below. Each theme is introduced by a set of questions and thoughts of our own, which, as a WG, we offer as contributions based on the reference documents. We also provide a series of text boxes with relevant examples and case studies. We know that the wealth of experience in our region is vast, so we apologize in advance that it was not feasible for this document to capture that richness in its entirety. At the end of each priority theme, we also show its alignment with the four priorities of the Sendai Framework, as well as with the guiding principles and recommendations previously identified by the reference document *Towards gender equality and women's leadership for disaster risk resilience in Latin America and the Caribbean*.

Priority Theme One: PARTICIPATION AND GOVERNANCE

How to effectively engage women and girls as well as historically marginalised communities in DRR programmes, projects, and all kinds of DRR initiatives? How to remove barriers and enhance ownership of processes and outcomes?

There is broad consensus on the importance of integrating historically marginalised groups, especially women, into DRR decision-making spaces “with a voice and a vote”. Even when normative frameworks require it, full participation of communities remains elusive, and communities are discouraged when they are considered mere passive subjects. To achieve their full participation, we must not only comply with what is already inscribed (or create the norm where none exists), but we must also understand in depth the barriers that have prevented such effectiveness in the past.

Working with and from within the communities, especially with women's organisations and leadership, is key. Firstly, it will be important to allocate public resources to support these leaderships. At the same time, among the concrete measures to be taken, it will be important to work with communities through the generation of robust and lasting links with their grassroots organisations and organised groups, which will already have established territorial presence schemes that facilitate articulation. In this way, it will be possible to carry out in-depth

listening processes to identify with the communities the reasons why their participation is not being fulfilled.

By addressing the factors that prevent or hinder participation, decision-making spaces can be developed, such as roundtables that guarantee (or even expand) diversity -either ensured by the regulations (if there are any) or, where there is no regulation, creating these from afresh.

On the other hand, it is important to identify and harness political will to create spaces that promote broad-based and participatory governance, and to facilitate organisation opportunities. Likewise, where such political will is lacking, it is essential to advocate it.

Gender-approach Advocacy Training. Cali, Colombia

Based on the identification of a training barrier for women's political participation, a training series for women was established in 2022 with a focus on knowledge exchange: the Escuela de Incidencia Política con Enfoque de Género (Gender-approach Advocacy Training Series). Offered by the Undersecretariat for Gender Equity of the Social Welfare Secretariat⁶ of the Government of Cali, it is a space for women of a variety of ages, geographic and cultural origins, sexual orientations, social strata, and educational levels, among other criteria of diversity. It was conceived as a scenario for the circulation of multiple knowledge and practices on resistance, in a process of training and co-creation to empower women for political participation and strengthen women's social activism in the city, as a starting point for advancing the incorporation of the gender perspective in public policy at local level. To date, there is an ongoing process of training in political advocacy in the city. Currently, there is also a training series called "Travesía por la Paz y Equidad de Género" (The Peace and Gender Equality Walk)⁷ with a regional focus.

Participation issues are intrinsically related to governance, a Sendai Framework priority. To nourish an effective disaster risk governance, we must demand collective decision-making spaces and expand those that already exist, with true leadership by historically marginalised communities and populations. In other words, we must create the necessary support structures so that processes can be devised and carried out by communities.

- *Alignment with Sendai Framework priority(ies): 2 (Strengthen disaster risk governance)*
- *Alignment with guiding principle(s): C*
- *Alignment with recommendation(s): R5, R6, R7, R8*

⁶ <https://www.cali.gov.co/bienestar/publicaciones/169646/empoderamiento-politico-herramienta-para-las-calenas>

⁷ <http://corporacionparaeldesarrolloregional.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/PILDORA-1-SESION-LANZAMIENTO.pdf>

Priority Theme Two: RISK KNOWLEDGE

How to develop and adopt assessment, generation, management and ownership tools regarding the variety of existing knowledge on disaster risk with an intersectional gender approach?

The diversity of knowledge that exists in the world must be understood and *truly* celebrated, recognising it as the basis for building participatory, pluralistic, and sustainable governance for development, including DRR.

A key step for this is to document, value and incorporate ancestral knowledge, particularly of women and diversities, of indigenous peoples and the knowledge of rural communities as well as urban communities; since their knowledge represents the protection factor for each respective environment. It will be important that the research and documentation processes to collect this information are developed *together with* the communities as active subjects. Specific examples include regular field visits to learn, document and analyse this experience and preparation. Round tables and, more importantly, joint discussion and collective decision-making processes can also be established as spaces for multi-sectoral and multi-level governance based on deep respect for traditional knowledge, as well as for the wide diversity of knowledge and experiences. For example, a knowledge map can be made of the different inputs.

In addition, State capacity building will be key to ensure that public entities have the capacity, willingness and courage to incorporate what has been learned. This integration of learning in public entities is a first step towards converting it into public policy, i.e., translating this diversity of knowledge into specific indicators and programmes.

At the same time, we understand that it will be important to foster intergenerational learning, supporting young women, to ensure that this capacity to value working with ancestral and diverse knowledge, and thus governance in diversity, is shared among generations, thus contributing to its sustainability. This can be achieved by explicitly including young people in the learning, working and decision-making spaces.

We see a window of opportunity in terms of the political will already developed in the region, which takes the form of the existing gender focus in government programmes in several countries, where there are also mechanisms for the advancement of women (MAM), as well as for the promotion of gender equality.

Survey on Underlying Risk Factors and the Risk Management and Gender Working Group. Chile

The *Índice Comunal de los factores subyacentes del riesgo de desastres* (ICFSR, *Underlying Disaster Risk Factors Communal Index*)⁸ aims to provide municipalities with a standard methodology that allows for self-diagnosis and relevant recommendations to reduce identified underlying disaster risk factors, as well as to highlight strengths in the communal territory. Measured areas are: Territorial Planning, Governance, Climate Change and Natural Resources, and Socio-economic and Demographic Contexts. This index allows efforts at the local level to be guided by recommendations for targeted actions and measures to reduce the underlying factors identified in the specific results of each commune. In addition, there is also a *Working Group on Risk Management and Gender*, coordinated by the National Emergency Office of the Ministry of the Interior and Public Security (ONEMI) and with the participation and support of USAID/OFDA, Caritas Chile and the Ministry of Women and Gender Equality⁹.

2.1 DATA

Among other things, knowledge is made up of information from data and statistics. In order to generate and ensure access to a wide range of intersectional gender-disaggregated data and statistics at both national and local levels, it will be important that historically marginalised populations and communities are meaningfully involved in their construction and use. To better identify changes since 2015 in relation to overall risk reduction, risk reduction awareness and/or resilience building, indicators and data must be generated "from the bottom up", democratically within communities, and with the commitment from the States to incorporate them. Also key is the role of national statistical institutes, and their contribution to the generation of knowledge through the collection of disaggregated data that will help to better meet the needs of the population, which will also support countries in their monitoring and reporting processes on the indicators agreed for the 7 targets of the Sendai Framework.

The ECLAC Statistical Conference of the Americas

⁸ <https://www.onemi.gov.cl/factores-subyacentes/>

⁹ <https://mimujeryeg.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/Genero-y-reduccion-de-riesgo-de-desastres-ACERCAIMIENTO.pdf>
Progress has been made in integrating gender considerations into data and statistics. The working group for DRR within the ECLAC Statistical Conference of the Americas (SCA) has developed a document with institutional and methodological recommendations for the measurement of SF DRR indicators. Recommendations include:

"11. Understand that gender-sensitive statistics contribute to the removal of stereotypes, the formulation of inclusive policies, and the monitoring of agreements, especially on gender equality (SDG target 5); and,

- *Alignment with Sendai Framework priority(ies): 1 (Understanding disaster risk)*
- *Alignment with guiding principle(s): B, C*
- *Alignment with recommendation(s): R3.2; R4.1; R6.1*

2.2 MAPPING

It is important that a variety of formats exists to present and use existing information, including vulnerability maps. These are collective constructions of potential risks and ways to mitigate them, drawn up by the people in each community.

Risk mapping. Ecuador

With support from the Huairou Commission, grassroots leaders from Fundación de Mujeres Luna Creciente conducted risk mapping in six provinces to identify women's vulnerabilities due to Covid-19, such as increased domestic violence, loss of livelihoods and income, and increased workload. The results of risk mapping were shared with the wider communities through seminars, conferences, and virtual meetings to raise awareness and create action strategies to address the issues identified.¹¹

- *Alignment with Sendai Framework priority(ies): 1 (Understanding disaster risk)*
- *Alignment with guiding principle(s): C, F*

¹⁰ CEA-CEPAL (2021) *Recomendaciones institucionales y metodológicas para la medición de indicadores ODS relacionados con desastres y con el Marco de Sendai para la Reducción del Riesgo de Desastres*.

¹¹ https://huairou.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/2020-Huairou-Commission_Annual-report_final-2.pdf

- *Alignment with recommendation(s): R5.2; R15.3*

2.3 GENDER MARKERS

We see a clear need for gender markers for programmes and projects in the four priorities of the Sendai Framework (knowledge, governance, investment, and response, rehabilitation and reconstruction). From the point of view of a public agency, these should be incorporated in DRR plans as a requirement for project approval.

These types of markers usually combine gender with age and disability for a purpose of reflective learning. In general, a questionnaire leads the people and project teams in charge of implementing it through a series of questions that can be asked to discuss and reflect upon how to design gender-, age- and disability-responsive programmes and projects.

Some examples of gender markers

European Union - Gender with Age Marker

https://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/sectoral/gender_age_marker_toolkit.pdf

United Nations Inter-Agency Standing Committee - Gender with Age Marker

<https://www.iascgenderwithagemarker.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/GAM-Overview-EN.pdf>

- *Alignment with Sendai Framework priority(ies): 1 (Understanding disaster risk)*
- *Alignment with guiding principle(s): B, C, E*
- *Alignment with recommendation(s): R4.2; R8.1; R11.2*

Priority Theme Three: FUNDING AND INVESTMENT

Is there a budget for gender mainstreaming in disaster risk reduction plans, programmes, and projects?

In our opinion, the allocation of resources for disaster risk prevention actions is insufficient. There are no lines of public investment that articulate DRR with the actions developed by the different MAM to include the gender perspective in this field. We see as a priority the structuring of public budgets for DRR plans with a gender approach that differentiate between humanitarian and emergency response issues, and the issues of knowledge and prevention of disaster risk, recovery and resilience.

In the same vein, it is important to measure the budgetary allocations and investments of international humanitarian cooperation actors in specific needs of women, not only in humanitarian needs assessment, but also in community resilience and recovery plans, as well as the role that women play in them.

Mapping of funds. Guatemala

The Report on Funding for Gender Issues in Guatemala mapped funds to ensure greater gender equality,¹² evaluating public, private and international cooperation investment in the promotion of gender equality, the localisation of humanitarian response and development assistance. The document shows that, although funding has increased in the last decade, the resources allocated to feminist movements are still insufficient, and concludes that it is necessary to have clearer data regarding the activities that are being implemented and how much is being spent to, in addition to joining efforts and complementing the work carried out by each one, demonstrate the results achieved and their impact on the achievement of SDG 5 and gender equality in Guatemala.

Finally, we found that there is a generalised lack of investment and credit lines aimed at women and other vulnerable populations. We believe that it is necessary for the public, financial and insurance sectors to recognise the difficulties of women and other vulnerable populations in accessing credit and insurance, in order to include in their product portfolios solutions tailored to their needs.

- *Alignment with Sendai Framework priority(ies): 3 (Invest in Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience)*
- *Alignment with guiding principle(s): E*
- *Alignment with recommendation(s): R11.3*

¹² <https://resourcecentre.savethechildren.net/document/financiamiento-para-asuntos-de-genero-en-guatemala/>

Priority Theme Four: BARRIERS AND OPPORTUNITIES

What are the main barriers to gender mainstreaming in DRR?

In relation to barriers, we see that unpaid domestic and care work¹³, which is mostly carried out by women, is not yet identified as an economic activity and, to that extent, the double and triple workload they face is not recognised. Something similar happens in paid jobs where there are also inequalities that show how "(t)he sexual division of labour prevailing in the societies of the region remains a structural factor of the inequalities and injustices that affect women in the areas of the family, the labour market and political participation"¹⁴.

We also see the need for cultural factors such as machismo, traditional social gender roles and "toxic" masculinities¹⁵ to be treated as factors of increased risk for women and other vulnerable populations.

Similarly, widespread access to risk knowledge remains a structural barrier, given that women and other vulnerable populations often do not have access to the means of dissemination of such knowledge, as digital media are often prioritised without bearing in mind that these populations may not have access to the required technologies. In this context, it is essential to verify that all persons as members of a community, especially the most vulnerable, can access information and benefit from advances and changes (mainstreaming and verticalisation of knowledge).

In urban contexts, especially in rapidly growing cities, it is common to find marginalised areas with weak infrastructure, precarious buildings, and concentration of population. Marginalisation is often exacerbated by environmental degradation, damage to essential services such as health and sanitation, inadequate housing, and poor solid waste management, creating a spiral of deterioration of individual and collective health, including an increase in infections and epidemics, which is difficult to address in isolation. Often, it is women who cope with these factors, taking on more roles than in rural contexts, and supporting their communities through their action inside and outside their homes.

Indeed, cities can present opportunities for women's participation. Compared to rural areas, women in urban areas are more likely to work outside the home, to contribute as equal partners to their household economy, and to engage in activities such as street vending, formal and informal work. Urban women participate in some areas of decision-making (workplace, home, community, politics). However, there are other gender-based risk factors. For example, compared to men, women are more likely to engage in informal activities, underpaid work, and to endure unsafe living and working conditions. Under these conditions, there is a higher risk of fires and industrial accidents, and the physical infrastructure is not resistant to the impacts of natural hazards, for example, earthquakes. In addition, women often remain responsible for functions such as childcare, in addition to maintaining a traditional role in the home.

¹³<https://www.unwomen.org/en/news/in-focus/csw61/redistribute-unpaid-work>

¹⁴https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/48020/1/S2100866_en.pdf

¹⁵<https://www.ohchr.org/en/women/16-days-activism-against-gender-based-violence>

In such cases, the multiple roles that exist for women can, in the long run, lead to physical and health impacts -that can reduce their resilience to disasters.

EnGenDER in the Caribbean as an opportunity

The Caribbean regional initiative *EnGenDER (Enabling Gender-Responsive Disaster Recovery, Climate and Environmental Resilience in the Caribbean)* is based on the recognition that different populations respond and react differently to disasters and that groups with fewer resources are often the most affected. In turn, it is an opportunity to empower governments to "take ownership of their disaster risks and exposure with better national arrangements to deal with possible large-scale recovery needs, including improved shock responsiveness in national systems and better social protection finance tools for the most vulnerable"¹⁶. One of its values is to recognise that differences between participating countries in gender equality and integration of this approach with DRR merit a differentiated and context-aware approach.

- *Alignment with Sendai Framework priority(ies): 1 (Understand disaster risk); 4 (Increase disaster preparedness for effective response and to "build back better" in recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction).*
- *Alignment with guiding principle(s): B, F*
- *Alignment with Recommendation(s): R3.1; R14.3*

¹⁶ Led by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in collaboration with UN Women, the World Food Programme (WFP), and CDEMA, with funding from the Government of Canada and the FCDO. Implemented in nine countries (Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Suriname). [EnGenDer Regional Initiative, Project Document](#).

Priority Theme Five: GOOD PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED

Do you know of good practices in risk management or disaster prevention measures promoted by women? What lessons have we learned that can help chart the path to resilience?

We believe that in the region there is significant progress in gender mainstreaming in DRR actions that can become concrete examples of good practices of intersectional gender mainstreaming. These advances become an opportunity to achieve a generalised change in the different DRR actions in the region. Similarly, some countries already have policies and strategies that structurally include a gender approach.

We recommend generating spaces to analyse these practices, progress, tools and processes, allocating resources for their operation, in order to be able to contribute reliably to their ultimate objective, that is, to identify and systematise good practices and lessons learned as a critical path for the incorporation of the gender approach in policy instruments and institutional arrangements for DRR.

Promotion for Social-Housing Change. Bolivia

PROCASHA, Fundación de Promoción para el Cambio Socio Habitacional (Foundation for the Promotion of Socio-Housing Change)¹⁷ in Bolivia is a space for analysis, research, management and advocacy for policies, programmes and projects related to habitat and housing, to enable the construction of self-managed communities and the enhancement of capacities and organisational strengths, based on principles of solidarity, democracy, mutual aid, collective ownership and gender equity. In 2018, the "Building urban communities towards the fulfilment of the right to the city" project incorporated the experiences of two of its previous projects, to bring to scale the empowerment and generation of female community leaders in issues of housing improvement and integral improvement of neighbourhoods.

- *Alignment with Sendai Framework priority(ies): 4 (Enhance disaster preparedness for effective response and to "build back better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction).*
- *Alignment with guiding principle(s)-guiding principle(s): C; F*
- *Alignment with Recommendation(s): R5.1; R14.1*

FINAL THOUGHTS

¹⁷ https://procasha.org/?page_id=2566

The LAC Women's Network for DRR was created to share the many lessons learned in our region. From our working group, which brings together women working on disaster risk reduction and risk management, we see a unique opportunity in the mid-term review of the implementation of the Sendai Framework to work on the issues we have developed in this document, and many more that surely escape this framework.

Looking ahead to 2030, and even beyond, we feel it important to chart a path of strong political will and collective strategic commitment to these priorities. Greater articulation between disaster risk reduction and risk management systems or platforms and MAMs will be essential for a deep understanding of the experiences lived in our countries and communities, especially in highly marginalised territories. Thus, we will be able to provide a perspective consistent with the practice of building community resilience, which is and will continue to be the sustainable way to specify actions for achieving the four priorities and the guiding principles of the Sendai Framework, while ensuring the inclusion of an intersectional gender approach that allows women to occupy the different spaces of advocacy and decision-making.

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ANNEX

This annex summarises the guiding principles and recommendations for mainstreaming the gender perspective in DRR, according to the document *Towards Gender Equality and Women's Leadership for Disaster Risk Resilience in Latin America and the Caribbean*.

Table 1. Description of the Guiding Principles for mainstreaming the gender perspective in DRR

GUIDING PRINCIPLE	DESCRIPTION
A. Intersectoral coordination	It is necessary to develop intersectoral and coordinated work between the different stakeholders of society, with the active participation of the Mechanisms for the Advancement of Women (MAM), the different sectoral ministries and the authorities in charge of DRR, among others. It is also essential to include women's, feminist, and civil society organisations, as well as the private sector and academia, among others.
B. Human rights and intersectionality	Gender is not an isolated factor, but it overlaps with others including class, age, sexuality, ethnicity, disability. This approach contributes will bring attention to inequalities leading to serious human rights violations against women and girls, which are exacerbated in the case of indigenous and Afro-descendant women, women with disabilities, LGBTIQ+ persons, or persons in a situation of human mobility, among others.
C. Acknowledgement, participation, and autonomy	It is essential to achieve the participatory formulation of public policies with a gender perspective and women's leadership. This requires integrating women's organisations and other traditionally excluded groups, such as indigenous and Afro-descendant women, in the process of formulation and implementation of policies at all their stages, participating with full autonomy, that is, with the capacity of ideation, creation, and decision.
D. Gender-sensitive comprehensive policy frameworks	The gender perspective needs to be integrated into policies, plans and decision-making processes as an integral part of their guiding principles, with inequality as a key element to consider. States should update their DRR policy frameworks to the Sendai Framework premises, paying particular attention to the structural integration of the gender perspective in national policy frameworks.
E. Economic and financial stability	States need to allocate resources to ensure the continuity of gender-sensitive policies and actions so that they can have a real impact in terms of bridging gender gaps and contributing to women empowerment. This includes actions such as increase investments and resources for DRR, adapt policies to incorporate DRR aspects into their investments, as well as the integration of gender-responsive DRR into economic planning, public investment strategies and budgets and expenditure frameworks in all sectors and levels.
F. Localisation and progressiveness	The formulation of DRR policies and actions with a gender perspective must consider the context of each territory, respecting its characteristics and historical processes and ensuring women's full and effective participation. Progressiveness refers to the recognition of the need to adapt temporary schemes to different historical and geographical contexts, defining expectations and goals based on an understanding of the diversity of local circumstances.

Source: Prepared by the authors based on the guiding principles defined in "Towards Gender Equality and Women's Leadership for Disaster Risk Resilience in Latin America and the Caribbean".

From these six guiding principles, the document proposes 36 specific recommendations (table 2) that can be implemented by national governments.

Table 2. Recommendations for mainstreaming the gender perspective in DRR, per guiding principle and priorities of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

GUIDING PRINCIPLE	RECOMMENDATION	SFDRR PRIORITIES
A. Intersectoral coordination	R1. Promote the diversity and representativeness of stakeholders involved in DRR R1.1 Ensure the participation of Ministries of Women in the development of national DRR strategies, together with the Ministries of Finance, Planning, Environment, and other relevant stakeholders (see also R11). R1.2 Ensure the recognition and participation of civil society organisations in decision-making regarding DRR policies and programmes, in particular, women's and feminist organisations, as well as those that represent traditionally excluded groups.	2,4
	R2. Prioritise partnerships with feminist and women's organisations R2.1. As part of the efforts to promote diverse representation and participation, it is important to prioritise partnerships with women's and feminist organisations, including indigenous and Afro-descendant women's organisations, among others, with opportunities for their participation in negotiation and decision-making. R2.2 Review existing mechanisms for the formulation of public policies to promote the full and effective participation of the above-mentioned organisations in their design, planning, implementation, monitoring and review, as well as in accountability processes.	2
B. Human Rights and Intersectionality	R3. Increase knowledge about the human rights, gender, and intersectionality perspectives in DRR R3.1 Produce publications and educational content (reports, briefings, courses, etc.) on intersectional analysis of risk by and for women, girls, and other traditionally excluded groups, to understand how different structural barriers combine to hinder their participation and influence on DRR and prevention decision-making. R3.2 Support training courses, workshops, and mechanisms to monitor indicators with sex, age, and disability disaggregated data, by sex and age as well as other variables such as disability, racial or ethnic background or zone of residence, as well as training to analyze those indicators from a human rights, gender and intersectionality perspective, aligning national development cooperation policies with national and local DRR strategies (see R9). R3.3 Design training courses and manuals on DRR and gender-targeted to media outlets.	1
	R4. Develop tools to generate knowledge (including data collection and information analysis) about disaster risk with a gender and intersectional perspective, in particular by evaluating underlying risk factors R4.1 Develop and leverage data collection and reporting tools and generate sex, age and disability disaggregated data at the national and local levels ⁶⁴ , incorporating in them the intersectional gender perspective together with global SFDRR indicators and disaster-related SDGs. R4.2 Incorporate the intersectionality perspective in national plans and develop guidelines for its local integration in gender markers that consider the evaluation of underlying risk factors and promote the diversity and representativeness of stakeholders involved in the 4 SFDRR priorities (see also R8).	1

C. Acknowledgement, Participation and Autonomy	<p>R5. Develop links between women's, feminist and civil society organisations</p> <p>R5.1 Implement and support horizontal exchanges between these organizations in the region to share experiences, challenges, opportunities, lessons learned, and good DRR practices. These exchanges can include communities of practice, laboratories, observatories, workshops, meetings, or other similar mechanisms. Existing mechanisms such as regional and global platforms, national DRR platforms, the LAC Network of Women for DRR, REDULAC, and the UNDRR Science and Technology Advisory Group (STAG) can be used to this end.</p> <p>R5.2 Coordinate actions with the organizations mentioned above for the design and implementation of protocols for the safety and wellbeing of women and girls to be implemented in emergency response scenarios (evacuation drills, temporal shelters, information booklets, among others) and define their potential role during disasters.</p>	2
	<p>R6. Support women's leadership in negotiations and decision-making regarding knowledge generation and management by promoting intercultural data analysis with a gender perspective in DRR</p> <p>R6.1 Consider how data reflect and reproduce social hierarchies and injustices, beyond data disaggregation by income, sex, age, or disability. Understanding data as a form of power, consider if and how women and other traditionally excluded groups have access to that power.</p>	2
	<p>R7. Acknowledge, value, and incorporate the ancestral knowledge of women's, feminist and civil society organisations</p> <p>R7.1 Create and promote knowledge-sharing opportunities, including the participation of feminist and women's organizations, in particular, to share local and ancestral knowledge.</p> <p>R7.2 Actively incorporate their recommendations into DRR initiatives, especially in the case of indigenous and Afro-descendant women's organisations.</p>	1,2
	<p>R8. Develop and incorporate gender markers for programmes and projects based on the 4 SFDRR priorities (knowledge, governance, investment, response, and reconstruction)</p> <p>R8.1 Develop processes for the incorporation of gender markers for programmes and projects based on the 4 SFDRR priorities (knowledge, governance, investment, response, and reconstruction), including mechanisms to monitor and evaluate that incorporation.</p>	1,2,3,4
D. Comprehensive Policy Framework	<p>R9. Align agendas and policy frameworks, as well as DRR policies, strategies, and plans, with an intersectional gender perspective</p> <p>R9.1 Formulate and support cross-cutting and long-term policies and programmes with a gender perspective, to combine immediate attention actions with medium and long-term actions for DRR, as well as for disaster recovery and reconstruction.</p> <p>R9.2 Review national policy frameworks and ensure their harmonization with international instruments, to have a policy structure that establishes the guidelines, instruments, mechanisms, and institutional and financial arrangements necessary to ensure DRR with a gender perspective, including increasing knowledge about hazards and risks with information about the differentiated needs of women and other historically marginalized populations, in addition to promoting inclusive disaster risk governance that allows the active participation of populations with differentiated needs.</p> <p>R9.3 Review and align public policies and agendas on human rights, gender, DRR, natural resource management, climate change and SDGs, among others, to ensure more coherence.</p>	2
	<p>R10. Assess and build the technical and administrative capacities of public entities</p>	1, 2, 3, 4

	<p>leading the formulation of DRR policies, agendas, and policy frameworks, to incorporate the gender perspective</p> <p>R10.1 Design and implement processes for the development and assessment of technical, operational and administrative capacities of public entities leading to the formulation of DRR policies, agendas and regulatory frameworks, to incorporate the gender perspective.</p> <p>R10.2 Develop or strengthen monitoring, evaluation, and accountability processes with a gender perspective to guarantee DRR rights and transparency.</p>	
E. Economic and Financial Stability	<p>R11. Obtain political commitments for public funding and international cooperation for DRR with a gender perspective</p> <p>R11.1 Obtain budgetary commitments that can be sustained over time for the implementation of risk-informed national and local DRR strategies that integrate the gender perspective.</p> <p>R11.2 Include gender and resilience markers in public investment projects (see R8).</p> <p>R11.3 Ensure the participation of Ministries of Women in decisions, monitoring, and evaluation of public budgets, together with the Ministries of Finance, Planning, and other relevant stakeholders in order to facilitate sustained financial commitments for gender equality in DRR.</p> <p>R11.4 Promote disaster risk-informed ODA investments with an intersectional gender approach and include the exchange of experiences, technologies, and capacities to advance gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.</p> <p>R11.5 Seek increased funding for civil society organisations, especially for feminist, women's and other historically excluded groups, such as indigenous and Afro-descendant women's organisations.</p> <p>R11.6 Maintain and increase the allocation of funds to hire or train gender experts or gender expertise, so the gender perspective principles are appropriately incorporated into policies, programmes, and actions.</p>	2, 3
	<p>R12. Develop and strengthen DRR public and private partnerships with a gender perspective</p> <p>R12.1 Design differentiated financial and insurance products to ensure access by feminist, women's, and civil society organisations to them.</p> <p>R12.2 Review sectoral plans aiming to bridge social protection gaps in the informal sector and lower-paying jobs, which have been historically held by women and other traditionally marginalized groups, whose situation often worsens in the event of a disaster¹⁸.</p>	3
	<p>R13. Ensure sustained funding for feminist, women's, and civil society organisations</p> <p>R13.1 Identify funding opportunities for these organisations and engage in advocacy efforts to sustain their DRR initiatives and projects.</p>	3
F. Localisation and Progressiveness	<p>R14. Develop locally adapted gender-responsive DRR education processes</p> <p>R14.1 Identify good practices on gender mainstreaming in DRR to build upon achievements made in each territory at the local level, and design strategies to share achievements and challenges to scale up solutions and lessons learned.</p> <p>R14.2 Develop and promote formal and informal education processes adapted to the</p>	1

¹⁸ See ECLAC (2021) *Disasters and inequality in a protracted crisis: towards universal, comprehensive, resilient and sustainable social protection systems in Latin America and the Caribbean*, in the framework of the *Fourth Meeting of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean*, 26-28 October 2021.

	<p>specific contexts and historic circumstances, both to understand the need for the gender perspective into DRR and to convey information in an inclusive manner.</p> <p>R14.3 Remove access barriers for women and girls and promote their participation in higher education programmes in science and technology applied to DRR, including facilitating access through scholarships or other initiatives that prioritise them.</p>	
	<p>R15. Expand multiscale work with a gender perspective for resilient territories</p> <p>R15.1 Seek the effective inclusion of the intersectional gender perspective in the SFDRR mid-term review processes that will start in 2022.</p> <p>R15.2 Incorporate the gender perspective into DRR work, not only at the regional or national levels, but also in cities, neighbourhoods, and rural communities, which are key intersectional territories ¹⁹ to integrate discussions and actions.</p> <p>R15.3 In urban areas, promote city planning and urban development that incorporate the intersectional gender perspective and promote safer, more resilient, sustainable, and inclusive cities.</p> <p>R15.4 DRR investments in vital infrastructure (schools, hospitals, among others) with solutions adapted to the different local needs of women and girls, as well as other traditionally marginalized groups.</p>	<p>2,4</p>

Source: "Towards Gender Equality and Women's Leadership for Disaster Risk Resilience in Latin America and the Caribbean" (2022).

¹⁹ For more information on the concept of intersectional territories, see *RAR*, 2021 pp.94-95.