

# GENDER-RESPONSIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

GUIDANCE NOTES



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Produced by the UN Women Regional Office for East and Southern Africa in close cooperation with the UN Women Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience Team.

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Suggested citation:

*Bhargava, M., Selby, S., (2022) Gender-responsive implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction: Guidance notes, UN Women.*

Design: UN Women.

GUIDANCE NOTE 3

# GUIDANCE FOR UN WOMEN COUNTRY OFFICES

How to support the gender-responsive and inclusive implementation of  
the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030)

## Overview

**Source:** the guidance was prepared by the UN Women East and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESARO), the Women's Resilience to Disasters (WRD) team, the Global DRR team in Geneva, and an independent UN Women consultant between September 2021 and March 2022.

Content: separate **standalone guidance** is provided for four key stakeholder groups and supported by **20 notes on specific topics** linked to gender-responsive implementation of the Sendai Framework. These are compiled in this document. Separate training slides also exist.

**Audience:** the guidance and notes are tailored for four distinct audiences:

- i. UN Women country staff;
- ii. UN Women regional staff;
- iii. women's machinery; and
- iv. disaster risk reduction machinery.

Although written for stakeholders in East and Southern Africa, the guidance and tools have wider applicability to stakeholders globally.

**Access:** the guidance and notes can be found on the [Women's Resilience to Disasters Knowledge Hub](#).

### A. List of Guidance

The following standalone guidance have been prepared to support gender-responsive implementation of the four Sendai Framework priorities and can be found on the [WRD Knowledge Hub](#).

Audience	
<b>Guidance 1</b>	<b>Women's machinery</b> - formal governance structures assigned to promote gender equality and improve the status and rights of women (e.g., Ministry of Women's Affairs, Ministry of Social Affairs, government gender focal points)
<b>Guidance 2</b>	<b>Disaster Risk Reduction machinery</b> - formal governance structures assigned to manage disaster and climate risks, support post-disaster recovery, and secure risk informed and resilience development (e.g., National Disaster Management Agencies, climate change departments, central development planning agencies, national line ministries)
<b>Guidance 3</b>	<b>UN Women Regional staff</b> (with a focus on East and Southern Africa)
<b>Guidance 4</b>	<b>UN Women Country staff</b> (with a focus on East and Southern Africa)

## B. List of notes

The following notes have been prepared to support gender-responsive and inclusive implementation of the four Sendai Framework priorities and have been compiled in this document.

Overview tools	
<b>Note 1</b>	Understanding gender-responsive implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)
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<b>Note 10</b>	Why and with whom to coordinate?
<b>Note 11</b>	Gender inclusion in national and local platforms for DRR
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<b>Note 13</b>	Sendai Framework Voluntary Commitments Platform
<b>Note 14</b>	Guidance and tools for mainstreaming age and disability in DRR
<b>Note 15</b>	Women's leadership in DRR
<b>Priority 3</b>	<b>Investing in disaster risk reduction</b>
<b>Note 16</b>	Gender-responsive investments in DRR
<b>Priority 4</b>	<b>Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction</b>
<b>Note 17</b>	Gender-responsive early warning systems and early action
<b>Note 18</b>	Gender-responsive disaster preparedness
<b>Note 19</b>	Gender-responsive humanitarian action and early recovery
<b>Note 20</b>	Gender in Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and recovery processes



## Background

This guidance has been written for regional UN Women staff to support gender-responsive implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction at regional level. Therefore, its main purpose is to address disproportionate disaster impacts for women and girls and mobilise their meaningful participation and leadership in disaster and climate prevention, mitigation, preparedness, recovery, and resilience building. While this guidance was originally prepared for the East and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESARO), examples given are specific to this region.

Separate **guidance** has also been prepared for country UN Women staff, national DRR machinery, and women's machinery, which are accompanied by a **collection of notes** on key issues for closing the gender gaps in risk reduction and resilience. These resources can be found on the [Women's Resilience to Disasters \(WRD\) Knowledge Hub](#).

## What are the global frameworks for disaster risk reduction and resilience?

The [Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030](#) was the first major agreement of the post-2015 development agenda. It is the successor instrument to the [Hyogo Framework for Action \(HFA\) 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters](#). The Sendai Framework provides UN Member States with policy structure and concrete actions to protect development gains from disaster risks.<sup>1</sup> The state has the primary role in reducing disaster risk, but that responsibility should be shared with other stakeholders, including local government, the private sector, and other key stakeholders.<sup>2</sup>

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**Note 1:** *Understanding gender-responsive implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction*

For DRR terminology please consult the following link - <https://www.undrr.org/terminology>

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<sup>1</sup> UNDRR (2021) What is Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction? <https://www.undrr.org/implementing-sendai-framework/what-sendai-framework>

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

## What do we mean by disaster risks, disaster risk reduction and resilience?

**Disaster Risks** are the potential loss of life, injury, or damage to assets that could occur to a system, society, or a community over a specific time period.<sup>3</sup> These disaster risks are as a result of the severity/frequency of a hazard (e.g. floods, cyclones, earthquakes, pandemics, locust invasions), the numbers of people and assets exposed to the hazard, their vulnerability or susceptibility to impact (a function of socio-economic and cultural factors), and their capacity to cope and respond.

**Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)** is a systematic approach to identifying, assessing, and reducing the risks and vulnerabilities related to hazards whilst increasing capacities for coping with disasters. It broadly incorporates hazard prevention, which aims to avoid hazards (e.g., through land use planning to avoid hazard-prone areas) or impact prevention (e.g. flood protection dams, building codes), impact mitigation (e.g. awareness building, education, and training), hazard preparedness (e.g. early warning systems), risk transfer and sharing of the financial consequences (e.g. micro-insurance, community seed banks). All these contribute to strengthening resilience, reducing the need for humanitarian assistance, and support sustainable development. DRR also includes addressing the underlying drivers of vulnerability to hazards: poverty, inequality, environmental degradation and urbanisation to mention the most obvious. This can be done by embedding risk reduction into the DNA of development to secure risk informed development and resilience.

**Resilience** is “the ability of individuals, households, communities, cities, institutions, systems and societies to prevent, resist, absorb, adapt, respond and recover positively, efficiently and effectively.” Therefore, it involves anticipating, planning, and reducing disaster and climate risks effectively.



**Note 2:** *Overview of disaster risk reduction, disaster risk management, risk-informed development, and resilience*

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<sup>3</sup> Hazards are defined as: “a potentially damaging physical event, phenomenon or human activity that may cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation. Hazards can include latent conditions that may represent future threats and can have different origins: natural (geological, hydrometeorological and biological) or induced by human processes (environmental degradation and technological hazards).”

## Gender inequality and disaster risk reduction

Globally, North Africa and sub-Saharan Africa are the second and third regions respectively with the highest **gender inequality**, behind the Middle East. The vulnerability of women and girls are long before natural hazards occur due to gender inequalities that limit social power and economic resources.<sup>4</sup> Gender inequalities cut across sectors limiting women and girls' control over decisions governing their lives, their access to essential resources, such as food, water, agricultural inputs, land, credit, energy, technology, education, health services, adequate housing, and social protection, and employment.<sup>5</sup> This has a negative impact in the achievement of the **sustainable development goals (SDGs)**.

**Intersecting forms of gender discrimination** – women living in poverty, indigenous women, women belonging to ethnic, racial, religious, and sexual minority groups, women with disabilities, refugee and asylum-seeking women, internally displaced, stateless, migrant women, rural women, unmarried women, adolescents, and older women – negatively and disproportionately impact these groups compared with men or other women.<sup>6</sup>

**Disasters, therefore, disproportionately affect women and girls in all their diversity and other high-risk groups.** One of the most striking data points is that women are more likely to die in disasters. In addition, they have different and uneven levels of resilience and capacity to recovery. A **2007 study** covering 141 countries demonstrated that women not only have a higher disaster mortality; their life expectancy is also disproportionately reduced as a result of disasters. Hence, women die at an earlier age than men due to disasters. Moving beyond direct impacts, research is also showing that women and girls are also subjected to **unequal indirect impacts** in the aftermath of disasters, including loss of livelihoods, increase in unpaid care and domestic work (as the COVID-19 pandemic has clearly demonstrated), a rise in sexual and gender-based violence, deterioration in sexual and reproductive health, and lack of education for

girls. Yet women, girls, and other marginalised groups have limited access to and influence over post-disaster recovery interventions and compensation.

**Furthermore, unequal impacts are also the result of exclusion in DRR and recovery decision making.** Women and other high-risk or marginalised groups can face significant barriers to their meaningful participation in disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery planning and implementation. These barriers increase their vulnerability resulting in less inclusive, relevant, effective, and sustainable recovery interventions, which can reinforce existing inequalities.

**Gender inequality is, therefore, a key driver of unequal exposure, vulnerability, and therefore disaster and climate risk and impacts.** It also shapes women's and girls' uneven capacity to anticipate, adapt and recover from crisis and to contribute effectively to resilience building. The intersection of disaster and conflict further exacerbates gender vulnerabilities and gender-based violence, particularly in some African countries.<sup>7</sup> More recently, the COVID-19 pandemic has spread to almost all the 55 Member States in the African Union; reversing hard-earned gains in promoting gender equality, women's empowerment, and women's rights.<sup>8</sup>

## What is UN Women's role?

**UN Women** is the **United Nations** entity dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women. It works globally to make the vision of the **Sustainable Development Goals** a reality for women and girls. It stands behind women's equal participation and leadership in all aspects of life.

UN Women's role in reducing disaster and climate risks and building resilience is to save lives and livelihoods during and after disasters through more effective and gender-responsive prevention, mitigation, preparedness, and recovery. In this context, the main roles of UN Women Country Offices are:

<sup>4</sup> UNISDR (2015) Disaster Risk Reduction in Africa, Status Report – 2015

<sup>5</sup> CEDAW (2018) CEDAW General recommendation No. 37 (2018) on the gender-related dimensions of disaster risk reduction in the context of climate change: <https://wrd.unwomen.org/explore/library/cedaw-general-recommendation-no-37>

<sup>6</sup> CEDAW (2018) CEDAW General recommendation No. 37 (2018) on the gender-related dimensions of disaster risk reduction in the context of climate change: <https://wrd.unwomen.org/explore/library/cedaw-general-recommendation-no-37>

<sup>7</sup> UNISDR (2015) Disaster Risk Reduction in Africa, Status Report – 2015

<sup>8</sup> African Union (2020) Framework document on the impact of COVID 19 on Gender Equality and Women's empowerment, AU Guidelines on Gender Responsive Responses to COVID-19: [https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/38617-doc\\_gewe\\_and\\_covid\\_19\\_eng.pdf](https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/38617-doc_gewe_and_covid_19_eng.pdf)

1. To lead and coordinate the UN system's work on gender equality in disaster risk reduction and resilience policy and practice and promote accountability, including regular monitoring of system-wide progress.
2. To provide normative support to governments in their formulation of gender responsive policies, global standards, and norms.
3. To help the region implement these standards, through its operational work, and stand ready to provide suitable technical and financial support when requested and to forge effective partnerships with civil society. Part of this support includes building the resilience of women and girls to disaster impacts.

**Gender just like DRR, is a cross-cutting issue to be mainstreamed across the development-humanitarian-recovery nexus.** Therefore, it cuts across all the development sectors to ensure risk-informed/resilient development that incorporates disaster and climate risk prevention and mitigation. Similarly, gender should be incorporated across disaster preparedness and risk informed recovery.



*The overarching umbrella for UN Women's work on DRR and resilience is its signature intervention - the **Women's Resilience to Disasters Programme** - guiding all UN Women country activity in this space.*



*The **Women's Resilience to Disasters Knowledge Hub** is the key platform centralising all disaster and gender knowledge, tools, good practice, and expertise.*

## Sendai Framework Priority 1: understanding disaster risks

**RATIONALE:** Women and girls are disproportionately impacted by disasters and threats, including climate change. Due to gender-specific barriers and inequalities; women experience higher loss of lives and livelihoods during disasters and a longer recovery time. Across the board, from life expectancy to education, housing, health, safety, job security, and nutrition, women and girls are impacted more severely than men. At the same time, women are largely excluded from shaping disaster risk reduction and resilience policy, strategies, and programmes. Gender data is fundamental to understanding the root causes of risk and comprises: i) data collected and disaggregated by sex; ii) qualitative data on gender issues (e.g. gender roles, relationships, causes of inequalities, women's participation and leadership); and iii) data to adequately reflect diversity within subgroups and capture all aspects of their lives. Gender evidence takes into account existing stereotypes, and social, and cultural factors that cause gender bias. It serves as the basis of gender analysis in disaster risk reduction.



### Key Actions

**1a: Awareness raising on disaster and climate risks**  
Key activities for UN Women staff should include the following.

→ **Advocate and support awareness raising on the gender dimensions of disaster and climate risks and resilience building.**

Support the development of gender-responsive and inclusive risk communication and awareness raising, and mobilise women's organisations, networks and other representative groups to communicate and raise awareness on gender responsive DRR policies, preparedness and early warning, and early action using accessible formats and popular media.

→ **Map women's organisations and networks.**

Develop/revise a mapping or directory of the organisations and agencies working for women and excluded groups in provinces/districts and representing marginalised groups identified in the Sendai Framework (i.e. people living with disabilities, people living in poverty, migrant women, children, the elderly, indigenous groups) and other



high-risk groups (e.g. LGBTIQ+, landless, people living with HIV/AIDS).

### Case study 1: Recruitment and capacity development of women and other socially excluded groups in the field is critical for gender analysis and SADDD collection

Obtaining information on women in Somalia is especially tricky — the highly traditional communities often post male “gatekeepers” to monitor women’s activities and meetings so that it is difficult for women to speak out. The post-tsunami UN interagency task force assessment contained no sex-disaggregated data for example, mainly because most of the field teams conducting interviews were male, and hence not allowed to speak to female-only groups without the presence of male gatekeepers, who prevented women from voicing their concerns.

Source: United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), *Creating Policy Space – Bringing Women’s Perspectives to Decision Makers*, undated

establish a system to collect, interpret, and analyse SADDD ensuring that women and their representative organisations are included (see Case Study 1).

- **Support the regular update of gender data**  
Ensure update of the knowledge and evidence base at the national and subnational levels, to inform advocacy for gender-responsive governance and action, for example on the disproportionate effects of disasters on women and the lack of leadership of women in disaster risk reduction and resilience building. This could include development of country Gender, Social Inclusion and Disaster Profiles, which can be shared on the WRD Knowledge Hub.
- **Advocate on the use of SADDD for risk informed development**  
Advocate for the use of SADDD to inform informing risk-informed policies, strategies, plans, procedures and reporting (e.g. reporting to the Sendai Framework Monitor) and to secure more increased finance and budget for gender-responsive disaster risk reduction, post-disaster recovery, and resilience.



**Note 5:** : Using gender data to inform monitoring and reporting of Sendai Framework implementation

- **Support capacity development of women’s organisations.**

Develop a capacity programme, which moves beyond one-off training, to ongoing sustained support for women’s organisations on disaster risk reduction and climate resilience planning and implementation.

### 1b: Capacity development for disaggregated data and gender analysis

UN Women should help to address gaps in the [collection, analysis, dissemination, use, and reporting of SADDD data](#) and more qualitative gender data as well as gender analysis to support inclusive DRR decision-making, policy development, and planning including through the following tasks

- **Provide technical, coordination, and capacity development support for SADDD**

In liaison with UNDRR, provide technical, coordination, and capacity development support to national and subnational governments (including National Statistics Office, and women’s organisations) to

### 1c: Integrating gender analysis

**Quantitative sex, age, and disability disaggregated data (SADDD) combined with qualitative data and gender analysis** improves understanding of the gender dimensions of risk, including the underlying drivers of the unequal distribution of disaster and climate vulnerability, risks, and impacts. It can also identify entry points to address these gender dimension of risks through inclusive DRR and highlight the priorities and needs of women and other marginalised groups.

### Gender data therefore serve as the basis of gender analysis and the latter as a starting point for gender mainstreaming in DRR.

Specifically, gender analysis identifies the differences between and among women and girls, men and boys, and diverse genders regarding their relative position in society and the distribution of resources, opportunities, constraints, and power before disasters and in disaster contexts.<sup>9</sup> It is the first step in planning DRR, recovery, and risk-informed development strategies, programmes, and projects that address both men’s and women’s needs and reduce the inequalities between them.

<sup>9</sup> EIGE (2018) Gender mainstreaming: gender analysis: <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/gender-mainstreaming-gender-analysis>

### UN Women staff can use gender analysis to inform:

The update or development of national and local disaster/ climate and resilience laws, policies, plans, and strategies (e.g., disaster preparedness plans).

- Pre-disaster hazard, vulnerability and capacity assessments or risk assessments (ideally integrated into community development assessments led by development planners to identify community needs and priorities) or post-disaster needs assessment (PDNAs) prepared by National Disaster Management Organisations (NDMOs), central development planning functions, and other line ministries.
- Gender-responsive DRR coordination structures, such as National Platforms for DRR and associated action plans
- The development of risk-informed and gender-responsive risk reduction and resilience projects/interventions.

## Who should conduct the gender analysis for disaster and climate risks?

**UN Women**, under the auspices of, and in close coordination with the national and subnational **Women's machinery**, along with the cross-sectoral UN Gender Working Group and **women's organisations and women's groups**, should provide technical expertise and coordination support for gender analysis, working closely with NDMOs and other central and sector ministries.



**Note 6:** *Introduction to conducting gender analysis*

## Sendai Framework Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

**RATIONALE:** It is crucial to actively involve women and girls as leaders and decision-makers in DRR governance processes at all levels. To ensure this, laws, policies, plans, budgets, and governance structures must be gender-responsive and promote gender balance (taking into account intersection-ality), women's empowerment, meaningful participation, and leadership.

### Key Actions:



#### 2a: Securing coordination

##### What is coordination for gender and DRR?

DRR and gender are both cross-cutting development issues. They need to be addressed through a holistic and multi-stakeholder approach with coordinated joint actions through political, technical, social, developmental, recovery, and humanitarian processes.

##### Why coordinate?

Mainstreaming gender equality into disaster and climate risk reduction and resilience building offers an opportunity to re-examine gender relations in society from different angles and enhance gender equality in socioeconomic development. It also makes it possible for nations and communities to deliver [on the Agenda 2030 for sustainable development](#), notably the Sustainable Development Goals and the related Agenda 2030 disaster resilience frameworks.<sup>10</sup> The role of mainstreaming gender is a responsibility for all stakeholders and hence coordination enables better results.

##### With whom to coordinate?

###### Government:

The key country-level players in disaster risk reduction and resilience are:

<sup>10</sup> The key Agenda 2030 disaster risk reduction and resilience related frameworks are the: [Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction](#); [Paris Agreement on Climate change](#); [Agenda for Humanity - World Humanitarian Summit](#); [Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights](#); [New Urban Agenda](#); [Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Development Finance](#); [Bangkok Principles for the implementation of the health aspects of the SFDRR](#); [Nansen Initiative - Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change](#); the [Global Compact on Refugees](#); and the [Global Compact on Migration](#).

- i. the **Ministry of Women/Gender Affairs**;
- ii. the **Ministry of Social Affairs**;
- iii. the **National Disaster Management Office (NDMO)**, which leads national coordination for the Sendai Framework for DRR;
- iv. the **Ministry of Finance**, the **Ministry of Development Planning**, and other relevant line ministries; and
- v. stakeholders involved in **National and Local Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction**. Subnational coordination mechanisms are also critical, for instance provincial or community climate/disaster/development committees.

#### Within the UN System:

UN Women Country Offices should develop close coordination and collaboration with the following entities within the UN:

- i. **the Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC)** and the UN Country Team (UNCT) and consult on gender equality and social inclusion in DRR including the support needed and changes required to address gender gaps in DRR, recovery, and resilience;
- i. **Gender Focal points** across the UN system;
- ii. **DRR Focal points** across the UN system;
- iii. **the UN Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), UNOCHA**, and the **cluster and recovery stakeholders** working in parallel with and supporting the NDMO/Development planning to strategically mainstream gender across cluster and recovery work;
- iv. **the UNDRR global** team and UNDRR regional team;<sup>11</sup>
- v. **UNDP's Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery**; as well as
- vi. **all UN entities** with an active DRR or resilience portfolio in the country.

**UN Women Country Office staff should facilitate effective participation of the Ministry of Women Affairs and Ministry of Social Welfare** in the Joint UN-Government Steering Committee to develop a robust gender analysis for Common Country Analysis by ensuring related actions for gender in disaster risk reduction/management and resilience across all Outcomes in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) Guidance.

**Women's organisations and WROs at all levels:** Coordination, collaboration and funding for the women right's organisations and women's groups from national to subnational is critical for ensuring gender responsive DRR, especially at the grassroots level. The women's rights organisations and women's groups working at the grassroots levels should have a crucial role in identifying and responding to the essential and specific disaster risk reduction needs of high-risk women within communities in normal times and in crises. WROs have a long-term relationship with the community for bringing social change, including for disaster risk reduction and resilience. WROs are also the first to reach and provide on-the-ground support to high-risk groups.



**Note 10:** *Why and with whom to coordinate?*

#### **2b: Support the development/strengthening of gender-responsive national and local platforms for DRR**

If used effectively, National and Local Platforms for DRR can serve as a multi-stakeholder forum for gender-responsive and inclusive disaster risk reduction. The membership includes government line ministries and departments, private sector, civil society organisations, NGOs, academia, and media. They provide an opportunity for DRR coordination and collaboration between these diverse stakeholders. They are often led by the Sendai Focal points from NDMOs and are supported by national and local government disaster risk reduction machinery. Key tasks to ensure gender is mainstreamed into national and local DRR platforms should include the following:

- **Support Thematic Groups on Gender and Social Inclusion** National platforms generally have thematic groups on sectoral and cross-sectoral issues. Establish/strengthen a Gender and Social thematic group within the national and DRR platforms. This should be led by Ministry of Women Affairs/Social Affairs and NDMO. At the subnational levels – in case the local DRR platform does not have Gender and Social Thematic Group, then the DRR repre-

<sup>11</sup> UNDRR is the focal point for the implementation of the Sendai Framework for DRR in the UN system.

representative from the Department of women affairs and gender focal points from relevant departments, such as agriculture, health, education, urban and social affairs should be actively involved in the platform.

- **Secure gender-balanced representation**  
Advocate for gender-balanced representation in national and local DRR platforms.
- **Ensure active participation**  
UN Women should actively participate and mainstream gender in all the activities and sessions of national and local DRR platforms.
- **Identify speakers for global and regional platforms**  
UN Women should identify speakers and/or participants for the biannual regional and global DRR platforms.
- **Participate on international DRR days**  
Actively participate (including through social media) and support key DRR events, including the International Day for DRR (October) and International Tsunami Awareness Day (November).



**NOTE 11:** *Gender inclusion in national and local platforms for DRR*

### **zc: Provide technical support for the development/ revision of existing DRR laws, policies, strategies, and plans using a gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) lens**

**UN Women Country Office staff should provide technical expertise to the national and local governments**, especially NDMOs and the Ministry of Development Planning, to develop/revise gender-responsive risk-informed development/resilience and DRR/DRM/Climate change laws, policies, strategies, plans, and budgets in line with the Sendai Framework and CEDAW Recommendations 37.<sup>12</sup> UN Women should support through the following tasks:

- **Identify entry points**  
This includes planned updates or the development of government laws, regulations, policies, and plans for DRR and management, climate change, resilience, gender equality and social inclusion.

The WRD Policy Tracker, is a useful tool for identifying and monitoring national and regional progress developing gender-responsive and inclusive frameworks.

- **Mainstream risk reduction into gender frameworks**  
Provide technical support to the Ministry of Women Affairs/Ministry of Social Affairs and women's organisations to mainstream disaster and climate risk reduction and resilience into gender policies, strategies, plans and budgets.
- **Mainstream gender into DRR/DRM frameworks**  
Provide technical support to National Disaster Management Offices to mainstream gender into DRR/DRM laws, policies, plans, strategies, and budgets drawing upon UN Women guidance.
- **Mainstream risk reduction and gender into development/resilience frameworks**  
Provide technical support to the Ministry of Development planning and line ministries to mainstream disaster and climate risk reduction/resilience and gender and social inclusion into relevant policies, plans, strategies, and budgets.
- **Strengthen the coordination and collaboration** between the NDMO, Ministry of Women Affairs/ Ministry of Social Affairs, and ministries of finance/ planning, including standard operating procedures (SOP) between these agencies, especially for DRR and provision of essential services for, and protection, of women and children during and after disasters (e.g., SRHR, GBV, PSS).
- **Translate and support capacity development on CEDAW Recommendation 37**  
Support the Ministry of Women's Affairs in the translation, dissemination, and capacity development on the CEDAW Recommendation 37 into national and local languages, including indigenous and minority languages. Widely disseminate and develop capacity of all branches of government, civil society, the media, academic institutions, and women's organisations on its implementation.



See the [WRD Policy Tracker](#) to follow Member States' good practice and progress advancing gender responsive and inclusive DRR/DRM laws, policies, strategies, and plans

<sup>12</sup> See Note 9 - Legal basis for the inclusion of women and girls in disaster risk reduction and resilience

## 2d: Promote women's leadership at all levels – national to subnational and grassroots

**Rationale:** Women's equal and meaningful participation and leadership in public life, including disaster and climate risk reduction and resilience building decision-making, is both an important goal in itself and essential for reducing risks and achieving a broad range of sustainable development goals. Women's actual and potential contributions and central role in community resilience, continues to be largely untapped in disaster risk reduction (prevention and mitigation), preparedness, and recovery strategies and action. Evidence however, shows that harnessing women's leadership, experience, and knowledge into these efforts, yields more effective initiatives and more resilient outcomes. UN Women Country Offices should:

- **Draw upon existing UN Women tools to prepare a baseline on women's leadership** at the country, subnational, sector, or organisational level in liaison with the UN Women Global DRR team.
- **Identify barriers, opportunities, and entry points** from the baseline analysis for building women's leadership.
- **Provide capacity development to support the empowerment and leadership** of women in DRR/resilience.
- **Identify opportunities for strengthening women and girls' voice, agency, and leadership** in sub-national, national, regional, and global coordination mechanisms and platforms (see *Case Study 2*).

### **Case study 2: Girls in Risk Reduction Leadership (GIRRL) and Integrating Adolescent Girls (IAG) in Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction**

Regional Initiative for Integrating Adolescent Girls (IAG) in Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction built a regional network in Africa to explore new ways of integrating marginalised populations, especially girls and youth, into the designing and implementing DRR and risk mitigation programming.

The IAG pilot project was designed to address inherent problems related to the social vulnerability of adolescent girls living in peri-urban informal settlements and poor rural communities by providing concise and locally relevant information in a participatory manner and encouraging the

development of effective decision-making skills. It offered a comprehensive capacity-building program encompassing topics such as - team building, decision making, self-discovery, mental/physical/sexual health, personal safety and self-defence, environmental awareness, community involvement, career guidance and skills analysis, effective communication, first aid, fire safety, and community-based disaster risk assessment; all adapted to the local context.

Source: [UNDRR, 2015](#)

## 2e: Advocate for a DRR-responsive Gender Plan of Action for gender-sensitive parliaments

**Parliaments and parliamentarians are uniquely positioned to formulate, oversee, and monitor gender responsive DRR laws and policies and their impact at local levels.**

CEDAW Recommendation 37 explicitly calls for parliamentarians to develop new or amend existing DRR-related legislation with a gender equality and social inclusion lens, prepare gender-responsive DRR budget allocations, and hold governments accountable for the protection of women and girls.

The [Plan of Action for Gender-sensitive Parliaments](#) was adopted unanimously by the 127th Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) Assembly (Quebec City, October 2012). It is a key policy document for the IPU and its member Parliaments. A gender-sensitive parliament responds to the needs and interests of both men and women in its structures, methods, and work. The Plan of Action is designed to support parliaments' efforts to become more gender-sensitive institution. It offers a wide range of strategies in seven action areas that all parliaments should implement. Key tasks for UN Women in the context of DRR and resilience are the following.

- **Support the International Parliamentary Union to develop a DRR-responsive Gender Action Plan**  
UN Women regional and country offices should support the International Parliament Union and the national parliaments to develop a DRR-responsive Gender Plan of Action for gender-sensitive parliaments, seeking coordination support from the UNDRR Global Office (Geneva)<sup>13</sup> and technical support from the UN Women Global DRR Team.

<sup>13</sup> Kindly refer to the [International Parliament Union's Action Plan](#).



- **Support the Minister of Women Affairs/Social Affairs** to showcase any outstanding achievements made in gender responsive DRR at the international high-level meetings. For example, support the Minister of Women Affairs' participation at the Global Platform for DRR and the Africa Ministerial Conferences for DRR as chairs and speakers, to showcase the achievements and progress made on gender responsive DRR in the country.



**Note 12:** *Gender and DRR toolkit for parliamentarians*

## **2f: Advocate for protection against sexual exploitation and abuse**

Sexual exploitation and abuse of affected community members by anyone associated with the provision of aid constitutes one of the most serious breaches of accountability and an unacceptable breach of the fundamental rights of the people served by the humanitarian sector and of those working in it. Sexual exploitation and abuse are a deep betrayal of the core values of humanitarian and recovery action. This can occur when the essential needs of those most at-risk in communities are not adequately met both during normal times and aggravated during crisis. Issues including a lack of accountability and sexual exploitation and abuse are derived from asymmetries of power and are a serious protection concern, eroding the confidence and trust of affected communities and the host country in all those providing assistance. UN Women should play a crucial role through the following:

- **Strengthening the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) efforts to prevent and respond to SEA/SH** through its position as co-chair of the UNCT Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Working Group (PSEA Working Group) in some countries. The first tool below provides a comprehensive step-by-step guidance for the PSEA Coordinate to roll-out and implement PSEA at the country level.

*The following PSEA tools may be useful:*

- i. [Deployment Package for PSEA Coordinators](#) provides a comprehensive guideline and tool for implementing PSEA.*
- ii. [Checklist to protect from sexual exploitation and abuse during COVID-19](#)*
- iii. [Translated versions of PSEA available in local languages of Africa and 31 translations validated by the IASC](#) are available for dissemination.*

## **Sendai Framework Priority 3: investing in DRR**

**RATIONALE:** The CEDAW and its Recommendations 37 on Gender and DRR would remain ineffectual unless gender-responsive plans are backed by adequate budgetary allocations. At the Africa continental level, concerted efforts still need to be made to ensure that gender investments in DRR are made mandatory at all levels from continental, regional, national, to subnational level.

**There are also significant gaps in women's access to climate finance.** Women are taking climate action at all levels, but their voice, agency, and participation are under-supported, under-resourced, under-valued, and under-recognised. Only an estimated 0.01 percent of worldwide funding addresses both climate change and women's rights. Despite increasing recognition of the critical role of women and girls in preventing and reducing climate risks, very little funding globally is directed to gender equality and women's climate action.

In 2014, less than three percent of philanthropic environmental funding targeted women's environmental action, and only two percent of all gender-responsive climate aid went to southern civil society organisations, representing USD 132 million. Yet, evidence is showing that gender-responsive finance is more effective.

Without a gender lens, climate policy and funding frameworks will continue to increase discrimination and reduce effectiveness. To empower those left furthest behind, climate financing must be accessible to, and support, women's grassroots organisations.

**Gender-responsive budgeting and expenditure frameworks alongside concrete investment are therefore needed** to address gender gaps in DRR and climate change adaptation (CCA), ensuring more equitable and effective outcomes.

This requires tools to assess the different needs and contributions of men and women within existing revenues, expenditures, and allocations; the involvement of women in designing investments projects; and adjustment of budget policy to benefit all groups and address gender bias, discrimination, and structural inequalities.

## Key Actions:



### 3a: Gender-responsive budgeting, expenditure and financing

UN Women Country Officer staff together with gender budgeting and financing experts should lead the efforts for advocacy, lobbying and providing technical support for **gender-responsive budgeting** for disaster and climate risk reduction and resilience of women and girls. Key tasks will include the following:

→ **Advocate for gender-responsive government budgets and climate finance**

UN Women should work closely with the Ministry of Women, Ministry of Finance, as well as climate change and disaster management government agencies to ensure gender-responsive budget allocations and ensure predictable and multi-year funding, including budget tagging to track progress. Similarly, UN Women has a key role in advocating for gender-responsive climate finance.

→ **Ensure gender responsive DRR under the 15 percent resource allocation for gender empowerment under the UNSDCF**

15 percent of Cooperation Framework budget is meant solely for gender equality and women's empowerment. UN Women should advocate for the application of a DRR/resilience lens for the 15 percent allocated for women's empowerment.

→ **Identify opportunities to ensure that the 15 percent allocation dedicated for gender equality programming is risk informed**

UN Women should identify opportunities to ensure that the 15 percent costing contributes to building the disaster resilience and adaptive capacities of women and girls, and that climate and disaster risk management programming is inclusive and gender responsive.<sup>14</sup>

→ **Develop a concrete list of opportunities to build the resilience of women and girls in all their diversity**

UN Women should coordinate with the Gender Focal points of the other UN agencies to identify and prepare a concrete and comprehensive list of the opportunities for integrating climate, DRR, and resilience-building activities in gender and DRR.

These gender-responsive investments may include diversification of livelihoods for women working in informal economy, technical and financial support to women-owned Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), investments in women's social protection, financial inclusion, strengthening of the rule of law against gender-based violence, and women's leadership and equal participation in disaster risk reduction governance and action at all levels.

### Case study 3: West Bank and Gaza Strip – investing in the collective Power of Women

By supporting around 80 women's associations in the West Bank and Gaza Strip (WBGs), FAO is helping Palestinian women to achieve greater social and economic empowerment.

The projects provide women with the livelihood assets and entrepreneurial skills to produce, process, package, and market a wide range of quality food items. This led many women to realise economic success as well as greater self-confidence, civic participation, and influence in a place where 35 percent of women work in the informal agriculture sector as unpaid family labour.”

Women empowerment initiatives such as the example above strengthen income and food security for women and their household. Such initiatives increase women's coping capacity and resilience against any shock including



**Note 16:** Gender-responsive investment for DRR

<sup>14</sup> UNDRR (2020) Integrating DRR and CCA in the UNSDCF, Guidance Note on Using Climate and DRM to Help Build Resilient Societies. <https://www.undrr.org/publication/integrating-disaster-risk-reduction-and-climate-change-adaptation-un-sustainable>

## Sendai Framework Priority 4: enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “build back better” in recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction

**RATIONALE:** While *disaster preparedness*, *early warning*, early action, response provide critical opportunities for the national and local administrations to reduce the mortalities and economic losses, **recovery can be used as a potential opportunity for building forward better and together - “leaving no one behind”**. Priority four states that ‘empowering women and persons with disabilities to lead publicly and promote gender-equitable and universally accessible response, recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction approaches are key for disaster preparedness for effective response.’ UN Women can play a pivotal role in ensuring that disaster preparedness (including early warning systems and risk communications) and disaster recovery are gender-responsive and inclusive.

### Key Actions



#### 4a: Early warning and early action

To ensure gender-responsive early warning systems (e.g., disaster alerts) and early action (e.g., anticipatory action based on forecasts such as animal destocking), UN Women should implement the following key tasks:

- **Maintain close coordination and participate in the Early Warning Committee consisting** of the Meteorological agency, the NDMO, the agricultural department and other relevant line ministries, the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO), the World Food Programme, and the Food and Agriculture Organisation in order to stay updated on weather-related forecasts for potential hazards, such as floods, droughts, and locust infestations.
- **Facilitate meaningful participation and involvement of grassroots women, women’s groups, and women’s rights organisations** and ensure their meaningful participation in developing *risk assessments* at all levels<sup>15</sup> ensuring they include gender analysis.

<sup>15</sup> Note there is no consistency in approaches to risk and vulnerability assessments. For example, these can range from standalone community risk assessments (focusing on one or more hazards) through to integrated assessments, which combine the assessment of multiple risks alongside community development planning and the identification of priority development needs

- **Support the Meteorological Department** to translate, communicate, and disseminate the complex scientific and technical information on disasters into simple accessible and actionable messages through accessible and inclusive communications channels. This will ensure that scientific knowledge is accessible for local governments and high-risk community members, especially women, children, the elderly, people with disabilities, and people living in remote areas with limited access to information, including risk communications and warnings
- **Coordinate with the women’s and human rights groups** to gather local/indigenous knowledge and information on local risks and traditional actions to reduce these risks
- **Provide technical support for mainstreaming gender** into Early Action Planning whilst facilitating inputs from women’s organisations, networks, and other grassroots organisations.
- **Collaborate with NDMO to disseminate the early warning and early action messages** via DRR machinery, including women’s groups, women’s rights organisations, and the Red Cross network. Support the use of popular local media, such as radios, phone messaging, or Facebook, which are accessible to women and other high-risk groups.



**Note 17:** *Gender-responsive early warning systems and early action*

#### 4b: Preparedness

Women’s roles in mitigating and preparing for disasters and emergency response frequently go unrecognised in formal disaster risk management circles, and women can be excluded from disaster preparedness (e.g., developing community or school evacuation plans or drills) and planning for relief distribution (e.g., contingency plans). The presence of women and attention to gender differences can reduce at progressively senior levels and can be non-existent in many high-level national and regional discussions. Key UN Women Country office tasks are to ensure gender-responsive and inclusive preparedness include those in *Figure 1* below:

**FIGURE 1** Examples of key UN Women Country office tasks in gender-responsive preparedness

Advocate for gender-inclusive disaster preparedness across the UN System	Consult with the humanitarian Coordinator/Resident Coordinator	Coordinate with and advise NDMO, HCT and humanitarian actors on gender-responsive disaster preparedness	Carry out gender analysis to inform preparedness
Support gender-responsive preparedness planning	Support gender-responsive information management	Support gender and social inclusion in capacity development and disaster simulation	Resource mobilization
	Advocate for the creation of a gender roster for disaster preparedness and response to ensure gender balance in teams	Promote women's empowerment and leadership	

→ **Advocate for gender-inclusive disaster preparedness across the UN system.**

All the UN entities are mandated to undertake gender mainstreaming across disaster preparedness and humanitarian action.

→ **Consult with the Humanitarian Coordinator/Resident Coordinator**

UN Women should consult with the HC /RC to identify preparedness priorities and ensure gender dimensions are mainstreamed into the Humanitarian Cluster Team's (HCT) preparedness work and recovery preparedness.<sup>16</sup>

→ **Coordinate with and advise NDMO, HCT and humanitarian and recovery actors on gender-responsive disaster preparedness**

UN Women should participate actively in the meetings led by the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO), Humanitarian Cluster Team (HCT) led by UN OCHA, the inter-cluster coordination meetings, the Red Cross/Red Crescent, and other key humanitarian actors to advise on how gender and social dimensions and inclusive participation are integrated in into preparedness and response processes.

→ **Carry out gender analysis to inform preparedness**

UN Women together with Women's Organisations should provide technical assistance to the NDMO and Ministry of Women Affairs to conduct gender analysis before, during, and after disasters. Gender Analysis based on SADDD and qualitative gender data should inform the preparedness planning process

→ **Support gender-responsive preparedness planning**

Support the Ministry of women Affairs, NDMO and line ministries to develop gender responsive sectoral preparedness plans including operational guidelines for gender empowerment and protection issues.

→ **Support gender-responsive information management**

Technical support to NDMOs, and Ministry of Women Affairs to develop gender-responsive tools (i.e., sectoral preparedness formats, needs assessment, initial rapid assessment formats, and GIS risk maps) structured to capture in-depth information and analysis based on relevant data (disaggregated by sex, age, disability) and context-relevant vulnerability.

→ **Support gender and social inclusion in capacity development and disaster simulation**

UN Women experts together with women's organisations can conduct capacity development training on gender and social inclusion for key stakeholders, and individuals involved in Training of trainers (TOT) for community-level disaster preparedness. UN Women Country Offices can also support the NDMO and Ministry of Women Affairs to mainstream gender and social inclusion issues into disaster simulation exercises. This can be done by creating realistic scenarios based on the locally relevant gender and protection issues and by involving social sector actors working on gender and protection issues. Lessons learned from simulations on gender and protection should meaningfully inform the development/revision of contingency/preparedness plans.

→ **Resource mobilisation**

UN women should ensure that identified gender needs are reflected in funding mechanisms. With the support of UN Women Headquarters and Regional Offices, UN Women can provide training on the [IASC Gender with Age Marker](#).

→ **Advocate for the creation of a gender roster for disaster preparedness and response to ensure gender balance in teams.**

Advocate for a talent roster of gender experts that can be deployed by the government for disaster preparedness and response drawing upon the existing [WRD Expert Register](#). Similarly, advocate for gender-balance in teams and capacity development, equal involvement, decision making and leadership of women in all the preparedness planning and implementation processes.

<sup>16</sup> Responsibility for recovery can lie with the NDMOs/Civil Society Organisations or ministries for finance/planning or even sector ministries (e.g. for health pandemics). Some countries establish a Recovery Coordination Committee (e.g. Solomon Islands), led by the Ministry of Development/Finance and other establish coordination structures for specific events (e.g. Indonesia).

→ **Promote women's empowerment and leadership**

Gender equality, social inclusion and women's empowerment and leadership should be incorporated into all preparedness activities. Enablers for women leadership in disaster preparedness include ensuring quotas, women in senior decision-making positions, relevant and targeted training for women, engaging men in positive roles, and investment in opportunities that build women's leadership capacities.

#### **Case study 4: Preparedness saves time, money and life**

"The UN agencies and their NGO and government partners can save lives, crops, property and achievements in education and healthcare by using "preparedness thinking" to be aware of risks, to reduce them, and to plan ahead to combat them. It means we can use our limited resources as wisely and effectively as possible to stop a bad situation becoming worse."

Source: IASC, 2011



**Note 18:** Gender responsive disaster preparedness

#### **4c: Humanitarian response and early recovery**

DRR approaches must be gender responsive, examining gender context both before and after the crisis to develop an overview of gender relations and coping strategies of women, girls, men and boys, and for all most-at risk groups. Conversely, gender responsive DRR approaches must also be integrated into humanitarian response and early recovery. DRR is a critical tool for supporting resilience across the Humanitarian- Development nexus.



**Note 19:** Gender-responsive humanitarian action and early recovery

#### **4d: Ensure gender-responsive and inclusive recovery governance, processes, and action**

**When it comes to post-disaster action, unfortunately, there are too many instances where recovery efforts have failed women and girls** by not considering their needs and capacities in recovery planning. This has subsequently led to reinforcing and even increasing existing gender inequalities. Governments and recovery stakeholders have a responsibility to reach, protect and empower women, girls, men and boys before, during and in the aftermath of disasters.

**Recovery provides a critical opportunity for transformative change and for addressing some of the structural barriers and drivers of social inequality** that result in unequal disaster impacts. Therefore, a more inclusive and gender-responsive recovery process is needed. The recovery process that empowers women and advances gender equality in a post-disaster recovery context whilst considering the needs and capacities of women and other marginalised groups will result in a more efficient, effective, and sustainable recovery, which "leaves no one behind" and "builds forward better." Key tasks for UN Women to support in conjunction with central and sector recovery focal points and other stakeholders charged with planning and implementing the recovery, should be the following:

→ **Identify and prioritise gender-specific recovery needs**

Too often, post-disaster assessment (PDA) data does not capture the distinct losses and damages, needs, roles, responsibilities, and capacities of women and men, boys and girls. The collection and analysis of sex- age, and disability disaggregated data and qualitative data is therefore a critical first step to efficiently identify and prioritise gender-responsive recovery needs. The data collection and analysis require communication and consultation with affected women, men, boys and girls through



inclusive and participatory techniques. This can be facilitated through partnering with local civil society organisations – including women’s organisations - with an established presence in affected communities.

→ **Take action to protect women, men, boys and girls from physical and psychosocial harm**

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) typically increases in the aftermath of disasters. To successfully protect women, girls, men and boys, their physical and psychosocial integrity also needs to be secured in the longer-term recovery phase. This can be done by integrating safety concerns (such as separate sanitation facilities for males and females) into the design and construction of temporary settlements, houses, schools, clinics and other infrastructure; by developing policies and enforcement mechanisms so that perpetrators of SGBV are legally held accountable for their actions and by providing counselling that targets especially vulnerable groups, such as SGBV survivors.

→ **Use the disaster recovery framework to plan a gender-responsive and inclusive recovery**

By systematically presenting the policy, institutional, financial, and operational aspects of a disaster recovery programme, recovery frameworks can play a key role in assisting governments and partners in planning for resilient and inclusive post-disaster recovery. To effectively reach, protect and empower women, girls, boys and men, actions that promote gender equality and women’s empowerment need to be integrated in every aspect of the framework and across each sector.

→ **Empower women for sustainable, effective, and resilient recovery**

The empowerment and leadership of women should be at the core of resilient recovery efforts. There is a need to shift the focus on women’s vulnerability towards an emphasis on their capabilities and underleveraged leadership potential. Women’s skills, knowledge about their communities and contributions should be acknowledged and leveraged by formally allocating roles and responsibilities to them. This can be done by engaging women in recovery planning and implementation, developing their capacity to become recovery leaders, and by protecting and promoting their livelihoods.

→ **Strengthen gender-responsive recovery systems**

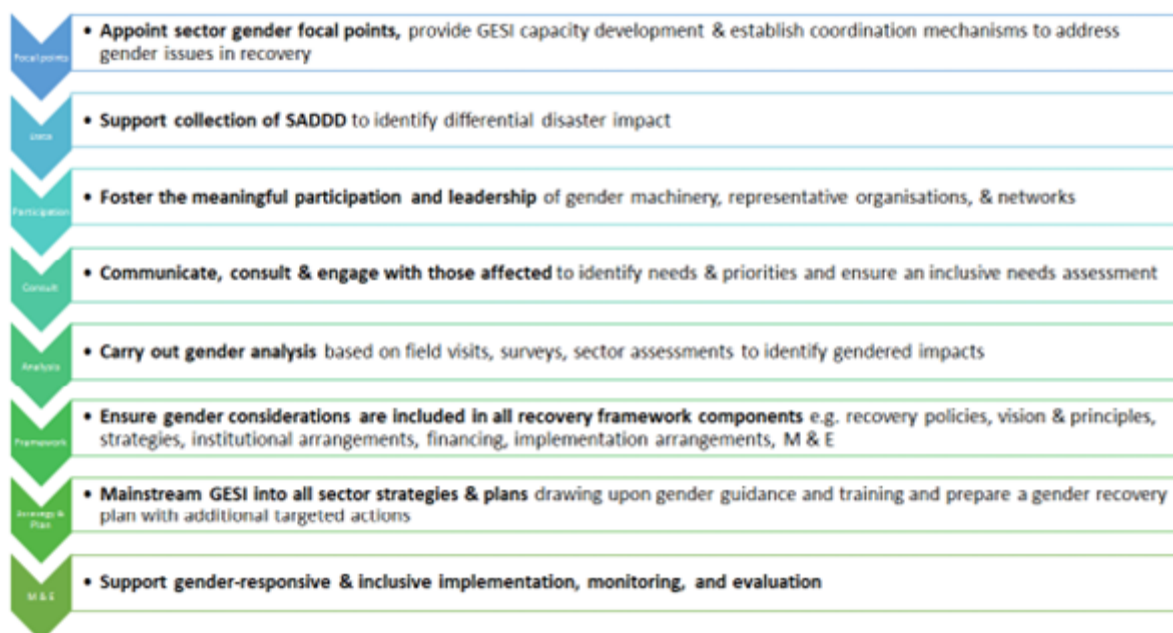
We cannot reach, protect and empower women, girls, men and boys equally without investing in ex-ante actions that promote gender equality and women’s empowerment in policy actions and community engagement. This includes the active participation of women and girls throughout all the phases of disaster prevention, mitigation, and preparedness, and recovery, from training women on community based early warning systems to elevating women to decision-making roles in community DRM committees. Integrating gender equality and women’s empowerment in post-disaster recovery will not only contribute to more efficient and effective recovery, but it will also establish opportunities for women and communities to build resilient societies and contribute to sustainable development - a win-win for all.

→ **Support gender-responsive and inclusive action**

Whilst it is vital to mainstream gender considerations across the recovery framework, institutional arrangements, financing, implementation arrangement, monitoring and evaluation, and sector strategies/plans, it is critical that a separate gender and social inclusion strategy and plan is prepared. This will include targeted actions to enable change (e.g. resources for ensuring the meaningful participation of gender machinery and women’s organisations to participate in recovery processes) but also specific actions to support women recovery. These might include implementing recovery works programmes targeting female-headed households, ensuring women’s access to maternal and reproductive health or psychosocial support, securing land rights for women (in order to receive disaster compensation), and ensuring access to social protection or cash for work schemes.

A summary of key actions to support a gender-responsive and inclusive recovery process and plan are identified in *Figure 2*.

**FIGURE 2: Key actions to support a gender-responsive and inclusive recovery process**



#### 4e: Supporting a gender-responsive Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)

If a disaster is large-scale or extensive, it might be that the government request the support of international agencies to help with a [Post-Disaster Needs Assessment \(PDNA\)](#). This is an internationally accepted methodology used by the UN Member States to determine the physical damages, economic losses, and costs of meeting recovery needs after a disaster through a government-led process with a critical role for the Ministry of Gender and Social Affairs. **Gender is an essential cross-cutting issue in PDNAs** or similar recovery assessments. It should be integrated into every step of the PDNA process and across key sectors and issues (e.g., shelter, livelihoods, nutrition, infrastructure, DRR, climate change, health, education). Many of the activities below also apply if a more general recovery process is followed, resulting in a Recovery Action Plan.

#### What is the role of the UN Women Country Office?

Gender is an essential cross-cutting issue in PDNAs and should be integrated into every step of the PDNA process and across all key issues (e.g. shelter, livelihoods). Key activities should include the following:

- **Meet the World Bank and UNDP**  
Meet the World Bank, UNDP, EU representation, Africa Regional or National Disaster Management Office (or entity responsible for recovery) to learn about the roll-out process and deadlines for the PDNA and to advocate for a gender-responsive and inclusive recovery process. Ensure that the Ministry

for Women/Gender Affairs is involved in the recovery process and coordination mechanisms.

- **Participate in the PDNA Coordination meetings and training**  
Participate in the PDNA Coordination meetings and training organised by the government, World Bank, and UNDP to understand the PDNA process, sectoral issues and actively contribute to gender and social inclusion lens in all the sectors.
- **Share Gender Checklists and sector guidelines**  
Share the [PDNA Gender Guideline Vol B](#) and [Gender Checklist](#) with the lead authors/focal points for the sector chapters and relevant sector guidelines (e.g. [Covid-19 recovery needs assessment guidelines](#)).
- **Review the sector chapters (i.e. strategies/plans) for the PDNA**  
Review the sector chapters and mainstream gender issues, needs and recommendations.
- **Coordinate with the UN Gender Technical Working Group and gender focal points**  
Convene coordination meetings with the UN Gender Working Group at country level, Gender Focal points in various sectors to collect all the assessments, information, and data on gender and social inclusion aspects in pre-disaster and post-disaster contexts.

→ **Include the Women's charter of demands in the PDNA**

Coordinate with the women's organisations and women's networks to develop a Women's Charter of demands that can be included in the PDNA reports and recovery framework.

→ **Draft a Gender and Social Inclusion chapter (strategy and plan) and support development of a gender-responsive recovery budget.**

Based on the desk review and available gender data, draft a Gender and Social Inclusion Chapter for the PDNA, including key targeted gender activities (e.g. recovery works programmes targeting female-headed households, or livelihood support for women market vendors), the estimated budget (including for the involvement of women's machineries and organisations to support implementation). Refer to the [sample template](#) in the gender PDNA guidance.

For more information, please visit the [Women's Resilience to Disasters Knowledge Hub](#) a one-stop-shop for all gender and disaster knowledge: [wr.d.unwomen.org](http://wr.d.unwomen.org)



UN WOMEN IS THE UN ORGANIZATION DEDICATED TO GENDER EQUALITY AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN. A GLOBAL CHAMPION FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS, UN WOMEN WAS ESTABLISHED TO ACCELERATE PROGRESS ON MEETING THEIR NEEDS WORLDWIDE.





UN Women supports UN Member States as they set global standards for achieving gender equality and works with governments and civil society to design laws, policies, programmes and services needed to ensure that the standards are effectively implemented and truly benefit women and girls worldwide. It works globally to make the vision of the Sustainable Development Goals a reality for women and girls and stands behind women's equal participation in all aspects of life, focusing on four strategic priorities; Women lead, participate in and benefit equally from governance systems; Women have income security, decent work and economic autonomy; All women and girls live a life free from all forms of violence; Women and girls contribute to and have greater influence in building sustainable peace and resilience, and benefit equally from the prevention of disasters and conflicts and humanitarian action. UN Women also coordinates and promotes the UN system's work in advancing gender equality.



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