

# WHY AND WITH WHOM TO COORDINATE?

Photo: UN Women

## 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 socio-economic development. It also makes it possible for nations and communities to work collectively together to achieve Agenda 2030 for sustainable development, especially the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and related disaster resilience frameworks, for which key focal points are identified below:

- [Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction](#) (Normally National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) is the focal point);
- [Paris Agreement on Climate change](#) (Ministry of Environment for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and climate change related agreements, and the inclusion of gender issues in National Adaptation Plan and reporting);
- [Agenda for Humanity - World Humanitarian Summit](#) (Ministry of Social Affairs or relevant ministry);
- [Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights](#) (Ministry of Human Rights or relevant ministry);
- [CEDAW Recommendation 37](#) (NDMO, climate change department, ministry of development planning);
- [New Urban Agenda](#) (Ministry of Urban Development for gender issues in urban resilience);
- [Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Development Finance](#) (Ministry of Finance for Gender Responsive Budgeting for DRR);

- [Bangkok Principles for the implementation of the health aspects of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction \(SFDRR\)](#) (Ministry of Health especially in the context of COVID-19 pandemic);
- [Nansen Initiative - Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change](#) (Ministry of Refugees or relevant ministry);
- [Global Compact on Refugees](#) (Ministry of Refugee Affairs) and [Global Compact on Migration](#) (Ministry of development planning, Department of climate change).

**For too long, stakeholders have worked in silos, with focal points working solely on implementing individual global frameworks.** Thus, siloed approaches to issues such as gender, climate change, disasters, and development seen in global frameworks are too often replicated at regional and national levels. This needs to change. Resilience building will only be effective with joint and coherent approaches and coordination. Thus, integrated approaches are needed to build the resilience of all members of society – leaving no one behind – and considering multiple and often overlapping hazards.

## With whom to coordinate?

The key country-level players in disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and resilience are:

- **Government:** National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) - which leads national coordination for the

Sendai Framework for DRR, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Development Planning. In addition, other relevant line ministries such as the Ministry of Agriculture in case of food insecurity due to droughts and floods, the Ministry of Health for gender-responsive health preparedness, the Ministry of Environment for climate risks, the Ministry of Urban Development for building the resilience of poor women and girls living in urban slums and informal settlements and the Ministries of Rural Affairs – for rural women.

- **Civil society organisations** such as NGOs, Women’s Rights Organizations (WROs), human rights organisations, and women’s organisations and groups.
- **The private sector** and relevant organisations (e.g., resilient business networks);
- **The media** at all levels;
- **Academic** and research agencies;
- **United Nations agencies** – UN Women, UNDRR, and other specialised UN agencies working on diverse DRR issues such as food security (WFP), and livelihoods (FAO), education and protection of children (UNICEF), maternal and reproductive health (UNFPA), UN Habitat on inclusive and resilient infrastructure, climate change and environmental issues impacting women and girls (UNEP), health issues (WHO), Poverty reduction, social protection, livelihoods, women governance structures (UNDP), and hydrometeorological issues including climate variability and change (WMO).
- **Donors and multilateral institutions** championing gender in DRR such as the European Commission and World Bank (the latter also focusing on post-disaster needs assessments (PDNA).

For more information, please visit the “[Coordination mechanisms, networks, and partnership](#)” page on the Women’s Resilience to Disasters Knowledge Hub a one-stop-shop for all gender and disaster knowledge: [wrd.unwomen.org](http://wrd.unwomen.org)



---

East and Southern Africa Regional Office  
UN Gigiri Complex, UN Avenue;  
Block M, Ground Floor  
P.O. Box 30218- 00100 Nairobi, Kenya  
Tel: +254 20 762 4778

[africa.unwomen.org](http://africa.unwomen.org)

Email: [esaro.publications@unwomen.org](mailto:esaro.publications@unwomen.org)

 [unwomenafrica](https://www.facebook.com/unwomenafrica)

 [unwomenafric](https://twitter.com/unwomenafric)

 [unwomen](https://www.youtube.com/unwomen)

 [unwomenafric](https://www.linkedin.com/company/unwomenafric)