

AT A GLANCE: SUGGESTED COMMITMENTS FOR ADDRESSING GENDER GAPS IN DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE



Why close the gender gaps?

Disasters are not experienced uniformly by everyone in society. With more than 90-95% of disasters being climate-induced, this disparity is even more pressing. Across the board, from mortality, to education, health, violence, livelihoods, and nutrition; women are negatively and disproportionately impacted. This was confirmed in a [study](#) by UN Women and UNICEF, which identifies women and children as the most vulnerable to disasters and threats combined with uneven levels of resilience and capacity to recover.

Gender roles and inequalities in society contribute to women's disproportionate disaster and climate risks and impacts. These include unequal access to productive resources, finance, technology, knowledge, and decision-making processes, which undermine women's resilience.

Proposed commitments and key messages

1. Leverage women's voice, agency and leadership for resilience

Women's leadership results in increased sustainability and peace, yet across all sectors and levels, women are underrepresented in advancing disaster resilience and climate justice.

2. Institutionalize the systematic collection, use and reporting of gender data

Disaggregated data by sex, age, and disability (SADDD) on how disaster risk and impact differ between genders exists on a small scale and is not easily available. SADDD help unpack gendered risk and differentiated impacts of disasters and interventions.

3. Develop gender-responsive laws, policies, strategies and plans

Disaster risk reduction remains a male-dominated space in most countries, with few legislation or policy frameworks, strategies or plans established to ensure women's inclusion in decision-making and leadership roles or include gender equality as a policy objective.

4. Increase financial resources for gender-responsive action

Gender-responsive disaster risk reduction and climate resilience is underfinanced, and significant gaps remain in women's access to climate funding. Access to suitable financing and funding opportunities is critical for women's organisations for local implementation of gender-responsive DRR measures.

5. Foster gender-responsive coordination mechanisms and partnerships

Women and women's organisations are critical agents of change in disaster risk reduction and recovery, yet their capacities remain unleveraged. The leadership of women and women's organisations brings essential knowledge, skills, resources, and expertise to support risk reduction, recovery and resilience building.

6. Support targeted action for women's resilience to multiple hazards

Women and girls are disproportionately impacted by disasters and threats, including climate change and their life expectancy is disproportionately reduced. Gender transformative climate and disaster interventions are needed to build women's resilience to multiple hazards.

7. Support the implementation of the Sendai Framework Gender Action Plan (Sendai GAP)

Implementing the Sendai GAP would significantly increase gender-responsive disaster risk reduction and reduce gender-related risk.

