The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: Articulating global agendas on DRR, CC and SDGs with a Gender Perspective

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Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Expected Outcome

“The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries”
SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Scope and Purpose
1 Global Goal

1 Global Outcome

7 Global Targets

13 Guiding Principles

at 4 Levels
Local, National, Regional and Global

4 Priorities for Action

Role of Stakeholders

International Cooperation and Global Partnerships
7 GLOBAL TARGETS

Reduce

Mortality /
global population
2020-2030 Average << 2005-2015 Average

Affected people /
global population
2020-2030 Average << 2005-2015 Average

Economic loss /
global GDP
2030 Ratio << 2015 Ratio

Increase

Countries with national & local DRR strategies
2020 Value >> 2015 Value

International cooperation
to developing countries
2030 Value >> 2015 Value

Availability and access
to multi-hazard early warning systems & disaster risk information and assessments
2030 Values >> 2015 Values

Damage to critical infrastructure & disruption of basic services
2030 Values << 2015 Values
The results of the WCDRR in Sendai highlighted a point of inflexion by recognizing the fundamental role of women in risk management and in disaster preparedness, response and recovery.

The Sendai Framework highlights:

“Women and their participation are critical to effectively managing disaster risk and designing, resourcing and implementing gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction policies, plans and programmes; and adequate capacity building measures need to be taken to empower women for preparedness as well as to build their capacity to secure alternate means of livelihood in post-disaster situations”

*Sendai Framework - Paragraph 36 (a) i*
Why Gender Sensitive DRR?

DRR in a fundamental pillar of sustainable development and requires an inclusive all of society approach.

**Differentiated effect, preparedness and impact**

Disasters affect men and women, Boys and girls differently. Furthermore, men and women and Boys and girls prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters differently. These differences in the impact. Response and recovery are based on context-specific gender relations, that are derived from context-specific social, economic, political and institutional factors.

Specific vulnerabilities and capacities of men and women, as well as the gender dynamics in the context of disasters are not always visible. A gender analysis reveals these (subtle yet vital) considerations impede achieving development goals. Enhancing our resilience to disasters requires focusing attention on these distinctions of gender-specific vulnerability and capacities to prevent, prepare, respond and recover.
SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Women and girls worldwide are more exposed than men and boys to disaster risks, suffer a greater rate of mortality, morbidity and significant damage to their livelihoods.

More than a billion women and girls are affected by the impacts of disasters each year due to gender inequalities associated with socioeconomic and cultural traditions, as well as to their limited access to information. However, women and girls also have a tremendous potential to reduce disaster risk and enhance community resilience and are highly instrumental in caring for their communities when a disaster occurs.

The active participation of women in DRR has also proven effective, particularly in building leadership, exchange of knowledge and local traditions, as well as in developing capacities for reducing risk.

Despite the lack of a particular priority for action in the Sendai Framework that emphasizes strengthening the role of women and girls in the context of disaster risk reduction, it is evident that this is fundamental to achieve the goal of gender equality, empowerment and for enhancing disaster resilience.

The Sendai Framework underscores that the participation of women is fundamental for effectively managing disaster risk and for designing, resourcing and implementing gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction policies, plans and programmes with a gender perspective. Adequate measures for capacity development are needed to empower women for preparedness, as well as developing their capacities for alternative livelihoods in post-disaster situations.
A. Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people

B. Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)

C. Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services

D. Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies

E. Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Goal 1. Target 1.5
Goal 11. Target 11.5
Goal 11. Target 11.b
Goal 13. Target 13.1
Gender-related dimensions of DRR & CC

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) General Recommendation No. 37 on Gender-related dimensions of disaster risk reduction in the context of climate change (Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women; CEDAW/C/GC/37) of February 2018:

• Provides guidance to States parties on the implementation of their obligations under the Convention in relation to disaster risk reduction and climate change

• Obligations of States parties and non-State actors to take effective measures to prevent, mitigate and respond to disasters and climate change and, in this context, to ensure that the human rights of women and girls are respected, protected and fulfilled in accordance with international law
Some Challenges in articulating agendas

Although the majority of countries already have laws, policies and institutions to promote gender equality in areas of employment, health and education, advances in integrating gender considerations in DRM have been much slower.

- Full articulation among DRR, SDGs and ACC in processes of national dialogue and planning at all levels
- Intersectoral and interinstitutional coordination (breaking silos)
- High-level leadership
- Governance: Regulatory framework – legislation, policies, institutional arrangements, public & private investments
- Data & information: A unified single platform for knowledge management to inform decision-making
- Risk sensitive investments
Opportunities

- Global & regional frameworks since 2015
- Monitoring system with nationally defined custom indicators
- Mechanisms for participatory & multisectoral dialogue (e.g. National DRR Platforms)
- Public-private partnerships
- High-level leadership
- Loss & damage databases with baselines and disaggregated data (Sendai DesInventar)
- Ecosystem and natural resource management (e.g. natural buffers, ‘green’ infrastructure)
- Multihazard risk analyses and evaluations & EWS
- A gender perspective in plans and processes
Main considerations

- Governance
- Data, risk assessment and understanding of risk (encourage “joint risk assessment”)
- Evaluation of current capacities
- Capacity development, education and training
- Risk financing (financing residual risk)
- Financial resources and budgeting
- Monitoring, reporting, and evaluation

http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/groups_committees/adaptation_committee/application/pdf/techpaper_adaptation.pdf
VI Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Americas
June, 20th – 22nd, 2018. Cartagena, Colombia
Some key documents

• Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

• Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
  http://www.preventionweb.net/files/50683_oiewgreportenglish.pdf

• Technical guidance for monitoring and reporting on progress in achieving the global targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
  https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/54970

  http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/groups_committees/adaptation_committee/application/pdf/techpaper_adaptation.pdf

• General Recommendation No. 37 on Gender-related dimensions of disaster risk reduction in the context of climate change. CEDAW/C/GC/37; 7 February 2018
Thank you!

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