Strengthening Gender-Responsive Sendai Framework Implementation:

Addressing the Gender Inequality of Risk (GiR) and Promoting Community Resilience

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Sendai Framework 2015-2030 calls for "a gender, age, disability and cultural perspective in all policies and practices; promotion of women and youth leadership; improvement of organized voluntary work of citizens."

In Asia and the Pacific as well as global platforms, UN Women has strongly advocated for more gender-responsive international commitments around DRR and CCA, including financing.



Impacts of disaster are not gender neutral



Risk exposure are also not equal;

women and girls, especially those in poverty,

bear the heaviest brunt.

Gender inequality is a root cause

of vulnerability at the community level.



Gender-blind DRR is less effective in saving lives



- Can result in greater human and economic damages
- Miss opportunity to leverage women's strengths and leadership; women's leadership is a largely untapped resource for DRR and resilience building
- Breaks the promise of the Sendai Framework
- UN Women's solution : get the evidence -- gender data and gender analysis -- in place and used → get gender into DRR plans, policies and budgets → promote women's access to resources that build their resilience and promote women's participation and leadership in DRR efforts, which will in turn contribute to the achievement of the Sendai Framework.

In order for DRR to be more effective...



Women must be involved, empowered, capacitated, resourced.



Some Good Practices and Critical Gaps: Philippines



- Substantial number of laws and policies on women's rights, gender equality and disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM)
- Ground realities show that the gender dimensions of risk and disasters' impacts are still inadequately addressed.
- The specific needs of women and children, indigenous communities (IPs), people with disabilities, and other marginalized and discriminated sectors are not fully integrated in DRRM planning, response and recovery.
- Data collection and analysis of gender and other intersecting inequalities of risk still need to be strengthened and utilized to make DRR plans and actions more genderresponsive.

Addressing Gender Inequality of Risk (GiR), Promoting Community Resilience: A Joint Initiative



- United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and UN Women
- Global and Regional (Asia Pacific) Programme on GiR: launched in May 2017 in Cancun,
 Mexico
- Recognize the importance to work together to address the heightened risk and vulnerabilities of women and girls in disaster and crisis situation
- Based on a balanced approach that does not only deal with women as victims of crisis but also as leaders and transformative agents of change for community resilience and cohesion

Gender Inequality of Risk (GiR): Philippines



- Part of global and regional programmes on Gender Inequality of Risk (GiR):
- → Philippines GiR is an evolving programme, currently being developed in close collaboration with key DRR agencies and actors
- Aims to address the high and unequal exposure of women and girls to the impact of disasters and the detrimental effect this has on the levels of resilience of themselves as individuals, as well as of their households and their wider communities
- Seeks partnership with national and local governments and other stakeholders, including civil society organizations especially women's groups and private sector, in support of gender-responsive implementation of the Sendai Framework on DRR

Inclusive governance and GiR's Theory of Change



IF the gender dimensions of risk are better understood;

IF the governance and frameworks for disaster risk management is gender-responsive;

IF women's capacity and leadership to prevent, prepare for and recover from natural hazards in a changing climate is strengthened;

THEN

The gender inequalities of loss of lives and livelihoods will be mitigated and the resilience of communities to natural hazards will be enhanced in a changing climate;

BECAUSE the gender inequality of risk is a root cause of vulnerability at the community level.

Data and Gender Analysis (Outcome 1)



Generate and apply evidence/data on the gender dimensions of disaster risk, including data on women's exposure to hazards, vulnerability and capacity, and analysis of existing gender and other social inequalities.

- Gender responsive risk assessments and analysis

 inform decision-making at all levels.
- Women, women's groups and gender equality institutions and stakeholders
 inform disaster risk assessments and usage at all levels.

Gender-responsive disaster risk governance (Outcome 2)



- National and community disaster risk governance are gender-responsive.
- → National, local and community DRR plans, actions, budgets are informed by gender data and gender analysis and integrate strategies to address gender dimensions
- → National, local and community capacities to design and implement gender-responsive plans are strengthened.

Resilience through investment in gender-responsive DRR (Outcome 3)



- Increased investment in gender-responsive DRR is needed to build resilience.
- Gender-responsive disaster related financial policies and financing products/services (including social protection, disaster compensation, loans, insurances, housing, land and property rights) are made accessible to women.
- Resilient, alternative and transformative livelihood options are made available to disaster affected women.
- Women have equitable access to effective protection mechanisms and services.

Women's participation and leadership (Outcome 4)



- Women participate meaningfully and lead in DRR and resilience building.
- → Early warning and early action systems are gender-responsive and accessible to women.
- Women have life skills, resources and technical capacity to participate and lead in DRR and resilience building
- → Favorable social norms, attitudes and behaviors are promoted
- Women leaders have access to cross-country, cross-regional learning.

Ways Forward: Keys to Success



- National and local ownership of the programme
- Participation of diverse stakeholders through inclusive mechanisms and processes at all stages
- Investment of human and material resources
- Strengthened knowledge and evidence base
- Solid partnerships at global, regional, national, local and community levels.



Maraming salamat po!

