



The Gender Inequality of Risk and Promoting Community Resilience to Natural Hazards in a Changing Climate



### Impact of natural disasters

#### **Year 2016**

- 457 disasters
- **12,752** deaths
- 377+ million affected
- Global economic losses of
- + US\$250 billion
- 27.8 million displaced- 70%due to disasters in 2015
- Women more likely to die
- Women's contribution and leadership for effective DRR not leveraged

#### Box 1

Year	Disaster/ Country	Female Mortality	Male Mortality
1991	Cyclone 0B2- Bangladesh	90%	10%
2004	Tsunami- Aceh- Indonesia	77%	23 %
2004	Tsunami- Tamil Nadu India	73%	27%
2008	Cyclone Nargis - Myanmar	61%	39%
2009	Tsunami – Tonga and Samoa	70%	30%
2014	Solomon Island Floods	96% women & children	4%
2015	Nepal Earthquake	55%	45%





### Rationale: Inequality of Risk

#### Extensive and intensive risk

exposure of vulnerable people and their assets to frequent lowseverity and infrequent high severity hazards

#### Disaster loss

mortality, morbidity, damage to housing, livestock etc.



#### Everyday risks

Food insecurity, SGBV, disease, informal sector, lack of sanitation and clean water



#### Poverty outcomes

short and long term impacts on income, consumption, time, welfare, SGBV





### Gender inequality defines vulnerability and capacity

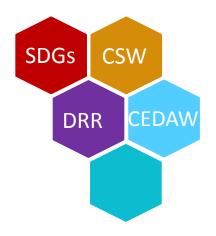
Discrimination, powerlessness, exclusion, illiteracy, limited opportunities to access assets and resources, abuse and violence



## International consensus Normative commitments

States have an obligation under international and regional agreements and treaties to take steps to reduce risks and address the impact of disasters on women.

- CSW resolutions 56/2 and 58/2
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
- Paris Agreement
- Sendai Framework for DRR
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)





### Lack of implementation

Despite normative frameworks and an increasing recognition of the importance of gender sensitive response and DRR efforts, not much has been translated into concrete national policies and/or actions by States.



### DRR as Usual versus GIR

Lack of Lack of resources/ understanding institutionalizati and evidence on of gender capacity in DRR Lack of Not building substantive women's participation and resilience leadership of women in DRR

Less effective in saving lives and reducing loss and damage; do not leverage women's leadership and strengths

Does not fulfill the promise of the Sendai Framework Reduce loss of lives Achievement of Sendai targets and SDGs

An innovative and powerful partnership for cost- effective transformative change

> Gender dimensions of risk are understood

Gender responsive risk governance

Women's leadership in DRR strengthened Women's capacity to prepare and recover

**GIR** Initiative



### Stories from Viet Nam

With the support of UN Women, local women are now leading their communities in preparing for disasters in ways that reduce negative impacts in Viet Nam.





# Thank you