



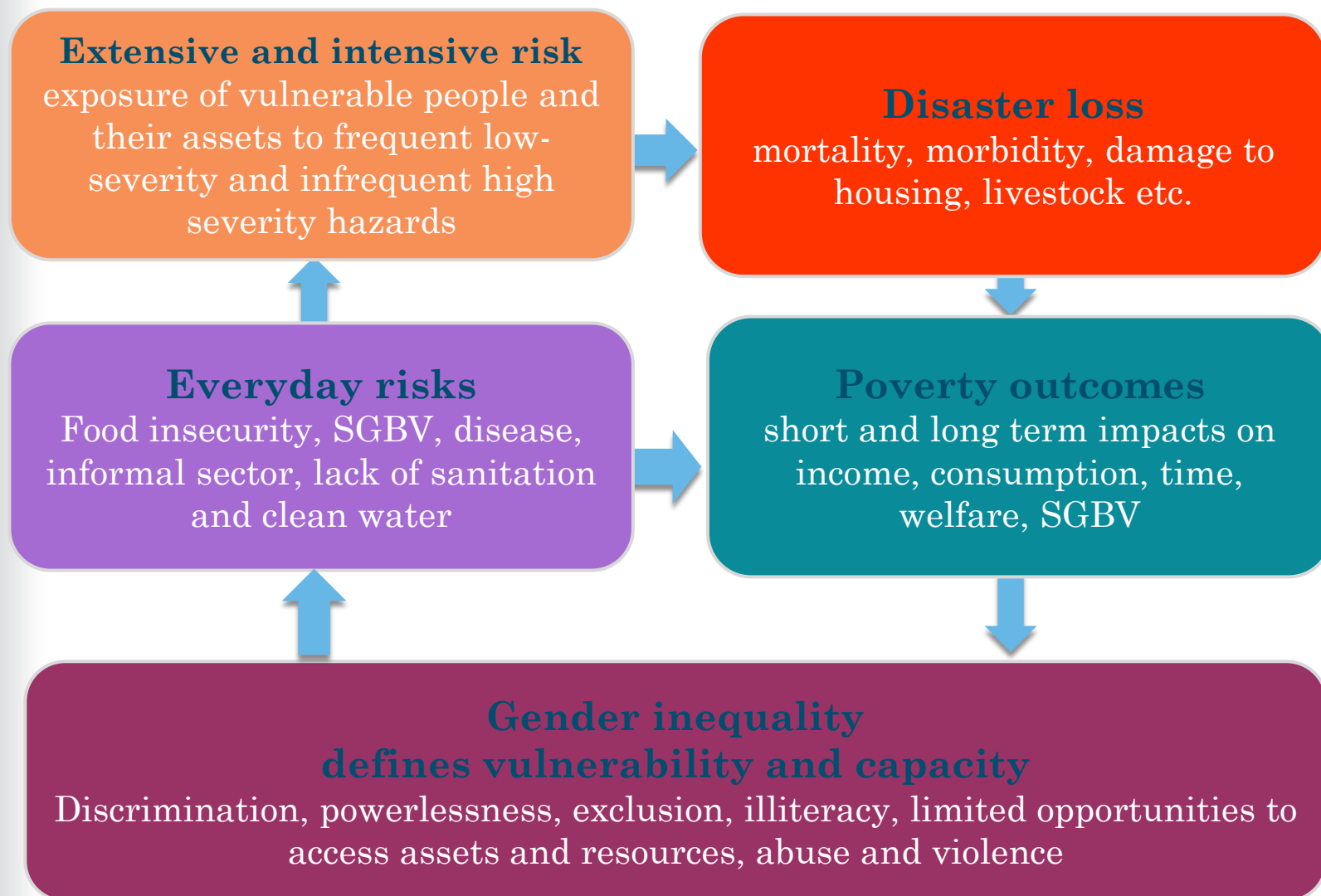
The Gender Inequality of Risk and Promoting Community Resilience to Natural Hazards in a Changing Climate

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**

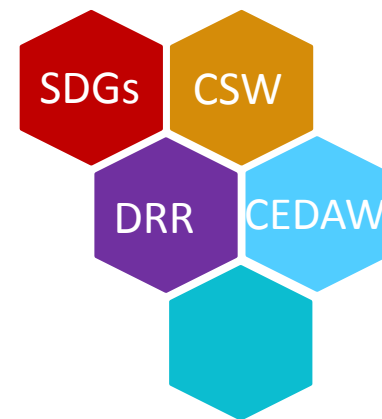
Box 1

| Year | Disaster/ Country | Female Mortality | Male Mortality |
|------|------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1991 | Cyclone OB2- 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% |



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)

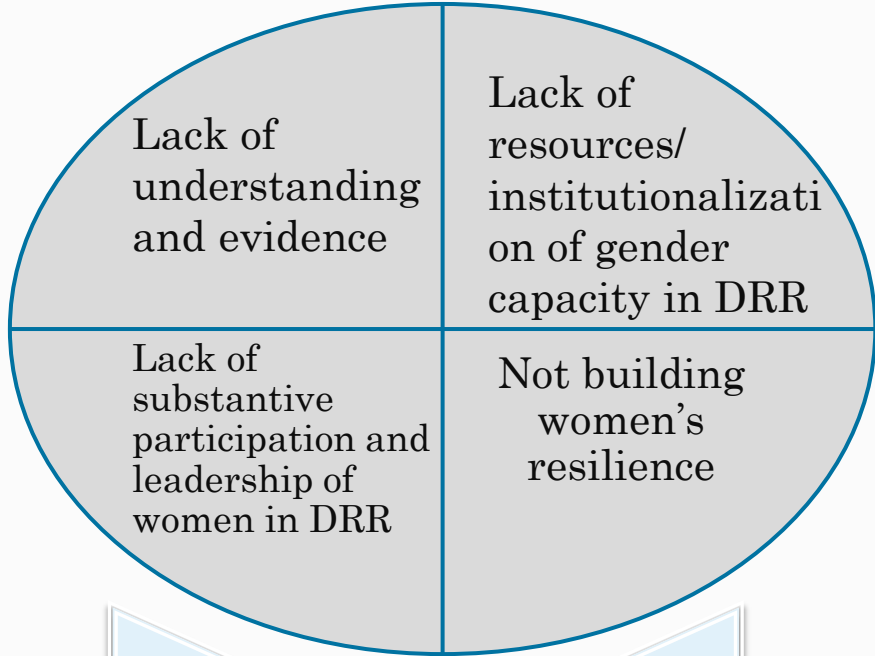


Lack of implementation

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.

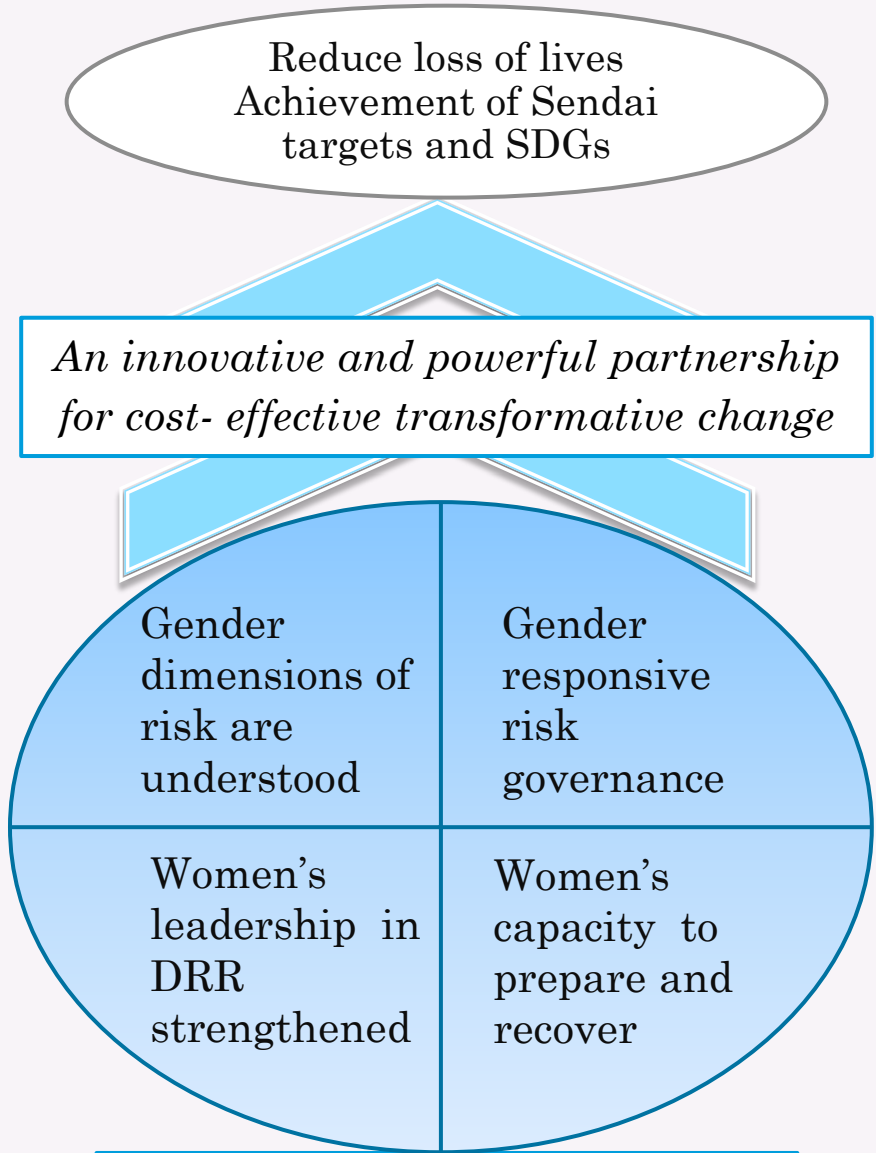


DRR as Usual versus GIR



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



GIR Initiative

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