

## **Same Disaster – different Effects – different Strategies**

### **Gender Issues and the Position of Women in Climate and Disaster Resilience**

## **Collection of Background Resources**

**Learning Event**  
**hosted by the SDC Networks and the Swiss NGO DRR Platform**  
**24 & 25 November 2021**  
**Restaurant Dählhölzli, Bern, Switzerland**



## Collection of Background Resources

### Table of Contents

A. Abbreviations	2
B. Glossary of Terms	3
C. Literature and other Resources	5
C1. Gender, Social Differentiation and DRM/CCA	5
C2. Guidelines/Guides	9
C3. Training Material	10
C4. Case studies	11
C5. Organisations, networks and their websites	12
C6. Videos	12
D. Annex: International Legal Framework	13

### A. ABBREVIATIONS

CC	Climate Change
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCM	Climate Change Mitigation
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
CGW	Centre for Gender and Disaster [University College London]
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDN	Gender and Disaster Network
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
GRRIPP	Gender-Responsive Resilience & Intersectionality in Policy and Practice
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
PCM	Project Cycle Management
PDMA	Post-Disaster Management Assessment
SADDD	Sex-, Age-, and Disability-Disaggregated Data
SDC	Swiss Development Cooperation
UNDRR	United Nations office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls
WRD	Women's Resilience to Disasters [Knowledge Hub]

[Type here]

## B. GLOSSARY OF TERMS:

**Climate Change** see: <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-convention/glossary-of-climate-change-acronyms-and-terms>

### Important Gender-related terms:

#### Gender-neutral, Gender-sensitive, and Gender transformative

The primary objective behind gender mainstreaming is to design and implement development projects, programs and policies that:

1. Do not reinforce existing gender inequalities (Gender Neutral)
2. Attempt to redress existing gender inequalities (Gender Sensitive)
3. Attempt to re-define women and men's gender roles and relations (Gender Positive / Transformative)

The degree of integration of a gender perspective in any given project can be seen as a continuum:

Gender Negative	Gender Neutral	Gender Sensitive	Gender Positive	Gender Transformative
Gender inequalities are reinforced to achieve desired development outcomes Uses gender norms, roles and stereotypes that reinforce gender inequalities	Gender is not considered relevant to development outcome Gender norms, roles and relations are not affected (worsened or improved)	Gender is a means to reach set development goals Addressing gender norms, roles and access to resources in so far as needed to reach project goals	Gender is central to achieving positive development outcomes Changing gender norms, roles and access to resources a key component of project outcomes	Gender is central to promoting gender equality and achieving positive development outcomes Transforming unequal gender relations to promote shared power, control of resources, decision-making, and support for women's empowerment

Source: UN-INSTRAW, 2011. Gender Mainstreaming Guide, Glossary of Gender-related Terms and Concepts.

#### Gender-responsive(ness)

"Gender-responsiveness refers to outcomes that reflect an understanding of gender roles and inequalities and encourage equal participation, including equal and fair distribution of benefits. Gender-responsiveness is accomplished through gender analysis, that informs inclusiveness. N.B. Often we must try to support efforts that transform unequal gender relations to promote shared power, control of resources, decision-making, and support for women's empowerment." (Source: UNDP, 2019. Gender Responsive Indicators; gender and NDC Planning for Implementation. (author: Una Murray) [10 pp]; see: <https://www.undp.org/content/dam/LECB/docs/pubs-reports/undp-ndcsp-gender-indicators-2020.pdf> )

#### Gender-responsive budgeting

Gender-responsive budgeting is a method of determining the extent to which government expenditure has detracted from or come nearer to the goal of gender equality. A gender-responsive budget is not a separate budget for women, but rather a tool that analyzes budget allocations, public spending and taxation from a gender perspective and can be subsequently used to advocate for reallocation of budget line items to better respond to women's priorities as well as men's, making them, as the name suggests, gender-responsive.

[Type here]

### Important Disaster Risk Management terms:

**Disaster Risk:** The potential loss of life, injury, or destroyed or damaged assets which could occur to a system, society or a community in a specific period of time, determined probabilistically as a function of hazard, exposure, vulnerability and capacity.

**Hazard:** A process, phenomenon or human activity that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation.

**Vulnerability:** The conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes which increase the susceptibility of an individual, a community, assets or systems to the impacts of hazards.

**Coping capacity:** positive factors which increase the ability of people to cope with hazards.

**Exposure:** The situation of people, infrastructure, housing, production capacities and other tangible human assets located in hazard-prone areas.

**Capacity:** The combination of all the strengths, attributes and resources available within an organization, community or society to manage and reduce disaster risks and strengthen resilience.

**Disaster risk reduction** is aimed at preventing new and reducing existing disaster risk and managing residual risk, all of which contribute to strengthening resilience and therefore to the achievement of sustainable development.

**Disaster risk management** is the application of disaster risk reduction policies and strategies to prevent new disaster risk, reduce existing disaster risk and manage residual risk, contributing to the strengthening of resilience and reduction of disaster losses.

**Disaster management:** The organization, planning and application of measures preparing for, responding to and recovering from disasters.

*Sources: Disaster Risk Reduction Terminology (UNDRR)  
<http://www.preventionweb.net/english/professional/terminology/>*

### Some Further Explanation:

**Social protection / Inclusion** describes the reduction of vulnerabilities and enhancement of social rights of all people, especially the most deprived. The overall objective is to extend the benefits of economic growth and reduce the economic and social vulnerability of poor, vulnerable and marginalised people.

**Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)** describes the development and application of policies, strategies and practices that aim at 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.

**Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)** is about anticipating and reducing the risk posed by climate change, and find solutions to adapt to the future climate and risk situation.

## C. LITERATURE & OTHER RESOURCES

This document refers to a wide range of annotated reports, studies and papers that might help to understand and plan for disaster and climate change management, policies and practices from a gender and social inclusion perspective. After a first section of literature that describes the interface in general - with specific reference to intersectionality -, shorter sections on guidelines/guides, training materials and case studies, as well as some relevant websites and video-links are included. Annex 1 presents relevant international legal frameworks.

In the text several categories are used to indicate what kind of information is included. The categories are indicated as colour-codes as follows:

>age/children	Age: pp. 5, 11
>analysis overall	Ana: pp. 6, 7, 8, 10
>cases/case studies	Cas: pp. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11
>Covid-19	Cov: pp. 6
>disability	Dis: pp. 6, 7
>financing	Fin: pp. 6, 10
>guidelines/strategic approach	Gui: pp. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
>health	Hea: pp. 10
>indicators	Indi: pp. 6, 8, 9, 10
>information (climate, weather, DR)	Info: pp. 9
>policies/planning	Pol: pp. 8, 9, 10, 11
>recommendations	Rec: pp. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11
>risks/barriers	Ris: pp. 7, 8
>tools	Too: pp. 7, 9
>training/capacity building	Tral: pp. 10
>violence against women & girls	VAWG: pp. 5, 8, 10

### C1. Gender, Social Differentiation and DRM/CCA

Age Cas Gui

Brown, S., Budimir, M., Upadhyay Crawford, S., Clements, R., and Sneddon, A., 2019. **Gender and Age Inequality of Disaster Risk: Research Paper**, UNICEF and UN Women, Geneva [82 pp] See: [72229 bls19312unwdisasterriskreport003web.pdf \(preventionweb.net\)](https://bls19312unwdisasterriskreport003web.pdf)

- This report focuses on the intersection of gender and age in the context of disaster risk (reduction).

VAWG Rec

Castañeda Camey, I., Sabater, L., Owren, C. and Boyer, A.E., 2020. **Gender-based violence and environment linkages: The violence of inequality**. Wen, J. (ed.). Gland, Switzerland: IUCN. [272pp]. See: <https://genderandenvironment.org/gender-based-violence-and-environment-linkages-the-violence-of-inequality/>

- Focusses on Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and environment linkages: it reviews the ways in which the potential for violence related to natural resources is particularly augmented in the face of natural resource scarcity, environmental stressors and threats.

[Type here]

#### Ana Cov Rec

EmPower, UN Women and UNEP, 2020. **Gender and Climate Change in the Context of COVID-19**. UNEP, Nairobi. Think Piece Report [16 pp.] See:

<https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/32901/GCCCC.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

- Describes differentiated health impacts of pandemic and climate change, proactive responses, sustainability of women's livelihoods incl. green jobs; recommendations.

#### Dis Rec

EmPower & Women's Resilience to Disasters (UN Women & GO Australia), n.y. . **Gender-responsiveness and Disability – inclusion in Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia**. [6 pp]. See:

[https://www.preventionweb.net/files/73853\\_sendaiasiabrieffinal.pdf](https://www.preventionweb.net/files/73853_sendaiasiabrieffinal.pdf)

- Policy brief emphasizing the importance of the intersection between gender-disability in the context of DRR; key findings, recommendations and references to specific cases. Overall report: see **UN Women, 2020** (below)

#### Ana Guid

Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), n.y. (after 2016). **Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Disaster Recovery**. *Disaster Recovery Guidance Series*. GFDRR i.c.w. UNISDR, IRP, The World Bank, UN Women, European Commission. (authors: Cindy Patricia Quijada Robles & Melody Benavidez) [29 pp.] See: <https://www.gfdr.org/en/publication/gender-equality-and-womens-empowerment-disaster-recovery>

- Focuses on identification and prioritizing gender specific recovery risks, protection from physical and psychological harm, planning for and strengthening of gender-responsive recovery system.

#### Ana Cas

GFDRR, 2015. **Building Social Resilience: protecting and empowering those most at risk**. (authors: Margaret Arnold & Sergio de Cosmo) [31 pp.] See:

<https://www.preventionweb.net/publications/view/54473>

- Documents good practice towards reducing vulnerability to natural hazards; discusses approaches that improve resilience of those most at risk; describes examples (cases) of ongoing or completed initiatives that worked.

#### Fina Ind Rec

Heinrich Böll Stiftung, Washington & Gender Action, 2021. **More than an add-on? Evaluating the integration of gender in Green Climate Fund projects and programs**. Heinrich Böll Stiftung, Washington DC, and Gender Action. (authors: Liane Schalatek, Elaine Zuckerman & Eliza McCullough) [98 pp] See:

<https://us.boell.org/en/2021/10/26/more-add-evaluating-integration-gender-green-climate-fund-projects-and-programs>

- First in-depth evaluation on extent to which recently started GCF projects and programmes (P/P) considers gender impacts of its funding portfolio; 30 approved GCF P/P evaluated based on 27 ecofeminist indicators – with emphasis on quality of entry; most P/P fail; recommendations.

#### Ana Rec

The Global Fund for Women, Dec. 2005. **Caught in Storm: the impact of natural disasters on women**. (authors: Lin Chew & Kavita N. Ramdas). [8pp] See:

<https://www.globalfundforwomen.org/wp-content/uploads/2006/11/disaster-report.pdf>

- Short overview of interface gender/age and disasters, risks and impacts; recommendations for action.



[Type here]

#### Ana Rec

Murata, Asuka, 29 August 2017. Gender, Diversity and Disaster Risk Reduction. UN-Women AP – PPT [11 slides] [https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Murata-%20UN%20Women\\_0.pdf](https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Murata-%20UN%20Women_0.pdf)

- Gives overview over the relevant intersectional issues, with focus on Asia; remaining challenges, and identifies key recommendations.

#### Ana Cas

UNDP, 2010. **Gender and Disasters. Brief.** UNDP, Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery. (4 pp.)

See: [file:///C:/Users/idank/Downloads/7Disaster%20Risk%20Reduction%20-%20Gender%20\(1\).pdf](file:///C:/Users/idank/Downloads/7Disaster%20Risk%20Reduction%20-%20Gender%20(1).pdf)

- Identifies main gender-differentiated challenges, but also underlines the opportunities that disasters can provide; identifies main gender-sensitive aspects of DRR and recovery; cases from Peru and Macedonia.

#### Ana

UNDP & Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA), 2017. **Gender, Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction. Policy Brief.** [8 pp.] See:

<file:///C:/Users/idank/Downloads/UNDP%20Gender,%20Adaptation%20and%20DRR%20Policy%20Brief%20-2017-2018.pdf>

- Identifies main lessons learned in the interface of gender, adaptation and DRR.

#### Ana Too Cas

UNISDR, 2008. **Gender Perspectives: Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction into Climate Change Adaptation: good practices and lessons learned.** UN/ISDR, Geneva. [76 pp.] See:

[https://www.unisdr.org/files/3391\\_GenderPerspectivesIntegratingDRRCCGood20Practices.pdf](https://www.unisdr.org/files/3391_GenderPerspectivesIntegratingDRRCCGood20Practices.pdf)

- Based on a series of case studies lessons are learned on enhancing gender equality and women's empowerment in the integration of DRR in CCA, and which tools can be used.

#### Ana Gui Rec Cas

UN Women, 2016. **Action Not Words: Confronting Gender Inequality through Climate Change Action and Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia. An overview of progress in Asia with evidence from Bangladesh, Cambodia and Viet Nam.** UN Women Asia-Pacific, Bangkok. (author: Irene Dankelman) [62 pp.] See: [https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/-/media/field%20office%20eseasia/docs/publications/2017/04/ccdr\\_130317-s.pdf?la=en&vs=5239](https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/-/media/field%20office%20eseasia/docs/publications/2017/04/ccdr_130317-s.pdf?la=en&vs=5239)

- Looks at gender aspects of climate action/DRR in Asia, with focus on Bangladesh, Cambodia and Viet Nam; identifies different spheres for action: policy environment, institutions, implementation/practice, advocacy, knowledge and women's participation/leadership.

#### Ana Disab Cas Ris

UN Women, 2020. **Review of Gender-Responsiveness and Disability-Inclusion in Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia and Pacific.** (with SEI, GO Australia, GO Sweden, EmPower) [76 pp.] See:

<https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/-/media/field%20office%20eseasia/docs/publications/2020/10/ap-drr-sendai-report-final-s.pdf?la=en&vs=3742>

- Assesses gender/disability responsiveness of progress towards targets of Sendai Framework has been gender responsive and disability inclusive, incl. country case studies: Fiji, Vanuatu, Mongolia, the Philippines and Viet Nam; identifies main barriers for gender-responsive and socially inclusive DRR, and recommends how to address.

[Type here]

#### Ana Cas Ris

World Bank, 12 December 2013. **Improving Women's Odds in Disaster**. News Feature. See:

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2013/12/12/improving-women-disasters>

- With a focus on Bangladesh, information is shared on strategies and barriers/challenges to make a restoration programme gender-responsive

#### Ana VAWG Guid Indi

World Bank Group, The Global Women's Institute, IDB, July 2014, **Violence Against Women and Girls, Resource Guide**. WB, Washington [33 pp.] See:

<https://www.worldbank.org/content/dam/Worldbank/document/Gender/VAWG%20Resource%20Guide%20Introduction%20July%202014.pdf>

- VAWG takes many forms; refers to sector-specific guides (Sector Briefs), and calls for multisectoral VAWG services; presents models and suggests indicators.

#### Ana VAWG Guid Rec

World Bank Group, The Global Women's Institute, IDB, April 2015. **Violence Against Women & Girls (VAWG): Disaster Risk Management Brief**. [report; 19pp] See:

[http://www.vawgresourceguide.org/sites/vawg/files/briefs/vawg\\_resource\\_guide\\_disaster\\_risk\\_management\\_brief\\_april\\_2015\\_0.pdf](http://www.vawgresourceguide.org/sites/vawg/files/briefs/vawg_resource_guide_disaster_risk_management_brief_april_2015_0.pdf)

- Looks into intersection DRM and VAWG; focus on prevention and management VAWG in different phases of emergencies; gives recommendations on different intervention levels.

#### Ana Cas Rec

World Bank (i.c.w. GFDRR; Canada Caribbean Resilience Facility), 2021. **Gender-Responsive Disaster Preparedness and Recovery in the Caribbean: desk review**. World Bank, Washington DC. See:

<https://www.gfdr.org/en/publication/gender-responsive-disaster-preparedness-and-recovery-caribbean-desk-review> [98 pp]

- Desk review gender at country and regional/Caribbean levels and associated disaster impacts and integration gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment in disaster preparedness and recovery efforts; with recommendations.

#### Ana Pol Rec

World Bank/GFDRR, 2021. **Gender Dimensions of Disaster Risk and Resilience: Existing Evidence**.

World Bank, Washington DC (authors: Alvina Erman, Sophie Anne De Vries Robbé, Stephan Fabian Thies, Kayenat Kabir, Mirai Maruo). [67 pp] [World Bank Document](#)

- Discusses gender-specific disaster Impacts, resilience, data gaps and key messages and for policymaking.

#### Ana Cas Pol Guid

World Bank/GFDRR, 2021. **Inclusive Resilience: Inclusion matters for resilience in South Asia**. World Bank, Washington, DC. [www.worldbank.org/southasiainclusiveresilience](http://www.worldbank.org/southasiainclusiveresilience) [129 pp]

- Focus on inclusive resilience and social inclusion; with cases from Sri Lanka, India, Nepal and Pakistan; annex: project-specific inclusive resilience action plans.



[Type here]

Ana Info Cas Rec

World Meteorological Organization, 2019. ***Gendered Impacts of Weather and Climate: evidence from Asia, Pacific and Africa***. Capstone Project Research Report. WMO, Geneva. In partnership with Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva. [46 pp.] See: [https://library.wmo.int/doc\\_num.php?explnum\\_id=10106](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=10106)

- Based on 18 case studies exploring intersectional experiences of gender and climate, particularly the role of (weather) information; practical recommendations on provision of gender-responsive services, with specific examples.

## C2. Guidelines/Guides

Gui Too

GFDRR, 2014. ***PDNA Guidelines, Vol.B. 'Gender'***. GFDRR, i.c.w. World Bank Group, EU, UN. [59 pp] See: <http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/ru/270841493643065229/pdf/114671-WP-PUBLIC-pdna-guidelines-vol-b-gender.pdf>

- Provides practical advice on how to facilitate the identification and integration of gender equality issues across sectors and across the elements of PDNA; in Annex guidelines for gender mainstreaming into PDNA for agriculture, livestock, fisheries and forestry; health; employment and livelihoods.

Gui Fina Indi

Green Climate Fund, 2017. ***Mainstreaming Gender in Green Climate Fund Projects. A practical manual to support the integration of gender equality in climate change interventions and climate finance***. GCF in cooperation with UN Women. [73 pp] See: [https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/guidelines-gcf-toolkit-mainstreaming-gender\\_0.pdf](https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/guidelines-gcf-toolkit-mainstreaming-gender_0.pdf)

- Guidelines on gender mainstreaming in climate financing, incl. readiness, project cycle, analysis/assessment, results frameworks, M&E, and project appraisal; incl. indicators and checklist.

Gui Cas Indi

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, 2010. ***Practical guide to Guide Gender-sensitive Approaches for Disaster Management***. IFRC & Asia Pacific Zone Office. [81 pp] See: <https://www.ifrc.org/PageFiles/96532/A%20Guide%20for%20Gender-sensitive%20approach%20to%20DM.pdf>

- Guidebook focusing on integration gender in different steps DMC (response, recovery, preparedness and mitigation); incl. organizational aspects and M&E; and case studies (Pakistan, Myanmar, Bangladesh, China, Indonesia, Solomon Islands); indicators.

Ana Gui Cas

International Recovery Platform, 2010. ***Guidance Note on Recovery: Gender***. [76 pp] See: [Guidance Note on Recovery-Gender.pdf \(recoveryplatform.org\)](https://recoveryplatform.org/Guidance%20on%20Recovery-Gender.pdf)

- Focus on gender mainstreaming in disaster recovery institutions/organizations; gender-specific recovery needs, incl. sex-disaggregated data; engaging women in recovery initiatives; and facilitating gender-balanced economic recovery; incl. 16 case studies.

Gui Pol Too

SDC, 2019. ***Guidance Sheet: Gender, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction***. (prepared by Gender Equality and Global Programme Climate Change and Environment). SDC, Bern. [12 pp] See: [https://www.shareweb.ch/site/Gender/Documents/Gendernet%20Toolbox/Thematic/Gender%20DRR%20EN%20190909%20web%20\(1\).pdf](https://www.shareweb.ch/site/Gender/Documents/Gendernet%20Toolbox/Thematic/Gender%20DRR%20EN%20190909%20web%20(1).pdf)

[Type here]

- Overview relevant key issues in gender, CC and DRR; international policies; analysis; gender-responsive interventions in DRR; M&E.

**Indi Gui**

UNDP, 2019. **Gender Responsive Indicators: Gender and NDC Planning for Implementation**. UNDP, New York (author: Una Murray) [10 pp] See: <https://www.undp.org/content/dam/LECB/docs/pubs-reports/undp-ndcsp-gender-indicators-2020.pdf>

- Guidance document on ways and indicators to measure gender-responsiveness and -transformation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), incl. for NDC sectors.

**Gui Pol Indi**

UNISDR, 2009. **Making Disaster Risk Reduction Gender Sensitive: Policy and Practical Guidelines**. ISDR/UNDP/IUCN, Geneva. [152 pp] See: [https://www.unisdr.org/files/9922\\_MakingDisasterRiskReductionGenderSe.pdf](https://www.unisdr.org/files/9922_MakingDisasterRiskReductionGenderSe.pdf)

- Guidance on mainstreaming gender in DRR; policy development; risk assessment; early warning systems; and indicators.

**Gui Rec Indi**

UN Women, 2016. **UN Women Guidebook: Leveraging Co-benefits between Gender Equality and Climate Action for Sustainable Development; mainstreaming gender equality in climate change projects**. [62pp.] (authors: Yannick Glemarec, Seemin Qayum, Marina Olshanskaya) See: [https://unfccc.int/files/gender\\_and\\_climate\\_change/application/pdf/leveraging\\_cobenefits.pdf](https://unfccc.int/files/gender_and_climate_change/application/pdf/leveraging_cobenefits.pdf)

- Systematically incorporating gender equality and women's empowerment strategies in climate change responses at the local, national and international levels: co-benefits; climate finance; mainstreaming in project cycle; incl. practical recommendations; sample indicators.

### **C3. Training Material**

**Trai Indi Cas**

Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), n.y.: **E-learning Course: Introduction to Gender and Disaster Risk Management**. (online via WB Open Online Courses of Open Learning Centre/OLC; sign-in to enroll) See: <https://www.gfdr.org/en/gender> [35 slides]

- Training modules on gender and/in DRM, incl. case studies (Thailand, Aceh, Saint Lucia, CAFF, Caribbean); defines critical aspects (analysis, activities, measuring impacts); presents indicators framework for DRM cycle (assessment, reduction, financial response, post disaster response/recovery).

**Trai Hea VAWG**

National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), 2015. **Gender and Disaster Management: Training of Trainers (ToT) Module**. [126 pp.] See: <https://nidm.gov.in/PDF/modules/gender.pdf>

- ToT Manual on gender and disaster management, with specific emphasis on reproductive health; psychosocial intervention; violence; shelter management; relief management; livelihood generation; early warning; and empowering women through DRM.

**Trai Ana**

UNDP & UN Women, 2018. **Gender and Disaster Risk Reduction in Europe and Central Asia (ECA). Workshop Guide for Facilitation**. UNDP, Istanbul [129 pp] (authors: Barbora Galvankova, Sabne Freizer, Bharati Sadasivam, Stanislav Kim, Tatiana Bozrika) See: <https://www2.unwomen.org/-/media/field%20office%20eca/attachments/publications/2018/gender%20and%20disaster%20risk%20reduction%20in%20europe%20and%20central%20asia%20%20workshop%20guide%20english.pdf?la=en&vs=2805>

[Type here]

- Training guide for facilitators/trainers to incorporate gender perspectives in DRR programmes and initiatives; modules on gender equality in DRR, in disaster preparedness, in disaster response and recovery, in monitoring and assessment DRR programmes; includes presentations, practical exercises and recommended readings.

#### C4. Case Studies

##### Cas

GFDRR, 2015. **Community-led Partnerships for Resilience**. GFDRR (World Bank Group), with Community Practitioners Platform for Resilience, GROOTS International and Huairou Commission. [60 pp.] See: [https://swayamshikshanprayog.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/Community led partnership for resilience-WB-GFDRR-publication-June-2015.pdf](https://swayamshikshanprayog.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/Community_led_partnership_for_resilience-WB-GFDRR-publication-June-2015.pdf)

- Case studies (Philippines, Uganda, Honduras, India, Brazil, Indonesia, Kenya, Nepal) of community based (grassroots, women's) organizations working in partnership with their local or national governments to effectively manage disaster and climate risk in poor communities; demonstrates grassroots women's leadership roles in building resilience.

##### Cas

GFDRR, 2018. **Gender Inclusion in Post-Disaster Housing in India. Helping women and girls build resilience**. [2 pp.] See: <https://reliefweb.int/report/india/gender-inclusion-post-disaster-housing-india-helping-women-and-girls-build-resilience>

- Case study *Uttarakhand Disaster Recovery Project* (India) to reduce vulnerability of women and girls, incl. through housing reconstruction: Owner Driven Construction of Houses – financial compensation – ensuring inhouse toilets; giving women voice and financial empowerment in climate and DRM boosts resilience; improved data on gender important.

##### Cas Pol Rec

National Commission for Women and Children – Royal Government of Bhutan, 2020. **Gender and Climate Change in Bhutan – with a focus on Nationally Determined Contribution Priority Areas: Agriculture, Energy and Waste**. NDC, Thimphu (Bhutan). [104 pp] See: <https://ncwc.gov.bt/publications/Gender & CC Final %20Report 23 April 20211622082798> and Summary Report:

<https://www.ncwc.gov.bt/publications/Gender and Climate Change Bhutan1583629500.pdf>

- Study on gender dimensions in selection of Bhutan's priority areas of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) agriculture, energy (incl. transport), and waste, to climate adaptation and mitigation; recommendations in the policy and institutional sphere; on awareness raising/capacity building; evidence building; participation/empowerment; education; and implementation.

##### Cas Age Rec

Stockholm Environment Institute Asia Center & Plan International Thailand, 2018. **Climate Change, Young Women and Girls: vulnerability, impacts and adaptation in Northern Thailand**. SEI & PI Thailand, Bangkok. (authors: Karlee Johnson & Michael Boyland) [49 pp] See: [https://www.international-climate-initiative.com/fileadmin/Dokumente/2018/180823\\_Climate\\_Change\\_Young\\_Women\\_And\\_Girls.pdf](https://www.international-climate-initiative.com/fileadmin/Dokumente/2018/180823_Climate_Change_Young_Women_And_Girls.pdf)

- Study focusing on intersectionality gender-age; case Northern Thailand, looking into (a) gender roles and power relations; (b) climate change risks; (c) vulnerability and impacts (water security, livelihoods, food and nutritional security, health, education, and migration); (d) adaptation among young women and girls and implications; recommendations.

## C5. Organisations, networks and their websites:

- Gender and Disaster Network (GDN): [www.gdnonline.org](http://www.gdnonline.org)
- Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR/WB) >>Inclusive DRM and Gender Equality: <https://www.gfdrr.org/en/inclusive-drm>
- (Network of networks to promote) Gender-Responsive Resilience and Intersectionality in Policy and Practice: <https://gripp.net>
- International Recovery Platform >> Theme: gender: [https://www.recoveryplatform.org/themes\\_in\\_recovery/17/gender](https://www.recoveryplatform.org/themes_in_recovery/17/gender)
- PreventionWeb, UNDRR global knowledge sharing platform: <https://www.preventionweb.net/knowledge-base/themes/human-development/gender>
- Women's Resilience to Disasters – Knowledge Hub, UN Women: <https://wrdd.preventionweb.net/>

## C6. Videos

- GFDRR/WB. Inclusive Resilience in DRM: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t2ow71vGhE8> [4:17]
- GFDRR/WB. South Asia Inclusive Resilience: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jV-65YKp0BI> [3:05]
- NAP Global Network, 2021. Why Gender Matters for Effective Adaptation. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=luO8phhdfsA> [3:30]
- National Commission on Women and Children – Royal Government of Bhutan, 2020: Gender and Climate Change in Bhutan. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=obbk-jd0k> [11:48]
- Oxfam-GB, 2008. Sisters on the Planet: Sahena (Bangladesh). <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WqYgDGy8Z4M&t=145s> [6:57]
- Oxfam-GB, 2009. Sisters on the Planet: Martina (Uganda) [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iSMB8m4\\_4BM&t=77s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iSMB8m4_4BM&t=77s) [8:18]
- Oxfam-GB, 2009. Sisters on the Planet: Carteret Islands (Pacific), Ursula. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0XDHMgqlcEU> [8:19]
- PANOS-Caribbean, 2018. "Climate Change is a gender issue". [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zCYZ\\_2xFLfc](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zCYZ_2xFLfc) [10:18]
- Plan International, 2016. The Girl and the Typhons (Philippines). [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cj\\_9eNzhz\\_8](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cj_9eNzhz_8) [4:10]
- UNDRR, 2017. Gender in DRR – France: lessons learned from the 2003 heatwave: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dr1awekbnmk> [3:58]
- UNDP, 2015 (COP21). Climate Change and Gender: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=579XPcc5ERw> [2:35]
- UNDP, 2020. Raising Women Up: Women take the lead in community-based disaster risk reduction in Cambodia: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QvhaMQH6oik> [3:13]
- UN FAO, 2018, Addressing Gender in Climate Change Adaptation in Viet Nam's Agriculture Sectors. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bT-7L2f1DYY> [6:03]

## D. ANNEX: INTERNATIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030**, adopted at 3<sup>rd</sup> UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, 18 March 2015, Sendai, Japan. (UNDRR) (37pp.)  
See: United Nations (2015). *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030*. Available from: [http://www.preventionweb.net/files/43291\\_sendaiframeworkfordrren.pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/43291_sendaiframeworkfordrren.pdf).
- The Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) emphasizes that “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 build their capacity for alternative livelihood means in post-disaster situations”. It calls for a paradigm shift through dedicated action to tackle underlying disaster risks. It provides a unique opportunity for alleviating the gender inequality of risks by: (i) assessing the gender dimensions of disaster risks in a changing climate; (ii) engendering all disaster risk management policies and practices; (iii) closing the financing gap for gender-responsive disaster risk management; and (iv) strengthening women’s capacity to prevent, prepare for, and recover from natural hazards in a changing climate.” (in: UN Women, Oct.2016, p.24)

**Gender and Women** in the Sendai Framework for DRR (analysis):

\*Preamble: 4: ....“Overall, more than 1.5 billion people have been affected by disasters in various ways, with women, children and people in vulnerable situations disproportionately affected.”....

\* Preamble: 7: .....“While recognizing their leading, regulatory and coordination role, Governments should engage with relevant stakeholders, including women, children and youth, persons with disabilities, poor people, migrants, indigenous peoples, volunteers, the community of practitioners and older persons in the design and implementation of policies, plans and standards.”

\*Guiding Principle: 19(d): “Disaster risk reduction requires an all-of-society engagement and partnership. It also requires empowerment and inclusive, accessible and non-discriminatory participation, paying special attention to people disproportionately affected by disasters, especially the poorest. A gender, age, disability and cultural perspective should be integrated in all policies and practices, and women and youth leadership should be promoted. In this context, special attention should be paid to the improvement of organized voluntary work of citizens;”

\*IV. Priority 4: 32: .....“Empowering women and persons with disabilities to publicly lead and promote gender equitable and universally accessible response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction approaches is key.”.....

\*National and Local Levels: 33(b): “To invest in, develop, maintain and strengthen people-centred multi-hazard, multisectoral forecasting and early warning systems, disaster risk and emergency communications mechanisms, social technologies and hazard-monitoring telecommunications systems; develop such systems through a participatory process; tailor them to the needs of users, including social and cultural requirements, in particular gender; promote the application of simple and low-cost early warning equipment and facilities; and broaden release channels for natural disaster early warning information;”

\*V. Role of Stakeholders: 36.a(i) On this point, it should be noted that:

(i) 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;

In 36.a Also reference to (ii) ‘Children and Youth’, (iii) ‘Persons with disabilities and their organizations’, (iv) ‘Older persons’, (v) ‘Indigenous peoples’, (vi) ‘Migrants’.

In the Chart (p.36-37), under Priority area 4: “Experience indicates that disaster preparedness needs to be strengthened for more effective response and ensure capacities are in place for effective recovery.

Disasters have also demonstrated that the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phase, which needs to be prepared ahead of the disaster, is an opportunity to «Build Back Better» through integrating disaster risk reduction measures. Women and persons with disabilities should publicly lead and promote gender-equitable and universally accessible approaches during the response and reconstruction phases.”

- ➔ *Sendai Framework Monitor (SFM)*: Under Target A (substantially reduce global disaster mortality) and Target B (substantially reduce number of disaster affected people): use of **SADDD** = sex-, age- and disability-disaggregated data promoted.
- **Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW; 1979)**:
    - “Strengthening women’s engagement in disaster risk management is a fundamental right. It is also a powerful solution to reduce the likelihood of crisis, improve the efficiency of the response and accelerate socioeconomic recovery and societal resilience.” In its concluding observations on state party reports and in several of its earlier general recommendations, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women has reiterated that State parties and other stakeholders have obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to take concrete steps to address the gender-related dimensions of disasters in a changing climate through the adoption of targeted, country-specific policies, strategies, legislation, budgets and other measures.
    - In its 44th session, in 2009, the CEDAW Committee stated that “all stakeholders should ensure that climate change and disaster risk reduction measures are gender-responsive, sensitive to indigenous knowledge systems and respect human rights. Women’s right to participate at all levels of decision-making must be guaranteed in climate change policies and programmes.” (UN Women, Oct.2016; p.24)
  - **CEDAW Committee, 7 February 2018. *General Recommendation no.37 on Gender-Related dimensions of Disaster Risk Reduction in the context of Climate Change*, CEDAW/C/GC/37 [22 pp.]**
    - The **objective** of this general recommendation is to underscore the urgency of mitigating climate change and to highlight the steps that need to be taken to achieve gender equality as a factor that will reinforce the resilience of individuals and communities globally in the context of climate change and disasters. The general recommendation also seeks to contribute to coherence, accountability and the mutual reinforcement of different international agendas on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation by focusing on the impact of climate change and disasters on women’s human rights. Under each of the areas below specific recommendations are made.
    - **General Principles**: A. Substantive equality and non-discrimination; B. Participation and empowerment; C. Accountability and access to justice.
    - Specific convention **principles** relevant to DRR-CC; incl. assessment and data collection; policy coherence; non-state actors, capacity development and access to technology.
    - Specific **Areas of Concern**: A. Right to be free from gender-based violence against women and girls; B. Right to education and information; C. Right to work and social protection; D. Right to health; E. Right to adequate standard of living; F. Right to freedom of movement.
    - **Dissemination and Reporting**: include info in periodic reports to CEDAW; disseminate widely to all branches of GO, civil society, the media, academic institutions and women’s organizations.
-