

Towards Gender Equality and Women's Leadership for Resilience to Disaster Risks in Latin America and the Caribbean

Reference Document for the Regional Consultation
prior to the sixty-sixth session of the Commission
on the Status of Women (CSW66)

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Gender and disaster risk reduction in Latin America and the Caribbean

Current situation

High exposure to threats

Between 1998 y 2017

1786 disaster events

277+ million people affected

312.000 deaths

(disproportionate

Impact over women and girls)

Lack of disaggregated data

(sex, age and disability, among others)

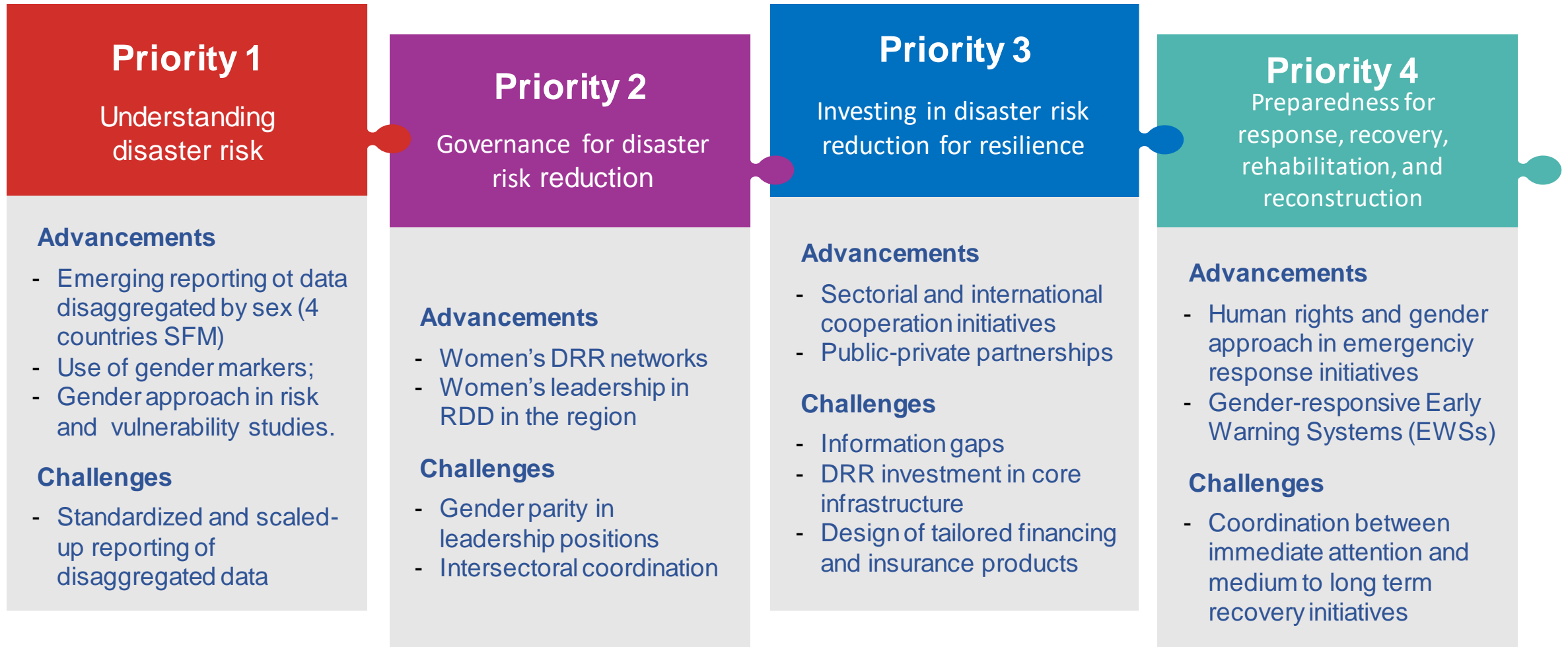
50% are women, but It is not possible to know specific numbers for women and other populations in vulnerability situations, because of a lack of dissagregated data by sex, age and disability



Gender bias in the use of language and knowledge production in DRR

- Prioritizes men's way of accessing, processing and acting based on information
- Lack of awareness of the double and triple burden of women in the household
- Lack of awareness of the fact that assets are usually registered to the man's name, with over-represented registry of loss, damage and needs.

Gender approach in the implementation of the Sendai Framework 2015-2030



Recommendations: guiding principles

**A. Intersectoral
Coordination**



**B. Human Rights and
Intersectionality**



**C. Recognition,
Participation and
Autonomy**



**D. Gender-responsive
comprehensive policy
frameworks**



**E. Economic - Financial
Stability**



**F. Localization and
Progressiveness**

A. Intersectoral coordination



R1. Promote the diversity and representativeness of stakeholders involved in DRR

R1.1 Participation of Women Ministries and other relevant entities in national DRR strategies

R1.2 Recognition and participation of feminists and women's organizations as well as other traditionally excluded groups

R2. Prioritise partnerships with feminist and women's organizations

R2.1. Diverse representation and participation in decision-making (i.e. indigenous and Afro-descendant women's organizations, among others)

R2.2 Mechanisms for the formulation of public policies that promote the full and effective participation of women in design, planning, implementation, monitoring, and review, as well as in accountability processes.



Image source: ECLAC

B. Human Rights and intersectionality



R3. Increase knowledge about human rights, gender, and intersectionality perspective in DRR

R3.1 Publications and educational content for an intersectional analysis of risk

R3.2 Training courses, workshops, and mechanisms to monitor sex, age, and disability disaggregated data (SAAD) reporting

R3.3 Design training courses and manuals on DRR and gender-targeted to media outlets

R4. Tools to generate knowledge about disaster risk with gender and intersectional perspectives, assessing underlying risk factors

R4.1 SAAD collection and reporting tools that incorporate an intersectional perspective

R4.2 Gender markers with intersectional perspective in national and local plans



Fuente: UN Desa Statistics

C. Recognition, participation and autonomy



R5. Develop links between feminist, women's and CSOs

R5.1 DRR best practice horizontal exchanges

R5.2 Design and implementation of protocols for women's safety and wellbeing in emergency response scenarios

R6. Women's leadership in knowledge generation and management through intercultural data analysis

R6.1 Data as a form of power, consider women's access

R7. Ancestral knowledge of feminist and women's CSO

R7.1 Local and ancestral knowledge-sharing opportunities

R7.2 Incorporate feminist and women's organizations recommendations into DRR initiatives

R8. Gender markers based on the 4 SFDRR priorities



Image source: UNDRR

D. Gender-responsive comprehensive policy frameworks



R9. Align agendas and policy framework

R9.1 Cross-cutting long-term policies coordinated with immediate actions

R9.2 National policy framework harmonization with international instruments

R9.3 Coherence between human rights, gender, DRR, climate change, and the SDGs, among others agendas

R10. Public entities' technical and administrative capacities assessment and building

R10.1 Development and assessment of technical, operational, and administrative capacities of public entities

R10.2 Monitoring, evaluation, and accountability processes to guarantee DRR rights and transparency



Image source: UNDRR



E. Economic and financial stability

R11. Political commitments for public financing and international cooperation for DRR with a gender perspective

R11.1 Budgetary commitments sustained over time

R11.2 Gender and resilience markers in public investment projects

R11.3 Participation of Ministries of Women in public budget decisions, monitoring, and evaluation

R11.4 Disaster risk-informed ODA investments; experience, technology, and capacity exchange

R11.5 Increased financing for CSO, especially feminist and women's organizations, and other groups such as indigenous and afrodescendent

R11.6 Funds allocation to hire or train gender experts or gender expertise

R12. Develop and strengthen DRR public and private partnerships with a gender perspective

R12.1 Differentiated financial and insurance products

R12.2 Sectoral plans aiming to bridge social protection gaps in the informal sector and lower-paying jobs

R13. Ensure sustained financing for feminist, women's, and civil society organizations

R13.1 Identify financing opportunities and engage in advocacy efforts to sustain their DRR initiatives

F. Localization and progressiveness

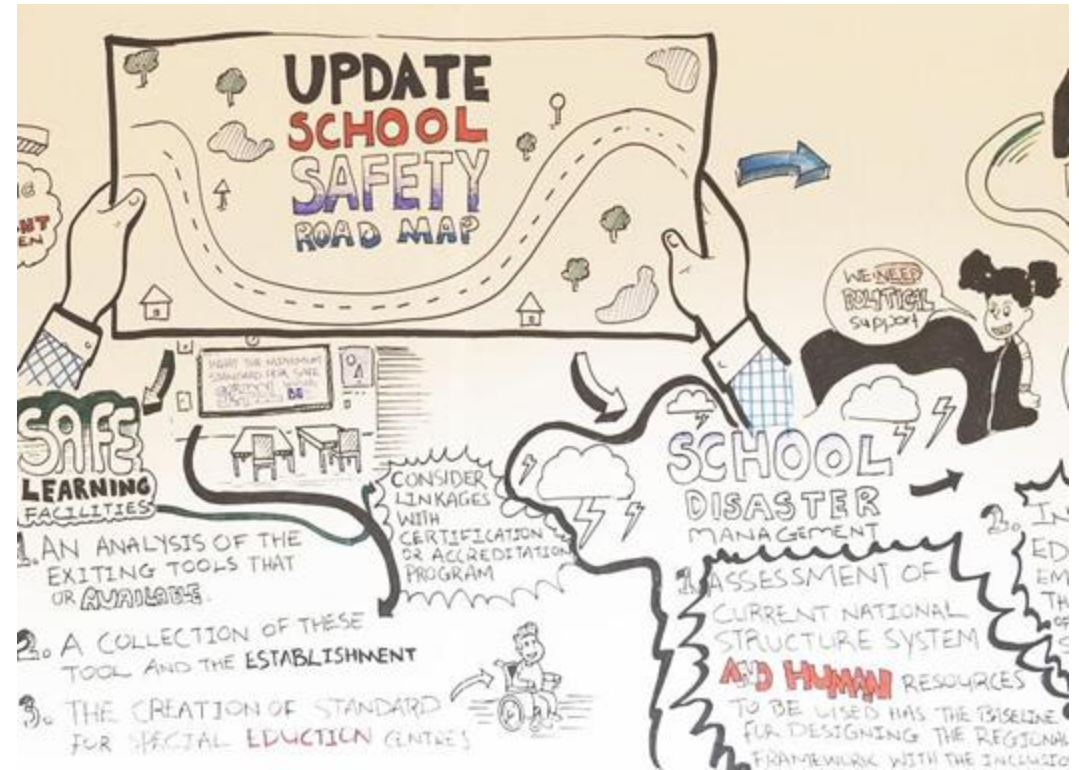


R14. Locally-adapted, gender-responsive DRR education processes

- R14.1 Locally-based advancements and good practices from
- R14.2 Context-aware education
- R14.3 Science and technology education for DRR

R15. Multiscale approach for resilient territories

- R15.1 Intergovernmental processes
- R15.2 Cities, neighbourhoods and communities as intersectional territories
- R15.3 Urban planning and development processes for more resilient, safe, sustainable, and inclusive cities
- R15.4 Core infrastructure (schools, hospitals, etc) adapted to local needs



Special recommendations

For recovery reconstruction and rehabilitation

- Participation from marginalized groups, and women's leadership in disaster response
- Gender-responsive recovery, reconstruction and rehabilitation programs, aware of the differentiated needs of men and women, and adequate public budgets
- Education and training programs for recovery reconstruction and rehabilitation
- Communication for gender equality (in traditional media, social media, public communications, and beyond)
- Measures to prevent, address, sanction and eradicate all forms of gender-based violence
- Mechanisms to evaluate damage and loss, as well as response, reconstruction and rehabilitation processes that include women's full participation



Image source: EnGenDER

Special recommendations

For the international community

- Generate gender-responsive guidelines to accelerate implementation of the Sendai Framework through an intersectional approach (Mid-term Review and beyond)
- Identify opportunities to coordinate joint programs and actions for gender equality in DRR, climate change action, and sustainable development, framed in integrated, cohesive agendas
- Establish guidelines to strengthen gender-responsiveness in key initiatives through guidelines to such as:
 - “Making Cities Resilient (MCR2030)”
 - ARISE alliance with private sector
 - Science and technology advisory group
 - Platform on Disaster Displacement



Image source: UNDRR



Thank you

#WomenInDRR

#InclusiveDRR

#DisastersAreNotNatural

#PreventionSavesLives