

## Developing a gender-equal and rights based approach to disaster data, progress reporting and accountability through the Sendai Framework

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## Building Resilience through Inclusive and Climate-Adaptive DRR in Asia Pacific Program

Workstream D – Progress and accountability through the Sendai Framework

Understand country needs in relation to *progress reporting under the Sendai Framework indicators* and align reporting with the existing SDG progress framework.

- Approach to ensure the **integration of gender equality, social inclusion and human rights in the Sendai reporting process** is to be identified and developed.
- Focuses attention on the needs of **pilot countries Nepal, and the Philippines** in adapting and/or developing disaster information management systems that capture relevant data on disaster loss and damages + monitoring of progress on DRR

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## Findings in Nepal

- Multiple agencies and district-level committees have previously collected and analysed data – but the **portals in which the data is presented have not been converted to functional and comprehensive DIMS systems** – and non-Sendai compliant
- MoHA has a DRR portal, which is a database of lives lost (disaggregated by sex), people missing and injured, families affected or displaced, as well as records damages to houses and facilities. However, **regular monitoring or reporting of measurements of success are not taking place**; more detailed reviewing mechanisms should be developed for DRM and DRR activities.
- **Importance of gender is recognized in recent governmental documents, and equality is stated to be a value towards which disaster risk reduction efforts should be guided in.**
- The National Women's Conference in Gender Responsive Disaster Management held in 2016 (Jagaran Nepal, 2016) advanced this agenda, and also called for the inclusion of all age, nationality, gender, class, ethnicity, religion as well as women of any physical, mental and marital status to all policies and disaster planning - **including the monitoring of DRR/M**

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## Findings in the Philippines

- The **National Damage and Loss Registry (NDLR)** provides a systematic evaluation, validation, reporting, accounting, and database of losses and damage from disaster impacts.
- The **National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), is currently collecting and analyzing data (not disaggregated)**, however the National Statistics Authority (NSA) continues to improve/enhance their capabilities in data gathering and collection utilizing a more consultative and collaborative approach and system, which involves NDRRMC Member-agencies
- The NSA recognizes that **disaggregated data on age, gender and economic status, disability, and others, is critical to integrate DRR into the broader national sustainable development**
- The NDRRMC, through the OCD continues to improve their disaster loss and damages database which is disaggregated by gender, age, and disability. Philippines will be **focused on establishing sustainable data systems which would store data transparently which is open and easily accessible.**

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### Recommendations

- Countries should target to achieve appropriate level of disaggregation for gender, age and disability at the national-level with support from local data
- Ensure that monitoring mechanisms are in place with sufficient budget and personnel allocations with targets and indicators for gender equality, social inclusion and resilience of the most vulnerable
- Strengthen/establish internal government mechanisms to coordinate data collection and input
- Improve data collection methodologies from the local-level

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### Approach of the BRDR Program towards disaster data, progress reporting and accountability through the Sendai Framework

#### Substantive element

*Direct and intentional reference to human rights at all level, including in law, policy and practice*

- Rights of life, rights to work, rights to adequate food, the right to adequate shelter, right to health, right to water, and right to security, right to information, and right to participation.
- Other issue specific treaties such as the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRS), etc.

#### Governance element

*Transparency and accountability*

- Approach which encourages states to carry out their functions in the most transparent manner
- Holding duty bearers accountable

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### Approach of the BRDR Program

#### Procedural element

*Participation of and consultation with women, girls, boys and men who have interest in the issue at hand*

- Participation and influence over decision-making is an essential feature of DRR

#### Non-discrimination and equality element

*Non-discrimination and special attention to the needs of vulnerable and marginalized groups*

- Core of rights-based and gender equal approach
- Taking active measures to address existing inequalities
- Gender-based discrimination is widely recognized as contributing to differential exposure and vulnerability to disaster risks

### Approach of the BRDR Program

Substantive element

Governance element

Procedural element

Non-discrimination and equality element

How data is collected, stored, used and accessed

- Sendai monitoring framework
- Desinventar
- Disaster related statistics framework
- PDNAs
- DRAs

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## Beyond the immediate aftermath

"Our results show that it is the **socially constructed gender-specific vulnerability of females built into everyday socio-economic patterns** that lead to the **relatively higher female disaster mortality rates compared to men.**"

Neumayer, Eric and Plümper, Thomas (2007) *The gendered nature of natural disasters: the impact of catastrophic events on the gender gap in life expectancy, 1981–2002*. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*.

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## The purpose of disaster data

The Sendai Framework aims for "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*".

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## Methodological assumptions

Men's lives as 'the norm'

Women's realities fall outside this 'norm'

Gender-sensitive data on

"disaster losses in *livelihoods, health and assets*"

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The Sendai Framework aims for

"the substantial reduction of disaster losses in the **assets of persons**, businesses, communities and countries".

**Not** just losses to national GDP or business profit.  
Going beyond the household.

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