

*Note: These concept notes are as received from partner organizations*



**Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016  
New Delhi, India  
02-05 November 2016**

**Concept Note for Thematic session**

<b>Event title</b>	<b>Using experience from the region in ensuring that implementing of the Sendai Framework is gender inclusive</b>
<b>Event code</b>	THEM-19
<b>Date and Time</b>	Friday, 4 <sup>th</sup> November, 13.00-14.30
<b>Venue/ Room no.</b>	Annexe B, Ground Floor, Vigyan Bhawan
<b>Organizers</b>	<p><b>Lead:</b> Duryog Nivaran/Stakeholder Group on Individuals and Organization concerned with Gender Issues</p> <p><b>Collaborators:</b> JICA, UNWomen, IFRC, Christian Aid, UNISDR</p> <p>Contact Details* (lead):</p> <p>Name: Mihir Bhatt/Ramona Miranda</p> <p>Designation: Chair/Steering Committee member</p> <p>Email id and phone number: <a href="mailto:secretariat@duryognivaran.org">secretariat@duryognivaran.org</a></p> <p>Organization name and address: Duryog Nivaran, 5 Lionel Edirisinghe Mawatha, Colombo 5, Sri Lanka.</p>
<b>Session Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To unpack and translate the concept of gender inclusion and women's leadership role in DRR promoted in the Sendai Framework for DRR to actions/recommendations in the institutional and social context of Asia</li><li>• To share multi-country/multi actor experiences of women's leadership role in disaster risk reduction</li><li>• To discuss priority steps and commitments for ensuring gender sensitivity in the Asia Plan for implementing the Sendai Framework for implementing gender sensitive Sendai Framework to be endorsed at the AMCDRR</li></ul>

**Background and context**

Our society has diverse social, economic and power dynamics where actors like men, women, children, youth, elderly, disabled and minorities do not have an equal or equitable role or chance to participate, bargain and negotiation. This has been clearly recognised in the post 2015 global guidance frameworks including the Agenda 2030 SDG s and Sendai Framework for DRR. The proposed event, intend to focus on how the global recognition and recommendations can be translated to lead to tangible actions and results.

Gender based differences are observed in all aspects of disasters, as in development processes, rooted in the unevenness of the economic, social, educational status between women and men. Gender based differences in disasters feature in 2 main areas: (1) capacities (for survival and to bounce back in facing adversity); (2) vulnerabilities (susceptibility to risk).

According to a recent global study by the London School of Economics, women are 14 times more likely to die or be injured in disasters due to gender inequalities prevalent in our societies. For example, after the 2010 Pakistan floods, women and children made up 70 % of the affected population.

Yet, women historically play a significant and constructive role in all stages of disasters, in risk management and risk reduction. Prevailing gender relations however disadvantage girls and women in comparison to boys and men. As the learning of the HFA show, it is common place to only categorise women as vulnerable and victims.

DRR policies at the national and local levels fall short of considering these aspects and hardly consider the differentiated strengths and capacities as well as needs of women/men and other marginalised groups, and women's capacities for disaster preparedness risk reduction and resource management are seldom recognized and utilised.

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction states that a gender, age, disability and cultural perspective is needed in all policies and practices; and 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 alternate livelihood means in post-disaster situations."

The need for sex, age and disability dis- aggregated (SADD) data and gender analysis as a fundamental planning tool is noted in the Sendai Framework guidance in order to ensure that women's contribution and leadership in DRR and resilience building are facilitated and strengthened, and that their vulnerabilities arising from social and institutional factors are aptly addressed.

This session will specifically explore the research & experience from the region, the tools, guidance, good practices to facilitate the Asia plan for Sendai Framework implementation with gender inclusion and sensitivity. The event will strengthen governments' and agencies' efforts to implement gender sensitive DRR.

	<p>Support documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Asia Regional Plan for implementation of Sendai Framework;</li> <li>• Gender Disaster Risk Reduction Outcome Document from Hanoi Conference;</li> <li>• Guidance Note for Gender Inclusion of the Asia Regional Plan;</li> <li>• UNISDR latest publication "Women leadership in risk-resilient development" <a href="https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/42882">https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/42882</a>;</li> <li>• Research Outcomes of Inclusive DRR and Humanitarian Response, Bangladesh</li> </ul>
<p><b>Session format and programme</b></p>	<p><b><i>Suggested agenda:</i></b></p> <p><b>Facilitator:</b> Stakeholder Group Lead – Duryog Nivaran (5 mins)</p> <p>Welcome and introductory remarks by the Chair: NIDM India (TBC) - (5 mins)</p> <p>Reflections from the region on efforts &amp; challenges in incorporating gender in implementing the Asia Plan for Sendai Framework implementation</p> <p>Representing the 4 sub regions in Asia, (30minutes):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government of Bangladesh</li> <li>• Government of Viet Nam</li> <li>• Govt of Tajikistan – Committee of Emergency Situations</li> <li>• JICA</li> </ul> <p>Research, tools and approaches available for Gender inclusion in Disaster Risk Reduction and resilience building (20 minutes):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NDMA Pakistan</li> <li>• UN Women</li> <li>• Christian Aid Bangladesh</li> <li>• IFRC</li> </ul> <p>Good Practices in Women in Leadership Role in DRR (10 minutes):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All India Disaster Management Institute</li> <li>• All India Women’s Conference</li> <li>• Japan Women’s Network on DRR</li> </ul> <p>Q &amp; A (15 minutes)</p> <p>Key conclusions - Session Chair (5 minutes)</p>
<p><b>Intended main outcome and Key messages</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National governments and other stakeholders understand the need for the 2 year plan of action of the Asia Plan for Sendai framework implementation to be gender sensitive in its implementation, specifically to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Understand the drivers that promote inclusive DRR.</li> <li>○ Build awareness on proven policy and practice for inclusive DRR for</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<p>application in their work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Improve ways to engage women and representative organisations in DRR interventions Document women’s leadership role in DRR for replication</li> </ul> <p><b>Key messages:</b></p> <p>This session is a way forward from theory and concept on ‘how’ to make Asia plan gender inclusive, acknowledging that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● adequate capacity building measures are required to empower women and socially excluded groups for effective DRR and resilience building.</li> <li>● the particular role of Govts, NGOs, academia etc. and the value of multi-sectorial collaboration consolidating efforts and synergies for designing, resourcing and implementing gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction policies, plans and programmes.</li> <li>● legal and institutional frameworks for DRR need to be strengthened across all relevant sectors of development so that they are gender responsive, mandating roles and responsibilities of women</li> <li>● accountability indicators need to be incorporated into the national monitoring &amp; reporting system</li> </ul>
<p><b>List of Speakers and their interventions</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● DRR/Gender Focal Point for Governments of Bangladesh, Pakistan, Tajikistan; Vietnam – On efforts &amp; challenges in incorporating gender in implementing the Asia Plan for Sendai Framework implementation (names TBC)</li> <li>● Dr Yumiko Tanaka, Senior Advisor (Gender and Development), JICA - Plans to incorporating gender in implementing the Asia Plan for Sendai Framework implementation</li> <li>● Either Cecilia Aipira or Dilruba Haider, UN Women – On Hanoi Gender Disaster Risk Reduction Outcome Document and experiences from Bangladesh</li> <li>● Either Shakeb Nabi or Shamina Akhtar, Christian Aid, Bangladesh – On Key Findings of the Research on Inclusive DRR and Humanitarian Response</li> <li>● Christina Haneef, IFRC – Tools and Resources for Gender Sensitive DRR</li> <li>● Either Ramona Miranda or Mahbuba Nasreen, Duryog Nivaran – Consolidated recommendations and guidance for gender inclusive implementation of Asia plan</li> <li>● Vandana Chaudari, All India Disaster Management Institute – Leading by Example : Women in Disaster Recovery</li> <li>● Kalyani Raj, All India Women’s Conference – Good Practice on Capacity Building of women and community leaders for better disaster preparedness</li> <li>● Akiko Domoto , JWDRR – Grassroots Women in Governance</li> <li>● Aditi Ghosh, IPPF – Reproductive health and measures against GBV</li> </ul>
<p><b>Background</b></p>	<p>Draft Guidance note for making the Asia Plan for Sendai Framework</p>

<b>document</b>	implementation
<b>Technical Equipment</b>	Projector, computer, microphones (podium & FM for audience)