



Side Event

Event title	Using gender, age and disability-responsive data to empower those left furthest behind: <i>How to do it, why it's fundamental to effective DRR.</i>
Organizing Team Members	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DRR Dynamics - Kevin Blanchard, Director 2. UN Women - Rahel Steinbach, Programme Specialist, DRR and Resilience, Humanitarian Action and Crisis Response Office (HACRO) 3. UNICEF - Antony Spalton, Risk Reduction & Resilience Specialist 4. UCL Gender & Disaster Centre/ GDN - Maureen Fordham, Head of UCL Gender & Disaster Centre & Co-founder of the Gender Disasters Network 5. Plan International - Jacobo Ocharan, Head of Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation 6. RMS - Daniel Stander, Executive Director
Background and Rationale	<p>The Sendai Framework recognises that specific groups, including women, girls, boys and persons with disabilities are disproportionately affected by disasters and have different and uneven levels of resilience and capacity to recover, due to various dimensions of inequality of risk, including gender, age, disability and income.</p> <p>Although disasters reinforce and perpetuate these inequalities, evidence shows these groups' actual and potential contributions to disaster risk reduction (DRR) remain unleveraged. For instance, women's leadership as first responders, and their central role in community resilience can be strong contributions to DRR and resilience building strategies. Similarly, girls, boys and persons with disabilities must be at the centre in identifying and addressing their distinct challenges and needs.</p> <p>In order to better understand how different sections of a community are impacted by disasters and how they can lead within them, a number of</p>

	<p>organisations during the negotiations for the Sendai Framework asked for a greater emphasis to be placed on disaster data. Namely, data that can be disaggregated by sub-sections of the overall population. As such, the Sendai Framework called for disaggregation by sex, age, disability and income.</p> <p>It was agreed that these disaggregation areas would allow for a better understanding of how various groups were impacted. Unfortunately, four years on from Sendai’s agreement, there are still many challenges to collecting disaggregated data. Organisations charged with collecting this data cite additional costs, time and resource and others talk about the outdated data infrastructure hindering this type of collection.</p> <p>Using the example of women and girls, this session will provide practical guidance on collecting disaggregated data, demonstrate how using such data offers a more effective response, how it can encourage greater leadership & participation from women, girls and other marginalised groups and provide information to allow a wider adoption of these methods and avoidance of costly pitfalls and unintended harm, and introduce best practices on gender-, age-, and disability-responsive DRR and resilience building to promote the collection of such data.</p>
<p>Session objectives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practical experiences from those who have developed data collection methods that allow for disaggregation along with guidance on how to develop the methodologies for the collection and disaggregation of data. • Share experiences, good practices and success stories of how better data provides local women and other marginalised groups greater success in leading community DRR and resilience building initiatives, and/or how local women lead community DRR and resilience building initiatives and contribute to the collection of data. • Proven examples of why collection of data that allows disaggregation can benefit organisations, ensure more accurate initial response to an event and provide useful tools in preparing for future events and long-term recovery, with a particular focus on gender, age and disability-responsiveness. • Call on donors and partners to support gender-, age, and disability-responsive DRR and resilience building initiatives enabling the collection of disaggregated disaster data, including the Gender Inequality of Risk (GIR) and Women’s Resilience to Disasters programme, as models that promote the gender-responsive implementation of the Sendai Framework for DRR.

<p>Agenda and Structure</p>	<p>Opening Remarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HE Ms. Sally Mansfield Opening remarks <p>Moderator introduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr Ebru Gencer Introductions & scene setting <p>Panelists topics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Georgina Harley-Cavanough Presenting - A donor’s perspective on the importance of disaggregated data for effective disaster resilience and humanitarian response in the Asia-Pacific • Lars Bernd Presenting - Age and the disaggregation of data • Alison Dobbin, PhD Presenting - Experiences and technical aspects of modelling human exposure and vulnerability to disasters • Delores Devesi Presenting - how gender-responsive DRR, including the collection of SADDD, makes a difference on the ground • Prof, Maureen Fordham Presenting - Using disaggregated data to build a more inclusive & empowered response. <p>Audience questions, comments, examples of good practice. Engagement with other member states, NGOs and data scientists to discuss benefits, concerns and hurdles.</p> <p>Closing statements from panelists & moderator Summary of presentations and discussions</p>
<p>Expected Outcomes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide a greater understanding of the role of disaggregated data in not only responding to and improving humanitarian and disaster assistance but also ensuring the experience, capacity and knowledge of marginalised groups is used to improve these processes. 2. Explore the financial and resource benefits of collecting data in this way and greater information around how that this data can be applied to

	<p>meeting requirements under the Sendai Framework, SDGs and other UN landmark agreements.</p> <p>3. Sharing of good practice amongst panelists and audience members to build a collaborative environment with learning and discussion.</p>
Welcoming Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HE Ms. Sally Mansfield, Australian Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the United Nations and Conference on Disarmament in Geneva – opening remarks
Moderator of the Session	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr Ebru Gencer Executive Director of the Center for Urban Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience (CUDRR+R)
List of Panellists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Georgina Harley-Cavanough</u> Assistant Director/ Disaster Resilience & Recovery Section (DRR) - Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade • <u>Lars Bernd</u> Chief, Emergency & Risk Informed Programming – UNICEF India • <u>Alison Dobbin, PhD</u> Principal Catastrophe Modeller, Model Development • <u>Delores Devesi</u> Oxfam Solomon Islands Country Director • <u>Prof, Maureen Fordham</u> Centre Director of the IRDR Centre for Gender and Disaster at University College London
Reference Documents	<p>A list of the key reference documents that were consulted as background on the topic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 • UNISDR Data Disaggregation in Support of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 & the SDGs Implementation • Blanchard K, Fordham M et al (2017) Marginalised Communities and Disasters. United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction. • Mazurana D, Benelli P, Walker P. How sex- and age-disaggregated data and gender and generational analyses can improve humanitarian response. <i>Disasters</i>. 2013;37(1):S68

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Osuteye, E., Johnson, C., & Brown, D. (2017). The data gap: An analysis of data availability on disaster losses in sub-Saharan African cities. <i>International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction</i>, 26, 24–33 |
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