The Gender Inequality of Risk and Promoting Community Resilience to Natural Hazards in a Changing Climate
Impact of natural disasters

Year 2016
- 457 disasters
- 12,752 deaths
- 377+ million affected
- Global economic losses of + US$250 billion
- 27.8 million displaced - 70% due to disasters in 2015
- Women more likely to die
- Women’s contribution and leadership for effective DRR not leveraged

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Disaster/Country</th>
<th>Female Mortality</th>
<th>Male Mortality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Cyclone 0B2- Bangladesh</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Tsunami- Aceh- Indonesia</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>23%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Tsunami- Tamil Nadu India</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>27%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Cyclone Nargis - Myanmar</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>39%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Tsunami – Tonga and Samoa</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>30%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Solomon Island Floods</td>
<td>96% women &amp; children</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Nepal Earthquake</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>45%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**Rationale: Inequality of Risk**

**Extensive and intensive risk**
Exposure of vulnerable people and their assets to frequent low-severity and infrequent high-severity hazards

**Disaster loss**
Mortality, morbidity, damage to housing, livestock etc.

**Everyday risks**
Food insecurity, SGBV, disease, informal sector, lack of sanitation and clean water

**Poverty outcomes**
Short and long term impacts on income, consumption, time, welfare, SGBV

**Gender inequality defines vulnerability and capacity**
Discrimination, powerlessness, exclusion, illiteracy, limited opportunities to access assets and resources, abuse and violence
States have an obligation under international and regional agreements and treaties to take steps to reduce risks and address the impact of disasters on women.

- CSW resolutions 56/2 and 58/2
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
- Paris Agreement
- Sendai Framework for DRR
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Lack of implementation

Despite normative frameworks and an increasing recognition of the importance of gender sensitive response and DRR efforts, not much has been translated into concrete national policies and/or actions by States.
Does not fulfill the promise of the Sendai Framework

Lack of understanding and evidence
Lack of resources/institutionalization of gender capacity in DRR
Lack of substantive participation and leadership of women in DRR
Not building women’s resilience

Less effective in saving lives and reducing loss and damage; do not leverage women’s leadership and strengths

An innovative and powerful partnership for cost-effective transformative change

Reduce loss of lives Achievement of Sendai targets and SDGs

Gender dimensions of risk are understood
Gender responsive risk governance
Women’s leadership in DRR strengthened
Women’s capacity to prepare and recover

GIR Initiative
Stories from Viet Nam

With the support of UN Women, local women are now leading their communities in preparing for disasters in ways that reduce negative impacts in Viet Nam.
Thank you