

*Leaving No One Behind: Towards Inclusive  
Disaster Risk Reduction*

# **Building Inclusive Resilience: Putting Gender-Responsive Disaster Risk Reduction into Action**

*Online Workshop on Strengthening Whole-of-Society  
Capacities for DRR & Climate Resilience: Inclusive  
Governance and Innovative mechanism*

*12-14 May 2026*

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**SEDAI FRAMEWORK**  
FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030

# Overview of Today's Session

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Why does inclusion matter?

02

Understanding Risk & Inequality

03

Sendai Gender Action Plan and other international normative frameworks

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Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities: Addendum for Gender Equality and Intersectionality

05

Promising practices

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Resources and Key Takeaway



# 1. Why Does Inclusion Matter?

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When you hear ‘**gender and disability inclusion in DRR and climate resilience**’, what comes to mind first?



# Why Gender Matters in Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Resilience?



How do **gender roles and social norms** influence people's **different experiences** during disasters?

*“Inclusion is not charity, it’s a **smart DRR strategy** and **resilience in practice**”*





## 2. Understanding Risk, Inequality and Vulnerabilities

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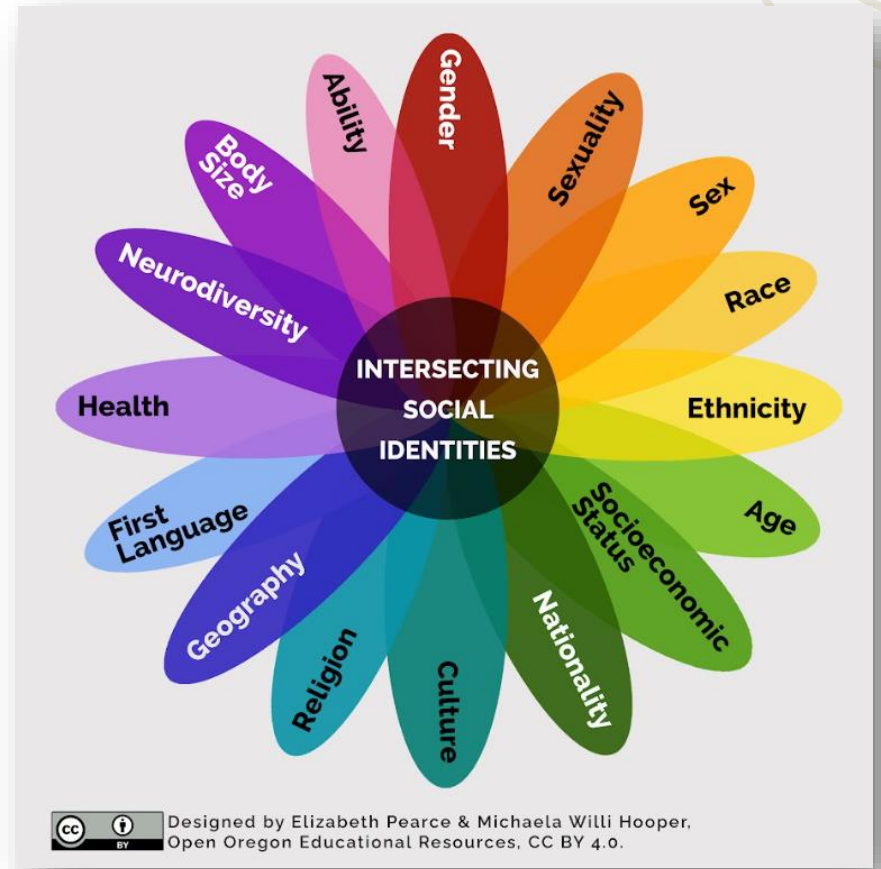




**Apart from gender, which other factors most influence people's disaster risk in your context?**

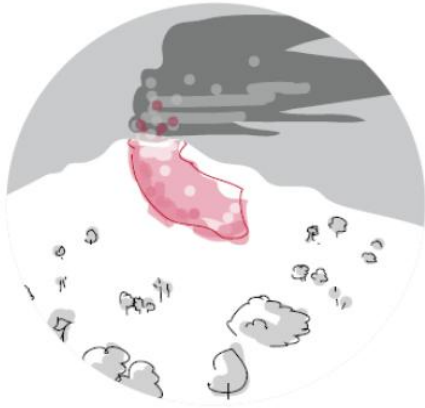
# Intersectionality

A framework for understanding how overlapping **social identities and structural inequalities** create unique and compounding experiences of vulnerability, exclusion, and resilience – including gender, age, disability, ethnicity, class, geographic location, migration status, sexual orientation, and many other intersecting factors that are often far more complex and dynamic than any single picture can fully depict..



# Understanding Risk

## Risk and the context of hazard, exposure and vulnerability



There is no such thing as a **natural disaster**, only **natural hazards**



We make **choices** as to where we inhabit, how we build and what research we do



Risk is the combination of **hazard, exposure** and **vulnerability**



**Death, loss** and **damage** is the function of the context of hazard, exposure and vulnerability

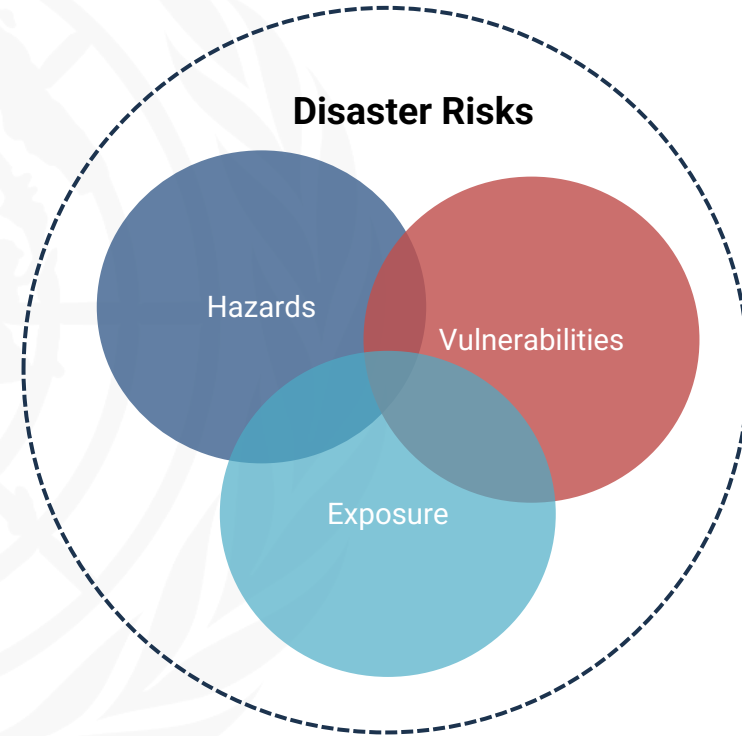
A woman wearing a patterned shirt and a hat is looking up at a large solar panel array. The solar panels are mounted on a metal frame and are tilted towards the sky. The background is a blue sky with white clouds. The image is split vertically by a colorful bar (red, purple, orange, teal) that separates the photograph from the text.

### **3. Sendai Framework and its Gender Action Plan (Sendai GAP) & other international normative frameworks**

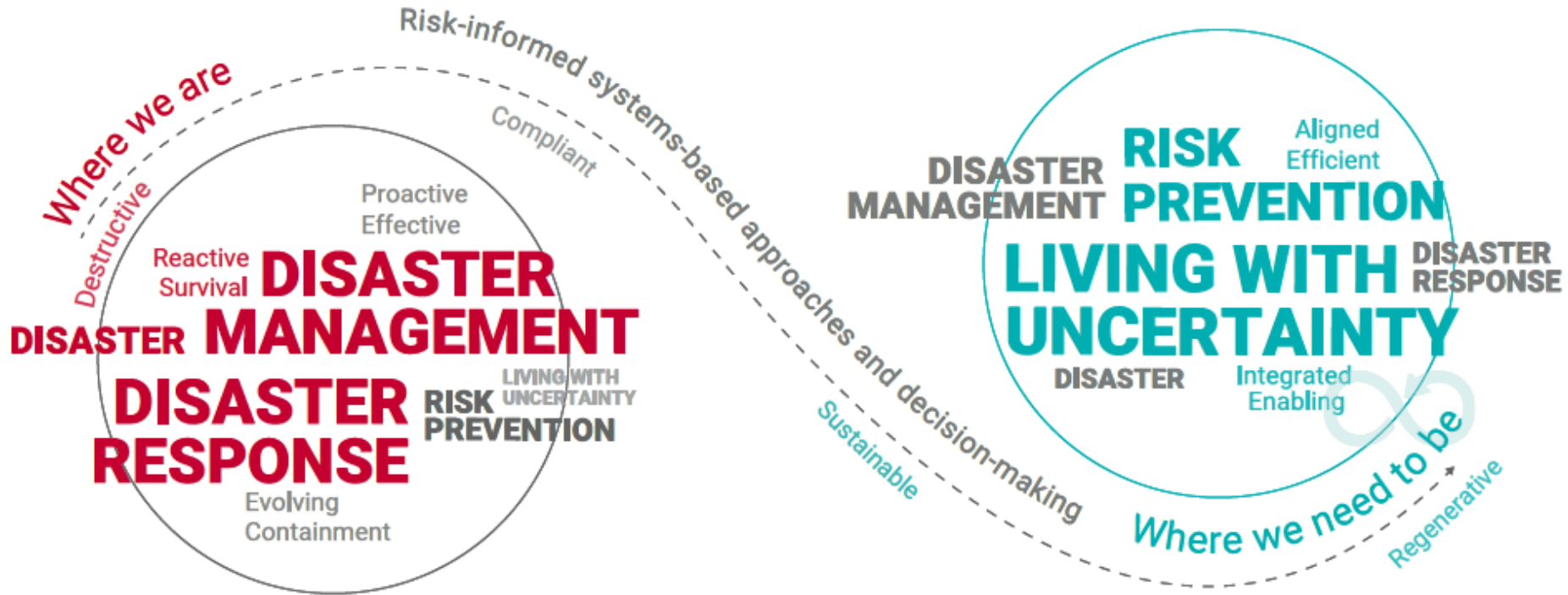
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# Guiding Principles of the Sendai Framework

“(d) Disaster risk reduction requires an **all-of-society engagement and partnership**. It also requires **empowerment and inclusive, accessible and non-discriminatory participation**, paying special attention to people disproportionately affected by disasters, especially the poorest. A gender, age, disability and cultural perspective should be integrated in all policies and practices, and women and youth leadership should be promoted. In this context, special attention should be paid to the improvement of organized voluntary work of citizens;”

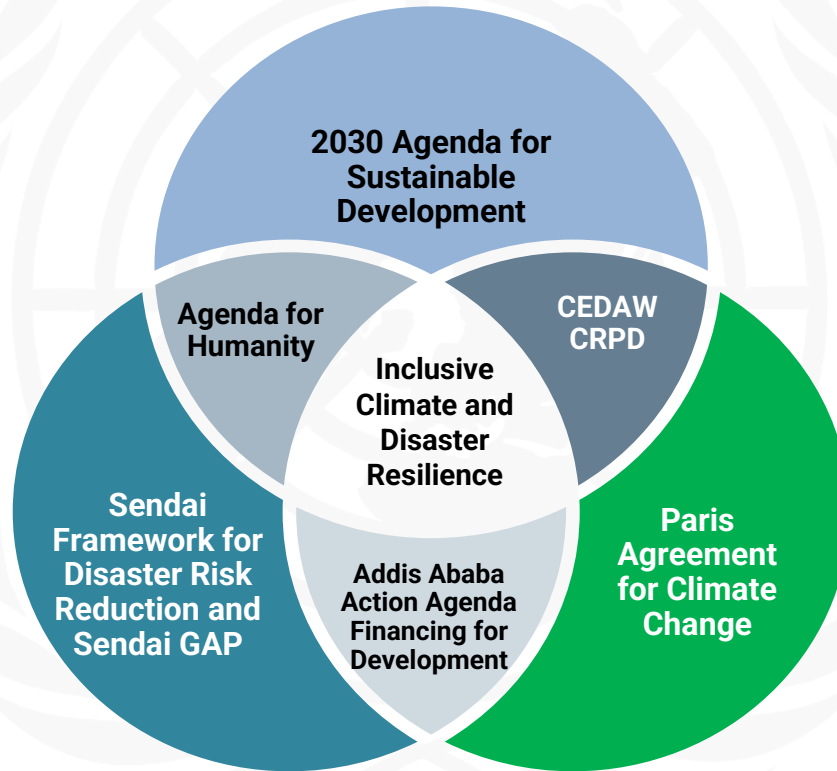


# Towards System Risk Governance



(Source: UNDRR 2019)

# Integrating Climate Adaptation with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Sendai Framework, and global norms



*CEDAW particularly GR.37 and CRPD give these agendas a legal human rights backbone.*

# Critical Areas to Focus on

- Substantially **Reduce mortality** by 2030
- Increased **national and local DRR strategies**

- Enhance **international cooperation**
- Increased availability/accessibility of **early warning systems & risk information**

- Reduce number of **affected people**
- Reduce direct disaster **economic losses**
- Reduce disaster damage to **critical infrastructure & basic service disruptions**

## The Report of the Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030



# Sendai GAP (2024)

Accelerates the achievement of the Sendai Framework goal, outcome, guiding principles, priorities and targets by:

- **Understanding risks:** increase availability of **sex, age, income and disability disaggregated data** and analysis to enhance knowledge that inform decision making
- **Risk governance:** mainstream gender into laws and policies and increase **participation and leadership of women** in policy decision making
- **Investing in resilience:** address **gender and social vulnerabilities**
- **Preparedness & Recovery:** gender and disability inclusive **early warning systems**; gender-responsive recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction; access to **SRHR** and response to **GBV** in disasters/crises

## Gender Action Plan to Support Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030



GENDER ACTION PLAN  
SENDAI FRAMEWORK  
FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015–2030

Scan here:

Substantially increasing resource allocations, activities and impacts of gender-responsive disaster risk reduction; and

Substantially decreasing gender-related disaster risks by 2030.

*“Reducing vulnerabilities and exposure”*

# Sendai GAP at a glance

Scan here:



Part 1: Preamble  
(Why)

**Goal:** Accelerate the achievement of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) 2015-2030 goal, outcome, guiding principles, priorities and targets by substantially increasing resource allocations, activities and impact of gender-responsive DRR and substantially decrease gender-related disaster risks by 2030



Part 2: Goal and  
Key Objectives  
(What)

## Sendai GAP Key Objectives aligned with Sendai Framework Priorities

### 1. Understanding Disaster Risk

KO1: Increase availability of **SADDD** and qualitative info  
KO2: Use of **gender analysis** to enhance risk knowledge & decision

KO1: Action 1-4  
KO2: Action 5-6

### 2. Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance

KO3: **Mainstream gender** in DRR laws, policies, strategies and plans  
KO4: meaningful **participation and empowerment of women**

KO3: Action 7-12  
KO4: Action 13-17

### 3. Investing in DRR for resilience

KO5: Mainstream gender in risk-informed dev & DRR investments;  
KO6: Increased access to finance for gender responsive DRR

KO5: Action 18-20  
KO6: Action 21-25

### 4. Enhancing disaster preparedness response & recovery

KO7: gender responsive and inclusive EWS and AA  
KO8: gender responsive recovery rehabilitation and reconstruction  
KO9: access to SRHR and GBV in disaster contexts

KO7: Action 24-25  
KO8: Action 26-29  
KO9 Action 30-33



Part 3: Key Actor  
(Who)



Part 4:  
Implementation  
(How)

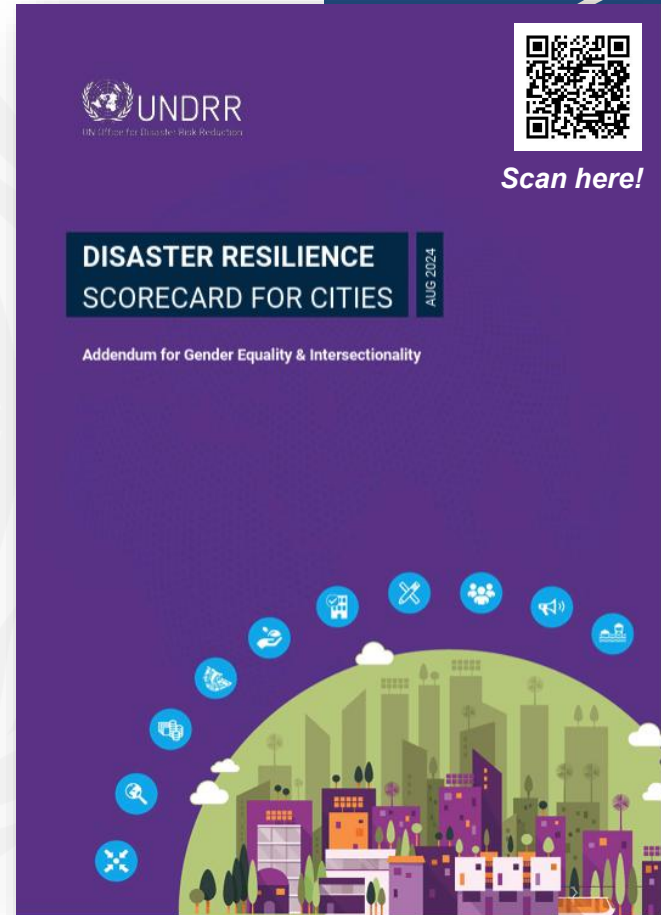


Part 5: Action to  
promote gender  
equality and  
empowerment of  
women in DRR

# MCR2030 Scorecard: Gender Equality & Intersectionality Addendum

*The Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities offers accompanying addenda to support local governments in developing local risk reduction plans.*

- Incorporates a gender perspective into DRR through an intersectional, human-rights-based approach.
- Recognition, autonomy, and empowerment as integral to local strategies
- 27 indicators mapped across the Ten Essentials for MCR, each scored 0–3
- Addresses leadership and participation of women and people of diverse SOGIESC



A woman in traditional attire, including a blue headscarf and a dark blue long-sleeved shirt with a patterned skirt, is pouring rice from a large woven basket into a wooden tray. She is standing in a terraced rice field with golden rice stalks. In the background, there are rolling green hills and a clear sky. The scene is brightly lit, suggesting a sunny day. A white semi-transparent box with black text is overlaid on the left side of the image.

**4. Promising practices for  
inclusive community-  
planning and resilience**



## What does inclusive and meaningful participation look like in your community?



**Example: For every dollar invested in inclusive early warning systems how much is saved in disaster losses?**

# From Vulnerability to Leadership: Case Snapshot

## Bangladesh

### Women's groups leading cyclone preparedness

From 1970 to 2020 the ratio of female to male death in cyclone in Bangladesh has dropped significantly from 14:1 in 1970 to 1:1 in 2020

***What do you think made the difference?***

## Fiji

### Inclusive MHEWS

- Women's Weather Watch is a women-led, community-based early warning system that addresses women's exclusion from disaster decision-making.
- Uses two-way communication (SMS, radio, and social media) to translate technical weather data into accessible, local messages.
- By training women leaders to share and gather real-time information, it expands early warning reach and strengthens community preparedness.

## Viet Nam

### SADDD collection

- Integrates sex, age and disability disaggregated data (SADDD) into national DRR systems
- Links data to risk assessment, planning and response
- Embeds gender-responsive indicators
- Strengthens real-time monitoring through national disaster database
- Builds government capacity to collect and use inclusive data
- Improves targeting, inclusion and effectiveness of DRR policies

# Reflection & lessons learned:

*What makes a DRR efforts gender-responsive?*

- Use of **gender data and analysis** to inform response and decision making
- Explicitly consideration of **gendered impacts of disasters**, including exposure, risk, exposure, participation, capacity to response, power and decision making.
- Listening to the **voices of women and marginalised groups** at all stages.
- **Meaningful participation** of women and marginalised groups in the design and implementation of DRR efforts.
- Considering **intersectional factors and approaches to DRR** e.g. disability, age, ethnicity, and income also influence how risks and warnings are perceived and managed



# 5. Other useful tools/resources



**WIN DRR Report**

The impact of WIN DRR - the Women's International Network for Disaster Risk Reduction



Logos: UNDRR, arise, WIN DRR, Australian Aid, and various partner organizations.

**WOMEN INTERNATIONAL NETWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (WIN DRR) LEADERS**

Logos: UNDRR | WIN DRR  
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction | Women's International Network for Disaster Risk Reduction

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Ms Berthe Vola poses on 'Fixing the dunes' project site in Maroaloinity (Ambovombe), Madagascar, 21 June 2022


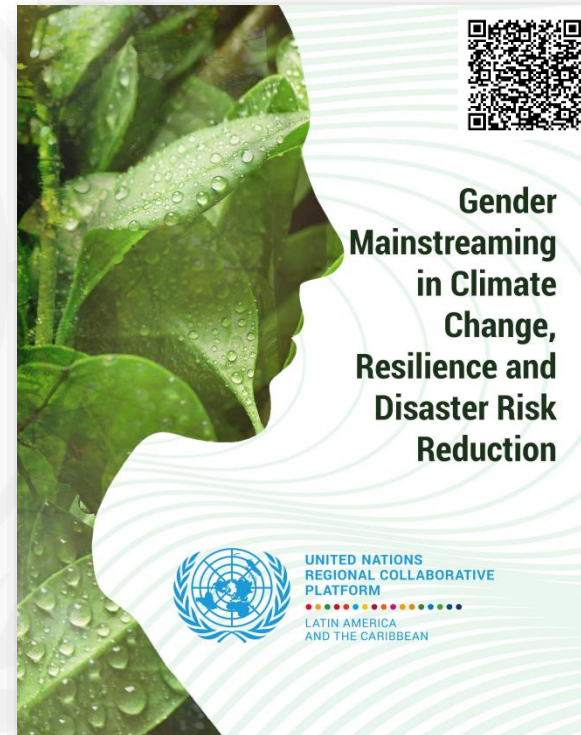


**Accelerating action on gender equality in disaster risk reduction by 2030**


A cross-cutting analysis of reports to the midterm review of the Sendai Framework highlighting good practices and areas to strengthen for gender-responsive and socially inclusive disaster risk reduction

Logos: UNDRR  
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

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**Gender Mainstreaming in Climate Change, Resilience and Disaster Risk Reduction**



**UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL COLLABORATIVE PLATFORM**  
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

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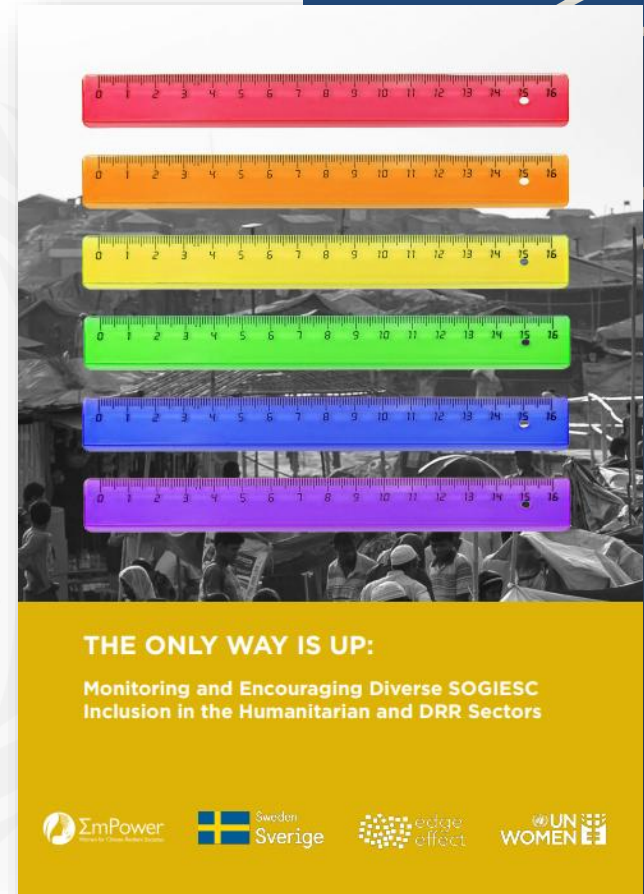
# Gender Diversity: LGBTIQ+

## Issues:

- LGBTIQ+ people face discrimination, violence, and exclusion undermining safety, recovery, and dignity
- Limited recognition of SOGIESC diversity in global frameworks, assessments, or programming.
- CSOs working on SOGIESC are underfunded and excluded.
- Organisational barriers

## Key Tools:

- Diverse SOGIESC Snapshot Tool: Baseline and monitoring of inclusion.
- Rapid Assessment Tool: Project-level inclusion assessment.
- IASC Gender with Age Marker Tipsheets: Coding and tracking of SOGIESC inclusion data.



# INCLUSIVE EARLY WARNING EARLY ACTION

## CHECKLIST AND IMPLEMENTATION GUIDE

- › Countries have data and tools to generate early warning products
- › Risk data is generated in a format adopted to early warning needs
- › Institutions have capacity to issue impact-based forecastings and warnings



- › Preparedness and anticipation action plans are operational and linked to predictive and warning services
- › Risk maps, advisories and other warnings products are available through ITC channels adopted to the user needs
- › Warnings services are co-produced with organizations representing stakeholders - different gender, youth, older persons, people with disability, poor, marginalized and displaced people



- › Countries access global and regional forecasting products from GPCs, RSMCs, and NMHSs
  - › Countries have national hydrometeorological plans, strategies and legislation
  - › Countries access innovative forecasting and prediction products such as satellite data and applications



- › National ITC regulators promote and use CAP for national telecommunication companies
- › Warnings are issued in Common Altering Protocol (CAP) format
- › NDMOs and NMHSs develop and apply standard operational procedures that are people-centered



# 5. Other useful tools/resources (Con't)



## SENDAI FRAMEWORK MONITOR (SFM) SEX, AGE AND DISABILITY DISAGGREGATED DATA (SADDD)

### PURPOSE AND TARGET AUDIENCE

The aim of this guidance is to:

- **Support the SFM Officers** at the country level and other DRR practitioners to report SADDD.
- **Strengthen the Sendai Framework Monitor (SFM) reporting** through the promotion of good practice for sex, age, and disability disaggregated data (SADDD).
- **Complement the SFM guidance** such as trainings, the [SFM E-Learning Course](#) including a [video about disaggregated data](#), the [Technical Guidance Notes \(TGNs\)](#), and other materials.



Photo © Tejas Tamobhd Patnaik/UNDRR

### WHAT IS SADDD?

The United Nations (UN) describes data disaggregation as the breakdown of observations to a more detailed level where more comprehensive observations are taken<sup>1</sup>. Hence, Sex, Age, and Disability Disaggregated Data (SADDD) is data which is broken down into different categories. This can be one or all the categories, namely sex, age, and disability<sup>2</sup>. The use of SADDD can show the differences and inequalities of conditions for different population groups.<sup>3</sup>

The disaggregation in the SFM specifically looks at:

- **Sex:** Male and Female
- **Age:** Children (0 – 14 years), Adults (15 – 64 years), and Seniors (65 years and older)<sup>4</sup>
- **Disability:** People with an existing “pre-event” disability that are affected by a disaster, and not people who develop a disability from a hazardous event or disaster.<sup>5</sup>

The SFM enables countries to report disaggregated data on income (those affected who earn less than the national poverty line), and countries are encouraged to report this as well. It is recommended to collect, manage, and use disaggregated data for people with diverse gender identities, which can be supported in the SFM through its custom indicator functionality.<sup>6</sup>

### WHY IS COLLECTING, MANAGING, AND USING SADDD IMPORTANT?

Effective SADDD can help Member States to:

- **Reveal and understand** how women, girls, men, boys, persons with disabilities, elderly and youth, and other groups are affected differently by disasters. Examples of different impact include higher disaster mortality and morbidity rates for people with disability and persons below the national poverty line, increased injury risks for boys, and much more.<sup>7</sup> Without

## Human Rights and Disaster Risk Reduction: Strengthening the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Considerations from the Asia-Pacific Region



## Scoping Study on the Use of CEDAW General Recommendation No. 37 on Gender-related Dimensions of Disaster Risk Reduction in a Changing Climate



<sup>1</sup> The age groups are recommended standards, while some countries may have different age groups.  
<sup>2</sup> Please see the [Human Rights and Disaster Risk Reduction](#) for gathering information on difficulties a person may have in undertaking basic functioning activities that are universally applicable.  
<sup>3</sup> More information on gender identities can also be found at [United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights \(OHCHR\) 2018: International Human Rights Instruments and Recommendations related to the disaggregation of DRR indicators](#).



# Thank you!



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