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

UNDRR
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Acronyms and abbreviations

CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CREWS	Climate Risk Early Warning Systems
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
DRM	Disaster risk management
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
DRRM	Disaster risk reduction and management
EWS	Early warning systems
GBV	Gender-based violence
LGBTQIA+	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, questioning, intersex and asexual, plus all other gender identities and sexual orientations
MHEWS	Multi-hazard early warning systems
MTRSF	Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
SDG(s)	Sustainable Development Goal(s)
Sendai GAP	Gender Action Plan to Support Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-203 [under development at the time of publication]
SIDS	Small island developing States
SOGIESC	Sexual orientation, gender identity and expression and sex characteristics
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNU-EHS	United Nations University-Institute for Environment and Human Security
UN-WOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
VWU	Viet Nam Women's Union World
WHO	Health Organization
WRD	Women's Resilience to Disasters (a programme of UN-Women)

Executive summary

The year 2023 marked the midpoint of the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (Sendai Framework) – a commitment by Member States and the wider international community in 2015 to prevent and reduce the devastating impacts of natural and human-induced disasters. A critical aspect of this work involves strengthening gender equality, social inclusion, and women's empowerment and leadership in disaster risk reduction (DRR). In recognition of the importance of gender as part of risk reduction, a Gender Action Plan to Support Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai GAP) is also being developed, to identify priorities and recommended actions for gender-responsive DRR that will lead to more effective DRR overall.

This report is an analysis of gender and social inclusion priorities in country, regional and thematic reports prepared for the midterm review of the Sendai Framework (MTR SF). It is an additional resource to the two global reports produced for the MTR SF led and coordinated by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), which provide a global assessment of the progress made in the implementation of the Sendai Framework: The Report of the Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 and the Report of the Main Findings and Recommendations of the Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (A/77/640).

The purpose of this report is to capture important feedback, priorities and good practices on gender; and to a more limited extent, social inclusion, drawn from reports for the MTR SF. It highlights the rich variety of good practices as well as the gaps, themes and opportunities on gender equality and social inclusion reported by Member States, other stakeholders and thematic experts through the MTR SF reporting process.

These findings are intended to offer a useful stocktake of global trends on gender and social inclusion in DRR, especially as a reference material for the preparation and implementation of the gender action plan.

Snapshot of key findings

- Gender and social inclusion are acknowledged as priorities for a large portion of Member States.

- Good practices on gender were identified across all four priorities of the Sendai Framework, although the scope and scale varied.

- There is a need to address broader, underlying risk factors and socioeconomic disparity to improve gender outcomes in DRR, particularly in the wake of COVID-19.

- The lack of disaggregated data and systematic information collection continues to hamper the understanding and reporting of gender and social inclusion in DRR.

- Addressing gender imbalance in disaster reduction requires active intervention, not only passive intentions.

- Good practices by local organizations, women's organizations and civil society remain largely unacknowledged.

- Other stakeholders at the global and regional level are making considerable contributions across a range of thematic areas.

Gender equality themes across the four priorities of the Sendai Framework

Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk

Progress to date	Considerations for the gender action plan
• A majority of Member States recognized the importance of gender mainstreaming and the need to include gender equality considerations as part of risk assessments and data collection. • A number of Member States have demonstrated significant commitment to strengthening the understanding of gender equality in DRR through a wide range of activities.	• While awareness was high, many Member States have yet to implement key measures to mainstream gender equality and social inclusion into DRR assessments and information. • Member States have identified a number of specific measures that could enhance gender mainstreaming, including systematic disaggregation of data, mainstreaming gender equality into risk assessments, and enhancing capacities, participation and inclusion at all levels.

Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

Progress to date	Considerations for the gender action plan
• Most progress was reported in this area. • Measures addressing gender equality in this priority included activities reported across a wide range of areas.	• Despite the significant progress, Member States noted a number of challenges and limitations that require greater effort and attention, including ensuring equal and meaningful participation, taking a holistic approach to empowerment and establishing clear targets.

Priority 3: Investing in DRR for resilience

Progress to date	Considerations for the gender action plan
• This priority reflected the least progress, with few Member States reporting specific investments and resource allocation towards strengthening gender equality and diversity in DRR. • Areas of progress included gender equality, diversity quotas and the strengthening of social protection and economic measures to address vulnerability.	• Investment in the gender equality and diversity dimensions of DRR and resilience is an area that requires significant attention going forward. • Member States identified a number of initiatives that may be useful in this regard, including gender impact assessments for budgeting and planning, and strengthening resource allocation, transparency and accountability.

Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to "build back better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

Progress to date	Considerations for the gender action plan
• Many Member States have acknowledged the importance of integrating considerations of gender equality and social inclusion and to "leave no one behind" in disaster management practices and institutional arrangements. • Positive measures to date include those in the areas of disaster communication, improving accessibility of infrastructure, inclusive early warning and reducing socioeconomic vulnerabilities.	• Many Member States acknowledge there are still significant implementation gaps in ensuring the participation and inclusion of women and at-risk groups in preparedness, response and resilient recovery. • Some of the proposed measures include addressing underlying risk factors leading to inequality, setting clear targets, indicators and budgets, and learning from the experience of COVID-19 recovery.

1.
Introduction

1. Introduction

The purpose of this report is to capture important feedback, priorities and good practices on gender equality in disaster risk reduction (DRR), drawn from reports for the midterm review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (MTR SF). It also concerns wider social inclusion in DRR, but to a more limited extent as this was covered less specifically in the reports. The findings are intended to be a useful stocktake of global trends as well as a reference material for the preparation and implementation of the forthcoming Gender Action Plan to Support Implementation of the Sendai Framework 2015-2030 (Sendai GAP).

1.1 The midterm review of the Sendai Framework

The Sendai Framework was adopted at the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in 2015 and was subsequently endorsed by the Member States of the United Nations General Assembly. It provides "the framework for all-of-society and all-of-State institutions engagement in preventing and reducing disaster risks posed by both natural and man-made hazards and related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks."[1] The Sendai Framework applies to address "small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters caused by natural or man-made hazards, as well as related environmental, technological, and biological hazards and risks."[2] It provides guidance for the multi-hazard management of disaster risk in development at all levels (local, national, regional

and international) as well as within and across sectors.[3] While it is clear that overall responsibility for reducing disaster risk lies with Member States, it is also shared with a wide range of relevant stakeholders[4] and is facilitated by international cooperation and global partnerships.

The year 2023 marked the midpoint of implementing the Sendai Framework. In December 2020, the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 75/216 called for a midterm review, to be concluded by a high-level meeting of the General Assembly in May 2023.[5] The resolution stated the MTR SF would provide an opportunity to "assess progress on integrating disaster risk reduction into policies, programmes and investments at all levels, identify good practice, gaps and challenges and accelerate the path to achieving the goal of the Sendai Framework and its seven global targets by 2030."[6] It also emphasized the need to "identify and address underlying drivers of disaster risk in a systemic manner."[7] Underlying drivers of risk, such as gender inequality and wider social inequalities, particularly affect the communities living in extreme poverty and persons with disabilities; and these risks often intersect.

The outcomes of the MTR SF are intended to inform policy and approaches for the second half of the Sendai Framework's implementation (through to 2030), to encourage renewed commitment by Member States to implement recommended actions and to initiate follow-up processes for related United Nations conferences and summits.[8]

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1 UNDRR, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 2030: Concept Note, p. 1. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/key-documents-mtr

2 UNDRR, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Geneva, Switzerland, 2015), art. 15.

3 UNDRR, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 2030: Concept Note, p. 3.

4 Stakeholders may include women, Indigenous or traditional peoples, persons with disabilities, children and young people, older or ageing persons, migrants and displaced persons, education and academia, local authorities, business and industry, civil society/non-governmental organizations, farmers, international financial institutions, media, parliamentarians, the scientific and technological community, volunteers, workers and trade unions, private philanthropic organizations and foundations, and United Nations system entities.

5 A/RES/75/216.

6 Ibid., art. 13.

7 Ibid.

8 UNDRR, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 2030: Concept Note, p. 4.

Member States were encouraged to initiate their own country's midterm review processes before the end of 2021 and to complete them by the end of 2022.[9] They were advised to consider key enablers and challenges for effective implementation of the Sendai Framework through to 2030, and to present the findings in a voluntary national report. This process involved national and thematic consultations and reviews, as well as leveraging global and regional meetings and processes.[10]

Reporting guidance was provided to Member States that encouraged a retrospective review of the Sendai Framework's implementation from 2015 to 2022 and a prospective review addressing priority challenges and actions for implementation between 2023 to 2030 and beyond.[11] The reporting guidance included strategic questions and cross-cutting themes for consideration, such as gender integration, all-of-society engagement, empowerment of all groups and "leave no one behind."[12]

integrate these findings into their voluntary national reports."[14] It identified key recommendations to close gender gaps and shared guidance specific to the outcome, goal and priorities of the Sendai Framework.

Effective gender-responsive and inclusive DRR and resilience was highlighted in the gender guidance as including the recognition of "underlying inequalities and power structures that drive the disproportionate disaster risk faced by women. This goes beyond awareness-raising and ad hoc consideration of the ways in which certain groups including women, persons living with disabilities, children, migrants and refugees, the elderly, LGBTQIA+, etc., have specific needs and face specific vulnerabilities to disasters, and seeks to secure their leadership, empowerment, and address their needs and priorities in reducing risks and building disaster and climate resilience." [15]

1.2 Gender guidance for the midterm review

Specific guidance for Member States and others on gender equality considerations (gender guidance) was jointly developed by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women).[13] This included templates for Member States to distribute to national stakeholders and a number of specific questions relating to gender equality and social inclusion. The guidance encouraged Member States to consider and assess "gender equality, social inclusion, and women's empowerment and leadership in disaster risk reduction as part of their national consultation and review process, and then

The MTR SF was *"a unique opportunity to close critical gender gaps in disaster risk prevention, mitigation, preparedness, and recovery"*, and accelerated progress towards achieving the Sendai Framework goal.

Source: *The Report of the Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030: Gender Guidance, (Geneva, Switzerland, UNDRR, 2023), p. 1.*

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9 A/75/226.

10 As noted in the concept note of the midterm review of the Sendai Framework, relevant meetings include the Africa Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction for the Americas and the Caribbean, the Arab Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, and the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction, which all took place in November 2021, as well as the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in May 2022 and the Asia Pacific Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in the second half of 2022.

11 The National Consultations, Review and Reporting Guidance for UN Member States provided guidance and questions for both retrospective and prospective reviews of the Sendai Framework.

12 UNDRR, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 2030: National Consultations, Review and Reporting Guidance for UN Member States, p. 12. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/key-documents-mtr (accessed on 4 November 2023); UNDRR, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 2030: Concept Note, p. 5.

13 UNDRR, UNFPA and UN-Women, Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 2030: Gender Guidance (2021). Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/media/78735.

14 Ibid., p. 2.

15 Ibid.

The gender guidance highlighted the risk drivers that arise from inequality and the different impacts of disasters based on social roles and economic assets. For example, women, girls, boys, men and people of diverse sexual orientation, gender identity and expression and sex characteristics (SOGIESC) experience different exposure, capacities, access to resources, communication and opportunities, which in turn impact their experience, resilience and ability to recover from disasters. Gender norms, gendered roles or work and structural inequalities can exacerbate risk and exposure to disasters, putting those who experience such inequality at greater risk, and can also lead to their greater likelihood of death from disasters.[16] The gender guidance notes the limited attention given to "the ways in which gender inequality drives disaster risks and impacts"[17] and calls for accelerated action. Much literature and research, including UNDRR regional and thematic midterm review reports, also highlight the need for accelerated action on gender-responsive DRR.

Another important element of the Sendai Framework highlighted in the gender guidance were the guiding principles intended to inform all aspects of implementation. The key gender-related elements are listed in box 1 below. These notably highlight the need for a human rights-based approach to DRR, thereby referring to the important commitments Member States have already made under binding international human rights treaties, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). The guiding principles' all-of-society approach also highlights the rights of all people to participate in DRR in an empowered and non-discriminatory manner, and that special attention is needed for people disproportionately affected by disasters.

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16 Ibid.
17 Ibid., p. 1.

Box 1. Sendai Framework guiding principles for gender-responsive DRR

Key Sendai Framework guiding principles for gender-responsive DRR, article 19:

"(c) Managing the risk of disasters is aimed at protecting persons and their property, health, livelihoods and productive assets, as well as cultural and environmental assets, while promoting and protecting all human rights, including the right to development.

(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.

(e) Disaster risk reduction and management depends on coordination mechanisms within and across sectors and with relevant stakeholders at all levels, and it requires the full engagement of all State institutions of an executive and legislative nature at national and local levels and a clear articulation of responsibilities across public and private stakeholders, including business and academia, to ensure mutual outreach, partnership, complementarity in roles and accountability and follow-up."

"(g) Disaster risk reduction requires a multi-hazard approach and inclusive risk-informed decision-making based on the open exchange and dissemination of disaggregated data, including by sex, age and disability, as well as on easily accessible, up-to-date, comprehensible, science-based, non-sensitive risk information, complemented by traditional knowledge."

"(i) While the drivers of disaster risk may be local, national, regional or global in scope, disaster risks have local and specific characteristics that must be understood for the determination of measures to reduce disaster risk."

1.3 Development of the Sendai Framework gender action plan

The agreed conclusions at the sixty-sixth session of the Commission on the Status of Women in 2022 called for the creation of a gender action plan for the Sendai Framework.[18] This call was echoed in paragraph 72 of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction Co-Chairs' Summary.

The establishment of a gender action plan for the Sendai Framework has some similarities to the gender action plans developed for the Rio Conventions on climate change and environment – including:

- The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Enhanced Lima Work Programme on Gender and its Gender Action Plan, first adopted in 2014 and revised in 2019.

- The Convention on Biological Diversity, now on its third plan since 2008, with the Gender Plan of Action in 2022.

- The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertiication Gender Action Plan in 2017.

However, as the Sendai Framework is a voluntary agreement and not a binding treaty, the Gender Action Plan to Support implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai GAP) is being developed as a widely consulted technical document to highlight priorities and practical actions to accelerate implementation of gender-responsive DRR to 2030.

> *"The inclusion of women, youth groups and children in disaster risk reduction is highly vital."*
>
> Source: *The Report of the Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, (Geneva, Switzerland, UNDRR, 2023), p. 26.*

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18 E/CN.6/2017/L.5.

1.4 **About this report**

The analysis in this report is primarily drawn from a systematic review of Member States' voluntary national reports to the MTR SF as well as a number of regional and thematic reports. Due to time constraints and language translation capacities, a total of 68 voluntary reports across five regions were reviewed (see table 1).

As not all Member States reported through voluntary national reports, regional and thematic reports were also used to supplement the research. The majority of voluntary reports were published in English, Spanish or French. A total of 12 voluntary national reports were reviewed based on unofficial English translations provided by UNDRR.[19]

Table 1. Member State reports included in the analysis, by region

Region	Africa	Americas	Asia	Europe	Oceania	
Member States	Algeria Burundi Côte d'Ivoire Egypt Ethiopia The Gambia Guinea Liberia Malawi Mauritius Morocco Mozambique Seychelles The Sudan The United Republic of Tanzania Togo Tunisia Zimbabwe	Argentina Barbados Canada Costa Rica Cuba Ecuador Guatemala Mexico Trinidad and Tobago The United States of America	Bangladesh Bhutan Brunei Darussalam Cambodia Georgia Indonesia Islamic Republic of Iran Japan Kazakhstan The Democratic People's Republic of Korea The Republic of Korea Kuwait Kyrgyzstan The Lao People's Democratic Republic Mongolia Nepal Tajikistan Thailand Pakistan The Philippines Yemen Viet Nam	Armenia Austria Belgium Bosnia and Herzegovina France Germany Montenegro Norway Poland Slovenia Sweden Switzerland Türkiye	Australia Fiji Kiribati New Zealand Tuvalu	
Total	18	10	22	13	5	68

19 The voluntary reports of the following Member States were reviewed based on unofficial English translations: Argentina, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, Guatemala, Guinea, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal and Togo.

A systematic research framework was developed to review the degree to which gender equality and inclusion was reported on by Member States in the voluntary reports to the MTR SF. This same framework was also used to assess the regional and thematic reports, as well as those received from the United Nations. The level of reporting on other inclusion themes was also considered. For example, on engagement and/or participation of:

- persons with disabilities

- First Nations or Indigenous people

- children/youth

- communities

- people who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, questioning, intersex and asexual, plus all other gender identities and sexual orientations (LGBTQIA+)

- people with diverse SOGIESC

- etc.

Each voluntary report, regional, thematic and United Nations report was initially screened based on a word search of a series of gender and inclusion terms. The terms were identified by the UNDRR Gender Advisor and gender experts, and a full list of research search terms used in the analysis of reports is included in annex A. However, the key search terms used were (in English, with French and Spanish translations included in parentheses):

- Gender *(genre, genero)*

- Sex *(sexe, sexo)*

- Woman, women *(femme, femmes, mujer, mujeres)*

- Disabled, disabilities, disability *(discapacidades, discapacidad, handicap)*

It is acknowledged that the presence or absence of the search terms within the reviewed reports may not fully represent the level of gender equality and inclusion integrated into Member State, regional or United Nations organization reports on implementation of the Sendai Framework. The search terms were used primarily to identify areas relevant to this research in each voluntary report, and the surrounding context was then reviewed. When selected voluntary reports were read in full, a positive correlation was identified between the frequency of the identified search terms and the level of overall inclusion of gender equality and inclusion within the report. All researchers had expertise in gender equality and inclusion. However, there was a degree of qualitative assessment included in drawing analysis from the findings. Every effort was made to represent Member State reporting fairly and accurately, with the aim to highlight good practices and the future priorities they identified.

2.

Gender equality themes in national report

2. Gender equality themes in national report

This section reports the main findings from the systematic review of national voluntary reports submitted by Member States. It includes:

- **Good practices that promote gender-responsive and inclusive DRR** reported by Member States in both the **retrospective** and **prospective** review for the implementation of the Sendai Framework.[20] These are captured under each of the four priorities of the Sendai Framework:

  - Priority 1: Risk assessment, information and understanding

  - Priority 2: Risk governance and management

  - Priority 3: Investment in risk reduction and resilience

  - Priority 4: Disaster preparedness, response and "build back better"

- **Contextual shifts, challenges and emerging issues** that Member States reported to have impacted national implementation of the Sendai Framework.

- **Identified areas requiring special attention** by Member States and **highlighted good practices** to support Member States in realizing gender-responsive and inclusive DRR in the goal, outcome and priorities for action, as well as application of the guiding principles for the second half of the Sendai Framework (2022–2030).

The majority of voluntary national reports included both a retrospective and prospective review to the MTR SF. The retrospective review encourages Member States to review and assess progress towards the goal, outcome and priorities of the Sendai Framework between 2015–2022. Member States were prompted to summarize "the results of national consultations, representing trends, successes, opportunities, challenges, emerging issues, lessons identified, and evaluating actions taken to date to address gaps and challenges." [21] Within the reviewed national voluntary reports, several countries reported broad national initiatives to implement the Sendai Framework goal and outcome since 2015, which were gender-responsive and inclusive.

The prospective review entails the future actions, intentions and recommendations presented by Member States moving into the second half of implementation of the Sendai Framework through until 2030 and beyond. Overall, gender equality was included in the prospective goals or recommended actions of approximately 66 per cent[22] of the reviewed voluntary national reports, suggesting that a significant portion of Member States realize the importance of and need to better integrate gender equality and social inclusion in DRR in national contexts.

It is important to note that Member States may implement good practices for gender-responsive and inclusive DRR that are not included in this report. The good practices collated in this section are presented thematically with Member States listed in alphabetical order.

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20 For the purposes of this report, good practices are included according to their primary relevance to a particular priority of the Sendai Framework, as determined by the researchers (although, good practice examples may be relevant across multiple priorities). In this report, priorities including a particular example of good practice may not reflect the priority that Member States originally reported it against in their voluntary national reports.

21 UNDRR, National Consultations, Review and Reporting Guidance for UN Member States, p. 13.

22 Overall, 45 of the 68 voluntary national reports reviewed integrated gender into prospective goals or had prospective goals that specifically addressed gender; and 62 of the 68 voluntary national reports included social inclusion in their prospective future considerations to some degree.

2.1 Sendai Framework Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk

2.1.1 Retrospective good practices

Member States were encouraged to report on Priority 1 (risk assessment, information and understanding) by describing progress in understanding disaster risk, including the processes that create or cultivate risk, measuring and evaluating risk, loss and damage, and in generating or utilizing risk data.[23] A number of Member States included gender-responsive and inclusive good practices towards achieving Priority 1, described below.

A. Increased understanding of how gender intersects with disaster risk

Building capacity on gender equality:

- **Argentina** described the development of training material for provinces on disaster risk management (DRM), and that it adopted a gender equality approach.[24] It carried out activities promoting the gender perspective among emergency response teams and undertook a series of talks on civil protection, volunteering and community participation, which harnessed experiences in volunteering and gender perspectives in *La Gestión Integral del Riesgo (de Desastres).*[25]

- **Australia** is funding a National Gender and Disaster Recovery initiative from 2021–2025 "to develop capacity building activities for front-line responders and service providers so they are better able to support the safety of women and children experiencing or at risk of violence when disasters strike." [26]

- **Cambodia**, with UNFPA and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), developed a Guideline for Mainstreaming Gender in Inclusive Disaster Management to implement "gender mainstreaming in disaster management in accordance with the need of vulnerable groups in the Kingdom of Cambodia." [27]

- **Japan**, with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, launched gender training in 2015 (Training on Promoting Women's Leadership in Disaster Management) and in 2016 (Disaster Risk Reduction from Gender and Diversity).[28] From 2016, it reports training programmes have been promoted for female administrators.[29]

- **Kiribati** has included training on gender equality and disability as part of a drought response project that aims to install solar-powered water systems with tanks on bricks at selected sites in South Tarawa.[30]

- **Guatemala** reports promoting knowledge of disaster risk with a focus on gender equality and community resilience, providing the example of training for *Escuela de Liderazgo den Mujeres para la Construcción de Resiliencia Comunitaria* (Women's Leadership School for Building Community Resilience) through *Fundación Guatemala.*[31]

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23 UNDRR, National Consultations, Review and Reporting Guidance for UN Member States, p. 14.

24 Argentina, Ministry of Security, Revisión de mitad de período de la implementación del Marco de Sendai para la reducción del riesgo de desastres 2015-2030 de la República Argentina: período 2015-2022 [Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction of the Republic of Argentina: 2015-2030], p. 38 (English translation). Available (in Spanish) at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/argentina-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf.

25 Ibid., p. 54.

26 Australia, National Emergency Management Agency, Australia's National Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 Report: Are We Succeeding at Making Australian Communities Safer in the Face of Growing Disaster Risk? (Canberra, 2022), p. 55. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/australia-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf.

27 Cambodia, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: National Voluntary Report – Cambodia (UNDRR, 2022), p. 26. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/cambodia-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf.

28 Japan, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 2030 Voluntary National Report: Submission by Japan (Geneva, Switzerland, UNDRR, 2022), p. 16. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/japan-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf.

29 Ibid.

30 UNDRR, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction: Midterm Review Report by the Republic of Kiribati (Geneva, Switzerland, 2023), p. 28. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/sendai-framework-disaster-risk-reduction-midterm-review-report-republic-kiribati.

31 Guatemala, Revisión de medio término sobre la implementación del Marco de Sendai para la reducción del riesgo de desastres en Guatemala 2015-2030 [Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in Guatemala 2015-2030], p. 20 (English translation). Available (in Spanish) at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/guatemala-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf.

- **Montenegro** described campaigns to raise awareness "of different vulnerability groups (persons with disabilities, children and women from endangered areas, senior citizens in local settlements etc)."[32]

- **Nepal** uses an inclusive and multi-sector/stakeholder approach to DRR at the national and local levels to enhance understanding of disaster risk through media and campaigns. It strengthened the capacities and leadership of local authorities, communities, civil society, volunteers and community-based organizations.[33] It also initiated building the capacities of women, persons with disabilities and local communities to better plan, prepare and respond to disasters, including for climate change and the COVID-19 pandemic.[34]

- **Sweden** described an international training programme conducted via the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency, which works to strengthen DRM and mainstream gender equality. It provided the example of mentoring and courses in problem analysis and the mainstreaming of gender equality.[35]

- **Tajikistan** reported the UN-Women project Mainstreaming Gender in Disaster Risk Management implemented trainings on gender equality for "local executive authorities, district emergency departments, women and family affairs sectors, jamoats (sub-districts), public associations, women's groups and women leaders…"[36]

- **Togo** described capacity-building in sustainable natural resource management for women farmers.[37] It stated that to achieve the outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework, promotion of capacity-building of government and institutions at national and local levels on gender equality issues in DRR efforts is needed.[38]

- In the **United States of America**, "the SDR [Science for Disaster Reduction Interagency Working Group] disseminated a call for information (CFI) to better understand how the principles of equity have been incorporated into federal disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities."[39]

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32 Montenegro, Ministry of Interior, Rescue and Protection Directorate, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: Voluntary Review and Report of Montenegro (Podgorica, 2022), p. 28. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/montenegro-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf.

33 Nepal, "Voluntary National Report of the MTR SF", submitted to UNDRR, unpublished final draft, p. 19.

34 Ibid., p. 22.

35 Sweden, Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency, Sendai Framework Midterm Review – Country Report Sweden (Karlstad, Sweden, 2022), p. 18. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/sweden-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf.

36 Tajikistan, Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Republic of Tajikistan (2022), p. 19. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/tajikistan-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf.

37 Togo, Examen à mi-parcours de la mise en œuvre du Cadre d'action de Sendai pour la reduction des risques de catastrophe 2015-2030 : Rapport du Togo, 2022 [Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: Report from Togo], p. 22 (English translation). Available (in French) at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/togo-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf.

38 Ibid., p. 12.

39 United States of America, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: National Consultations, Review and Reporting Voluntary National Report – United States of America (2022), p. 23. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/united-states-america-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf.

Enhancing disaster risk information and assessment:

- **Cuba** reports inclusive disaster management, and accounts for the criteria and needs of different sectors of society to reduce vulnerabilities of all kinds.[40]

- **Fiji** disaggregates mortality data from disasters by gender, age and ethnicity, while the deaths for COVID-19 were collected concurrently with comorbidities.[41]

- **France** has developed tools and methodologies to support risk assessments that identify at-risk populations.[42]

- **Nepal** notes increased local capacity on risk assessments and the monitoring of vulnerabilities, hazards and exposure.[43] It established procedures for Relocation of Vulnerable Settlement and Integrated Settlement Development to relocate at-risk settlements to safer places and ensure basic amenities and people's economic interests.[44] It ensures the participation of groups such as persons with disabilities, women, children and older persons in community resilience DRR efforts. These groups, particularly women and youth, are viewed as agents of change to better prepare communities in addressing disaster and climate risks.[45]

- **New Zealand** states "The Māori world (te ao Māori) view of risk and risk management, as a western concept, is much more holistic by nature and thus, there are many learnings from this approach for our system. … one of the eleven core National Science Challenges, has a specific workpiece within it to develop a te ao Māori perspective on risk assessment."[46]

- **Pakistan** has developed a Disaggregated Data Atlas for the 25 districts with the highest vulnerability based on age, gender and disability.[47]

- **Viet Nam** reports considerable advances in the collection and use of disaggregated data. From 2019 to 2022, it developed "a system of gender-, disability-, and other vulnerability-related indicators, along with sex-, age-, and disability disaggregated data (SADDD)." This supports better understanding of risks "to each vulnerable group, gendered impacts, and the intersections of vulnerability and disasters."[48] It has been reviewing the National Statistical Indicator System and releasing National Gender and Development Statistical Indicators.[49] It notes that its disaster assessments have a better focus on the needs of women and persons with disabilities, among other groups.[50]

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40 Cuba, Voluntary National Report of the MTR SF, p. 13 (English translation). Available (in Spanish) at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/cuba-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf.

41 Fiji, Fiji's National Midterm Review Report of the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030 (2023), p. 42. Available at www.ndmo.gov.fj/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/Fiji-Sendai-Mid-Term-Review-Report-2023.pdf.

42 France, Examen à mi-parcours de la mise en œuvre du Cadre de Sendai pour la reduction des risques de catastrophe 2015-2030 [Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030], p. 3 (English translation). Available (in French) at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/france-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf.

43 Nepal, "Voluntary National Report", p. 19.

44 Ibid., pp. 20 and 21.

45 Ibid., pp. 27 and 28.

46 New Zealand, Aotearoa New Zealand's National Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 Report (2022), p. 19. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/new-zealand-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf.

47 Pakistan, National Disaster Management Authority, Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: Pakistan National Voluntary Report (Islamabad, Pakistan, 2023), p. 17. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/media/88072.

48 Viet Nam, Disaster Management Authority, Mid-Term Review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (Ha Noi, Viet Nam, 2023), p. 14. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/viet-nam-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf.

49 Ibid.

50 Ibid., p. 36.

Undertaking research on gender equality, social inclusion and DRR:

- **Australia**'s Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water incorporated a First Nations co-authorship model to ensure First Nations knowledge, values and perspectives were integrated into the 2022 report *2021 State of the Environment Report*.[51] It is funding "research projects which explore how to support and empower Indigenous-led cultural fire and land management practices."[52]

- **Bosnia and Herzegovina** mapped sexual and reproductive and gender-based violence (GBV) institutions, organizations and services. It developed a framework of actions for health institutions in crisis situations and established working groups in the social and child protection sectors, Vulnerability Risk Assessments in the social protection sector and Shock-Responsive Social Protection Action Plans.[53]

- In **Cambodia**, in 2021, ActionAid conducted research on the vulnerabilities of women living with disabilities to climate change.[54] In 2019, ActionAid developed the Women's Resilience Index for Cambodia, which focused on economic, infrastructure, social and institutional resilience.[55]

- **Canada**, through the Climate Resilient Built Environment initiative, indicates research areas will include "guidance for northern, remote and Indigenous communities."[56] It "spearheaded work to identify a way forward to improve the accessibility of climate finance … By systematically looking at the connections between disaster risks, climate change and gender equality."[57]

- **Japan** distributed case studies in 2022 on good practices for women's engagement in local disaster management activities.[58]

- In **Morocco**, the High Commission for Planning published a specific gender analysis report with support from UN-Women.[59]

- **New Zealand** reports diverse "research to better understand the phenomena and hazards through research looking at risk and vulnerability. There is research that looks at the social elements of disasters, including wellbeing and vulnerability indicators…"[60]

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51 Australia, National Emergency Management Agency, Australia's National Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework, p. 53.

52 Ibid., p. 21.

53 Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina Voluntary National Report: The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Geneva, Switzerland, UNDRR, 2022), p. 20. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/bosnia-and-herzegovina-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf.

54 Cambodia, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: National Voluntary Report – Cambodia, p. 27.

55 Ibid.

56 Canada, Canada's Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Ottawa, Canada, Public Safety Canada 2022), p. 16. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/canada-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf.

57 Ibid., p. 24.

58 Japan, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 2030 Voluntary National Report, p. 16.

59 Morocco, Rapport national sur l'examen à mi-parcours du Cadre d'action de Sendai pour la réduction des risques de catastrophes [National Report on the Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction], p. 20 (English translation). Available (in French) at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/morocco-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf

60 New Zealand, Aotearoa New Zealand's National Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework, p. 18.

B. Enhanced integration of specific expertise on gender equality and inclusion to inform disaster risk reduction practices

Establishing special units on gender equality:

- In **Argentina**, the Ministry of Security incorporated a coordination unit to address gender in emergencies.[61] It reports in its Annual Operational Plan for Comprehensive Risk Management in 2022 that a technical commission on gender and diversities as well as a disability commission coordinated by the National Disability Agency was established.[62]

Integrating local and traditional knowledge into DRR practices:

- **Australia** supports First Nations knowledge and participation in DRR through its Black Summer Bushfire Recovery grants programme and Disaster Risk Reduction Package.[63] As a result of the Aboriginal Communities Emergency Management Program Pilot, First Nations communities participated in "cultural burns to reduce fire load, developed community protection plans, completed mitigation and infrastructure projects, encouraged First Nations people and non-First Nations people to be trained as emergency service volunteers, and participated in local disaster management committees and bushfire management committees to represent their community's needs."[64]

- **Nepal** has made efforts to enhance science and technology and to harness knowledge, which includes Indigenous knowledge. In the last 10 years, it has included DRR into school and university curricula, and as such, university graduates and researchers contribute to risk-informed disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) planning.[65]

- **The United Republic of Tanzania** recognized and integrated "traditional and indigenous knowledge systems" to inform "Risk Knowledge and early warning", including how Indigenous communities communicate early warning for hazards such as flooding, earthquakes or droughts.[66]

2.1.2 Prospective good practices

Within the prospective review section of the analysed voluntary reports, some Member States recommended specific actions and recommendations to address identified gaps in DRR to achieve gender-related goals and actions moving forward. Those relevant to Priority 1 (risk assessment, information and understanding) include the following:

A. Acknowledging the importance of capacity-building on gender equality

Increase capacity-building on gender equality and social inclusion in DRR:

- **Germany** expresses its intention to "strive to support women in all their diversity in their decision-making power and make capacity-building activities accessible for illiterate and marginalised groups."[67]

- **Pakistan** highlights recommendations for improving engagement of women in DRR decision-making processes, providing training and capacity-building opportunities for women, and encouraging women's leadership. These include encouraging active participation in decision-making processes inclusive of risk assessments, planning and implementation, providing opportunities to build women's skills in DRR, and promoting women's voices in DRR organizations and initiatives.[68]

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61 Argentina, Ministry of Security, Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, pp. 24 and 53 (English translation).

62 Ibid., p. 24.

63 Australia, National Emergency Management Agency, Australia's National Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework, p. 20.

64 Ibid., pp. 20 and 21.

65 Nepal, "Voluntary National Report", p. 34.

66 United Republic of Tanzania, The United Republic of Tanzania Sendai Framework 2015-2030: Mid Term Review Tanzania Country Report (UNDRR, 2022), p. 8. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/united-republic-tanzania-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf.

67 Germany, National Voluntary Report Germany: Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Berlin, Germany, Federal Ministry of the Interior and Community, 2023), p. 51. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/media/87677.

68 Pakistan, National Disaster Management Authority, Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: Pakistan National Voluntary Report, p. 52.

- **Tajikistan** highlights the importance of expanding "gender mainstreaming and gender-sensitive activities to increase public awareness and understanding of disaster risks, the importance of public participation in the establishment of early warning, response, recovery and development systems."[69]

- **Togo** emphasized that new initiatives and partnerships, including capacity-building in DRR on gender equality issues for government and institutions at both the national and local levels, is needed to support achieving the outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework.[70]

- **Trinidad and Tobago** stated that for effective mainstreaming, institutional capacity must be built within the Gender Affairs Division, as well as gender sensitivity training across sectors.[71]

- **Viet Nam** reports a key recommendation that emerged through stakeholder consultation for the MTR SF, which was "Targeted programmes are needed for the inclusion and empowerment of vulnerable groups." It reports that stakeholders identified inclusive planning and building capacity for women as ways to support better integration of the "expertise, capabilities, and knowledge held by women, the most vulnerable persons of any gender, ethnic minorities, youth, and persons with disabilities."[72]

Enhancing disaster risk information and assessment:

- **Barbados** reports a recommendation to improve risk assessment and information-sharing by integrating the experiences of women, youth, persons with disabilities and vulnerable groups to provide meaningful understanding to inform the development of effective strategies and actions.[73]

- **The Lao People's Democratic Republic** includes a recommendation for future action to support the collection of sex- and age-disaggregated data and inclusive baseline data for effective analysis of hazards, exposure and vulnerability, as well as data for losses and damages.[74]

- **Mauritius** outlined that "Comprehensive risk assessment should be in line with the requirements of government, economic and civil society actors. There is also a need for a more inclusive approach, taking into consideration the gender, disability and income disparity aspects in facing disaster events when carrying out vulnerability assessment."[75]

- **Mongolia** reports that working group members undertaking disaster risk assessments aim to include representatives from NGOs, children, persons with disabilities and equal numbers of men and women.[76]

- **Mozambique** highlights efforts to improve risk understanding and information through integrating DRR into education and applying a gender-sensitive approach to reduce gender-based inequalities.[77]

- **Kuwait** recommends assessing vulnerabilities and coping capacities as well as harnessing the knowledge of women, Indigenous people, young people and persons with disabilities, and focusing on the needs of "vulnerable groups, including people with special needs, when assessing risk."[78]

69 Tajikistan, Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Republic of Tajikistan, p. 35.

70 Togo, Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 2030: Report from Togo, p. 22 (English translation).

71 Trinidad and Tobago, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: Voluntary National Report – Trinidad and Tobago (UNDRR, 2022), p. 47. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/trinidad-and-tobago-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf.

72 Viet Nam, Disaster Management Authority, Mid-Term Review of the Sendai Framework.

73 Barbados, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: Voluntary National Report – Barbados (Geneva, Switzerland, UNDRR, 2023), pp. 62 and 63. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/media/87624.

74 Lao People's Democratic Republic, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and Department of Social Welfare, Midterm Review of the Implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction: Lao PDR 2015 2030 – Voluntary National Report, (Geneva, Switzerland, UNDRR, 2022), p. 92. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/media/87104.

75 Mauritius, National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Centre, Republic of Mauritius: Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, pp. 38 and 39. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/mauritius-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf.

76 Mongolia, National Emergency Management Agency, Mongolia's National Midterm Review of The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction Report (Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, 2022), p. 15. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/media/87207.

77 Mozambique, National Institute for Disaster Management, Mid-Term Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 2030: Mozambique Voluntary Report (2023), p. 40. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/media/87165.

78 Kuwait, Kuwait Fire Force, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: National Voluntary Report of Kuwait (Geneva, Switzerland, UNDRR, 2023), p. 12. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/kuwait-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf.

B. Working to collect, analyse and implement sex- and gender-disaggregated data

Enhancing disaggregated data practices for gender-responsive and inclusive DRR:

- **Australia** stated its goal to implement "the collection and reporting of gender-disaggregated data associated with disaster."[79]

- **Guatemala** ensures a multi-hazard approach for DRR, considering inclusion and open exchange of disaggregated data for decision-making processes across all sectors and territories.[80] It reports ambitions to better gender- and sex-disaggregated data practices is crucial for gender-responsive and inclusive DRR.[81]

- **Indonesia** has developed a guideline for gender-disaggregated data for national and subnational levels but notes that implementation remains challenging.[82]

- **Kyrgyzstan** recommends creating "a centralized digital data/information system for DRR and emergency situations with accessibility to all stakeholders, including local communities and the public."[83]

- **Nepal** aims to strengthen, systemize and operate its Disaster Information Management System nationwide for real-time data sharing, ensuring disaggregated information by social groups, such as gender, age, disadvantaged and marginalized groups, Indigenous people and persons with disabilities, as well as hazards and impacts by sector and geographical location.[84]

- **New Zealand** acknowledged gaps in disaggregated data but emphasized prospective intention to focus on "improving data disaggregation by gender, age, ethnicity, and other variables."[85]

- **Switzerland** expressed its alignment with the conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women, which included "the need for gender data."[86]

- **Viet Nam** reported through the MTR SF process that its stakeholders identified a priority for knowledge management that included "Establishing composite mechanisms and building local and national capacities across sectors for collecting, analysing, managing, using, and sharing SADDD, gender, and diversity analyses to inform policies and programmes."[87]

79 Australia, National Emergency Management Agency, Australia's National Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework, p. 55.

80 Guatemala, Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in Guatemala 2015-2030, p. 9 (English translation).

81 Sonia Akter and Madhavi Pundit, "Why gender-specific data is critical to manage disaster risk", Asia & the Pacific Policy Society, 28 July 2022. Available at www.policyforum.net/why-gender-specific-data-is-critical-to-manage-disaster-risk; Hong Tran, "Gender-disaggregated data, crucial to ensuring gender-sensitive response and recovery for displaced women and girls in disaster contexts", International Organization for Migration (IOM). Available at https://weblog.iom.int/gender-disaggregated-data-crucial-ensuring-gender-sensitive-response-and-recovery-displaced-women-and-girls-disaster-contexts.

82 Indonesia, Indonesian National Disaster Management Authority, Midterm Review Report of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 in Indonesia (Jakarta, Indonesia, 2023), p. 20. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/indonesia-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf.

83 Kyrgyzstan, Ministry of Emergency Situations, Midterm Review on Implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction for 2015-2030 in the Kyrgyz Republic (Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, 2022), p. 61. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/kyrgyzstan-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf.

84 Nepal, "Voluntary National Report", pp. 60 and 61.

85 New Zealand, Aotearoa New Zealand's National Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework, p. 61.

86 Switzerland, Consultative Group on Disaster Risk Reduction, Switzerland's Voluntary National Report to the Mid-Term Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Bern, Switzerland, Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, 2022), pp. 17 and 18. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/switzerland-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf.

87 Sex-, age- and disability-disaggregated data (SADDD); Viet Nam, Disaster Management Authority, Mid-Term Review of the Sendai Framework, p. 44.

Box 2. Opportunities to strengthen gender equality actions under Priority 1

Opportunities to strengthen gender equality and inclusive risk assessment and information, and understanding disaster risk

- **Strengthening implementation of disaggregated data** to better understand risk and impact of disasters on women, persons with disabilities, Indigenous or First Nations people, LGBTQIA+, older persons, etc.

- **Mainstreaming gender equality and inclusion analysis** into disaster assessments and tools.

- **Enhance awareness and capacity development on gender and inclusion**, as well as ensure the inclusion of data on sex or gender and higher-risk groups at all levels of data collection, analysis and implementation.

2.2 Sendai Framework Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

2.2.1 Retrospective good practices

The reporting guidance on Priority 2 (risk governance and management) encouraged Member States to describe developments in the integration of risk reduction in national frameworks (for example, in legislation, policies, budgets, programmes, DRR strategies, etc.), institutional mechanisms, reviews of national and local DRR strategies, as well as outline how the whole-of-government and all-of-society approach was implemented towards the Sendai Framework.[88] This was an opportunity for Member States to outline commitments and mechanisms for women's leadership and representation in governing structures, progress on promoting gender balance and targets for capacity development. Encouragingly, and in line with an all-of-society approach, good practices for gender-responsive and socially inclusive DRR were collectively most prevalent in reporting on Priority 2. Such efforts included the following.

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88 UNDRR, National Consultations, Review and Reporting Guidance for UN Member States, p. 14.

A. Integrating gender equality and social inclusion into national frameworks for disaster risk reduction

Targeting gender equality and social inclusion as a primary objective in strategies, legislations or policies:

- **Australia** recognizes "the criticality of First Nations knowledge in efforts to reduce disaster risk and is working towards the full implementation of the National Agreement on Closing the Gap."[89]

- **Brunei Darussalam** reports that one of its DRR standard operating procedures ensures that gender equality and social inclusion are major considerations in its implementation.[90]

- **Canada** has put in global efforts to advance gender equality as well as women and girls' empowerment through its Feminist International Assistance Policy.[91]

- **Côte d'Ivoire** has a National Gender and Climate Change Strategy 2020–2024 that aims to integrate gender equality and social inclusion in all actions addressing climate change by 2030.[92]

- **Ethiopia** reports to be improving risk governance practices through a "draft gender and CIP strategy."[93]

- **Guatemala** reports that social protection and poverty reduction are national development priorities. It aims to empower and promote social, economic and political inclusion of all by 2030 – regardless of gender, disability, age, ethnicity, race, origin, religion or economic status.[94]

- **Guinea** reports using vulnerability as a criterion to profile and categorize people in disaster response plans, including women, persons with disabilities, youth, older persons, children and chronically ill people.[95]

- In **Japan**, local governments developed DRR guidelines that incorporated a "gender equality perspective at each stage of preparedness from normal times, initial response, evacuation life and recovery and reconstruction."[96] In 2022, it distributed good practice case studies for women's engagement in local disaster management activities.[97]

- **Liberia**'s National Gender Policy (initially from 2009–2016 but extended for 2017–2022) explicitly addresses discrimination against women and girls.[98]

- **Mongolia**'s National Programme of Community Participatory Disaster Risk Reduction (approved in 2015 through until 2025) aims to enhance community awareness and knowledge of DRR through training and skill development.[99] It focuses on "implementing people-centered, child-friendly, gender sensitive and inclusive of people with disability disaster risk reduction activities at the national level."[100]

89 Australia, National Emergency Management Agency, Australia's National Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework, p. 20; National Agreement on Closing the Gap, "Preamble". Available at www.closingthegap.gov.au/national-agreement/national-agreement-closing-the-gap/1-preamble (accessed on 5 November 2023).

90 Brunei Darussalam, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: National Voluntary Report – Brunei Darussalam (2023), p. 19. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/brunei-darussalam-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf.

91 Canada, Canada's Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, p. 36.

92 Côte d'Ivoire, Rapport de l'evaluation à mi-parcours de la mise en œuvre du Cadre d'action de Sendai 2015-2030 en Côte d'Ivoire [Report on the Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 in Côte d'Ivoire], p. 23 (English translation). Available (in French) at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/cote-divoire-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf.

93 Ethiopia, Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 Ethiopian Voluntary National Report (2022), p. 14. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/ethiopia-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf.

94 Guatemala, Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in Guatemala 2015-2030, p. 55 (English translation).

95 Guinea, L'examen à mi-parcours de la mise en œuvre du Cadre de Sendai pour la réduction des risques de catastrophe 2015-2030 [Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030] (Conakry, Guinea, 2022), p. 4 (English translation). Available (in French) at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/guinea-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf.

96 Japan, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 2030 Voluntary National Report, p. 16.

97 Ibid.

98 Liberia, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 2030: Liberia MTR SF Report (Geneva, Switzerland, UNDRR, 2022), p. 11. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/liberia-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf.

99 Mongolia, National Emergency Management Agency, Mongolia's National Midterm Review of The Sendai Framework, p. 21.

100 Ibid., p. 25.

- **Zimbabwe** developed a DRM Gender Main-streaming Strategy and Action Plan.[101]

B. Targeting underlying social and economic risk factors through governing frameworks

Addressing the gender and disability pay gaps:

- **Côte d'Ivoire** states that its National Policy for the Development of Livestock, Fisheries and Aquaculture 2022–2026 considers emerging issues, including the employability of youth, women and other "vulnerable people."[102]

- **Egypt**'s Vision 2030 aligns agricultural activities with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), highlighting it aims to create job opportunities, particularly for women and youth.[103]

- **Liberia** implemented a range of programmes to reduce "exposure and vulnerabilities of its population to various hazards and potential economic shocks. All programs clearly consider gender balance and address needs of various vulnerable groups."[104]

- **Mexico** reports on its Pension for the Well-being of People with Permanent Disabilities programme, which works to increase the income of persons with permanent disabilities as well as reduce the income gap between people with or without disabilities.[105]

- **New Zealand** recognizes the gender pay gap as an underlying disaster risk factor, reporting progress towards reducing the gender wage gap through its Equal Pay Amendment Act and Te Mahere Whai Mahi Wāhine Women's Employment Action Plan.[106]

- **Switzerland** adopted its 2030 Gender Equality Strategy and enacted amendments to the Gender Equality Act, which have resulted in progress towards reducing the gender wage gap.[107]

Addressing sexual violence and GBV:

- **Kyrgyzstan** reports a law that defines the procedure "of interaction between state authorities and LSGs, other organizations and citizens to reduce the risks of violence against women and children in emergency and crisis situations."[108]

- **Mozambique** reported the adoption of a Protection Cluster to reduce exposure to harm of vulnerable groups, including women-headed households, women who experience GBV, pregnant women and persons with disabilities. It has also established a division of Environmental and Social Safeguards that focuses on issues related to GBV.[109]

- **New Zealand** addresses domestic and sexual violence through its Te Aorerekura National Strategy to Eliminate Family Violence and Sexual Violence, which has been translated into five languages.[110]

101 Zimbabwe, Progress Report on Sendai Framework Mid Term Review (2022), p. 1. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/zimbabwe-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf.

102 Côte d'Ivoire, Report on the Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 in Côte d'Ivoire, p. 22 (English translation).

103 Egypt, Egypt: Sendai Midterm Review, p. 23 (English translation). Available (in Arabic) at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/egypt-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf.

104 Liberia, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, p. 5.

105 Mexico, Marco de Sendai para la reducción del riesgo de desastres 2015-2030 informe voluntario de medio término [Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 Voluntary Midterm Review] (2022), p. 16 (English translation). Available (in Spanish) at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/mexico-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf.

106 New Zealand, Aotearoa New Zealand's National Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework, p. 26.

107 Switzerland, Consultative Group on Disaster Risk Reduction, Switzerland's Voluntary National Report to the Mid-Term Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, p. 7.

108 Kyrgyzstan, Ministry of Emergency Situations, Midterm Review on Implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction for 2015-2030 in the Kyrgyz Republic, p. 25.

109 Mozambique, National Institute for Disaster Management, Mid-Term Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 2030: Mozambique Voluntary Report, p. 13.

110 New Zealand, Aotearoa New Zealand's National Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework, p. 26.

Addressing sexual and reproductive health:

- **Ethiopia** includes interventions on reproductive and sexual health with a focus on adolescents, child health and access to services in remote areas. It reports a focus on maternal and child health and nutrition.[111]

- **Mozambique** reports that through the Protection Cluster, vulnerable groups have access to personalized assistance through dignity kits, psychosocial kits, kitchen kits and hygiene kits.[112]

- **New Zealand** is working towards allowing self-identification of sex on birth certificates through the Birth, Deaths, Marriages, and Relationships Registration Act 2021.[113]

- **Tajikistan** undertook an inclusive process that engaged women, youth and persons with disabilities to develop a sectoral National Action Plan for Sexual and Reproductive Health in emergencies for 2022–2026, with support from UNFPA.[114]

Addressing risk factors experienced by First Nations people or persons with disabilities:

- **Australia**'s Disability Strategy 2021–2031 outlines "a vision for a more inclusive and accessible Australian society where all people with disability can fulfil their potential as equal members of the community."[115] Moreover, "Aboriginal Affairs New South Wales has partnered with the former Resilience New South Wales to manage and deliver the Aboriginal Communities Emergency Management Program Pilot, which aims to improve preparedness and response to disasters in First Nations communities."[116]

Addressing women's access to land:

- **Liberia** reported that women's land ownership "is one of the major issues related to the empowerment of women and young people. The major achievements made toward this issue are the Draft Land Rights Act that has been sent to the Legislature for ratification through the Liberia Land Authority."[117]

- **The United Republic of Tanzania** referred to women's access to land ownership as a key element to women's empowerment. It developed master plans and reports to address land conflicts, which detail zoning and land use, and has enabled progress towards improving women's access and empowerment to land ownership and formal titles.[118]

111 Ethiopia, Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 Ethiopian Voluntary National Report, p. 18.

112 Mozambique, National Institute for Disaster Management, Mid-Term Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 2030: Mozambique Voluntary Report, p. 13.

113 New Zealand, Aotearoa New Zealand's National Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework, p. 25.

114 Tajikistan, Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Republic of Tajikistan, p. 26.

115 Australia, National Emergency Management Agency, Australia's National Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework, p. 53.

116 Ibid., p. 20.

117 Liberia, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, p. 12.

118 United Republic of Tanzania, The United Republic of Tanzania Sendai Framework 2015-2030: Mid Term Review, p. 8.

C. Integrating gender equality and social inclusion into broader legislative and planning frameworks for disaster risk reduction

Updating existing legislation for DRR to better integrate gender equality and social inclusion:

- **Australia**, in 2022, formally recognized "First Nations people within both the Australian Parliament and Constitution, such as through the recent release of a proposed draft change to the Constitution to recognise First Nations Australians with a voice in the Australian Parliament."[119]

- **Bhutan**'s Disaster Management Act 2013 is under review "to consider the multi-dimensionality of disaster risks and corresponding need for mandated procedures, guidelines and standards for effective application including climate adaptation, gender, and other social variables into the legal framework."[120]

- In **Japan**, a revision of the Basic Act on Disaster Management in 2021 obliged municipalities to make efforts to create "individual evacuation plans" for people who require evacuation assistance, providing the example of persons who have disabilities or are elderly.[121] It stated that the Women's Association for Disaster Management submitted a 2021 proposal to the Minister of State for Disaster Management to "realize disaster risk reduction from the perspective of women."[122] This led to amending the Basic Disaster Management Plan to include the percentage of female officials in local disaster management councils.

- **Liberia** reported efforts to address issues around women's land ownership through the draft Land Rights Act.[123]

- **Montenegro**, in 2022, initiated the updating of its Strategy DRR with Dynamic Plan of Activities to implement the strategy for the period 2018–2023. The revision will cover the period up until 2030 and will focus on making the document more gender-responsive and inclusive for persons with disabilities.[124]

- **New Zealand** reports integrating First Nations voices[125] and addressing the LGBTQIA+ community in DRR frameworks.[126]

- **Tajikistan**'s Mid-Term Program for the Protection of the Population and Territory for 2022–2027 to implement the National Strategy for DRR shifted focus from disaster management to DRM, as well as increasing the role of gender equality in policies.[127]

General integration of gender equality and social inclusion in legal and policy frameworks:

- **Bhutan** reports low-carbon and climate resilience development to enhance "governance frameworks and institutional capacities, climate information and early warning systems, with inclusive and gender-responsive actions for DRR."[128]

- **Bosnia and Herzegovina**'s Environmental Protection Strategy 2022–2032 integrates gender equality, social equality, poverty and the promotion and protection of basic rights as guiding principles.[129]

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119 Australia, National Emergency Management Agency, Australia's National Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework, pp. 53 and 54.

120 Bhutan, Department of Disaster Management, Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework Implementation: Voluntary National Report Bhutan (2022), pp. 19 and 38. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/bhutan-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf.

121 Japan, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 2030 Voluntary National Report, p. 12.

122 Ibid., p. 16.

123 Liberia, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, p. 12.

124 Montenegro, Ministry of Interior, Rescue and Protection Directorate, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: Voluntary Review and Report of Montenegro, p. 18.

125 New Zealand, Aotearoa New Zealand's National Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework, p. 19.

126 Ibid., p. 26.

127 Tajikistan, Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Republic of Tajikistan, p. 7.

128 Bhutan, Department of Disaster Management, Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework Implementation: Voluntary National Report Bhutan, p. 32.

129 Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina Voluntary National Report: The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, p. 109.

- **Costa Rica** outlines the relationship between risk management and social inclusion in its National Plan for Risk Management, mentioning the different needs of vulnerable groups, including people in poverty, children, older persons, migrants, displaced people and women, and the importance of reducing the number of people living in situations of risk.[130]

- **Cuba** reports that gender equality considerations are made for plans and policies as well as early warning and preparedness systems.[131]

- The **Gambia** adopted a gender-sensitive and all-inclusive approach to its COVID-19 recovery strategy.[132]

- **Guatemala** recommends the development of gender-sensitive plans and policies, and promotion of gender-sensitive early warning and preparedness mechanisms.[133]

- **Liberia** reports that the Liberia National Fire and Rescue service launched its gender plan in 2022 and "has made advancements in mainstreaming gender."[134]

- **Malawi** developed its National Multi-hazard Contingency Plan, which accounts for "gender sensitivities" and is reviewed annually.[135]

- **Mauritius** reports gender is a cross-cutting issue in its nationally determined contributions.[136]

- **Morocco**'s National Strategy for the Management of Natural Disaster Risks (2020–2030) aims to reduce vulnerability and strengthen resilience of populations. Morocco also adopts a gender equality and participatory approach.[137]

- **Nepal**'s National DRR and Management Strategic Plan of Action (2018–2030) promotes understanding of gender-specific vulnerabilities and opportunities.[138] It highlights how women experience disasters differently as well as the increased vulnerabilities they face in specific disaster contexts.[139] It adopts an inclusive and bottom-up approach to DRR, utilizing policy, structures and capacity-building measures.[140] It has developed sectoral assessments, which include gender, disability and social inclusion as well as vulnerability and risk assessment frameworks for climate change, to support practitioners in managing risk.[141] Lastly, its SDG targets for climate action are gender-sensitive and focus on climate-smart villages and farming, education and greenhouse gas mitigation.[142]

- **Pakistan** implemented gender-sensitive contingency plans for monsoons and risks presented by winter.[143]

- **Trinidad and Tobago**, in 2021, prepared its draft Comprehensive Disaster Management Policy (replacing the 2014 policy), advocating for the special consideration of "vulnerable groups" and underpinned by "gender sensitivity and inclusion."[144] Its draft Country Work Programme (2022–2026) presents gender as a cross-cutting

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130 Costa Rica, Costa Rica: Examen de mitad de período de la aplicación del Marco de Sendai para la reducción del riesgo de desastres 2015-2030 [Costa Rica: Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030], p. 19 (English translation). Available (in Spanish) at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/costa-rica-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf.

131 Cuba, Voluntary National Report of the MTR SF, p. 31.

132 Gambia, Report on the Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, submitted to UNDRR 6 October 2022, p. 6. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/gambia-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf.

133 Guatemala, Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in Guatemala 2015-2030, pp. 59 and 60 (English translation).

134 Liberia, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, pp. 11 and 12.

135 Malawi, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 2030: Voluntary National Report Malawi (Geneva, Switzerland, UNDRR, 2022), p. 9. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/malawi-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf.

136 Mauritius, National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Centre, Republic of Mauritius: Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, p. 21.

137 Morocco, National Report on the Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, p. 23 (English translation).

138 Nepal, "Voluntary National Report", p. 29.

139 Ibid.

140 Ibid., p. 27

141 Ibid.

142 Nepal, "Voluntary National Report", pp. 27 and 28; Nepal, National Planning Commission, Nepal Sustainable Development Goals, Status and Roadmap: 2016-2030 (Kathmandu, Nepal, 2017). Available at www.npc.gov.np/images/category/SDG_Status_and_Roadmap_(2016-2030).pdf.

143 Pakistan, National Disaster Management Authority, Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: Pakistan National Voluntary Report, p. 13.

144 Trinidad and Tobago, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: Voluntary National Report – Trinidad and Tobago, p. 14.

theme in keeping with the Comprehensive Disaster Management Regional Strategy and Programming framework (2014–2024).[145]

- **Viet Nam** developed guidelines in 2017 on gender mainstreaming in community-based DRM programmes and projects. It focused on identifying gender issues and risks faced by women, men and other groups during disasters.[146] It addressed how to ensure gender as a cross-cutting theme in DRM planning through its 2016 Circular No. 05/2016/TT-BKHĐT and 2021 Circular No. 10/2021/TT-BKHĐT.[147] The Viet Nam Women's Union (VWU) also "coordinated the compilation of gender mainstreaming guidance for disaster prevention and risk reduction."[148]

> *"Special emphasis is still needed to strengthen information on gender…"*
>
> Source: *Mid-term Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030: Mozambique Voluntary Report, p. 30.*

Developing tools to support the integration of gender equality and social inclusion into legislation and policy:

- In **Argentina**, the Ministry of Security established the Gender Perspective in Comprehensive Risk Management and Civil Protection Programme, which incorporates gender equality in the design, implementation and evaluation of public policies for comprehensive risk management and civil protection.[149] It reports on a network of territorial promoters in La Gestión Integral del Riesgo (de Desastres) to address gender issues and provide collaboration tools for risk maps.[150]

- **Bosnia and Herzegovina** integrated a gender perspective into protection and rescue institutions by developing an Analysis and a Checklist for gender mainstreaming in the Disaster Risk Mapping regional project that ran from 2016–2019.[151]

- **Cambodia** issued a Guideline for Mainstreaming Gender in Inclusive Disaster Management, with support from UNFPA and NGOs. It targets practitioners and policymakers to implement gender mainstreaming.[152]

- **Indonesia**'s report describes a road map for mainstreaming gender into DRM that has recently been implemented. Gender mainstreaming has been part of programme planning under the guidance of local women's empowerment and protection offices, some NGOs and international partners.[153]

- **Nepal** reports policies, technical guidelines and e-learning platforms by various government and non-government agencies working to enhance understanding, knowledge and skills on disaster risk, preparedness, response, recovery and "build back better", strengthening governance and gender, disability and social inclusion.[154]

- **New Zealand** describes the Manatū Wāhine's online gender analysis tool called Bringing Gender In that intends to support policymakers in undertaking gender analysis for the policy process.[155] It conducted specific research on social vulnerabilities and added risk to "students, immigrants, minoritized groups (physical abilities, class, immigration status, ethnicity, religion, age, sexual orientation, and gender identity), homeless, drug addicted, and mentally ill people…", with the intent to "better integrate these marginalised populations into disaster risk reduction planning."[156]

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[145] Ibid., p. 28.

[146] Viet Nam, Disaster Management Authority, Mid-Term Review of the Sendai Framework, p. 14.

[147] Ibid., p. 20.

[148] Ibid., p. 16.

[149] Argentina, Ministry of Security, Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, pp. 24 and 53 (English translation).

[150] Ibid., p. 48.

[151] Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina Voluntary National Report: The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, pp. 78 and 121.

[152] Cambodia, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: National Voluntary Report – Cambodia, p. 26.

[153] Indonesia, Indonesian National Disaster Management Authority, Midterm Review Report of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 in Indonesia, p. 20.

[154] Nepal, "Voluntary National Report", pp. 25 and 26.

[155] New Zealand, Aotearoa New Zealand's National Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework, p. 26.

[156] Ibid., p. 27.

> *"Women must be provided with capacity-building opportunities, financial support, and leadership roles, including in decision-making forums."*
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> Source: *Mid-term Review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction: Ha Noi, Viet Nam, p. 48.*

D. Harnessing an all-of-society and multi-stakeholder approach

Establishing expert groups and bodies to govern or inform:

- **Argentina** established a technical commission on gender and diversities within its National Plan for DRR 2022, as well as a Disability Commission that is coordinated by the National Disability Agency.[157]

- **Bangladesh**, in 2016, formed the National Task Force on Disability Inclusive DRR, which promotes disability and gender inclusion, and a resilient society.[158]

- **Cuba** reports that it develops initiatives and strategies that promote inclusion and the participation of all-of-society at a moderate to high level.[159]

- **Ethiopia** established a sectoral working group on gender through the Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission, as part of the State's multisectoral and multi-agency DRM platforms.[160]

- **Fiji** reported that the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Women, Children, and Poverty Alleviation serves as the Chair of the Fiji Cash Working Group, which acts as the primary platform to share information, coordinate efforts, monitor cash operations and to ensure adequate integration of protection, gender, disability inclusion, and accountability to affected populations.[161]

- The **Gambia** "strengthened the national coordination mechanism through the establishment of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction which is a stakeholder committee comprises of government institutions, civil society organizations, I/LNGOs, women and youth groups, the vulnerable groups, and the differently able persons to look into the operations of DRR in the country."[162]

- **Kyrgyzstan** established the "order of interagency and sectoral cooperation to prevent, suppress and respond to gender-based violence in emergencies of a natural, man-made, environmental, biological or social and conflict nature."[163]

- The **Lao People's Democratic Republic** advises that its Village Disaster Management Committees include local representatives from organizations for older persons, youth and women.[164]

- In **Nepal**, governments, civil society, the private sector and international organizations collaborate through formal committees, humanitarian clusters and task groups. It highlights how local and Indigenous knowledge in DRR and management planning can build inclusive resilience and improve outcomes.[165] Moreover, the humanitarian coordination architecture, led via 11 clusters, has formal inter-cluster working groups that include community engagement, cash and gender in humanitarian action.[166]

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[157] Argentina, Ministry of Security, Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, p. 24 (English translation).

[158] Bangladesh, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, Implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) in Bangladesh: National Voluntary Report to the Mid Term Review of Sendai Framework (2022), p. 12. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/bangladesh-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf

[159] Cuba, Voluntary National Report of the MTR SF, pp. 30 and 31.

[160] Ethiopia, Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 Ethiopian Voluntary National Report, p. 12.

[161] Fiji, Fiji's National Midterm Review Report of the Sendai Framework, p. 20.

[162] Gambia, Report on the Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, p. 4.

[163] Kyrgyzstan, Ministry of Emergency Situations, Midterm Review on Implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction for 2015-2030 in the Kyrgyz Republic, p. 24.

[164] Lao People's Democratic Republic, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and Department of Social Welfare, Midterm Review of the Implementation of Sendai Framework, p. 32.

[165] Nepal, "Voluntary National Report", pp. 28 and 29.

[166] Ibid., p. 29.

> *"The importance of women and girls in understanding disaster impacts, and their inclusion and leadership in decision-making around risk reduction is arguably one of the key messages to emerge from the implementation of SFDRR in Nepal."*
>
> Source: *Unpublished final draft of the Mid-term Review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction: Nepal Voluntary National Report, p. 29.*

Promoting women's participation and leadership in governance and management:

- **Argentina** holds monthly women's meetings within the National System for Integral Risk Management and Civil Protection Executive Secretariat. It includes talks, opportunities to network and training on gender equality.[167]

- **Armenia** states that "Empowering women and persons with disabilities to publicly lead and promote gender equitable and universally accessible response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction approaches is key."[168]

- **Canada** contributed to international gender interventions including the Asian Development Bank's Integrated Disaster Risk Management Program (2013–2021), which implemented gender-focused projects to strengthen community resilience in Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Philippines and Viet Nam "to ensure women's participation in project activities while organizing policy dialogue to raise awareness and gain high-level commitment for advancing the role of women in resilience building."[169]

- In **Canada**, the Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in the Americas at the Inter-American Development Bank Group uses a performance-based programme to incentivize private sector clients to integrate gender considerations into their operations.[170]

- **Cuba** reports growing numbers of women in leadership within DRR and indicates gender-sensitive and inclusive approaches.[171] It also notes that enhancing focus on gender equality in society may strengthen women's leadership and empowerment in DRR.[172]

- **Kiribati** recognized the important role that women's groups play in disseminating risk information and critical messages before, during and after disasters.[173]

- **Guatemala** reported that in 2016 and 2017, Fundación Guatemala carried out the training process of the Women's Leadership School for Building Community Resilience through the project Strengthening the Capacities of the CONRED System and Civil Society in Communities of the Southern Commonwealth in the Department of Guatemala.[174]

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167 Argentina, Ministry of Security, Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, p. 54 (English translation).

168 Armenia, Armenia: Mid-Term Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (2022), p. 30. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/armenia-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf

169 Canada, Canada's Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, p. 19.

170 Ibid., p. 42.

171 Cuba, Voluntary National Report of the MTR SF, pp. 17 and 31.

172 Ibid., p. 37.

173 UNDRR, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction: Midterm Review Report by the Republic of Kiribati, p. 38.

174 Guatemala, Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in Guatemala 2015-2030, p. 20 and 21(English translation).

"Empowering women and persons with disabilities to publicly lead and promote gender equitable and universally accessible response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction approaches is key."

Source: *Armenia: Mid-term Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, p. 30.*

- **Indonesia** reports that some local DRM agencies invited representatives of women's groups and persons with disabilities' groups to participate in developing regulations and policies.[175]

- **The Islamic Republic of Iran** reports that women and children participate in disaster management.[176]

- **Kazakhstan**, in 2020, introduced a mandatory quota of 30 per cent for women and youth in electoral party lists at the legislative level.[177]

- **Liberia** notes that "women are well represented" within the National Disaster Management Agency.[178] It indicates intention to "increase women's involvement in the National Peace Building and Healing and Reconciliation Plan through practical engagement."[179]

- **Mozambique** reports that it has proactively promoted women's leadership and developed a Strategy for Women and Climate Change, recognizing that women are particularly vulnerable and that centering their needs and protection in the event of disaster are key considerations.[180]

- **Nepal** reports that a key message to emerge from implementation of the Sendai Framework is the importance of women and girls' inclusion and leadership in decision-making around risk reduction, as well as in understanding disaster impacts.[181] Nepal's implementation of its National DRR Strategic Plan of Action supports integrated approaches to enable the mainstreaming and upscaling of gender-responsive policies as well as the promotion of female participation and empowerment.[182]

- **New Zealand** achieved its target of at least 50 per cent of women on public service boards but notes that gaps remain in terms of the representation of different ethnicities.[183]

- The International Atomic Energy Agency in **Slovenia** is focusing on increased women's involvement in nuclear safety.[184]

- **Switzerland** reports that although it does not pursue a "specific gender-responsive policy", it intends to apply the principle of equal opportunities, providing the example of "ensuring the equal representation of women in decision-making bodies at all administrative levels."[185]

175 Indonesia, Indonesian National Disaster Management Authority, Midterm Review Report of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 in Indonesia, p. 26.

176 Iran, Secretariat of National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Islamic Republic of Iran 2015-2023 (2023), p. 35. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/iran-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf

177 Kazakhstan, Voluntary National Report for the Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, p. 21 (English translation). Available (in Russian) at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/kazakhstan-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf.

178 Liberia, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, p. 6.

179 Ibid., p. 21.

180 Mozambique, National Institute for Disaster Management, Mid-Term Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 20152030: Mozambique Voluntary Report, p. 41.

181 Nepal, "Voluntary National Report", p. 29.

182 Ibid., p. 59.

183 New Zealand, Aotearoa New Zealand's National Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework, p. 26.

184 Slovenia, National Voluntary Report of the Republic of Slovenia: Produced as Part of the Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework 2022, p. 32. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/slovenia-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf.

185 Switzerland, Consultative Group on Disaster Risk Reduction, Switzerland's Voluntary National Report to the Mid-Term Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, p. 7.

- **Tajikistan** notes that it aims to "increase women's representation at the decision-making level in disaster risk reduction at national and local levels."[186]

- **Tunisia** highlighted an intention to "better utilize expertise, capacities and knowledge of women"[187] as well as to "promote commitment and participation of civil society, local communities, including youth and women, and the private sector as stakeholders in DRR."[188]

- **Viet Nam** reports that the "voice of women in DRR governance" has been strengthened from 2015 through the VWU.[189] The VWU represents women's rights, interests and protection, and participates in State management: "VWU at all levels is supporting women in disaster-prone areas to solve their intimate needs, strengthen their capacity, and access technologies and sustainable livelihoods."[190]

Promoting participatory decision-making in governing bodies and frameworks:

- **Armenia**, through its new DRM strategy, utilizes a community-level participatory decision-making system called a "resilience team", which engages community stakeholders as an advisory board for community DRM and the monitoring and implementation of plans.[191]

- **Bosnia and Herzegovina** has progressed in establishing an all-of-society approach into "different development sectors, with most activities being implemented in the disaster management domain."[192]

- The **Fiji** Women's Fund is a grant-making institution that assists women's organizations and groups in enhancing their ability and influence over decision-making.[193]

- The **Gambia** stakeholders led the development of contingency plans for emergency response. It was facilitated by the National Disaster Management Agency and "shows the participation of women, children, old age, men, differently abled person, local community members, private sector, civil society, UN Agencies and civil servants."[194]

- In **Liberia**, a multi-stakeholder approach is adopted in the National Adaptation Plan as well as the assessment of impacts and vulnerabilities, and in the defining of adaptation measures, by engaging with women's groups, Indigenous people and civil society organizations, among others.[195]

- In **Thailand**, community-based DRR projects of the Thai Red Cross have successfully involved "women, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, persons with disability, aged, and school children, etc."[196]

- **Tuvalu** recognizes a non-discriminatory approach to ensure that development assistance benefits everyone, especially persons with disabilities, LGBTQIA+, women, older persons, youth and children.[197]

186 Tajikistan, Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Republic of Tajikistan, p. 36.

187 Tunisia, Ministry of the Environment, Mid-Term Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: National Voluntary Report of Tunisia, August 2022, p. 14. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/tunisia-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf.

188 Ibid., p. 16.

189 Viet Nam, Disaster Management Authority, Mid-Term Review of the Sendai Framework, p. 23.

190 Ibid., p. 38.

191 Armenia, Armenia: Mid-Term Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, p. 40.

192 Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina Voluntary National Report: The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, p. 3.

193 Fiji, Fiji's National Midterm Review Report of the Sendai Framework, p. 20.

194 Gambia, Report on the Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, p. 2.

195 Liberia, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, p. 11.

196 Thailand, Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: National Voluntary Report of Thailand (Bangkok, 2022), p. 20. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/thailand-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf.

197 Tuvalu, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction: Midterm Report by the Government of Tuvalu (2023), p. 30. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/sendai-framework-disaster-risk-reduction-midterm-review-report-government-tuvalu.

2.2.2 Prospective good practices

Many Member States reported prospective goals to further gender-responsive and socially inclusive disaster risk governance. There were many good practices reported in relation to Priority 2, which included specific actions Member States intend to take moving into future implementation of the Sendai Framework and realization of gender and social equality in national DRR settings. Good practices relevant to Priority 2 (risk governance and management) include the following:

A. Recognizing the importance and need to better integrate gender equality and inclusion in governing frameworks for disaster risk reduction

Highlighting that future approaches to DRR will be gender-equal and socially inclusive:

- **Austria** outlined that practices for risk governance and management would be more inclusive or participatory.[198] It also outlined that "It should be ensured that projects take DRR aspects into account and contribute to reducing vulnerabilities, in line with development cooperation principles such as sustainability, human rights, gender equality, environmental protection."[199]

- **Barbados** reports that its DRR policy implementation framework will seek to ensure inclusion of social protection for gender equality and disability inclusion. It identifies prospective actions to improve disaster preparedness, response and recovery (including the collection of gender- and sex-disaggregated data), enhance capacity across civil society for equitable and gender-sensitive responses, improve gender sensitivity in policymaking, strengthen a gender focal point to foster collaboration among stakeholders in different sectors, and include gender-focused civil society organizations in policy development and governance mechanisms as well as to conduct gender analysis to inform budgeting.[200]

- **Bosnia and Herzegovina** identifies that a pillar to its "transformative resilience-building journey" is to "Strengthen mechanisms and frameworks at national, sub-national and local levels for gender mainstreaming and implementation of inclusive DRM."[201]

- **Brunei Darussalam** reports a recommendation to streamline gender perspectives into DRR and adopt a whole-of-society approach to recognize key roles and needs of communities, and advance gender equality in the socioeconomic development process.[202]

- **Ethiopia** notes that "Disaster risk governance that is inclusive and participatory is essential to ensuring that policies and plans consider the needs of those who have been forgotten… The inclusion of women, youth groups and children in disaster risk reduction is highly vital."[203]

- **Kuwait** recommends enhancing the "participation of people with special needs, and all civil society in risk governance to ensure all-of-society engagement and promoting empowerment and participation of all groups in reducing risk."[204]

- **Liberia** emphasized the need to include the "expertise, capabilities, and knowledge held by women, indigenous peoples, young people, and persons with disabilities" in its future risk assessment processes.[205]

- **Mauritius** highlighted the need "for a more inclusive approach, taking into consideration the gender, disability and income disparity aspects in facing disaster events when carrying out vulnerability assessment."[206]

198 Austria, Austria: Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Vienna, Austria, Austrian Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2022), p. 3. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/austria-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf.

199 Ibid., p. 59.

200 Barbados, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: Voluntary National Report – Barbados, p. 53 and 73.

201 Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina Voluntary National Report: The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, p. 34.

202 Brunei Darussalam, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, p. 34.

203 Ethiopia, Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 Ethiopian Voluntary National Report, p. 26.

204 Kuwait, Kuwait Fire Force, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: National Voluntary Report of Kuwait, p. 13.

205 Liberia, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, p. 27.

206 Mauritius, National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Centre, Republic of Mauritius: Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, p. 37.

- **Nepal** intends to strengthen its DRRM governance and technical capacity, noting that "The working document will ensure the inclusion of vulnerable communities and groups."[207] It highlights that the Sendai Framework implementation process in the remaining years must take a bolder and broader approach to gender inclusiveness in the current stage of implementation and monitoring.[208]

- **Pakistan** reports a recommendation to enhance inclusive and gender-sensitive approaches to ensure DRR measures account for the needs and perspectives of women, children and other marginalized groups to reduce vulnerability and build resilience in the most at-risk communities.[209]

- **Togo** reports that it does not yet have a national DRR policy or law but highlights that moving forward in its implementation of the Sendai Framework, gender-related activities that target women, youth and persons with disabilities must be included in DRR policy and programmes. [210]

- **Trinidad and Tobago** reports that the revision of its "Draft National Policy on Gender and Development (2009) must be treated with urgency and should consider the capacities and needs of both men and women for DRR and CCA."[211]

Highlighting the positive outcomes of prospective actions on gender equality:

- **Australia** states that "Integrating gender into the design, funding, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs will seek to mitigate against the disproportionate impacts on women and girls."[212] It specified that this included "gender-responsive budgeting and gender impact analysis which will support

a gendered approach to policy development including in disaster mitigation, management and recovery."[213]

- In **Côte d'Ivoire**, the National Gender and Climate Change Strategy 2020–2024 has a vision to integrate gender equality and social inclusion issues into all actions addressing climate change by 2030 and intends it to act as a reference tool for policies, programmes and projects.[214]

- **Germany** emphasizes its commitment to advancing all-gender inclusion and civil society participation in its international engagement in DRR, acknowledging the different experiences of women and at-risk groups, in order to build resilience to disasters and mitigate risks.[215]

B. Recognizing the importance and need to better integrate gender equality and inclusion in governing frameworks for disaster risk reduction

Highlighting that future approaches to DRR will be gender-equal and socially inclusive:

- **Australia** articulates its goal for "equal and meaningful participation of women in leadership."[216]

- **Burundi** aims to ensure women participate in all decision-making strucutres at 50 per cent, and that it takes a protection and gender inclusion approach.[217]

- **Cambodia** also reports that women's leadership and the involvement of women in decision-making throughout DRR processes is a prospective recommendation moving forward.[218]

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207 Nepal, "Voluntary National Report", p. 60.

208 Ibid., p. 59.

209 Pakistan, National Disaster Management Authority, Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: Pakistan National Voluntary Report, p. 49.

210 Togo, Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 20152030: Report from Togo, p. 20 (English translation).

211 Trinidad and Tobago, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: Voluntary National Report – Trinidad and Tobago, p. 46.

212 Australia, National Emergency Management Agency, Australia's National Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework, p. 55.

213 Ibid.

214 Côte d'Ivoire, Report on the Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 in Côte d'Ivoire, p. 23 (English translation).

215 Germany, National Voluntary Report Germany: Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, p. 53.

216 Australia, National Emergency Management Agency, Australia's National Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework, p. 55.

217 Burundi, Rapport de l'examen à mi-parcours de la mise en œuvre du Cadre de Sendai 2015-2030 pour la réduction des risques de catastrophe au Burundi [Report on the Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework 2015-2030 for Disaster Risk Reduction in Burundi] p. 26 (English translation). Available (in French) at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/burundi-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf

218 Cambodia, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: National Voluntary Report – Cambodia, p. 20.

- **Guatemala** recommends shared responsibility between local, national and sectoral authorities and stakeholders for the inclusion of women in DRR leadership, development of gender-sensitive plans and policies, allocation of resources and cooperation for gender-sensitive DRR, and for the promotion of gender-sensitive early warning and preparedness mechanisms.[219]

- **Indonesia**'s report identifies that to promote women's leadership and empowerment as well as ensure that "no one is left behind", responsive governance of gender equality, disability and social inclusion is required at national and local levels. It highlights that gender, disability and socially disaggregated data will help in more targeted intervention.[220]

> **"Women and girls are leaders, frontline responders and agents of change."**
>
> Source: *Australia's National Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 Report: Are We Succeeding at Making Australian Communities Safer in the Face of Growing Disaster Risk?, p. 47.*

- **Kazakhstan** suggests that promoting women's empowerment and leadership in DRR can be enhanced by strengthening gender equality in state regulation, introducing gender impact assessments for state and budget planning, and harnessing regulatory legal acts to create the conditions for equal employment and equal access to resources.[221]

- **Kuwait** aims to "Promote women's empowerment and leadership in DRR and enhance their participation in risk governance."[222]

- **Montenegro** indicates that a "shift towards risk governance and management to meet the challenges of the 21st century, would definitely require intensive activities with regard to … more women in governing positions."[223]

- **Morocco** recognizes that promoting women's empowerment and leadership in DRR will require a gender equality approach to awareness-raising action plans, engaging women as communication actors, ensuring women have access to resources in crisis situations and encouraging women to join voluntary actions for community awareness initiatives. [224]

- **Slovenia** reports that "Women's and youth empowerment and leadership in disaster risk reduction should be promoted in parallel to their empowerment in other sectors. A holistic approach to the women's and youth empowerment in all areas of the society should be used."[225]

- **Türkiye** reported prospective "requirements to promote women's empowerment and leadership in disaster risk reduction".[226] It recommends that organizations establish "women's branches" and "include women in efforts to reduce the risks and hazards that society faces and ensure that they act as leaders."[227]

- **Viet Nam** indicated that stakeholders consulted throughout the MTR SF process suggested promoting women's resilience "through identifying and supporting the scaling up of good practice pilots concerning sustainable livelihoods and gender-responsive services that empower diverse groups, and providing opportunities to develop the necessary knowledge, skills, and access for control of required resources such as land, vocational training, and credit."[228]

219 Guatemala, Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in Guatemala 2015-2030, pp. 59 and 60 (English translation).

220 Indonesia, Indonesian National Disaster Management Authority, Midterm Review Report of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 in Indonesia, p. 53.

221 Kazakhstan, Voluntary National Report for the Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, p. 21.

222 uwait, Kuwait Fire Force, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: National Voluntary Report of Kuwait, p. 13.

223 Montenegro, Ministry of Interior, Rescue and Protection Directorate, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: Voluntary Review and Report of Montenegro, p. 42.

224 Morocco, National Report on the Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, pp. 41 and 42 (English translation).

225 Slovenia, National Voluntary Report of the Republic of Slovenia, p. 32.

226 Türkiye, Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency, Mid-Term Review of The Sendai Framework: National Report of Türkiye, September 2022, p. 36. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/turkiye-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf.

227 Ibid.

228 Viet Nam, Disaster Management Authority, Mid-Term Review of the Sendai Framework, p. 46.

Box 3. Opportunities to strengthen gender equality actions under Priority 2

Opportunities to strengthen gender-responsive and socially inclusive risk governance and management

- Review and update legislation relevant to DRR, ensuring the different needs, priorities and capacities of women, persons with disabilities, Indigenous or First Nations people, older persons, children, people with diverse SOGIESC, etc. are adequately addressed.

- Upholding regional and global frameworks relevant to gender and social equality in DRR. for example, CEDAW's General Recommendation No. 37 and the SDGs, in particular SDG 5 (achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls).

- Establish and uphold targets for as well as actively promote women's participation, leadership and genuine engagement at all levels in DRR.

2.3 Sendai Framework Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

2.3.1 Retrospective good practices

In retrospective review, the guidance on reporting for Priority 3 suggests discussing the means of how Member States implement the Sendai Framework, how means are mobilized and for what.[229] This was an opportunity to examine the sources of financial and non-financial means (for example, financing, technology and capacity-building) for women and high-risk groups. Member States were encouraged to report on any financing strategies for risk-informed public investment as well as the "associated policies, fiscal and financial instruments and measures in place."[230]

There were effective practices reported by Member States in relation to investing in gender-responsive risk reduction and resilience. However, within the voluntary national reports, there were fewer good gender equality and inclusion practices reported on, which are relevant to Priority 3 in comparison with the other Sendai Framework priorities. Good practices included the following.

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229 UNDRR, National Consultations, Review and Reporting Guidance for UN Member States, p. 14.
230 Ibid.

A. Financial targets and budget allocations for gender equality and social inclusion

Gender-equal and socially-responsive budgeting:

- **Bangladesh** reports implementing DRR activities with "gender-responsive and inclusive budgeting approaches."[231]

- **Fiji** reports that it intends to continue the gradual expansion of gender-responsive budgeting, monitoring and reporting to other ministries and programmes under reform areas in alignment with Fiji's National Gender Policy objectives, after implementing reforms to support and protect women, including gender-responsive budgeting and an overarching social assistance policy. Furthermore, a market-based climate risk parametric microinsurance product has been launched to increase financial protection for women and vulnerable people from disasters.[232]

- **Canada** described several good practices within its voluntary report for Priority 3. Some were targeted specifically at addressing gender equality. For example, its requirement that at least 80 per cent of climate finance projects are to integrate gender equality considerations.[233] Additionally, through its Disaster Mitigation and Adaptation Fund launched in 2018, Canada has a minimum allocation of 138 million Canadian dollars to support Indigenous-specific proposals for infrastructure projects that build resilience to climate change in communities, "particularly the Climate Change Preparedness in the North Program and the Indigenous Community-based Climate Monitoring program."[234] Moreover, as part of the Canada Community-Building Fund, long-term infrastructure funding is provided to communities, and 2.2 billion Canadian dollars was allocated to address infrastructure priorities in municipalities and First Nations communities (in 2018–2019 and 2020–2021).[235] Depending on local priorities, communities can choose from categories of infrastructure projects to determine where the funding is invested.

- **Pakistan** reports on the influence of donor and government regulations as well as partners in implementing funds to ensure gender action plans, sustainability assessments, efforts to address income inequalities and social safeguards are effectively adhered to.[236]

- **The United Republic of Tanzania** reports on "minor repair and maintenance of roads or labour-based contractors where 30% of the budget is allocated to minor repair works by these special groups."[237] Special groups were described as "Women, persons with disability, youth and other marginalised groups."[238]

B. Investing in social protection measures and targeting underlying economic risk factors

Targeting underlying economic risk factors:

- **France** reports on its contribution to the Global Shield against Climate Risks, a joint initiative of G7/V20 launched at the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 27). It aims to strengthen the financial protection of populations vulnerable to climate-related disaster risks through social protection and insurance solutions. France reports a contribution of up to 20 million euros, in subsidies, in 2023.[239]

- **Nepal** implements a national social protection framework that identifies the government's priority areas for the next 10 years. It "defines social protection as a set of benefits available to targeted vulnerable groups aimed at reducing multi-dimensional deprivations and providing people with basic minimum livelihood."[240] Moreover, within Kathmandu Valley and elsewhere, it has identified safe places for displaced populations in post-disaster scenarios.[241]

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231 Bangladesh, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, Implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) in Bangladesh, p. 14.

232 Fiji, Fiji's National Midterm Review Report of the Sendai Framework, p. 12.

233 Canada, Canada's Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, p. 24.

234 Ibid., p. 26.

235 Ibid., p. 27.

236 Pakistan, National Disaster Management Authority, Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: Pakistan National Voluntary Report, p. 13.

237 United Republic of Tanzania, The United Republic of Tanzania Sendai Framework 2015-2030: Mid Term Review, p. 15.

238 Ibid., pp. 14 and 15.

239 France, Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, p. 5 (English translation).

240 Nepal, "Voluntary National Report", p. 33.

241 Ibid.

- **New Zealand** specifically addressed economic inequality and the gender pay gap through its Equal Pay Amendment Act and Te Mahere Whai Mahi Wāhine: Women's Employment Action Plan.[242]

- **Switzerland** made progress in reducing the gender pay gap through adoption of the 2030 Gender Equality Strategy and amendments to the Gender Equality Act.[243]

- **Viet Nam** report that it is "advancing nature-based solutions (NbS) such as mangrove plantation and regeneration and is piloting scalable livelihood models such as those concerning women's economic empowerment and microfinance for women."[244] Moreover, the VWU works with banks to secure loans for women post-disasters.[245]

2.3.2 Prospective good practices

Within the reviewed voluntary national reports, there were some good practices reported as prospective actions moving forward in the implementation of the Sendai Framework. Some entailed specific actions or sentiments that indicated financial investment of building resilience for women and other social groups that experience high disaster risk is being considered moving into the future. There were, however, limited good prospective practices for Priority 3 in comparison with the other priorities. These were encompassed under the theme around enhancing funding for gender equality and social inclusion in DRR. Examples include the following.

A. Identifying the need for increased funding for gender equality and inclusion

Allocating sufficient funds and resources for gender equality and inclusion:

- **Australia** reports gender-responsive investment as a prospective action and states that it is establishing "gender-responsive budgeting and gender impact analysis which will support a gendered approach to policy development including in disaster mitigation, management and recovery."[246]

- **Cuba** identified that allocating financial resources with a gender perspective is a priority action to enhance gender considerations in DRR.[247]

- Both **Fiji** and **Kiribati** reported on the recently launched Women's Resilience to Disasters programme implemented by UN-Women in partnership with national women's machineries and disaster management organizations, which has a broad scope to support gender-responsive disaster prevention, preparedness, response and "build back better", ensuring the participation, protection and inclusion of women and girls in disaster preparedness, response and recovery planning.[248]

- **Guatemala** recommends shared responsibility between authorities and stakeholders for the allocation of resources and cooperation for gender-sensitive DRR.[249]

- **Kazakhstan** reports that introducing gender impact assessments in state and budget planning may enhance the promotion of women's empowerment and leadership in DRR.[250]

- **Kyrgyzstan** makes the recommendation to strengthen national and local budgets as well as regulatory authority by ensuring DRR measures are inclusive to address future climate and disaster risks.[251] It recommends that to progress in investing in DRR by 2030, it should "Improve procedures in the planning and use of transparent and sustainable investments for disaster risk reduction for all populations in a

242 New Zealand, Aotearoa New Zealand's National Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework, p. 26.

243 Switzerland, Consultative Group on Disaster Risk Reduction, Switzerland's Voluntary National Report to the Mid-Term Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, p. 7.

244 Viet Nam, Disaster Management Authority, Mid-Term Review of the Sendai Framework, p. 30.

245 Ibid., p. 35.

246 Australia, National Emergency Management Agency, Australia's National Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework, p. 55.

247 Cuba, Voluntary National Report of the MTR SF, p. 38.

248 UNDRR, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction: Midterm Review Report by the Republic of Kiribati, p. 22; Fiji, Fiji's National Midterm Review Report of the Sendai Framework, p. 20.

249 Guatemala, Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in Guatemala 2015-2030, pp. 59 and 60 (English translation).

250 Kazakhstan, Voluntary National Report for the Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, p. 21.

251 Kyrgyzstan, Ministry of Emergency Situations, Midterm Review on Implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction for 2015-2030 in the Kyrgyz Republic, p. 64.

gender- and age-sensitive manner at all levels, especially at the LSG level."[252]

- **Liberia** reports that "a structure needs to be officially designated to build competencies, acquire equipment, and get sufficient funding to conduct proper risk assessments and monitor risk. The future risk assessment processes will need to include the way to capture expertise, capabilities, and knowledge held by women, indigenous peoples, young people, and persons with disabilities."[253]

- **Pakistan** highlights the need for gender-inclusive funding, with decisions based on financial and economic indicators. It emphasizes the importance of encouraging gender-inclusive projects, and to help to close the gap by incorporating GBV.[254]

- **Togo** recommends gender-related activities that target women, youth and persons with disabilities, and emphasized the need to "budget them."[255]

- **Trinidad and Tobago** suggests assigning "financial resources to gender-responsive DRR."[256]

- **Viet Nam** highlights that its stakeholders, through the MTR SF process, recommended "investing in social protection and social services that reduce gender inequality (and other inequalities) and enable at-risk vulnerable groups to reduce disaster risks and adapt to climate change."[257]

Box 4. Opportunities to strengthen gender equality actions under Priority 3

Opportunities to strengthen investment of gender-responsive and socially inclusive risk reduction and resilience

- Investing in gender-responsive budgets or budgets for work to better gender and social inclusion in DRR.

- Establishing gender-responsive target allocations for budgets. For example, the United Nations Secretary-General's Peacebuilding Fund has a target of 15 per cent of funds to address gender equality and women's empowerment.[258]

- Establish good partnerships and collaborations to secure funding for gender equality, women's empowerment and social inclusion.

252 Ibid., p. 63.
253 Liberia, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, p. 27.
254 Pakistan, National Disaster Management Authority, Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: Pakistan National Voluntary Report, p. 53.
255 Togo, Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 20152030: Report from Togo, p. 20 (English translation).
256 Trinidad and Tobago, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: Voluntary National Report – Trinidad and Tobago, p. 53.
257 Viet Nam, Disaster Management Authority, Mid-Term Review of the Sendai Framework, p. 44.
258 UN-Women, UN SWAP 2.0 Framework & Technical Guidance (New York, 2023), p. 92; United Nations Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Fund: Strategic Plan 2017-2019, p. 4. Available at www.un.org/peacebuilding/sites/www.un.org.peacebuilding/files/documents/pbf_sp_2017-19_final_180327.pdf (accessed on 6 November 2023).

2.4 Sendai Framework Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to "build back better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

2.4.1 Retrospective good practices

Reporting on Priority 4 (disaster preparedness, response and "build back better") as per the guidance for Member States could include "trends in corrective and compensatory disaster risk management in the country"[259] and how the Sendai Framework and lessons learned "are incorporated in decision making and action that enhances resilience and reduces risk for all."[260] Reviewing progress on Priority 4 was an opportunity to assess national efforts to "build back better" and review whether they adequately address underlying risk factors and gender inequalities that contribute to disaster risk. Several good practices emerged in the reviewed national voluntary reports that promote gender-responsive and socially inclusive disaster preparedness for effective response and to "build back better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction. These included the following.

A. Addressing gender and other social inequalities in disaster preparedness and response

Ensuring disaster communications are inclusive and accessible:

- **Australia** made efforts towards enhancing disaster risk messaging in local languages across the Northern Territory and Queensland.[261]

- **Cambodia** states that a key priority for the Climate Risk Early Warning Systems (CREWS) Cambodia and Lao People's Democratic Republic Project is to "address gaps in timeliness and last mile connectivity in warning dissemination from warning issuers to end-user communities, ensure early warnings consider the different risks and needs of subpopulations, including differential vulnerabilities (urban and rural, women and men, older people and youth, people with disabilities, etc.) and support flood impact."[262]

- **Georgia** reports that the specific needs of "vulnerable groups and their involvement in all phases of the disaster and risk management process" was considered, highlighting high representation of women, persons with disabilities, children, older persons, etc. in "awareness raising campaigns of population (digital and printed brochures, booklets, leaflets, banners), as well as organizing seminars, trainings, workshops, filming videos for media/TV transmission."[263]

- **The Democratic People's Republic of Korea**, in 2018, distributed the European Union Project Support 7 (Handicap International) guidebook on DRR planning for persons with disabilities.[264]

- **Malawi** ensures women have access to "DRM information and benefit from the response, recovery and adaptation initiatives."[265] It developed and disseminated "tailored climate

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259 UNDRR, National Consultations, Review and Reporting Guidance for UN Member States, p. 15.

260 Ibid.

261 Australia, National Emergency Management Agency, Australia's National Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework, p. 53.

262 Cambodia, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: National Voluntary Report – Cambodia, p. 23.

263 Georgia, National Crisis Management Centre, Voluntary National Report Georgia: Mid-Term Review of Sendai Framework 2015-2030 (Office of the National Security Council, 2022), p. 55. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/georgia-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf.

264 Democratic People's Republic of Korea, State Committee for Emergency and Disaster Management, National Report of DPR Korea: Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (2022), p. 15. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/democratic-peoples-republic-korea-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf.

265 Malawi, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 20152030: Voluntary National Report Malawi, p. 6.

information products targeting smallholder farmers (women and men) as well as fisher folk"[266] and strengthened community capacities in its M-CLIMES Project (2017–2023), which is designed to support the government to "save lives and enhance livelihoods at risk from climate-related shocks and disasters."[267]

- **Mauritius** implements "Sensitization/awareness programmes, training programmes, lectures and workshops in critical areas … aiming at educating vulnerable groups on disaster risks and disaster risk measures, including school children, Women, Person with disabilities and the elderly."[268]

- **Nepal** has enhanced disaster management communications[269] and highlights increased media attention on DRR, with consideration for gender equality and social inclusion.[270] It has enhanced use of communication technology and notes forecast-based anticipatory actions that enable communities to take preventative precautions before a disaster.[271]

- **Switzerland** reports its warning and alerting system is inclusive and accessible, established in consultation with persons with disabilities: "It ensures that at least two senses are addressed for a particular warning: you can hear the sirens and/or see the warning through the app or through a push notification."[272]

- **Slovenia** reported disaster communications were adapted for deaf, hard-of-hearing, blind and partially sighted people.[273]

- **Thailand** collaborated with the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities and provided effective risk communications to persons with disabilities.[274]

- **Viet Nam** reported that the VWU implements awareness-raising and capacity-building for women on disaster preparedness including "the development and dissemination of communication materials using virtual images and community-friendly language on how to prepare and respond to different disasters, how to develop a family disaster response plan, and how to conduct awareness-raising activities on disaster preparedness for the community."[275]

Ensuring physical infrastructure is designed and managed with an inclusive approach:

- **Bosnia and Herzegovina** articulated on progress to establish permanent solutions for the future of structural infrastructure. It reported "enabling unhindered access and use of buildings for people with disabilities."[276] It includes specific structural implementing such as the "construction of platforms for disabled people."[277]

- **Bangladesh** has increasing numbers of inclusive flood shelters that are accessible for "persons with disability, women, children, and senior citizens"[278] as well as "flood-resilient accessible model houses under the Disability Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction activity."[279]

- **Nepal**'s new Building Code works towards inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities by 2030, which contributes to the achievement of SDG 11.[280]

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266 Ibid., p. 10.

267 Ibid.

268 Mauritius, National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Centre, Republic of Mauritius: Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, p. 29.

269 Nepal, "Voluntary National Report", pp. 35 and 39.

270 Ibid., p. 39.

271 Ibid., p. 35.

272 Switzerland, Consultative Group on Disaster Risk Reduction, Switzerland's Voluntary National Report to the Mid-Term Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, p. 23.

273 Slovenia, National Vo.luntary Report of the Republic of Slovenia, p. 8

274 Thailand, Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: National Voluntary Report of Thailand, p. 17.

275 Viet Nam, Disaster Management Authority, Mid-Term Review of the Sendai Framework, p. 38.

276 Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina Voluntary National Report: The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, p. 203.

277 Ibid., p. 271.

278 Bangladesh, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, Implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) in Bangladesh, p. 13.

279 Ibid.

280 Nepal, "Voluntary National Report", p. 41.

- **The United Republic of Tanzania** consulted "Women, persons with disability, youth and other marginalised groups" during "the design phase of roads on best practices suitable to their needs, e.g. pedestrian crossways for persons with disabilities" and enabled them to "conduct minor repair and maintenance of roads or labour-based contractors where 30% of the budget is allocated to minor repair works by these special groups" as well as encouraged them to become service providers to construction contractors, such as "stationaries and food."[281]

- **Tuvalu** supports infrastructural and building design that takes into consideration the needs of persons with disabilities to ensure accessibility for all, uses sign language to convey early warning messages, and regularly carries out emergency drills that specifically target and support persons with disabilities.[282]

- **The United States of America** recommends to "Reduce barriers that limit the ability of communities and households affected by an incident to build back in a more resilient way (including forward-looking design or relocation to safer areas)."[283]

B. Building back better by integrating the needs of women and other groups

Adoption of the "leave no one behind" principle:

- **Georgia** adopts an inclusive approach and "promotes the principle of leaving no one behind and unsafe, as well as within this scope highlights the importance of gender equality and the role of persons with disabilities in the whole DRM process."[284]

- **Kyrgyzstan** outlines that "In the framework of the legislation, the entire population of the country, residences, economic facilities and infrastructure are to be protected on the basis of the 'leave no one behind' principle."[285]

- **Mexico** adopted a "leave no one behind" approach through its Programa Pensión para el Bienestar de la Personas con Discapacidad Permanente (Pension for the Well-being of People with Permanent Disabilities Programme) to achieve the "guarantee of rights and raise the welfare level of segregated populations such as people with disabilities."[286]

- **Mozambique** reports that it has implemented a project for resilient construction and the Education in Emergency programme, including efforts to improve post-disaster reconstruction of gender-responsive health facilities to "build back better" to improve future resilience.[287]

- **Pakistan** comments on positive actions to be taken to ensure "no one is left behind", including inclusive risk assessments as well as activities to mainstream inclusion, build resilience of marginalized communities and encourage individual responsibility.[288]

- Other countries reported on alignment with the "leave no one behind" principle, such as **Cambodia**,[289] **Guatemala**,[290] **Kuwait**[291] and **Switzerland**.[292]

Ensuring women are key stakeholders:

- **Côte d'Ivoire** expressed that to improve and optimize action towards achieving the Sendai Framework, it will be necessary to engage with "women, youth, people with disabilities, the elderly, pupils and students, etc."[293]

281 United Republic of Tanzania, The United Republic of Tanzania Sendai Framework 2015-2030: Mid Term Review, pp. 14 and 15.

282 Tuvalu, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction: Midterm Report by the Government of Tuvalu, p. 29.

283 United States of America, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, p. 16.

284 Georgia, National Crisis Management Centre, Voluntary National Report Georgia: Mid-Term Review of Sendai Framework, p. 47.

285 Kyrgyzstan, Ministry of Emergency Situations, Midterm Review on Implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction for 2015-2030 in the Kyrgyz Republic, p. 25.

286 Mexico, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 Voluntary Midterm Review, p. 17 (English translation).

287 Mozambique, National Institute for Disaster Management, Mid-Term Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 20152030: Mozambique Voluntary Report, pp. 22 and 23.

288 Pakistan, National Disaster Management Authority, Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: Pakistan National Voluntary Report, pp. 53 and 54.

289 Cambodia, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: National Voluntary Report – Cambodia, pp. 22 and 23.

290 Guatemala, Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in Guatemala 2015-2030, pp. 59 and 60 (English translation).

291 Kuwait, Kuwait Fire Force, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: National Voluntary Report of Kuwait, p. 13.

292 Switzerland, Consultative Group on Disaster Risk Reduction, Switzerland's Voluntary National Report to the Mid-Term Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, p. 30.

293 Côte d'Ivoire, Report on the Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 in Côte d'Ivoire, p. 41 (English translation).

- **Japan**, in 2020, formulated the Fifth Basic Plan for Gender Equality, promoting gender perspectives in measures for disaster preparedness and recovery. It highlights the importance of women's engagement and leadership and includes specific outcome targets.[294]

- **The Lao People's Democratic Republic** reports that it has implemented innovative resilience programmes that include strong elements for the empowerment of women and youth.[295]

- **Nepal** has increased engagement with diverse stakeholders at all levels, such as grass-roots groups, local communities, women, youth, key populations and social groups.[296] Across seven provinces, local grass-roots women's groups have been developing innovative solutions to climate and disaster risks, including interventions for food and income security, such as climate-smart agricultural practices and land access and ownership, enhancing livelihoods and building community infrastructure.[297]

- **Pakistan** reports that community-based organizations such as women's groups have been involved in awareness-raising activities and developing community-based disaster management plans. It established a National Gender and Child Cell Framework in 2013 as part of its DRR strategy, with the aim to empower women, persons with disabilities, youth and other marginalized groups, and to promote gender equality during the phases of response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.[298]

- **Tunisia**, through municipal and communal protection plans, engages the community in early warning and response, highlighting that "the municipal reserve (men and women) go to the disaster site equipped with communication radios and wearing identification vests."[299]

- **Tajikistan**, with UNFPA, developed a sectoral National Action Plan for Sexual and Reproductive Health in emergencies for 2022–2026 that engages with "national associations working with women, youth and people with disabilities. The recommendations and considerations of all interested key stakeholders were addressed in the Action Plan particularly covering the needs of women, youth and disabled on the onset and in times of emergencies."[300]

- **The United Republic of Tanzania** consulted with "women, persons with disability, youth and other marginalised groups" to contribute to building back better efforts.[301]

- **Viet Nam** reported that "Local agencies are providing critical support to help communities 'Build Back Better' and advocating for the instrumental role of women and small businesses in resilience programming."[302]

Reducing underlying disaster risk factors:

- **Cuba** reports on the reallocation of social resources and the introduction of equal rights and opportunities for paid work, as well as addressing domestic gender stereotypes.[303]

- **Egypt**'s Vision 2030 aligns agricultural activities with the SDGs and highlights aiming to create job opportunities, particularly for women and youth.[304]

- **France** notes that its French Association for the Prevention of Natural and Technological Disasters (Association Française pour la Prévention des Catastrophes Naturelles et Technologiques) mobilizes various working groups that include building back better and "vulnerable people."[305]

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294 Japan, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 20152030 Voluntary National Report, p. 16.

295 Lao People's Democratic Republic, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and Department of Social Welfare, Midterm Review of the Implementation of Sendai Framework, p. 64.

296 Nepal, "Voluntary National Report", p. 43.

297 Ibid., p. 37.

298 Pakistan, National Disaster Management Authority, Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: Pakistan National Voluntary Report, pp. 22 and 34.

299 Tunisia, Ministry of the Environment, Mid-Term Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: National Voluntary Report of Tunisia, p. 10.

300 Tajikistan, Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Republic of Tajikistan, p. 26.

301 United Republic of Tanzania, The United Republic of Tanzania Sendai Framework 2015-2030: Mid Term Review, pp. 14 and 15.

302 Viet Nam, Disaster Management Authority, Mid-Term Review of the Sendai Framework, p. 7.

303 Cuba, Voluntary National Report of the MTR SF, p. 28.

304 Egypt, Egypt: Sendai Midterm Review, p. 23 (English translation).

305 France, Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, p. 21 (English translation).

- **Guatemala** reports progress on reducing and preventing risk and incorporating special attention to "the most vulnerable populations."[306]

- **The Lao People's Democratic Republic** has implemented 10 projects with the World Food Programme to strengthen nutrition and gender equality aspects relating to DRR, with an aim to promote school agriculture at all stages of learning.[307]

- In **Nepal**, there has been growing attention to building back better as an area for action, and it has implemented disaster preparedness programmes to minimize disaster impacts and reduce socioeconomic vulnerabilities. [308]

2.4.1 Retrospective good practices

Within the voluntary national reports, Member States reported good prospective practices for gender-responsive and socially inclusive implementation of Priority 4 (disaster preparedness, response and "build back better"). These practices looked forward to the second half of the implementation of the Sendai Framework and included the following.

A. Building back better

Ensuring women are key stakeholders:

- **Egypt** reports that it would adopt an inclusive approach to risk reduction, emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes accounting for women, children, youth and other groups.[309]

- **Ethiopia** notes that the "inclusion of women, youth groups and children in disaster risk reduction is highly vital."[310]

- **Germany** "will continue to advocate for involving women in all their diversity in decision-making and giving them a seat at the table as agents of change for transformation towards more prevention and risk awareness."[311] Moreover, it also ensures all-gender inclusion as a cross-cutting theme in its international engagement.[312]

- **Guatemala** reports that concrete actions are needed to address the recommendation to empower women and persons with disabilities to engage in leadership.[313]

- **The Republic of Korea** reports on future challenges, stating that "Further policy action is needed to resolve disaster inequities, as the burden of disasters falls most heavily and repeatedly on groups that are most vulnerable. Representation of the interest of such groups must be ensured in the policy process for disasters, including agenda setting, policy formulation, and enforcement."[314] It notes that "Women and persons with disabilities should publicly lead and promote gender-equitable and universally accessible approaches during the response and reconstruction phases."[315]

- **Kuwait** makes the recommendation to promote the engagement and participation of women, youth and local communities in DRR to accelerate collaboration, partnership and cooperation.[316]

- **The Lao People's Democratic Republic** describes a rights-based approach to preparedness, response and recovery as a "right for every

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306 Guatemala, Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in Guatemala 2015-2030, p. 14 (English translation).

307 Lao People's Democratic Republic, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and Department of Social Welfare, Midterm Review of the Implementation of Sendai Framework, p. 76.

308 Nepal, "Voluntary National Report", pp. 35 and 36.

309 Egypt, Egypt: Sendai Midterm Review, p. 7 (English translation).

310 Ethiopia, Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 Ethiopian Voluntary National Report, p. 26.

311 Germany, National Voluntary Report Germany: Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, p. 53.

312 Ibid.

313 Guatemala, Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in Guatemala 2015-2030, pp. 59 and 60 (English translation).

314 Republic of Korea, Ministry of the Interior and Safety, Mid-Term Review for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework: 2022 Voluntary National Report of the Republic of Korea (Ministry of the Interior and Safety, 2022), p. 82. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/republic-korea-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf.

315 Ibid. p. 3.

316 Kuwait, Kuwait Fire Force, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: National Voluntary Report of Kuwait, p. 15.

person in order to protect the well-being of especially the people living with disabilities, children, the elderly, women who are pregnant, women and girls at risk of gender-based violence, members of the remote rural communities and people living in poverty."[317]

- **Liberia** aims to "increase women's involvement in the National Peace Building and Healing and Reconciliation Plan through practical engagement."[318]

- **Malawi** recommends that for risk assessment, information and understanding, "There is a need to intensify local participation, including women and children in DRR."[319]

- **Nepal** reports its plan to extend "comprehensive resilience building programmes"[320] over the next eight years to address disaster and climate risk in urban spaces stating that "It is critical that these processes and systems are inclusive and engage women and vulnerable groups in the design and management of interventions as well as in communications."[321]

Enhancing accessible and inclusive disaster communications:

- **Guatemala** advocates promoting gender-sensitive early warning and preparedness mechanisms.[322]

- **Kiribati** reports a focus on enhancing human health security given the health risks associated with climate change and disasters by sharing health information to address the health risks of climate change, including specific information for youth, persons with disabilities and women, with raising awareness on GBV and mental

health as a double burden of climate change on the health of women as priorities.[323]

- **Viet Nam** notes that consulted stakeholders throughout the MTR SF process suggested that national early warning systems (EWS) should be enhanced with a focus on "an integrated, impact-based alert system and with a community-based focus on enabling alerts that are culture-, language-, and disability-sensitive."[324]

Enhancing inclusive reconstruction and physical infrastructure:

- **The Philippines** report evacuation centres as a critical area for preparedness and response, noting only 62 per cent of local government units are equipped with "complete minimum facilities."[325] It outlines the need to undertake an inventory audit of its evacuation centres and highlights that "there is still limited number of women, children-friendly and hygiene spaces in evacuation centers."[326]

- **Mauritius** recommends that "Building codes should be reviewed to ensure that infrastructures are resilient to extreme weather events. Infrastructures should also cater for facilities with respect to persons with disabilities."[327]

- **Liberia** aims to "Use the opportunity of its ongoing post-civil war reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes to ensure 'Build Back Better'."[328]

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317 Lao People's Democratic Republic, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and Department of Social Welfare, Midterm Review of the Implementation of Sendai Framework, p. 73.

318 Liberia, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, p. 21.

319 Malawi, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 20152030: Voluntary National Report Malawi, p. 20.

320 Nepal, "Voluntary National Report", pp. 46 and 47.

321 Ibid.

322 Guatemala, Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in Guatemala 2015-2030, pp. 59 and 60 (English translation).

323 UNDRR, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction: Midterm Review Report by the Republic of Kiribati, p. 31.

324 Viet Nam, Disaster Management Authority, Mid-Term Review of the Sendai Framework, p. 41.

325 Philippines, Office of Civil Defence, National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council, The Philippines' Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 with a Short-Term Review of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (2020-2030), p. 43. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/philippines-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf.

326 Ibid.

327 Mauritius, National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Centre, Republic of Mauritius: Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, p. 36.

328 Liberia, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, p. 5.

Harnessing COVID-19 as an opportunity to "build back better":

- **Nepal** reports learnings from the COVID-19 pandemic and the 2015 earthquake. It notes that development is not inclusive or sustainable if it is not risk-informed,[329] and that there is a need for mainstreaming gender equality and social inclusion across the DRRM cycle. It indicates that the government will continue to implement risk assessments that are responsive to gender equality and social inclusion, vulnerability analyses and EWS.[330]

- **The United States of America** reports that "With the Biden Administration's Build Back Better framework, President Biden points to a recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic wherein Americans are more secure, healthier, better educated, in better economic standing, and treated equitably."[331]

Reducing social and underlying disaster risk factors:

- **Nepal** reports that to strengthen social security and enhance resilience, it requires strengthening and mobilizing of social protection delivery systems by institutionalizing shock-responsive social protection systems.[332] This includes establishing an integrated social registry with a robust framework and operational guidelines. It indicates that approaching social protection with a disaster lens will create an enabling environment for small-scale infrastructure programmes.[333]

- **Türkiye** states that priority "should be attached to efforts to increase consciousness in society. Priority should be given to efforts to eliminate completely the violence of recent years, particularly towards women and health workers."[334]

Box 5. Opportunities to strengthen gender equality actions under Priority 4

Opportunities to strengthen gender-responsive and socially inclusive disaster preparation and response and to "build back better"

- Supporting inclusive early action by implementing gender-responsive and socially inclusive indicators and ensuring they are monitored.

- Allocating sufficient resources to identify and address the varying needs of women and other groups experiencing high disaster risk.

- Ensuring women, persons with disabilities, LGBTQIA+, and First Nations or Indigenous people are key stakeholders at all stages of design, implementation, evaluation and monitoring of DRR.

329 Nepal, "Voluntary National Report", p. 41.
330 Ibid., p. 47.
331 United States of America, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, p. 10.
332 Nepal, "Voluntary National Report", p. 51.
333 Ibid.
334 Türkiye, Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency, Mid-Term Review of The Sendai Framework: National Report of Türkiye, p. 36.

- **The United Republic of Tanzania** recommends strengthening urban and land planning by reviewing "policies and legislations on land ownership and planning to include, for example, more access to land by vulnerable and marginalised groups such as women and youth."[335]

2.5 Contextual shifts, challenges and emerging issues in national reports

In the voluntary reports, Member States reported a range of factors in international and national contexts that affected implementation of the Sendai Framework. There were overlapping challenges and issues that emerged between 2015–2022 reported by many Member States. The most prevalent issues with a particular gender equality or social inclusion dimension included the following.

A. Achieving an all-of-society approach to disaster risk reduction

Ensuring an all-of-society approach to DRR that is inclusive of women is an ongoing challenge for many Member States. Many voluntary reports note that Member States are working towards enhanced inclusive practices. Some note that gender equality specifically requires ongoing work and future prioritization, not having currently achieved gender-related targets and goals. For example, **Switzerland** notes that ensuring a "whole-of-society approach" is a challenge, and that "women are still underrepresented in decision-making processes."[336] Other Member States, such as **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, highlight "limited involvement of sectoral stakeholders and lack of capacities for all-of-government and all-of-society

DRR approach."[337] **Austria** notes that the inclusion of youth in all stages of DRM are challenges.[338] The many prospective examples throughout this report depicting Member States working towards greater inclusion of women highlights that women's inclusion has not been fully realized in many national DRR contexts, but reiterates that it is an ongoing priority for many Member States moving into the second half of the Sendai Framework and beyond.

"Without data, problems remain invisible and thus are not solved within the policy framework."

Source: Bosnia and Herzegovina: Voluntary National Report – The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, p. 12.

B. Collecting disaggregated data

Collecting disaster data disaggregated by gender, disability, age, sex, income and hazard type and location was identified as an ongoing issue for many Member States. UN-Women state that "the most successful disaster risk reduction initiatives are informed by sex- and age-disaggregated data."[339] It is a critical tool to measure direct and indirect impacts of disasters, and supports the assessment of disaster risk factors that may affect how a person is impacted or recovers from disasters, such as gender, disability or age. Some Member States have made good progress in the collection and use of disaggregated data, such as **Viet Nam**, which developed a system of sex-, disability- and age-disaggregated data.[340] However, overall, collecting and analysing disaggregated data were reported as major challenges and are not yet achieved by most of the Member States (as per the reviewed voluntary reports). For example,

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335 United Republic of Tanzania, The United Republic of Tanzania Sendai Framework 2015-2030: Mid Term Review, p. 34.

336 Switzerland, Consultative Group on Disaster Risk Reduction, Switzerland's Voluntary National Report to the Mid-Term Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, p. 17.

337 Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina Voluntary National Report: The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, p. 11.

338 Stanley Allan, Regional Synthesis Report – Europe and Central Asia: Sendai Framework Midterm Review Process (Geneva, Switzerland, UNDRR, 2022), p. 9. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/regional-report-midterm-review-implementation-sendai-framework-disaster-risk-4.

339 UN-Women, "Gender data". Available at https://wrd.unwomen.org/practice/topics/data (accessed on 5 November 2023).

340 Viet Nam, Disaster Management Authority, Mid-Term Review of the Sendai Framework, p. 14.

Nepal notes that "the process of collecting data to monitor 32 indicators under 4 priority areas is a challenging task."[341] Similarly, the main findings and recommendations of the MTR SF highlighted that there are significant gaps in data, "with very few countries reporting sex, age and disability disaggregated data to the Sendai Framework monitor."[342] A challenge some Member States face is the fragmentation of disaggregated data across institutions. For example, **Trinidad and Tobago** identified that data was "fragmented across several institutions where available"[343] and often not shared. **Bosnia and Herzegovina** stated that the "information on disaster risk reduction is limited and fragmented by different sources, which limits the comprehensiveness and effectiveness of strategies."[344] As a result of the challenges around collecting and analysing disaggregated data, some Member States reported working towards improving disaggregated data practices or having partially gender- or sex-disaggregated disaster data, for example, **Guatemala**[345] and **New Zealand**.[346]

Some Member States reported on the importance of capacity-building to enable effective data disaggregation. **The Republic of Korea** highlighted that "securing the resources and expertise required for data disaggregation may require time" and emphasized the globally relevant sentiment that "introducing data disaggregation into the monitoring system must be preceded by gradual capacity-building efforts in data management".[347] Additionally, **Switzerland** noted that "greater digitalisation and automatisation, automatic real-time processing, central data production (single source of truth) and central production of services (once only principle)" is required for the many technical elements of effective implementation of data disaggregation.[348]

Furthermore, effectively implementing gender- and sex-disaggregated data will require Member States to establish and maintain multi-stakeholder partnerships and collaboration. For example, on implementing disaggregated data, **Armenia** discusses "intense direct cooperation" between the National Statistics Committee and the Ministry of Emergency Situations.[349] Improving practices to facilitate disaggregated data by gender and sex was highlighted in the prospective intentions by several Member States, such as **Australia**[350] and **Trinidad and Tobago**.[351] The inclusion of prospective discussion on disaggregated by gender, sex, disability or age indicates that the challenges around disaggregated data are being considered moving forward into the second half of the Sendai Framework to 2030 and beyond.

The absence of discussion on disaggregated data in some of the voluntary reports indicates a gap in reporting on progress on its implementation. This may highlight that Member States require further support and capacity-building to effectively implement data disaggregation. This is echoed in the main findings and recommendations of the MTR SF, which highlight the need to increase donor support for capacity-building to overcome data gaps such as "lack of capacity to interpret data and develop risk information."[352] Enhanced sharing of good data practices across countries may promote increased collection and analysis of data disaggregated by sex, gender, age, disability and hazard type to better inform DRR efforts and decision-making.

C. The COVID-19 global pandemic

The COVID-19 global pandemic impacted all Member States and markedly influenced a State's capacity and progression towards the implementation of the Sendai Framework. Delayed

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341 Nepal, "Voluntary National Report", p. 53.

342 A/77/640, p. 4.

343 Trinidad and Tobago, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: Voluntary National Report – Trinidad and Tobago, p. 26.

344 Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina Voluntary National Report: The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, p. 12.

345 Akter and Pundit, "Why gender-specific data is critical to manage disaster risk"; Tran, "Gender-disaggregated data" (see footnote 81).

346 New Zealand, Aotearoa New Zealand's National Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework, p. 61.

347 Republic of Korea, Ministry of the Interior and Safety, Mid-Term Review for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework: 2022 Voluntary National Report of the Republic of Korea, p. 27.

348 Switzerland, Consultative Group on Disaster Risk Reduction, Switzerland's Voluntary National Report to the Mid-Term Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, p. 24.

349 Armenia, Armenia: Mid-Term Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, p. 14.

350 Australia, National Emergency Management Agency, Australia's National Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework, p. 55.

351 Trinidad and Tobago, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: Voluntary National Report – Trinidad and Tobago, p. 35.

352 A/77/640, p. 5.

implementation of initiatives due to challenges caused by the pandemic was prominently noted throughout the reviewed voluntary and regional reports. Many countries experienced delayed workshops, trainings, consultations and programmes as well as travel restrictions, and indicated that resources had to be redirected to respond to COVID-19. Some Member States reported the serious impacts COVID-19 had on women and how it exacerbated inequality overall. For example, **Ecuador** specifically reported on numbers of women who fell into poverty, left the social security system, became economically inactive and/or made an emergency call for domestic violence; the increase of unpaid work hours; and the number of femicides.[353] Meanwhile, **Kyrgyzstan** reported that during the COVID-19 quarantine measures, violence against women and children increased by 65 per cent,[354] and **Guatemala** expressed the regression of global gender parity and women's employment.[355]

Despite such challenges, there was still significant progress towards the Sendai Framework's targets, and many Member States reported specific actions towards reducing such inequality, with many Member States harnessing the pandemic as an opportunity to "build back better". For example, the **United States of America** reports that its recovery from the pandemic points to a country "wherein Americans are more secure, healthier, better educated, in better economic standing, and treated equitably."[356] The **Gambia** developed a "COVID-19 Recovery Strategy through an all-inclusive approach"[357] and focused on gender sensitivity. It noted that women and female-headed households, among other groups such as persons with disabilities, older persons and children were prioritized during the national COVID-19 response.[358] In 2021, **New Zealand** established Community Panels to advise Government on "the implementation and impact of the COVID-19 response system on communities", noting represented communities included "rural, youth, aged people, LGBTQ+, Māori, Pacific and other ethnic groups."[359] Such examples demonstrate progress towards achieving the Sendai Framework and harnessing the opportunity to "build back better".

2.6 Overarching themes: Good practices and areas for strengthening identified in national reports

A. Good practices

This section highlights five types of good practice drawn from the voluntary national reports that were reviewed. These could potentially be applied in most contexts to address key gender equality and social inclusion in DRR at national and local levels, thereby enhancing implementation of the Sendai Framework and achievement of its goal through 2030 and beyond.

1. **Increasing implementation of data disaggregated by gender and sex to better understand disaster risk.** For DRR mechanisms, policies, practices, plans and interventions to be effective and adequately protect the human rights of all people, they must be informed by knowledge and understanding of disaster risk, including what underlying factors contribute to the enhanced disaster risk experienced by women, persons with disabilities, Indigenous or First Nations peoples, LGBTQIA+ and people with diverse SOGIESC, among other groups. Better understanding of underlying disaster risk factors will support Member States in mitigating them and enhance gender-responsive and socially inclusive DRR practices. Collecting, implementing and analysing data disaggregated by sex (or gender where possible), disability and age is a pivotal way for Member States to enhance

353 Ecuador, National Risk and Emergency Management Service, Ecuador: informe nacional de revisión de mitad de período de la implementación del Marco de Sendai para la reducción del riesgo de desastres 2015-2030 [Ecuador: National Report on the Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030] (2022), p. 48 (English translation). Available (in Spanish) at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/ecuador-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf.

354 Kyrgyzstan, Ministry of Emergency Situations, Midterm Review on Implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction for 2015-2030 in the Kyrgyz Republic, p. 49.

355 Guatemala, Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in Guatemala 2015-2030, p. 48 (English translation).

356 United States of America, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, p. 10.

357 Gambia, Report on the Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, p. 6.

358 Ibid.

359 New Zealand, Aotearoa New Zealand's National Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework, p. 24.

their understanding of disaster risk. The main findings and recommendations of the MTR SF states that "Without such data, problems remain invisible and thus are not solved within the policy framework."[360] The importance of disaggregated data is emphasized by the Commission on the Status of Women, as well as in the guiding principles of the Sendai Framework, namely article 19(g) that outlines "Disaster risk reduction requires a multi-hazard approach and inclusive risk-informed decision-making based on the open exchange and dissemination of disaggregated data, including by sex, age and disability, as well as on easily accessible, up-to-date, comprehensible, science-based, non-sensitive risk information, complemented by traditional knowledge".

2. **Integrating gender equality and inclusion into legislation and governing frameworks by undertaking reviews of current mechanisms and legislation, as well as establishing new mechanisms that centre gender equality and inclusion as a primary objective.** This can provide the legal footing for equality to filter through to implementation of DRR efforts within a country. To do so effectively, gender and social inclusion analysis must first be undertaken to identify the differing needs of women, persons with disabilities, First Nations or Indigenous peoples, LGBTQIA+ and people with diverse SOGIESC, among other groups, so that their needs and human rights are upheld and realized in all stages and at all levels of DRR, including preparation, response, recovery and rehabilitation. This good practice aligns with CEDAW,[361] to which most of the Member States have committed. Specifically, CEDAW article 2(b): "To adopt appropriate legislative and other measures, including sanctions where appropriate, prohibiting all discrimination against women"; article 2(c): "To establish legal protection of the rights of women on an equal basis with men and to ensure through competent national tribunals and other public institutions the effective protection of women against any act of discrimination"; and article 2(e): "To take all appropriate measures, including

legislation, to modify or abolish existing laws, regulations, customs and practices which constitute discrimination against women."[362]

3. **Establishing targets and indicators for gender equality and social inclusion analysis in DRR policies, plans, programmes, projects and interventions.** By implementing targets that reflect the number of policies, programmes, activities or interventions that undertake gender and social inclusion analysis will support Member States to identify and address the differences in needs and priorities of different groups of people, particularly women. They support assessment of whether an intervention may affect different genders or other groups of people differently, either directly or indirectly, intentionally or unintentionally. Interventions, policies, plans, programmes and projects that do not undertake a gender and social inclusion analysis risk exacerbating gender and social inequality or underlying disaster risk factor, such as economic inequality, access to services, information, education, etc.

4. **Establishing budgets for gender equality and social inclusion.** Allocating financial resources to specifically contribute to and address gender equality and social inclusion is an integral step Member States can take to mainstream gender at all levels of DRR mechanisms, institutions and interventions. Having a budget or allocated financial resources ensures that funding is available for the necessary activities required to effectively plan, implement, monitor and review activities and processes for gender equality and social inclusion. It is foundational to realizing gender equality and social inclusion results in national DRR contexts and aims to ensure resource allocation and distribution effectively contributes to advancing gender equality and women's empowerment. Gender-responsive budgeting is a shift towards accountability to women's rights and greater transparency.[363]

360 Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina Voluntary National Report: The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, p. 12; A/77/640, p. 5.

361 United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1249, p. 13.

362 Resolution 34/180.

363 UN-Women, "Gender responsive budgeting", UNWomen Asia and the Pacific. Available at https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/focus-areas/women-poverty-economics/gender-responsive-budgeting (accessed on 5 November 2023); Ronnie Downes and Scherie Nicol, "Designing and implementing gender budgeting – a path to action", OECD Journal on Budgeting, vol. 20, No. 2 (July 2020). Available at https://doi.org/10.1787/689198fa-en.

5. Actively promoting women's leadership and participation in DRR decision-making. Although gaps remain in women's engagement as leaders within DRR, the promotion of women's engagement and leadership in decision-making was highlighted as a good practice from many Member States in the voluntary national reports that were reviewed. By ensuring women are key in DRR decision-making and undertake leadership roles, Member States can encourage mitigation of potential exposure to disaster risk by enhancing women's access to opportunities and resources. Women's leadership in decision-making is outlined in many international frameworks such as CEDAW, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the Sendai Framework.

B. Areas for strengthening

Box 6 is a summary of the opportunities that were outlined throughout this report in boxes 2–5, which are areas where Member States can strengthen gender-responsive and socially inclusive DRR. These areas were identified based on existing gaps within the reporting on gender equality and social inclusion in the voluntary national reports to the MTR SF, as well as the potential to upscale or mainstream in national DRR contexts.

"Empowering women and persons with disabilities to publicly lead and promote gender equitable and universally accessible response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction approaches is key."

Source: Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, article 32.

Box 6. Summary of opportunities to strengthen gender-responsive and inclusive implementation of the Sendai Framework

Priority 1 and opportunities to strengthen gender equality and inclusive risk assessment, information and understanding

- Strengthen implementation of disaggregated data to better understand risk and impact of disasters on women, persons with disabilities, Indigenous or First Nations people, LGBTQIA+, older persons, etc.

- Mainstream gender and social inclusion analysis into disaster assessments and tools.

- Enhance awareness and capacity development on gender equality and inclusion, as well as ensuring the inclusion of data on sex or gender and high-risk groups at all levels of data collection, analysis and implementation.

Priority 2 and opportunities to strengthen gender-responsive and socially inclusive risk governance and management

- Review and update legislation relevant to DRR, ensuring the different needs, priorities and capacities of women, persons with disabilities, Indigenous or First Nations people, older persons, children, people with diverse SOGIESC, etc. are adequately addressed.

- Uphold regional and global frameworks relevant to gender and social equality in DRR. For example, CEDAW's General Recommendation No. 37 and the SDGs, in particular SDG 5 on achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls.

- Establish and uphold targets for and actively promote women's participation, leadership and meaningful engagement at all levels in DRR.

Priority 3 and opportunities to strengthen investment of gender-responsive and socially inclusive risk reduction for resilience

- Invest in gender-responsive budgeting for DRR.

- Establish gender-responsive target allocations for budgets. For example, the United Nations Secretary-General's Peacebuilding Fund has a target of 15 per cent of funds to address gender equality and women's empowerment.[364]

- Establish good partnerships and collaborations to secure funding for gender equality, women's empowerment and social inclusion.

Priority 4 and opportunities to strengthen gender-responsive and socially inclusive disaster preparation and response and to "build back better"

- Ensure women and gender-diverse people, persons with disabilities, First Nations or Indigenous people are engaged meaningfully in all stages of design, implementation, evaluation and monitoring of DRR.

- Support inclusive early warning and early action by implementing gender-responsive and socially inclusive systems and actions using the principles of universal design, with relevant indicators and monitoring.

- Allocate sufficient resources to identify and address the different needs of women and other groups experiencing high disaster risk.

Ensure that reconstruction planning and building back better is more gender-responsive by using needs assessments that include gender analysis and addressing the gender-related underlying risks that contributed to the disaster.

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[364] UN-Women, UN SWAP 2.0 Framework & Technical Guidance, p. 92; United Nations Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Fund: Strategic Plan 2017-2019, p. 4.

3.

Gender equality themes in regional, thematic and United Nations reports

3. Gender equality themes in regional, thematic and United Nations reports

3.1. Regional reports

In addition to voluntary national reports, a series of contributions were made in preparation for and as part of the MTR SF process. These included UNDRR regional reports, thematic studies, contributions from other United Nations system entities, and others. This section summarizes the gender equality and inclusion highlights from these reports, included on the MTR SF website.[365]

3.1. Regional reports

At the time of this research, seven regional reports prepared by UNDRR regional offices were submitted and published for the MTR SF. The gender equality and social inclusion highlights from each report are discussed below.

A. Asia-Pacific

The MTR SF 2015–2030 Regional Report for Asia-Pacific discusses the 2022 Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction, reporting participants "highlighted that improving the implementation of integrated and comprehensive disaster and climate risk management at both national and local levels in an inclusive, gender responsive and people-centred manner is critical to achieve the seven targets of the Sendai Framework."[366] Participants also "echoed a call from the 66th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women for a gender action plan for the Sendai Framework."[367]

The report acknowledges progress on data practices and implementation for DRR but states "more work is needed to define and apply methodologies to better integrate vulnerabilities, including socio-economic vulnerabilities, into risk assessments and collect disaggregated data on sex, age, disability and income."[368] It calls for enhanced collection and use of data "to better understand the drivers of creation of risk and vulnerabilities, including aspects related to the specific needs of different groups, such as women, children, persons with disabilities, persons of diverse sexual orientation, gender identity, expression and sex characteristics (SOGIESC), refugees, migrants and internally displaced persons."[369] If data is not disaggregated by "hazard, sex, age, disability, income and geography",[370] it risks leaving people behind and "inadequate DRR measures."[371] The report states: "It is critical that data concerning at-risk groups within communities be better and more explicitly considered, collected and analysed across sectors."[372] Data disaggregation is a priority moving forward for the Asia-Pacific region.[373] It recommends open data sharing and further harmonizing "systems and to integrate datasets, especially on exposure and vulnerability, to existing platforms."[374]

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365 Please note that highlights are drawn from contributions available from the "MTR SF submissions and inputs" page of the UNDRR website (https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/2023/mtr-sf-submissions-and-reports#voluntary) as of 28 February 2023 onwards.

366 UNDRR, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 20152030: Regional Report for Asia-Pacific – Advanced Unedited Copy (Geneva, Switzerland, 2023), p. 6. Available at www.undrr.org/publication/regional-report-midterm-review-implementation-sendai-framework-disaster-risk-reduction

367 Ibid.

368 Ibid., p. 9.

369 Ibid.

370 Ibid.

371 Ibid.

372 Ibid., p. 35.

373 Ibid., p. 20.

374 Ibid.

Public knowledge and awareness of disaster risk has increased, but not universally. The report states "equal and easy access to hazard and risk information is a crucial factor in empowering the population to make risk-based decisions and act individually."[375] There is a need to share "risk information with the population in simple language and through disability-inclusive, gender- and age-specific safety education."[376] It affirms how essential understanding "disaster risk, local, indigenous and traditional knowledge (LITK)" is,[377] noting it has been well integrated into policy at regional, national and local levels in the Pacific.[378] However, implementation is limited and "LITK is underestimated and underutilised."[379] It affirms the need for targeted efforts "to leverage the expertise, capabilities and knowledge held by local communities and Indigenous people"[380] and recommends better integration of LITK for resilient infrastructure.[381]

The report calls for accessible training and education on DRR that adopts an adaptable and tailored approach to engage communities that may be "more difficult to reach by standard mechanisms and narratives, thus require alternative awareness campaigns."[382] It emphasizes the significance of citizen science and interdisciplinary approaches, highlighting the significance of youth engagement; including the U-INSPIRE network of young scientists and innovators, in expanding the understanding and application of DRR knowledge.[383]

The report recommends ensuring no one is left behind and a human rights-based approach is applied to all DRR-related activities.[384] The importance of adopting a human rights-based approach to DRR is emphasized as it reinforces "the importance of equality, freedom from discrimination and participation in public life."[385] Outlining this "often requires affirmative action to

increase opportunities for women's participation and leadership in DRR institutions and to ensure that processes and actions are disability-inclusive and gender-responsive."[386] It reports international human rights instruments and mechanisms can provide pragmatic guidance, which can in turn be a practical way to fulfil obligations from ratification of international treaties; and promote human rights such as participation, discrimination-free access to health and education.[387] Some countries in the region make "explicit reference to human rights in national DRR plans or strategies such as Fiji, India, Kiribati, Lao PDR, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tuvalu and Vanuatu."[388]

"Women, persons with disabilities, youth, older persons, displaced people, indigenous people and people of diverse SOGIESC are essential stakeholders for DRR planning, design and implementation."

Source: The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: Regional Report for Asia-Pacific (Geneva, Switzerland, UNDRR, 2023).

Stakeholder coordination and engagement, and participatory disaster risk governance is emphasized to ensure diversity in decision-making, including "organisations of persons with disabilities and women's organisations and community-based organizations."[389] The report states, "Women, persons with disabilities, youth, older persons, displaced people, indigenous people and people of

375 Ibid.
376 Ibid., p. 10.
377 Ibid., p. 21.
378 Ibid., p. 22.
379 Ibid., p. 35.
380 Ibid., p. 21.
381 Ibid., p. 38.
382 Ibid., p. 21.
383 Ibid., pp. 21 and 22.
384 Ibid., p. 36.
385 Ibid., p. 11.
386 Ibid.
387 Ibid., p. 23.
388 Ibid., p. 27.
389 Ibid., p. 11.

diverse SOGIESC are essential stakeholders for DRR planning, design and implementation."[390] Moreover, "Persons with disabilities, while estimated to make up at least 1.3 billion people or 16 per cent of the global population, are not routinely included in DRR decision-making, so their participation in defining DRR policies and their implementation needs to be significantly improved."[391] Regionally, more youth and women in DRR are playing active roles in decision-making[392] but there is scope "for better participation and more leadership of women in risk governance institutions at the national and local levels and for more recognition of women's key role in reducing risk and responding to disasters."[393] Particularly, as "many disaster management institutions are still male-led In most countries in the Asia-Pacific region."[394]

Key enablers for both women's and men's careers in DRR in Asia-Pacific was found to be "higher diversity of leaders and role models, opportunities to become role models, and work environments that encourage a sense of belonging and a better work-life balance."[395] The report reiterates more needs to be done "to eliminate the barriers and ensure women leadership and full participation in DRR, the effective participation of LGBTQIA+ persons, persons with disability, the meaningful engagement of children and youth, older persons, Indigenous people, displaced persons and other persons of concern."[396] Pathways to promote gender equality and social inclusion for community resilience were identified as "women-led partnerships and coalitions",[397] "women's economic empowerment for DRR",[398] "diverse and long-term partnerships",[399] and "directly supporting individuals, policy and the environment."[400] Increased integrated and comprehensive disaster and climate risk management "based on disability-inclusive and gender-responsive risk and needs assessment and approaches to DRR" is recommended.[401]

The report indicates a growing shift of economic development to encompass social well-being, highlighting that nature-based solutions have important social benefits that can empower communities.[402] It outlines "the economic and social drivers of vulnerability require a significant shift from systems that emphasize economic growth to system that prioritizes resilience, safety, sustainable production and consumption, food security, inclusion and reduced inequalities."[403] Enhanced DRR financing and accountability that is disability-inclusive and gender-responsive and use of gender budget tagging to support decision-making is recommended.[404] Additionally, there is increased focus on and development of "more comprehensive and inclusive approaches to social protection systems"[405] to enhance responsiveness, anticipatory nature and adaptivity. It suggests investing in social protection mechanisms could reduce vulnerability and disaster risk.[406]

Progress in multi-hazard early warning systems (MHEWS) and "multi-hazard forecasting, monitoring and dissemination"[407] is reported. For example, the CREWS programme addresses gaps in timeliness and dissemination of disaster warnings, with a focus on taking "into account the different risks and needs of sub-groups, including different vulnerabilities (urban and rural, women and men, elderly and youth, people with disabilities, etc.)."[408]

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390 Ibid., p. 12.
391 Ibid.
392 Ibid.
393 Ibid.
394 Ibid.
395 Ibid., as determined by the UNDRR forthcoming survey on career barriers and motivations for women and men working in DRR in the Asia-Pacific region.
396 UNDRR, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 20152030: Regional Report for Asia-Pacific – Advanced Unedited Copy, p. 24.
397 Ibid., p. 27.
398 Ibid.
399 Ibid.
400 Ibid.
401 Ibid., p. 34.
402 Ibid., p. 16.
403 Ibid., p. 19.
404 Ibid., p. 37.
405 Ibid., p. 16.
406 Ibid.
407 Ibid., p. 18.
408 Ibid.

The report discusses initiatives and technology solutions[409] to reach greater populations and emphasizes that "Special attention and engagement need to be ensured for older persons and those with disabilities. The needs of women and LGBTQIA+ need to be taken into account in the measures to be taken."[410] Countries reported increasing good practices, but gaps still exist such as in timeliness, connectivity and disseminating warnings in local languages.[411] Strengthening EWS remains a key priority in the region but significant work is needed "to ensure that they are multi-hazard, end to end and people-centered."[412] The availability of relief supplies and training of staff have been strengthened, but the report acknowledges the unequal access to such facilities.[413] It's also necessary to ensure "infrastructure like shelters and evacuation centres have women and child-friendly spaces".[414] The report articulates that updating, development and compliance of building codes is essential for cities to be "inclusive, safe as well as resilient."[415]

Lastly, the report outlined that the COVID-19 global pandemic "increased gender inequality, exacerbated risks for persons with disabilities and other at-risk groups, widened the gap between rich and poor within and between countries and compounded further global systemic risks and the impacts related to climate change and other risk drivers."[416] The report outlines that risk drivers must be addressed in future efforts.

It also emphasizes the "potential for mutual reinforcement of gender equality in disaster risk reduction between country reporting under CEDAW and implementation of the Sendai Framework" in the forthcoming UNDRR study on how countries report under CEDAW on the CEDAW Committee "General recommendation No. 37 (2018) on gender-related dimensions of disaster risk reduction in a changing climate."[417] It recommends enhanced engagement at the country level between "national women's machinery and the national disaster risk management agencies" for national reports to CEDAW.[418]

B. Arab States

The UNDRR Regional Report: Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 in the Arab Region presents the results of the MTR SF in the Arab region. It highlights country examples of gender mainstreaming in policies and plans[419] and recommends the promotion of women's empowerment and leadership in DRR and risk governance.[420] It reports that Somalia in 2021, conducted a "gender-responsive strategy for community assessment" and highlights that understanding the root causes of inequality is "essential for comprehensive gender-responsive and inclusive risk assessments."[421] Furthermore, it recommends mainstreaming gender analysis into risk assessments,[422] strengthening the collection of gender and disaggregated data,[423] and including gender stakeholders and machinery in risk communication.[424]

"Recovery calls for taking a step back, and systemically reviewing all hazards and impacts to be expected, drivers of vulnerability and how to recover in an inclusive, equitable and resilient manner."

Source: Regional Report: Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 for Arab States (Geneva, Switzerland, UNDRR, 2022).

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409 Ibid.
410 Ibid.
411 Ibid., p. 31.
412 Ibid.
413 Ibid., p. 17.
414 Ibid., p. 18.
415 Ibid., p. 32.
416 Ibid., p. 7.
417 Ibid., p. 12.
418 Ibid.
419 UNDRR, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 20152030 in the Arab Region: Final synthesis report (UNDRR, 2023), p. 21. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/regional-report-midterm-review-implementation-sendai-framework-disaster-risk-3.
420 Ibid., p. 39.
421 Ibid., p. 18.
422 Ibid., p. 37.
423 Ibid.
424 Ibid., p. 38.

C. Europe and Central Asia

The UNDRR Regional Report: Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 for Europe and Central Asia highlights that a range of risk drivers affecting vulnerability and resilience are relevant to implementing the Sendai Framework.[425] It emphasizes the need for "a diverse set of decision-making actors… to ensure resilience of societies as a whole"[426] and that "inclusion must encompass the participation of the voices of the most vulnerable."[427] Progress towards achieving the Sendai Framework included:

- An online 'Bank of Knowledge' for accessible disaster risk information.[428]

- Inclusive teacher "DRR training and training of trainers (TOT) module", "efforts to execute an inclusive and comprehensive disaster recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction considering the wide-ranging needs of communities, organisations, and individuals."[429]

- Support for an all-of society approach, achieved by building capacity of institutions with "sufficient resources, gender-sensitive and inclusive risk reduction policies and actions."[430]

- Lack of social cohesion identified as an emerging risk, providing increasing levels of violence, marginalization and segregation as examples. It emphasizes that gender and education may be contributing factors.[431]

The report highlighted challenges to the inclusion of perspectives of youth and persons with disabilities,[432] for example:

- Limited understanding of disability-inclusive disaster risk management within national

> *"it is economically beneficial in the long run to do things in a way which is accessible to all"*
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> Source: Regional Report: Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 for Europe and Central Asia (Geneva, Switzerland, UNDRR, 2022).

governments[433] and the private sector's failure to recognize the economic long-term benefits of accessibility for all.[434]

- Some increase in collaborative structures that account for marginalized groups, but their inclusion in all stages of disaster risk management remains a challenge,[435] especially in ensuring EWS reaches everyone in a community.[436]

- The Safe and Secure Region Priority, Council for Baltic Sea States, recognizes limited inclusion of youth and children's perspectives in disaster risk management and has commissioned the ChYResilience initiative to assess the barriers to young people's involvement.[437]

D. Latin America and the Caribbean

UNDRR regional reports for Latin America and the Caribbean, a subregional report for the Caribbean and a subregional report for the Andean region were submitted, as follows:

- The UNDRR Regional Report: Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 for

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425 Allan, Regional Synthesis Report – Europe and Central Asia: Sendai Framework Midterm Review Process, p. 21 (see footnote 338).

426 Ibid., p. 22.

427 Ibid., p. 21.

428 Ibid., example from Norway, p. 15.

429 Ibid., example from Georgia, p. 16.

430 Ibid., example from Bosnia and Herzegovina, p. 20.

431 Ibid., example from Sweden, p. 20.

432 Ibid., p. 9.

433 Ibid., p. 9.

434 Ibid., p. 12.

435 Ibid., example from Austria, p. 9.

436 Ibid., example from Bosnia and Herzegovina, p. 13.

437 Ibid., p. 9.

Latin America and the Caribbean outlines that human rights violations, socioeconomic inequality, gender inequality and barriers to the participation of women, girls, persons with disabilities, Afro-descendent and Indigenous communities are key structural issues affecting DRR in the region.[438] For example, the deterioration of human rights during the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly for trans and gender-diverse people and women.[439] However, the Escazu Agreement[440] was signed in 2018 and has been in force since 2021.[441] It addresses "environmental management, climate change and resilience to disasters" from a regional and human rights perspective.[442] Moreover, the report notes women's participation in DRR is hindered due to structural issues such as limited decision-making power, land tenure, access to financial services, control of household finances and access to health services and education.[443] Under the EnGenDER regional Caribbean programme, the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency presented the Model National Recovery Framework to

guide "resilience gender-responsive recovery approaches and solutions at the national level."[444] Meanwhile, the CREWS initiative strengthens hydrometeorological and EWS in the Caribbean, recognizing that "women's empowerment is fundamental for building resilience and that men and women access, process, interpret and respond to information and warnings in different ways, therefore the needs for gender sensitive programming principles and institutional commitments."[445]

The report quotes the UNDRR and UN-Women 2022 report Towards Gender Equality and Women's Leadership for Resilience to Disaster Risks in Latin America and the Caribbean, stating that progress in global and regional studies has increased "understanding of the level of influence of gender-based social inequalities on disaster outcomes",[446] the reasons being "(i) the gender bias in the use of language and production of knowledge (including statistical data), and (ii) structural gender inequalities that exist in our societies."[447] It also notes examples where women's inequality has been exacerbated by events such as Hurricane Elsa in the Caribbean, the Haiti earthquake and COVID-19.[448]

The report highlights there is room to strengthen the elevation of the voices of "of women and youth, persons with disabilities, indigenous groups and other ethnic minorities, migrants and displaced persons, informal workers, among others."[449] It encourages adopting an intersectional approach to DRR and strengthen information systems to account for gender and persons with disabilities.[450]

> **"women's empowerment is fundamental for building resilience"**
>
> *Source: Regional Report: Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 for Latin America and the Caribbean (Geneva, Switzerland, UNDRR, 2022).*

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438 UNDRR, Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNDRR Regional Office for the Americas and the Caribbean, 2022), pp. 8 and 29. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/regional-report-midterm-review-implementation-sendai-framework-disaster-risk-0.

439 Ibid., p. 31.

440 The Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean.

441 UNDRR, Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 for Latin America and the Caribbean, p. 31.

442 Ibid.

443 Ibid.

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445 Ibid.

446 Daniela Beltrame and María del Pilar Medina, Towards Gender Equality and Women's Leadership for Resilience to Disaster Risks in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNDRR and UN-Women, 2022), p. 13. Available at www.undrr.org/publication/towards-gender-equality-and-womens-leadership-resilience-disaster-risks-latin-america; UNDRR, Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 for Latin America and the Caribbean, p. 32.

447 Ibid.

448 Ibid.

449 UNDRR, Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 for Latin America and the Caribbean, p. 21.

450 Ibid., pp. 43 and 44.

> *"…building back better in the Caribbean must be done by rebuilding with equality, and by strengthening gender equality, social equity, inclusion, and rights-based approaches."*
>
> Subregional report: Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 for the Caribbean (Geneva, Switzerland, UNDRR, 2022).

- The UNDRR Subregional report: Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 for the Caribbean identifies advancements on implementing an inclusive and all-of-society approach to DRR. It notes progress on gender equality and the inclusion of women and women's voices in DRR leadership;[451] that the Caribbean Community collects sex-disaggregated data;[452] that the Caribbean Community's Comprehensive Disaster Management Strategy 2014–2024 includes gender mainstreaming as a cross-cutting theme, while the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency has a gender working group;[453] that the Latin American and Caribbean Women's Network for DRR and the EnGenDER regional Caribbean programme integrate gender and human rights;[454] and that there are advancements in considering gender in MHEWS.[455]

- While the Caribbean region has taken steps to improve gender equality and inclusion in DRR,[456] "the understanding of gender in DRR is limited to specific actors and actions."[457] The report describes challenges including: limited sector-specific data on gender, age, sex and disability;[458] a need to effectively consult and include including Indigenous, traditional and local communities, persons with disabilities and people of all genders on DRR;[459] limitations in "gender sensitive risk investment in DRR";[460] a need for gender-responsive budgeting;[461] applying a gender lens when investing in resilience, particularly as women-led small and medium-sized enterprises "face unique barriers, particularly in the context of disasters";[462] women working in the informal sector have limited or no access to work-based social protection;[463] the accounting for dignity and human rights during response efforts, particularly for persons with disabilities, women and children.[464]

It recommends enhanced integration of Indigenous and local knowledge in risk information and assessments;[465] and more focus on "community involvement with gender and inclusion considerations" within Caribbean MHEWS.[466] It also highlights the need for specific focus on the diversity of women's voices;[467] strengthening disaggregated data collection and analysis;[468] and reflecting gender mainstreaming and considerations in DRR implementation.[469]

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451 UNDRR, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 20152030: A Report from the Caribbean, Vol. 1, Summary Report (2022), p. 35. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/subregional-report-midterm-review-implementation-sendai-framework-disaster-risk.

452 Ibid., p. 36.

453 Ibid.

454 Ibid.

455 Ibid.

456 Ibid., pp. 7 and 35.

457 Ibid.

458 Ibid., p. 17.

459 Ibid., pp. 14, 17 and 23.

460 Ibid., p. 25.

461 Ibid., p. 36.

462 Ibid., p. 27.

463 Ibid., p. 36.

464 Ibid., p. 36.

465 Ibid., p. 18.

466 Ibid., p. 32.

467 Ibid., p. 35.

468 Ibid., p. 36.

469 Ibid.

- The subregional UNDRR Reporte de mediano plazo del estado de avance en la implementación de la Estrategia Andina para la Gestión del Riesgo de Desastres y su Plan de Implementación 2015-2030 (Midterm review status report on progress in implementation of the Andean Strategy for Disaster Risk Management and its Implementation Plan 2015-2030) reviews the progress on Sendai Framework implementation in terms of the Andean Strategy for Disaster Risk Management, which includes gender equality as a theme under Priority 4, aiming to address gender inequalities that drive disaster risk. The Andean Strategy has 13 principles for implementation, one of which is gender and interculturality, which recognizes the principle of gender equity and equal opportunities in all activities required for its implementation.[470] However, the actions and indicators are defined at subregional level and the report does not outline specific actions or progress on gender equality, or gender issues in DRR for future attention at subregional level.

3.2. Thematic studies

A total of 12 thematic studies were submitted and published to the MTR SF at the time of this research. Only those that included gender equality or social inclusion are included in the highlights analysis below.

A. Indigenous, local and traditional knowledge

The Thematic Report on Local, Indigenous and Traditional Knowledge (LTIK) for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Pacific discusses the progress, challenges and examples of integrating LTIK into DRR in the Pacific. Examples of tools and frameworks that integrate gender equality considerations and social inclusion are provided, such as the Pacific Resilience Standards[471] and the Pacific Climate Change Finance Assessment Framework.[472] Challenges include insufficient funding for gender equality and social inclusion in DRR, traditional male-led governing and community systems, and cultural protocols that restrict women's participation in decision-making processes.[473] The report recommends empowering women through capacity development training[474] and socially inclusive approaches to building capacity.[475]

The Persons with disabilities in situations of risk: A scoping study on Article 11 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities report explores "how strengthening the connection between disaster risk reduction (DRR) and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) could reinforce efforts to enhance the protection of persons with disabilities in disaster risk situations."[476] The report emphasizes the importance of including persons with disabilities and their representatives in all aspects of the CRPD and identifies opportunities for states, civil society organizations, organizations for persons with disabilities, and United Nations entities.[477] It provides recommendations on how to enhance the rights of persons with disabilities and strengthen disability-inclusive DRR.[478] The report recommends enhanced awareness of obligations and rights under article 11 of CRPD, further legal guidance and norm-setting to implement disability-inclusive DRR.

B. The Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus

The report Evidence of positive progress on Disaster Risk Reduction in the Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus provides insight on the role DRR can play in the Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus and presents examples of DRM that relate to the nexus. The report includes gender equality and

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470 UNDRR, 2022. Reporte de mediano plazo del estado de avance en la implementación de la Estrategia Andina para la Gestión del Riesgo de Desastres y su Plan de Implementación 2015-2030 [Midterm Review Status Report on Progress in Implementation of the Andean Strategy for Disaster Risk Management and its Implementation Plan 2015-2030], pp. 8 and 31. Available (in Spanish) at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/media/85865.

471 UNDRR, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 20152030. Thematic Report: Local, Indigenous and Traditional Knowledge for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Pacific (Geneva, Switzerland, 2022), p. 7. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/thematic-report-local-indigenous-and-traditional-knowledge-ltik-disaster-risk-reduction.

472 Ibid., p. 8.

473 Ibid., pp. 25 and 26.

474 Ibid., p. 30.

475 Ibid., p. 32.

476 UNDRR, Persons with Disabilities in Situations of Risk: A Scoping Study on Article 11 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Geneva, Switzerland, 2022), p. 6. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/persons-disabilities-situations-risk-scoping-study-article-11-convention-rights-persons.

477 Ibid., pp. 26 and 27.

478 Ibid., pp. 28 and 29.

social inclusion examples, such as the Asia Regional Plan and the Economy of West African States' Gender Strategy and Action Plan.[479] It highlights how the COVID-19 pandemic affected groups including women and LGBTQI+ individuals.[480] and provides recommendations on Priority 4 of the Sendai Framework, including tailored psychosocial support and better consideration of intersectional dimensions of risk and vulnerability.[481] The report suggests drawing out lessons to protect and ensure safe spaces for individuals at a high risk of violence, including sexual and gender-based violence and SOGIESC.[482]

C. Multi-hazard early warning systems

Two thematic studies on MHEWS that integrated gender equality and social inclusion were submitted and published to the MTR SF Submissions and Inputs web page:

- The report Global status of multi-hazard early warning systems: Target G assesses the current global status of MHEWS against Target G of the Sendai Framework, which states "Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030."[483] The report highlights the importance of collaboration with gender equality and inclusion thematic working groups, such as the Anticipation Hub, to strengthen anticipatory action through tools, approaches and lessons. [484] It emphasizes the need to collect disaggregated data by gender, age, disability and location to enhance data and technology availability to improve MHEWS.[485] The report recommends that

MHEWS should be people-centred, with a focus on moving "from women's inclusion to transformation."[486] The involvement of women in the development of MHEWS is crucial for its effectiveness and can shift their roles and status in the wider community, with long-lasting impacts on gender equality.[487]

- The Caribbean Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS) Thematic Case View report reviews MHEWS in the Caribbean and highlights the importance of gender equality and social inclusion in these systems. It notes the region's progress in incorporating gender equality considerations into MHEWS policies and strategies,[488] but also suggests improving interaction between key stakeholders.[489] The report recommends developing a regional strategy for early warning and hydrometeorological services that emphasizes "gender considerations as well as the engagement of the private sector, community and vulnerable groups."[490] It also notes the need for a more people-centred, gender-responsive and transformative approach to MHEWS.[491]

D. Infrastructure and technology

Two thematic studies that include gender equality and social inclusion were submitted under the themes of infrastructure and technology:

- The Thematic Report on Climate and Disaster-Resilient Infrastructure in the Pacific emphasizes the potential for infrastructure to reduce gender inequalities and promote inclusivity.[492] It presents case studies from the Pacific region,

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479 UNDRR, Evidence of Positive Progress on Disaster Risk Reduction in the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus: Thematic Report to Inform the Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework (Geneva, Switzerland, 2023), p. 20. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/thematic-study-evidence-positive-progress-disaster-risk-reduction-humanitarian.

480 Ibid., pp. 36 and 65.

481 Ibid., pp. 48 and 49.

482 Ibid., p. 46.

483 UNDRR and World Meteorological Office, Global Status of Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems: Target G (Geneva, Switzerland, UNDRR, 2022), p. 1. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/global-status-multi-hazard-early-warning-systems-target-g; UNDRR, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Geneva, Switzerland, 2015), art. 18 (g). Available at www.preventionweb.net/files/43291_sendaiframeworkfordrren.pdf.

484 UNDRR and World Meteorological Office, Global Status of Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems: Target G, p. 41.

485 Ibid., p. 43.

486 Ibid., p. 45.

487 Ibid.

488 UNDRR, Caribbean Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS) Thematic Case View: Mid-Term Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (UNDRR Regional Office for the Americas and the Caribbean, 2022), p. 2. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/caribbean-multi-hazard-early-warning-systems-mhews-thematic-case-view.

489 Ibid., p. 13.

490 Ibid., p. 15.

491 Ibid., p. 2.

492 UNDRR, Thematic Review of Climate and DisasterResilient Infrastructure in the Pacific (Geneva, Switzerland, 2022), p. 3.

including the Markets for Change project and the Tuvalu Adaptation Project,[493] which prioritize gender equality and inclusion in their design and implementation. The review also highlights the importance of considering social inclusion, gender and disability in infrastructure design, as demonstrated in the revision of the Fiji National Building Code[494] and the Australian Government's Social Procurement Policy.[495]

- The Thematic Study: Existential risk and rapid technological change notes the potential political and economic impacts of artificial intelligence, including contributing to inequality and existential risk,[496] but also notes that artificial intelligence can foster inclusive participation and governance.[497]

E. Safe schools

The UNDRR Caribbean Safe School Initiative (CSSI) Thematic Case View focuses on promoting school safety in the Caribbean, emphasizing the need for social inclusion, including coordination with social services, child protection and persons with disabilities.[498] The report collates recommendations for school-related public health measures, including prioritizing identifying and supporting students with underlying conditions or special needs, virtual learning resources, financial and dietary support, and creating inclusive education systems.[499]

F. Small island developing States

The UNDRR report, Small Island Developing States (SIDS): Gaps, challenges and constraints in means of implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, presents the challenges faced in implementing the Sendai Framework and provides recommendations to address these. It identifies challenges in capacity-building, including "gender or number limitations" that restrict the number of people who can attend key trainings.[500] It suggests "flexible arrangements among donors and technical support facilities are needed to build capacity of a larger and diverse pool of staff".[501] Moreover, gender requirements for foreign trainings may lead to women attending trainings who may not be from the particular institution or ministry that requires the most capacity-building.[502]

Limited resources and difficulty reaching remote communities hinder the inclusion of marginalized and remote Indigenous populations in stakeholder consultations.[503] The report states data on "gender" and "vulnerable communities" are sparse and SIDS require improved data and information practices for more informed DRR initiatives, and support to do so.[504] Similarly, "SIDS require improved and accurate forecasting, with the appropriate communication channels and messaging to disseminate to local populations, especially those that may be more remote or vulnerable (migrant populations, indigenous groups, the elderly, groups with disabilities, women and children, other linguistic groups)."[505] Additionally, the Canada Caribbean DRM Fund "supports small-scale projects by community groups, for gender-sensitive projects with DRR benefits for low-income and rural communities."[506]

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[493] Ibid., p. 17.

[494] Ibid., p. 19.

[495] Ibid., p. 24.

[496] Maxime Stauffer and others, Existential Risk and Rapid Technological Change: Advancing Risk-Informed Development (Geneva, Switzerland, UNDRR, 2023), p. 22. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/thematic-study-existential-risk-and-rapid-technological-change-advancing-risk-informed.

[497] Ibid., p. 47.

[498] UNDRR, Caribbean Safe School Initiative (CSSI) Thematic Case View: Mid-Term Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (UNDRR Regional Office for the Americas and the Caribbean, 2022), p. 17. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/caribbean-safe-school-initiative-cssi-thematic-case-view.

[499] Ibid., pp. 7 and 8.

[500] United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs and UNDRR, Small Island Developing States (SIDS): Gaps, Challenges and Constraints in Means of Implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2022), p. 15. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/small-island-developing-states-sids-gaps-challenges-and-constraints-means-implementing.

[501] Ibid.

[502] Ibid., p. 59.

[503] Ibid., p. 56.

[504] Ibid., p. 65.

[505] Ibid., p. 69.

[506] United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs and UNDRR, Small Island Developing States (SIDS): Gaps, Challenges and Constraints in Means of Implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, p. 52; Luciana Fontes de Meira and Omar Bello, The Use of Technology and Innovative Approaches in Disaster and Risk Management: A Characterization of Caribbean Countries' Experiences, Studies and Perspectives series-ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, No. 93 (LC/TS.2020/106-LC/CAR/TS.2020/3), (Santiago, Chile, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2020), p. 35. Available at www.cepal.org/en/publications/45990-use-technology-and-innovative-approaches-disaster-and-risk-management.

G. Planetary boundaries and global food systems

Two thematic studies that include gender equality and social inclusion were submitted under the themes of planetary boundaries and global food systems:

- The Thematic Study: Planetary Boundaries discusses five transformational policies to achieve the SDGs, including reducing inequality and investing in girls and women.[507]

- The Global Food Systems – Understanding Risk, Transforming towards Resilience report highlights social injustices[508] and gender inequality in the global food system and emphasizes the need for an equitable policy environment and improved access to education for women.[509]

3.3. Reports from other United Nations entities

A total of seven United Nations system reports were submitted and published to the MTR SF at the time of this research, from: the International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations organizations (joint report), United Nations University-Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS), UN-Women and the World Health Organization (WHO). The gender equality and social inclusion highlights from each report are summarized below.

A. International Organization for Migration

The IOM Submission to the Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 presents a retrospective review of IOM's work in DRR, contextual shifts and trends, as well as recommendations moving forward. IOM has implemented low cost and community-owned DRR solutions that harness traditional, local and Indigenous knowledge.[510] It highlights that, in partnership with the International Labour Organization and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, IOM is working to "protect and empower communities adversely affected by climate change"[511] in a Pacific multi-country programme to increase the capacity of government and non-government stakeholders to promote safe and inclusive labour mobility.[512] Furthermore, a project in Tajikistan ensures the climate adaptation needs of women in predominantly rural areas "vulnerable to slow-onset hazards".[513] The project recognizes "the gendered impacts of climate change and that women staying behind are powerful agents of change and leaders in their families and communities".[514]

IOM highlights that gender disparities are amplified by climate risks[515] and displacement from disasters, which are experienced "most acutely by women and children",[516] and can result in loss of adaptive capacity and contribute to insecurity.[517] Furthermore, "Disasters, climate change and environmental degradation are also contributing to human trafficking and raise protection issues for children, women and for those crossing borders."[518]

The report recommends enhancing "whole-of-society mobilization" and engaging "women, youth, indigenous peoples, migrants, displaced persons and affected communities to decision-making processes related to climate change and

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507 Johannah Bernstein and others, Planetary Boundaries Thematic Study (Geneva, Switzerland, UNDRR, 2022), p. 44. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/thematic-study-planetary-boundaries.

508 Franziska Gaupp, Global Food Systems – Understanding Risk, Transforming Towards Resilience: Thematic Study to Inform the Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework (Geneva, Switzerland, UNDRR, 2022). Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/thematic-study-global-food-system-understanding-risk-transforming-towards-resilience.

509 Ibid., p. 31.

510 IOM, Submission to the Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (2022), p. 8. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/international-organization-migration-iom-submission-midterm-review-implementation.

511 Ibid., p. 9

512 Ibid.

513 Ibid, p. 10.

514 Ibid.

515 Ibid., p. 5.

516 Ibid., p. 6.

517 Ibid.

518 Ibid.

migration."[519] It states "Partnerships and locally led solutions are key to addressing the links between these two global issues, human mobility and climate change. Approaches must be child-sensitive, gender-responsive and embedded in human rights and justice."[520]

B. United Nations Development Programme

The UNDP Submission to the Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction highlights the need for more inclusive governance structures and management strategies for programme countries to define collaboration and governing of systemic risk.[521] UNDP states it can "ensure that priority risks related to climate change, disaster risk and social inclusion are treated as core components of all its development support."[522] For example, in Tonga, UNDP supported a range of "risks related to climate, natural hazards, gender, social inclusion, politics, and culture equally and it looked at these from within the country's development portfolio."[523]

UNDP reports, "Adaptive social protection is a vital approach for bringing transformational change for optimal use of the resources from an extensive social safety net for making programmes flexible to DRR to leverage the building of resilience."[524] For example, a pilot programme in Bangladesh on "nature-based solutions (NBS), risk-proof infrastructure for DRR, and building adaptive capability" ensures "meaningful participation of women, persons with disabilities and youth-community volunteers in the disaster management committees and other platforms."[525] UNDP has supported the government in its response to the MTR SF and developed a joint road map identifying key areas including systemic risk, gender-responsiveness and leaving no one behind.[526] Moreover, the National Resilience Programme in

Bangladesh – a joint initiative of UNDP, UN-Women and United Nations Office for Project Services that worked with four different ministries – leveraged "these diverse actors for policy formulation and updating for risk-informed and inclusive development and DRM for enhancing resilience."[527]

C. UNESCO

The UNESCO Contribution to the Mid-term Review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 discusses the entity's progress and achievements in line with the Sendai Framework. UNESCO recognizes the "growing consensus among researchers that girls' education is one of the keys to combat the climate crisis. Research suggests that girls' education can strengthen climate strategies by empowering girls and advancing their reproductive health and rights, fostering girls' climate leadership and pro-environmental decision-making, and developing girls' green skills for green jobs."[528]

It reports on Outcome 1 of the UNESCO Education Sector's Theory of Change: "Education systems are equipped to promote inclusion, address marginalization and advance rights, including in crisis-affected and post-disaster contexts", which aligns with commitments in the UNESCO Medium-Term Strategy (2022–2030) and Programme and Budget (2022–2025).[529] Also, its Strategy for Action on Climate Change (2017–2021) highlights that "The links between climate change and disaster risk reduction point to the need to increase the resilience of communities to climate change and extreme weather phenomena through systematic planning and capacity development, including through gender-responsive components."[530]

UNESCO "identifies and documents local and indigenous knowledge and develops educational

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519 Ibid., p. 14.
520 Ibid.
521 UNDP, UNDP Submission to the Mid-Term Review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2022), p. 6. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/united-nations-development-programme-undp-submission-midterm-review-sendai-framework.
522 Ibid., p. 8.
523 Ibid.
524 Ibid., p. 12.
525 Ibid., p. 13.
526 Ibid.
527 Ibid., p. 12.
528 UNESCO, UNESCO Contribution to the Mid-Term Review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (UNESCO, 2022), p. 5. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/united-nations-educational-scientific-and-cultural-organization-unesco-contribution-mid.
529 Ibid., p. 6.
530 Ibid.

and awareness raising materials and tools combining it with scientific knowledge. It also supports community research, creates networks and partnerships in support of the inclusion of indigenous communities within climate change decision-making."[531] For example, the 2018 Local and Indigenous Knowledge Systems report "based on an indigenous knowledge conference it hosted with pastoralist communities from six African countries".[532]

Although it "advocates for an inclusive approach to education response, more needs to be done to mainstream gender equality into programmes. From a DRR & Education perspective, mainstreaming gender is a key strategy to reduce risks while addressing gender inequities."[533] UNESCO states "DRR activities (including DRR & Education) can only be successful if built around the gender specific needs, strengths and vulnerabilities of men and especially girls and women."[534] For example, "the Nairobi Office has focused on DRR policy review and development from a gender and social inclusion (GSI) lens in Eastern Africa"[535] and in Niger, 130 secondary teachers and school principals were trained in gender-responsive teaching.[536]

UNESCO identifies that there are major data gaps in the education sector "to support inclusive and risk-informed planning".[537] Moreover, it can be complicated to understand root causes and underlying drivers of disaster risk "as they are to be found "outside" the education sector".[538] Providing children living in poverty as an example to demonstrate increased exposure to climate impacts, "which may affect directly or indirectly their access to education".[539] It also highlights gaps in achieving all-of-society engagement such

as "lack of engagement of children as agents of change; vulnerable groups are often excluded/ marginalized (e.g. out-of-school children, migrant/ refugee children, children living with a disability)."[540]

> *"Over the past years, there has also been a growing consensus among researchers that girls' education is one of the keys to combat the climate crisis."*
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> Source: UNESCO Contribution to the Mid-term Review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Geneva, Switzerland, UNDRR, 2022).

D. UN-Women

The UN-Women Report for the midterm review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) outlines key achievements of UN-Women in relation to the Sendai Framework's priorities. UN-Women secured "commitment for gender-transformative implementation of the Sendai Framework"[541] and supported identifying gender gaps in current Sendai Framework implementation.[542] It advocated for gender-responsive implementation of the Sendai Framework through the United Nations Joint Study, Beyond vulnerability to gender equality and women's empowerment and leadership in disaster risk reduction: Critical actions for the United Nations system,[543] the Global Group of Gender Experts, a side event on a gender-responsive MTR

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[531] Ibid., p. 4.

[532] The six countries were Burkina Faso, Chad, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania; UNESCO, UNESCO Contribution to the Mid-Term Review of the Sendai Framework, p. 4.

[533] UNESCO, UNESCO Contribution to the Mid-Term Review of the Sendai Framework, p. 10.

[534] Ibid.

[535] Ibid.

[536] Ibid.

[537] Ibid., p. 3.

[538] Ibid., p. 4.

[539] Ibid.

[540] Ibid., p. 3.

[541] UN-Women, UN-WOMEN: Report for the Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) (UN-Women, 2022), p. 5. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/un-women-report-midterm-review-sendai-framework-disaster-risk-reduction-2015-2030.

[542] Ibid., p. 6.

[543] Mary Picard, Beyond Vulnerability to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and Leadership in Disaster Risk Reduction: Critical Actions for the United Nations System – A United Nations Joint Study on the Status of Gender Equality and Women's Leadership in DRR (UNWomen, UNFPA and UNDRR, 2021). Available at www.undrr.org/publication/beyond-vulnerability-gender-equality-and-womens-empowerment-and-leadership-disaster.

SF at the sixty-sixth session on the Commission on the Status of Women, and the co-development of Member State guidance on gender equality for the MTR SF.[544] It supports "targeted action for ensuring women and girls have voice and agency to withstand multiple hazards, recover from disasters, and increase their resilience to future disasters and threats."[545]

UN-Women built an enabling environment to support system-wide change by "strengthening normative frameworks, and women's leadership and empowerment at all levels, providing capacity development, strengthening the collection and use of gender data and gender analysis, and mobilising networks and partners for more coordinated approaches".[546] Moreover, it "contributed to gender-responsive disaster risk reduction and resilience policy frameworks and targeted action that strengthen women's resilience in 51 countries, covering 778 million people."[547] The Women's Resilience to Disasters Policy Tracker monitors the progress of Member States in achieving gender-responsive and inclusive DRR legislation[548] and the UNDP-UN-Women Gender Response Tracker provides "information on how countries are integrating gender equality in their policy response to COVID-19."[549] UN-Women developed resources, toolkits, technical support and guidance on gender equality and DRR, including on COVID-19,[550] gender-responsive budgeting and funding,[551] recovery and reconstruction efforts,[552] gender-responsive EWS and preparedness interventions,[553] among other topics and themes.

UN-Women has key gender equality programmes and initiatives, including the Women's Resilience to Disasters (WRD) Programme, which aims to enhance women and girls' resilience to disasters and contribute to "sustainable, secure, and thriving communities".[554] The WRD Knowledge Hub, launched in 2022, provides "gender-related disaster, climate change, and resilience knowledge, tools, and expertise."[555] UN-Women has secured funding for women's organizations through the WRD grants mechanism.[556] It supports the WRD global community of practice of over 400 practitioners and experts.[557] The Women Count initiative promotes the use, generation and promotion of gender statistics to achieve the SDGs by promoting a supportive policy environment, capacity-building for gender statistics and access to data to inform policy.[558]

UN-Women recommends strengthening the implementation of the Sendai Framework guiding principles[559] and leveraging the findings of the MTR SF.[560] It suggests developing a gender action plan for the Sendai Framework[561] and prioritizing gender-responsive policies and strategies for disaster risk reduction.[562] The entity also recommends institutionalizing the "systematic collection, use, and reporting of gender data including sex, age, and disability data at all levels and the use of intersectional gender analysis".[563] It then suggests increased "financial resources for gender equality, women's empowerment and leadership in disaster and climate risk reduction and resilience"[564] and building "partnerships and coalitions to support targeted action."[565]

544 UN-Women, UN-WOMEN: Report for the Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework, p. 7.
545 Ibid., p. 5.
546 Ibid.
547 Ibid.
548 Ibid., p. 8.
549 Ibid., p. 13.
550 Ibid., pp 6, 9, 12 and 13.
551 Ibid., p. 10.
552 Ibid., p. 12.
553 Ibid.
554 Ibid., p. 5.
555 Ibid., p. 6.
556 Ibid., p. 10.
557 Ibid., p. 9.
558 Ibid., p. 7.
559 Ibid., p. 14.
560 Ibid., p. 15.
561 Ibid., pp. 15 and 16.
562 Ibid., p. 16.
563 Ibid., p. 17.
564 Ibid.
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E. World Health Organization

The World Health Organization (WHO): The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 report covers the "global, regional, and country activities in support of the Sendai goals"[566] and the associated challenges. It highlights the importance of gender equality and social inclusion in all phases of health emergency and disaster risk management. Core to its programmes is acknowledging and supporting the needs of those at greater disaster risk; "evident through its programs to reduce inequality and improve access to health services…".[567] WHO is committed to "the principles of inclusion and accountability… WHO's programmes for building countries' capacities for prevention, preparedness, and response are intended to benefit all populations without discrimination."[568] The entity identifies health as a human right and promotes that "a rights-based approach to disaster risk management must emphasize removing barriers and improving health equity and equality, enable ownership and participation of communities, include populations who have highest levels of vulnerability."[569]

During the Sendai Framework negotiations, WHO "advocated for strong emphasis on reducing vulnerabilities associated with the social determinants of disaster risks and a stronger role for all stakeholders and groups, including women, children, persons with disabilities, older persons, indigenous peoples and migrants in disaster risk management."[570] Its General Programme of Work (GPW) 13 promotes disaggregated data to "inform programmes along gender, equity, disability, and age group categories in surveys and routine data…".[571] WHO is working towards "systematic tracking of disaggregated disaster-related data for

vulnerable groups".[572] For example, "WHO Global Health Observatory collects and reports data by gender and age"[573] and uses equity stratifiers to disaggregate data on "reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health".[574]

WHO also contributed to developing the Sendai GAP;[575] increased gender representation in WHO Health emergency programmes; developed guidance to support the integration of gender analysis for health emergency disaster risk management; addressed gender equality in the COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan and included GBV in its GPW 13, as well as monitoring public health programmes through gender score cards; supported gender mainstreaming at all levels; conducted a gender analysis of its programme indicators; assessed training opportunities and areas to build capacity on gender mainstreaming; and compiled and disseminated gender knowledge products, among other actions.[576]

The entity recommends identifying and addressing the systemic nature of risk[577] and the "root causes of vulnerabilities, the social and economic inequalities embedded in disaster risk and resilience, including limited access to health services."[578] It promotes strengthening "the design and implementation of inclusive policies and social safety-net mechanisms",[579] integrating the needs and assets of "sub-populations including poverty, gender, people with disabilities and others in DRR strategies",[580] and ensuring "people with physical or mental health conditions (e.g. non-communicable or chronic diseases) or living in vulnerable settings, are included in the design of policies and plans to manage their risks before, during and after disasters."[581]

566 WHO, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: Submission by the World Health Organization (UNDRR, 2022), p. 4. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/world-health-organization-who-midterm-review-implementation-sendai-framework-disaster.

567 Ibid., p. 14.
568 Ibid.
569 Ibid., p. 5.
570 Ibid., p. 14.
571 Ibid., p. 15.
572 Ibid.
573 Ibid., p. 16.
574 The equity stratifiers include sex (wherever relevant), place of residence (urban, rural), wealth quintiles, educational level and subnational regions; WHO, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, p. 16.
575 WHO, The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, p. 16.
576 Ibid., p. 17.
577 Ibid., p. 10.
578 Ibid., p. 34.
579 Ibid., p. 12.
580 Ibid., p. 11.
581 Ibid., p. 12.

F. United Nations organizations' (joint report)

The report Contributions of UN Organisations for the Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction includes the contributions of the United Nations Senior Leadership Group on DRR and Resilience during the seventh annual meeting on 12 July 2022. The report highlights gender equality and inclusion examples from United Nations entities such as the UNDP 2022–2025 Strategic Plan, which has resilience-related indicators across all areas of work and ensures "complementarities across governance, poverty eradication, gender, climate action etc."[582] It also notes UNESCO's Local and Indigenous Knowledge Systems programme that "promotes local and Indigenous knowledge and its inclusion in global climate science and policy processes".[583] The report states that "Local and indigenous knowledge is being recognised as essential to better understand the multiple dimensions of risk".[584]

Disaggregated data are considered important for a "clear picture of risk and vulnerability across different society groups".[585] It highlights the repeated calls "made for gender, age, disability, sectoral and subsectoral data disaggregation" and that disaggregated data should be used to assess policy effectiveness.[586] Additionally, MHEWS should be enhanced to integrate vulnerability and exposure data "and should be cross-sectoral and inclusive" to "strengthen democratic values, gender equality and human rights in the context of DRR".[587] Gender, age and disability are presented as structural social inequality issues that undermine resilience, stating that "The development of a multi-dimensional vulnerability index is a step towards gaining a clearer understanding of key drivers of risk."[588] The report calls for the strengthening of stakeholder engagement in policymaking processes with youth, displaced populations and women, among others groups,[589] and affirms "Gender-responsive DRR policies should be implemented with the strong involvement of women leaders at all levels".[590] For relevant guidance, the report refers to the report Beyond vulnerability to gender equality and women's empowerment and leadership in disaster risk reduction: Critical actions for the United Nations System.[591]

> *"Over the past years, there has also been a growing consensus among researchers that girls' education is one of the keys to combat the climate crisis."*
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> Source: UNESCO Contribution to the Mid-term Review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Geneva, Switzerland, UNDRR, 2022).

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582 UNDRR, Contributions of UN Organisations: Mid-Term Review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (Geneva, Switzerland, 2022), p. 6. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/contributions-un-organisations-midterm-review-sendai-framework-disaster-risk-reduction.

583 Ibid.

584 Ibid.

585 Ibid., p. 7.

586 Ibid., p. 11.

587 Ibid., p. 10.

588 Ibid., p. 7.

589 Ibid.

590 Ibid., p. 12.

591 Picard, Beyond Vulnerability to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and Leadership in Disaster Risk Reduction.

G. The United Nations University-Institute for Environment and Human Security

The United Nations University-Institute for Environment and Human Security report, Contribution to the Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction: United Nations University-Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS), presents UNU-EHS's submission to the MTR SF in its area of expertise.[592] It acknowledges the significant role regional institutions play in "capacity building, advocating mainstream disaster risk reduction and gender in national/local policies and plans."[593] It recommends focusing on DRR in mountains with attention to "address underlying conditions that lead to mountain risks, investing more in bridging information and knowledge gaps, supporting adaptation and informing a just future for all mountain communities that is gender-inclusive and resonates with the Sendai Framework, the Glasgow Pact and the Sustainable Development Goals."[594] Furthermore, it suggests integrating "social justice, equity, gender, learning across scales, and transformation in climate-resilient recovery", emphasizing that "extreme events disproportionately affect people in vulnerable situations, exacerbate poverty and impact women more so than men."[595]

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592 Which includes "risks, adaptation and transformation related to environmental hazards and global change"; United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security, Contribution to the Mid-Term Review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2022), p. 2. Available at https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/united-nations-university-institute-environment-and-human-security-unu-ehs-contribution.

593 United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security, Contribution to the Mid-Term Review of the Sendai Framework, p. 15.

594 Ibid., p. 17.

595 Ibid., p. 18.

4.

Conclusions: Learnings from reports to the Sendai Framework Midterm Review on gender equality and social inclusion in DRR

4. Conclusions: Learnings from reports to the Sendai Framework Midterm Review on gender equality and social inclusion in DRR

4.1 General conclusions

A. Gender equality and social inclusion were acknowledged as priorities for a large portion of Member States.

- Approximately 90 per cent of the Member State voluntary reports included "gender", "sex", "women" and/or "disability" in some way in the voluntary reports to the MTR SF.

- More than 66 per cent included gender in prospective goals or future actions.

- Around 91 per cent address social inclusion in prospective goals or future actions.

- Many Member States reported generally on inclusion, equality and vulnerability.

B. Good practices on gender equality were identified across all four Sendai Framework Priorities, although the scope and scale varied between them.

- Most progress was reported against Priority 2 (strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk).

- Least progress was reported against Priority 3 (investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience).

- Good practices spanned a wide range of measures, from broad governance and legislative reforms to the development of practical tools and operational considerations.

C. There is a need to address broader, underlying risk factors and socioeconomic disparity to improve gender equality outcomes in DRR, particularly in the wake of COVID-19.

- Many Member States acknowledged that the presence of broad inequality, GBV and exclusion posed challenges for achieving gender equality and social inclusion in the context of DRR.

- Several Member States have taken some important measures to address this, but significant gaps remain.

- The disproportionate impact of COVID-19 (as for disasters in general) on women and other at-risk groups has also undermined development gains and requires the intensification of gender-responsive and socially inclusive measures.

D. The lack of disaggregated data and systematic information collection continues to hamper the understanding and reporting of gender equality and social inclusion in DRR.

- Despite some good examples of data collection, a significant majority of Member States identified this as an area for future progress.

- Particular attention was given to training and capacity-building at the local government and community levels, to facilitate and contribute to the collection of coherent national data.

E. Addressing gender imbalance in disaster reduction requires active intervention, not only passive intentions.

- Numerous Member States reported taking active measures such as quotas and targets for governance and decision-making bodies, budgeting and planning processes to ensure that gender equality and social inclusion considerations were being adequately addressed, with other Member States highlighting this as a future need.

- Legislation and policy review and development were identified as an important means of mainstreaming gender equality and social inclusion from the local to national level, with some Member States looking beyond DRR to also consider the fulfilment of other key regional and international commitments in other key areas.

- While some recognition was made that measures to address gender equality and social inclusion must be supported by adequate budgets and resources, there were limited good practice examples given, suggesting this remains a significant gap.

F. Good practices by local organizations, women's organizations and civil society remained largely unacknowledged.

- Few reports of Member States highlighted good practices of local organizations, women's organizations and civil society, which are known to play a significant role in addressing gender equality and social inclusion gaps in DRM at the local level.

- Significant learning from these experiences could be shared and, where relevant, adapted or replicated at a larger scale to achieve a greater impact.

G. Other stakeholders at the global and regional levels are making considerable contributions across a range of thematic areas.

- Key good practices were identified around: capacity-building on gender equality and social inclusion; emphasizing the importance of human rights and equality; building back better and enhancing an all-of-society approach; LITK; inclusive MHEWS, school systems,

infrastructure and technology; empowering and giving voice to women; technical support on gender equality and DRR; and enhancing data practices.

4.2 Gender equality and Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk

A. Progress to date

Most Member States recognized the importance of gender mainstreaming and the need to include gender considerations as part of risk assessments and data collection. Several Member States have demonstrated significant commitment to strengthening the understanding of gender equality and social inclusion in DRR through a wide range of activities including:

- Improvements in the collection of socially inclusive information and gender-disaggregated data.

- Local, national and international training programmes on gender equality in DRR.

- Research, policy development and gender mainstreaming projects across different levels and sectors within government.

- Creating opportunities for the participation of women and vulnerable groups.

- Research and integration of Indigenous knowledge into DRM practices and training.

B. Considerations for the gender action plan

The analysis revealed that, while awareness was high, many Member States were yet to implement key measures to mainstream gender equality and social inclusion into DRR assessments and information. Measures proposed by Member States that could inform the gender action plan include:

- Systematic implementation of disaggregated data to better understand risk and impact of disasters on women, persons with disabilities, Indigenous or First Nations people, LGBTQIA+, ageing populations etc.

- Mainstreaming gender equality and inclusion analysis into disaster risk assessments and tools.

- Enhance awareness and capacity development on gender equality and inclusion, including through trainings for relevant bodies and levels of government.

- Ensure the inclusion of data on sex/gender and high-risk stakeholders at all levels of data collection, analysis and implementation.

4.3 Gender equality and Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

A. Progress to date

Measures addressing gender equality and social inclusion were found most under this priority, with activities reported across a range of areas including:

- Targeting gender equality and social inclusion as the primary objective of strategies, legislation and policy, including updating existing DRR legislation.

- Targeting underlying social and economic risk factors as part of legal and policy development, including:

  - gender and disability pay gaps and women's access to land

  - sexual and gender-based violence

  - sexual and reproductive health

  - risk factors experienced by First Nations people or persons with disabilities

- Development of tools such as gender checklists and gender analysis frameworks, supported by research and training for policymakers and practitioners.

- Establishment of expert groups and bodies, such as national task forces, technical commissions and working groups to focus efforts on gender equality and social inclusion.

- Promoting women's participation and leadership in governance and management through regular consultations and gender quotas for decision-making bodies.

- Supporting all-of-society approaches through engagement with a broad range of stakeholders reflecting gender, disability, age, cultural and social diversity.

B. Considerations for the gender action plan

Despite the significant progress, Member States noted several challenges and limitations requiring greater effort and attention. These include:

- Ensuring that the participation of women and diverse groups is equal and meaningful.

- The need to address gender equality and social inclusion more broadly across all sectors and governance, as part of a holistic approach to empowerment.

- Establishing clear targets for participation, leadership and engagement, which also deliver on commitments to regional and global frameworks on gender and social equality.

4.4 Gender equality and Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

A. Progress to date

The reports reflected the least progress in gender equality and social inclusion under this priority, with few Member States reporting specific investments and resource allocation towards strengthening gender equality and diversity in DRR. Nevertheless, some examples included were:

- Gender equality and diversity quotas and requirements integrated into budgeting for DRR climate finance and infrastructure projects.

- The expansion of social protection and broader economic measures to address inequality and provide targeted support to at-risk groups.

B. Considerations for the gender action plan

Investment in the gender equality and diversity dimensions of DRR and resilience is an area that requires significant attention going forward; Member State reports identified several initiatives that may be useful in informing the gender action plan, including:

- Requiring gender impact assessments for government budgets and planning at all levels to identify and address risks.

- Ensuring that relevant legislation, policies and plans are supported by appropriate and realistic budgets, including meeting internationally agreed targets.

- Improving transparency and accountability around resourcing and sharing responsibility with non-government stakeholders.

4.5 Gender equality and Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to "build back better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

A. Progress to date

Many Member State reports acknowledged the importance of integrating considerations of gender equality and social inclusion and of leaving no one behind in disaster management practices and institutional arrangements. Among the positive measures reported were:

- Ensuring EWS and other disaster communications are developed consultatively to be inclusive and accessible to all, including through strategic use of new technologies.

- Embedding accessibility and inclusive design principles into building codes and physical infrastructure as part of disaster safety and resilience measures.

- Engaging communities, women and vulnerable groups in the development and implementation of early warning, preparedness, response and recovery measures.

- Efforts to reduce broader socioeconomic vulnerabilities as part of a build back better approach.

B. Considerations for the gender action plan

Many Member State reports acknowledged there are still significant implementation gaps in ensuring the participation and inclusion of women and other higher-risk groups in preparedness, response and resilient recovery. To this end, some of the proposed measures include:

- Reducing the underlying risk factors that can exacerbate inequality in disasters, including through:
  - public awareness and elimination of violence against women
  - strengthening social protection mechanisms
  - improving laws and policies to enable equitable access to land and economic resources

- Setting clear targets, indicators and budgets for implementing gender-responsive and socially inclusive preparedness, response and resilient recovery, including physical infrastructure and decision-making bodies.

- Learning from the COVID-19 response as an opportunity to apply and strengthen the build back better approach.

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Conclusions: Learnings from reports to the Sendai Framework Midterm Review on gender equality and social inclusion in DRR

5.
Annexes

Annex A: Search terms used in the research

Table 1. Research framework search terminology used to identify specific content on gender equality and inclusion reported on by Member State in the national voluntary reports. The key search terms are identified with an asterisk.

Research search terms and terminology (in alphabetical order)
boy/s, garçon, garçons, niño, niños
Child, children, niños, enfants
Community (led / driven / based)
*Disabled, disability, disabilities, discapacidad, handicap, discapacidades, handicap, impairment, impaired, accessible, accessibility
Disaggregated data
Female, Females, femenina, femelle
*Gender, genero, genre
Girl, girls, fille, filles, niñas
human rights, derechos humanos, droits humains
Human, people, persons, subjects
Inclusion, inclusive, Inclusión, nclusive, inclusivao, inclusion, inclusif
Indigenous, First Nations
Inequality, equality, equity, égalité, igual, igualdad
LGBTQI, SOGIESC, gender identity, sexual orientation, sexuelle
Male, males, mâle, masculina
Man, men, hombre, hombres, homme, hommes (excluded l'homme and man in the context of humankind)
Protect, protection (refers to human rights not "civil protection")
*Sex, sexo, sexe
Sexual and/or reproductive health, santé sexuelle et/ou reproductive, salud sexual y/o reproductiva
Violence against women, VAW, gender-based violence, GBV, violencia contra la mujer, violencia de género, violence à l'égard des femmes, violence basée sur le genre
Violence in general including conflict and war
*Woman, women, mujer, mujeres, femme, femmes

*Key search terms

Annex B: Breakdown of Member State voluntary reports reviewed

Table 2. Percentage of Member States by region that included key search terms on gender, sex, women and disability

Key search terms	Gender, genero, genre	Sex, sexo, sexe	Woman, women, mujer, mujeres, femme, femmes	Disabled, disability, disabilities, discapacidad, handicap, discapacidades	Total
Africa	12	3	13	11	18
Americas	9	5	8	8	10
Asia	17	10	19	18	22
Europe	8	4	9	9	13
Oceania	5	2	5	5	5
Total	51 (75%*)	24 (35%*)	54 (79%*)	51 (75%*)	68

*Percentages rounded to the nearest whole number.

Table 3. The number of Member States that did not report on gender equality or inclusion in their voluntary reports

Regions	Number of Member States that did not report on gender, sex, women or disability
Africa	3
Americas	0
Asia	1
Europe	3
Oceania	0
Total	7 / 68 (10%)

Annex C: Regional, thematic and other United Nations reports reviewed

Table 4: The regional and thematic reports, and contributions from the United Nations system that were included in the gender equality and inclusion analysis of the MTR SF

UNDRR Regional reports
• The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: Regional Report for Asia-Pacific   • The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 in the Arab Region: Final synthesis report   • Regional Synthesis Report – Europe and Central Asia: Sendai Framework Midterm Review Process   • Regional Report: Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 for Latin America and the Caribbean   • Reporte de mediano plazo del estado de avance en la implementación de la Estrategia Andina para la Gestión del Riesgo de Desastres y su Plan de Implementación 2015-2030   • Small Island Developing States (SIDS): Gaps, Challenges and Constraints in Means of Implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction   • The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: A Report from the Caribbean

Thematic reports by UNDRR and others

- Caribbean Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS) Thematic Case View

- Caribbean Safe School Initiative (CSSI) Thematic Case View

- Evidence of Positive Progress on Disaster Risk Reduction in the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus

- Global status of multi-hazard early warning systems: Target G

- Persons with disabilities in situations of risk: A scoping study on Article 11 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

- Regional Consultations Sub-Saharan Africa – Mid-Term Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework: Thematic area on Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems

- The UN Sendai Framework: How it connects to the global financial system

- The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: Local, indigenous and traditional knowledge for disaster risk reduction in the Pacific

- Thematic Report on Climate and Disaster-Resilient Infrastructure in the Pacific

- Thematic Study: Existential Risk and Rapid Technological Change – Advancing risk informed development

- Global Food Systems – Understanding Risk, Transforming Towards Resilience: Thematic Study to inform the Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework submitted to UNDRR

- Planetary Boundaries Thematic Study

Contributions from other United Nations system entities

- Contribution to the Mid-term Review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction by United Nations University - Institute for Environment and Human Security

- Contributions of UN Organisations: Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

- Submission to the Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

- UN WOMEN: Report for the Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030)

- UNDP Submission to the Mid-Term Review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

- UNESCO Contribution to the Mid-term Review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

- The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: submission by the World Health Organization