



Disaster Risk Reduction  
7<sup>th</sup> Open Working Group on Sustainable  
Development Goals  
10 January, 2014

Asia Pacific Forum on  
Women, Law & Development  
(APWLD)

Women Major Group

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# Typhoon Haiyan Aftermath





# Increasing costs of Disasters



- The cost of damage of Haiyan is estimated to be 5% of Philippines GDP.
- Total # of dead = 6,000 and still counting
- Total # of missing persons = 1,779
- Total # of injured = 27,022
- The number of typhoons that visit the country is on the average 20 typhoons annually.

# GENDER AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

- Women living in poverty suffer the most from disasters. They suffer the highest mortality and carry the burden of the long term impacts of loss of land, livelihood and security.
- This is exacerbated by:
  - ▣ persistent and rising class, caste, ethnic and gender inequalities, the impacts on people – particularly rural, indigenous, urban poor and migrant women - will be even more catastrophic
  - ▣ Inadequate investments in development infrastructure, disaster risk planning and already fragile eco-systems



# GENDER AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

- ❑ Research has found that women are **14 times more** likely to die in disasters.
- ❑ In the cyclone 1991 in Bangladesh, 80-90% of deaths were women.
- ❑ In the post emergency period women are more likely to lose access to subsistence farm lands
- ❑ Disasters increase sexual assaults (i.e. 9/10 women affected by the 2004 Tsunami in India;6/10 women in Sri Lanka suffered sexual assault within the 2 years following).
- ❑ Increase the risk that girls and women will “be forced into childhood marriage, domestic work or transactional sex” and forced out of education as coping and livelihood measures led to increases in trafficking of girls separated from parents and families.



❑

## Goal for DRR

# Nations and Communities are secure, resilient and able to prevent and manage disaster

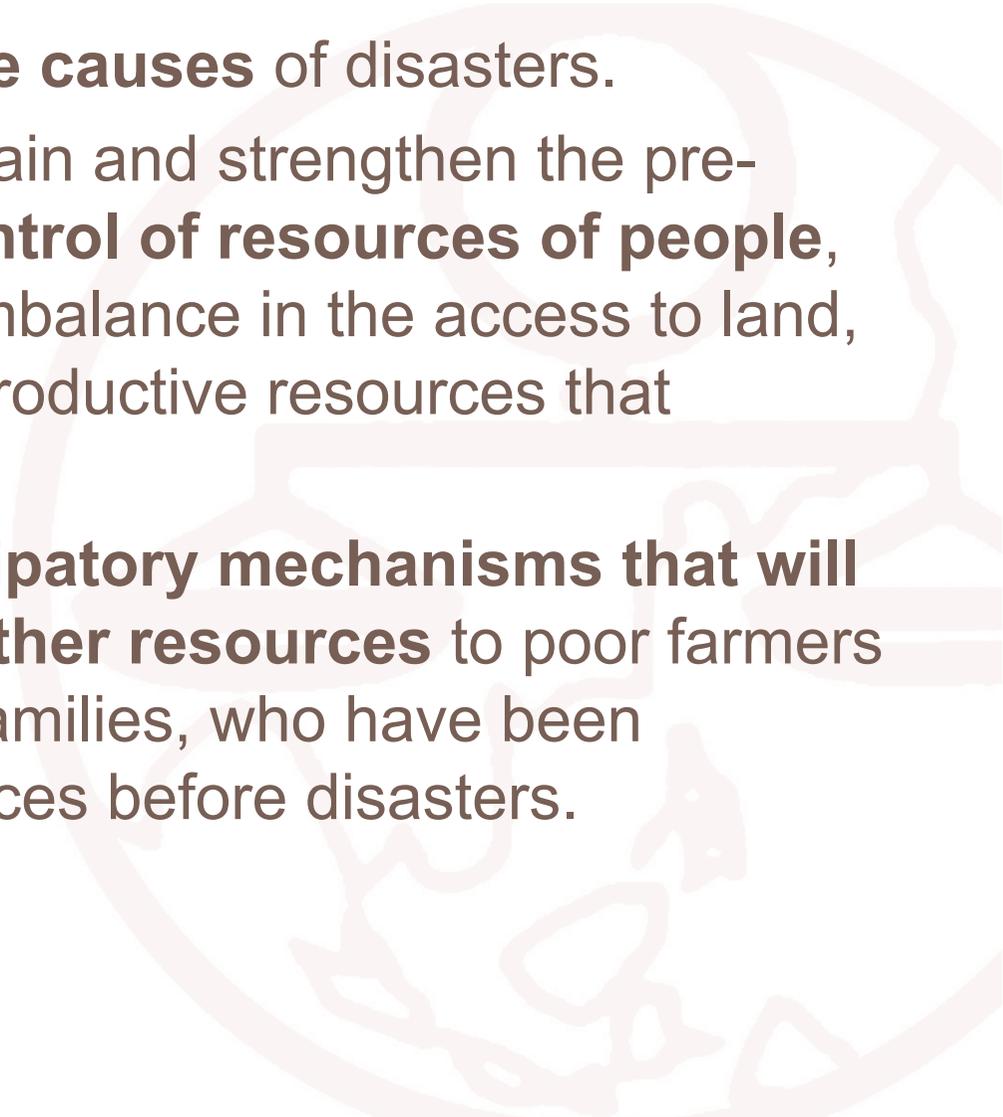
### Targets:

- Reduced number of women, men, children killed, missing, injured, having health impacts and disabled in disasters, and having lost livelihoods, property etc.
- Increased resilience, awareness and preparedness of communities to disasters
- **Eliminating gender discrimination must be a central part of any DRR framework**

# SDGs on DRR need to address:



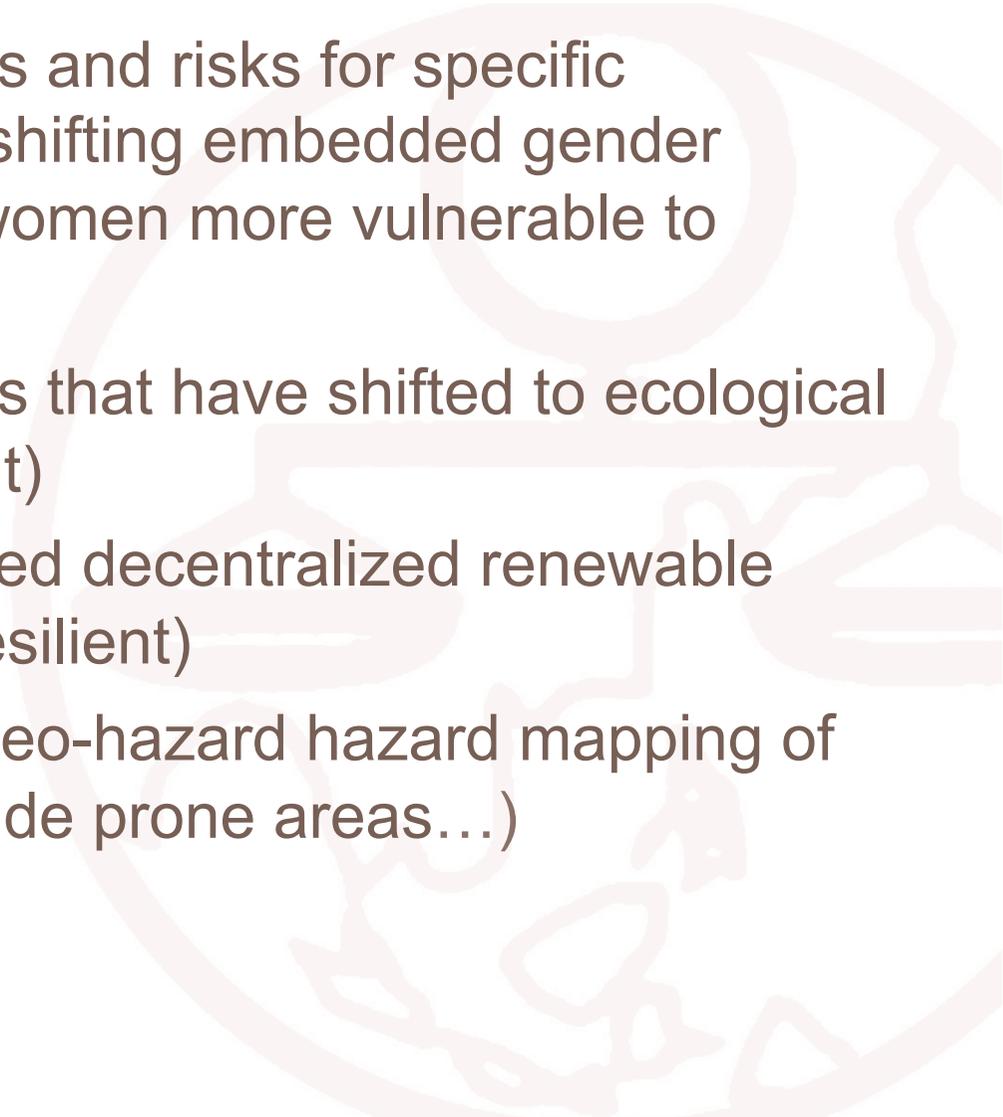
# Prevention and Preparedness



- DRR should **address the causes** of disasters.
- DRR goals should maintain and strengthen the pre-disaster **access and control of resources of people**, and should correct the imbalance in the access to land, water, forest and other productive resources that disfavor women;
- Should integrate **emancipatory mechanisms that will redistribute land and other resources** to poor farmers (women and men) and families, who have been deprived of these resources before disasters.

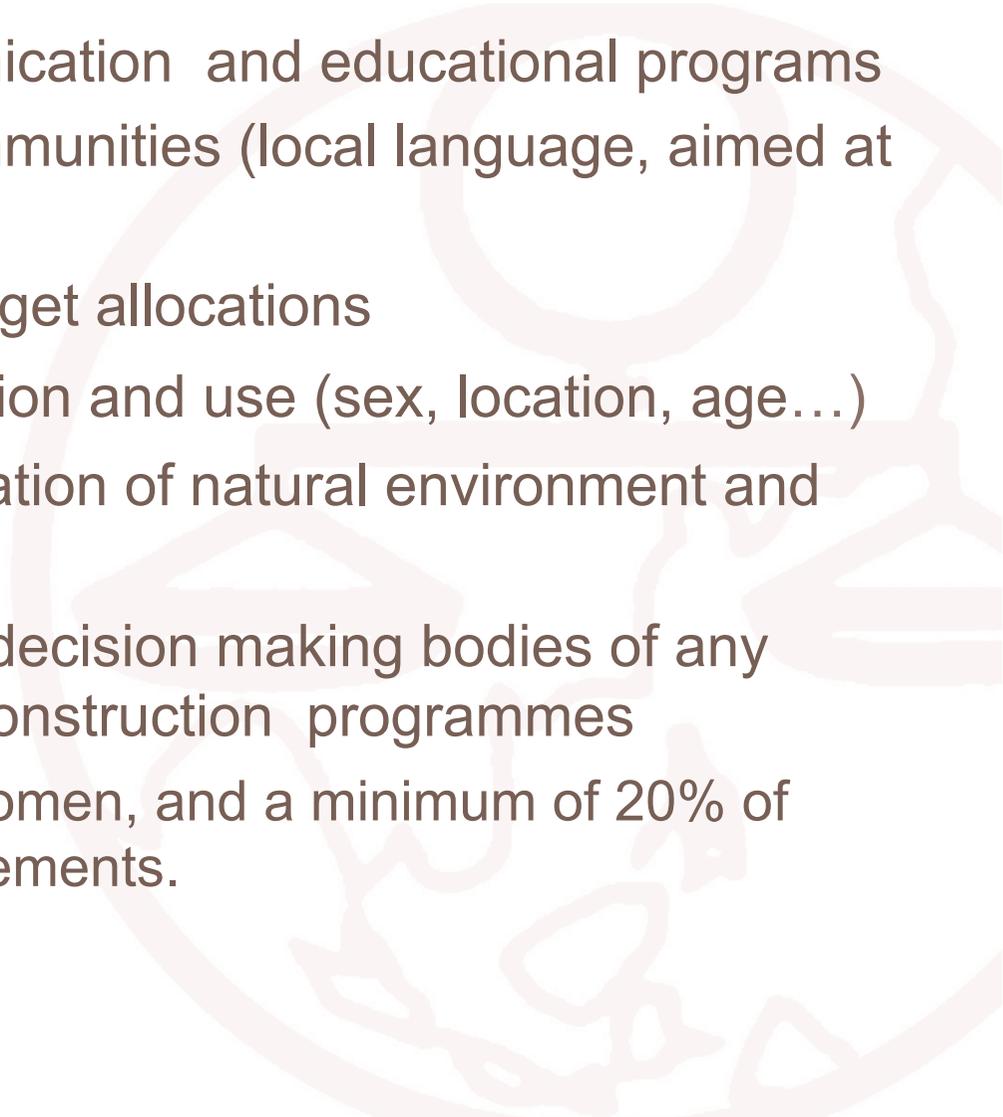
# National Disaster Strategies:



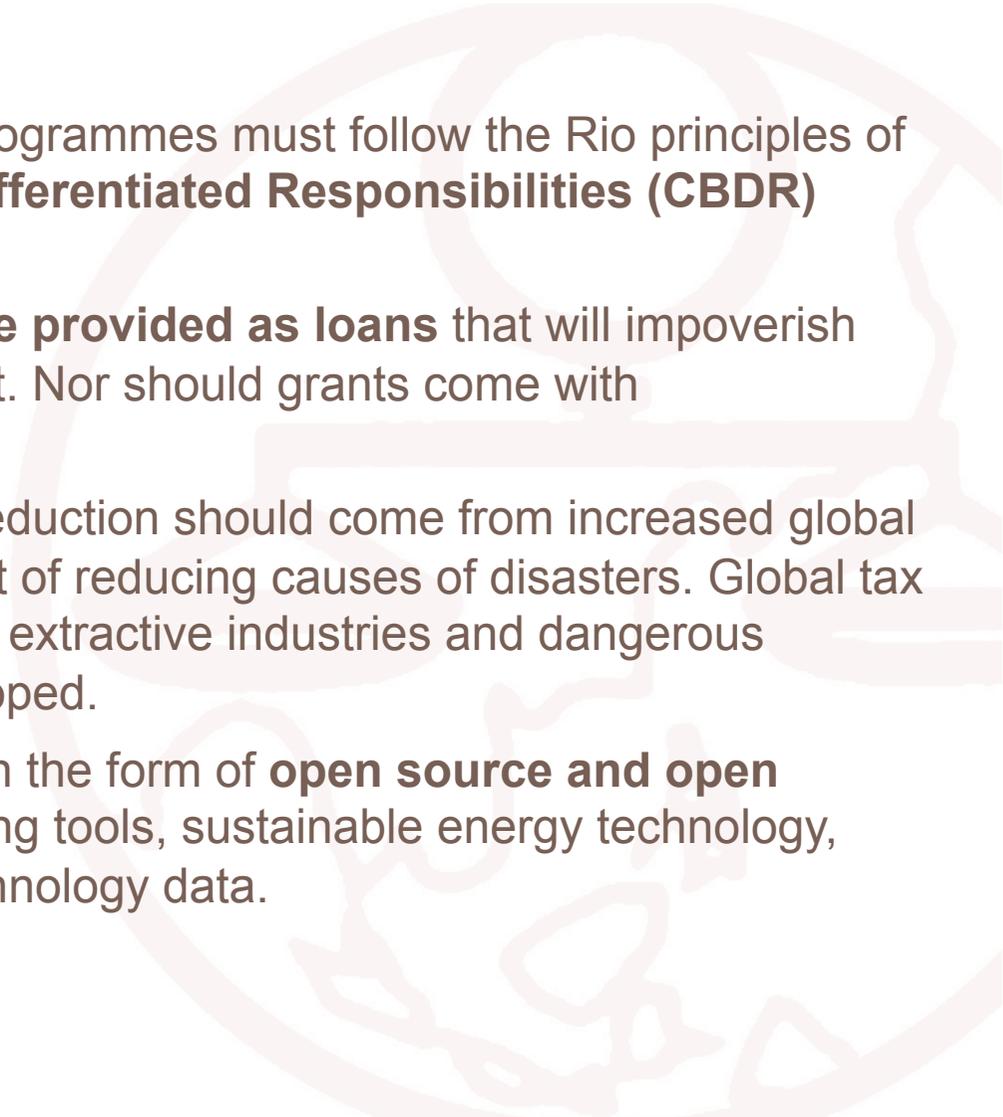
- Address both causal risks and risks for specific communities, including shifting embedded gender inequalities that render women more vulnerable to disasters
  - Increase number of farms that have shifted to ecological agriculture (more resilient)
  - Promote community-based decentralized renewable energy systems (more resilient)
  - Involve communities in geo-hazard hazard mapping of critical areas (e.g. landslide prone areas...)
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# Other areas:



- Capacity building, communication and educational programs
    - aimed at vulnerable communities (local language, aimed at women)
  - Gender budgeting and budget allocations
  - Disaggregated data collection and use (sex, location, age...)
  - Rehabilitation and preservation of natural environment and ecosystems
  - Ensure gender balance in decision making bodies of any DRR and post disaster reconstruction programmes
    - include at least 50% of women, and a minimum of 20% of spaces for women's movements.
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# MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION



- The cost of disaster risk reduction programmes must follow the Rio principles of **Polluter Pays and Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) based on historical debts.**
- **Financial assistance MUST NOT be provided as loans** that will impoverish nations further and limit development. Nor should grants come with conditionalities.
- **Global funds** to build disaster risk reduction should come from increased global revenue that can have the dual effect of reducing causes of disasters. Global tax revenue on carbon emitting fuels, on extractive industries and dangerous industrial industries should be developed.
- **Technology transfer** should come in the form of **open source and open access** platform, with risk and warning tools, sustainable energy technology, agricultural data and information technology data.



THANK YOU!

