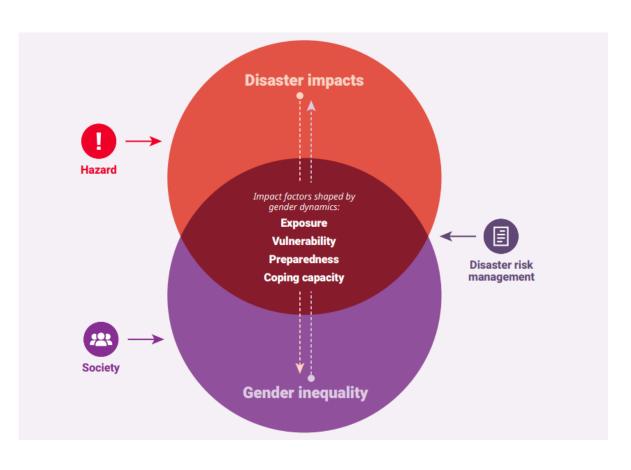
Promoting Inclusive Disaster Risk Management Practices

Special Focus on Gender Equality and Disability





Disparate Impact of Disasters



- Shocks expose structural inequality and exclusion and show different impacts on vulnerable groups, such as women, peoples with disabilities or the elderly.
- A whole-of-society approach to DRR increases the efficiency the prevention and preparedness efforts

 it is smart!
- Gender disparities
- People with Disabilities: double stressor
- Age and Disability

Europe in Numbers



Close to **52%** of the population are women; **29%** of them have some sort of disability compared to **24%** of males.



91% of PwD in Europe and Central Asia report not having a personal preparedness plans for disasters. Only **9%** of them report being aware of local prevention and disaster risk reduction plans, only 8% are aware of national plans.



Globally, female representation at director or management level positions in services for PwD stays at **37**% vs. **63**% of man.



Close to **22%** of the European population is **65** years or older. Median age is **44** years old.



Aging is a reality in Europe and neighboring countries, but as we live longer, the % of population living with some form of disability increases.

Entry Points for Engagement

1. Analytics and knowledge

- Gap analysis: disability analysis in Pacific and Caribbean
- Guidance notes and lessons learned including on how to integrate inclusion as part of policy reform operations;
- Capacity building and learning: preventing GBV in DRM operations

2. Technical assistance

- Supporting technical design investment lending: hydromet and early warning systems
- Supporting policy operations: disaster risk financing
- Emergency and response

3. Partnerships

- UN Agencies: UNWOMAN, UNDP, UNDRR
- Academia: UCL
- CSO: Women Strong International;
- Regional Civil Protection mechanisms: CEPREDENAC in Central America

1. Analytics and Knowledge: Scaling up Inclusive Early Warning Systems



eLearning course





Integrating Early
Warning Systems
(EWS) into Local Plans

Indonesia: In the aftermath of the 2018 Central Sulawesi earthquake and tsunami, GFDRR supported a rapid damage assessment and identified gaps in early warning services.



Support Across the Hydromet Value Chain

Uzbekistan's Hydromet Road Map: GFDRR collaborated with Uzbekistan to create a comprehensive strategy for strengthening the nation's hydromet and multi-hazard EWS. The roadmap identifies gaps and proposes improvements to ensure that weather, climate, and hydrological information services are accessible and beneficial to all, including women.



Humanitarian
Assistance and Risk
Reduction

Pacific Region: GFDRR supported the integration of disability considerations in disaster response frameworks, ensuring accessibility and preparedness for vulnerable groups.



Building Local
Capacity for EWS

Nepal: GFDRR supported capacity building to design and implement inclusive early warning systems, including workshops, training local responders.



Research and Knowledge Sharing **Global:** GFDRR's Knowledge Exchange supports sharing best practices to improve early warning systems globally, including building results chains.

2. Technical Assistance: Gender and Social Inclusion for Prevention and Preparedness Assessments

Potential Entry Points:



Examples of Ready2Respond (R2R) Assessments in ECA

R2R by GFDRR is a framework that helps governments assess, strengthen, and implement inclusive disaster preparedness and emergency response systems, ensuring resilience for all communities, including vulnerable groups.

- -Serbia
- -Western Balkans

3. Partnerships: Integrated Gender-Sensitive Data Collection (UNDP and UNWomen)



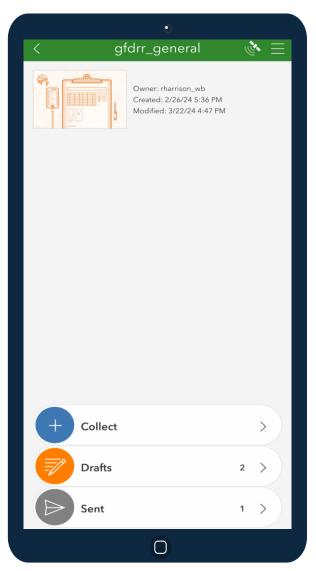
Promote the collection of **gender-disaggregated data** to identify marginalized and vulnerable groups within the country context.

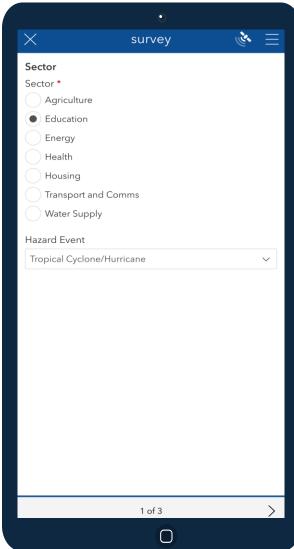


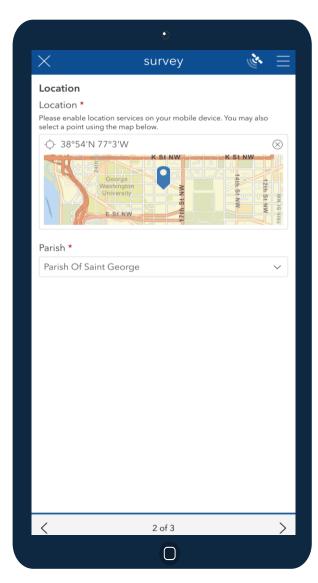
This data provides a clear picture of **the existing gaps in EP&R systems from a gender and inclusivity perspective**, ensuring that the needs of all populations are recognized and addressed.

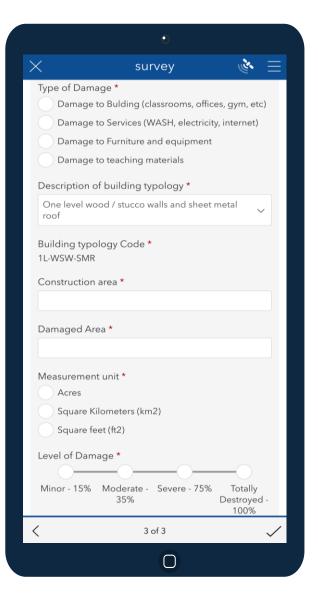
Tool for data collection and disaggregation (SIRED) and PDNA database and dashboard to identify and quantify gender needs for post disaster

Data collection and Data Disaggregation

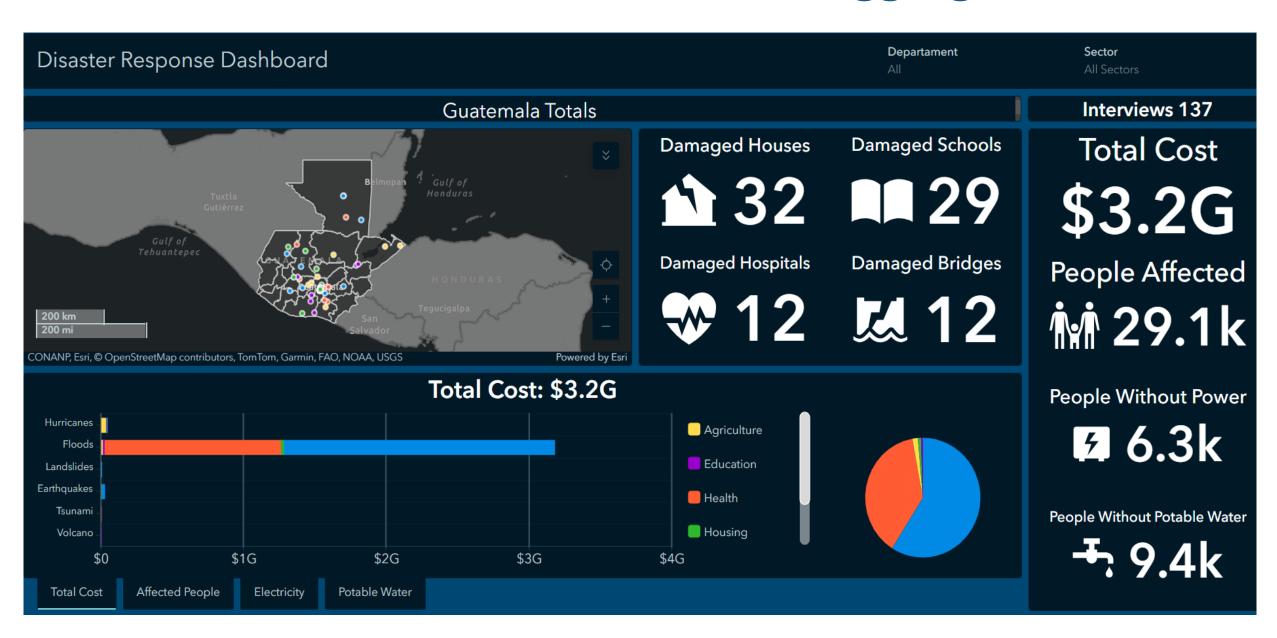








Data collection and Data Disaggregation



Data Visualization



Gender Analysis Dashboard



Overview

User Guide

Data Summary

Impacts by Group

Gender Needs by Group Impacts and Needs by Event

Summary by Event

Comparison

Functionality

- · The dashboard is designed to be interactive, with filters on the left-hand side that allow users to drill down into specific data points.
- · The maps are also interactive; by clicking on a map, users can view the data that corresponds to that location.

Content Navigation

Below are clickable thumbnails for each tab, along with example questions that can be answered using the data on each corresponding dashboard tab.



Data summary

- · What kind of data is in displayed on the dashboard?
- · How many events are in the database?
- . What do the main indicators reveal about the data?



Impacts and Needs by Event

- Which events/countries' PDNA reports frequently mention gender impacts or needs?
- · How does the reporting of gendered impacts change over time?
- · What are the costs associated with gender needs for specific events?



Impacts by Group

- · Which gendered impacts are most frequently reported in PDNAs?
- Which impact groups are commonly associated with specific event types?
- How do the reported gendered impacts vary across different regions or countries?



Event Details

- · Which gender-related data can be shown for one country/event?
- · What is the gender profile for one country?
- How do gender needs and impacts vary for a specific event or country?



Gender Needs by Group

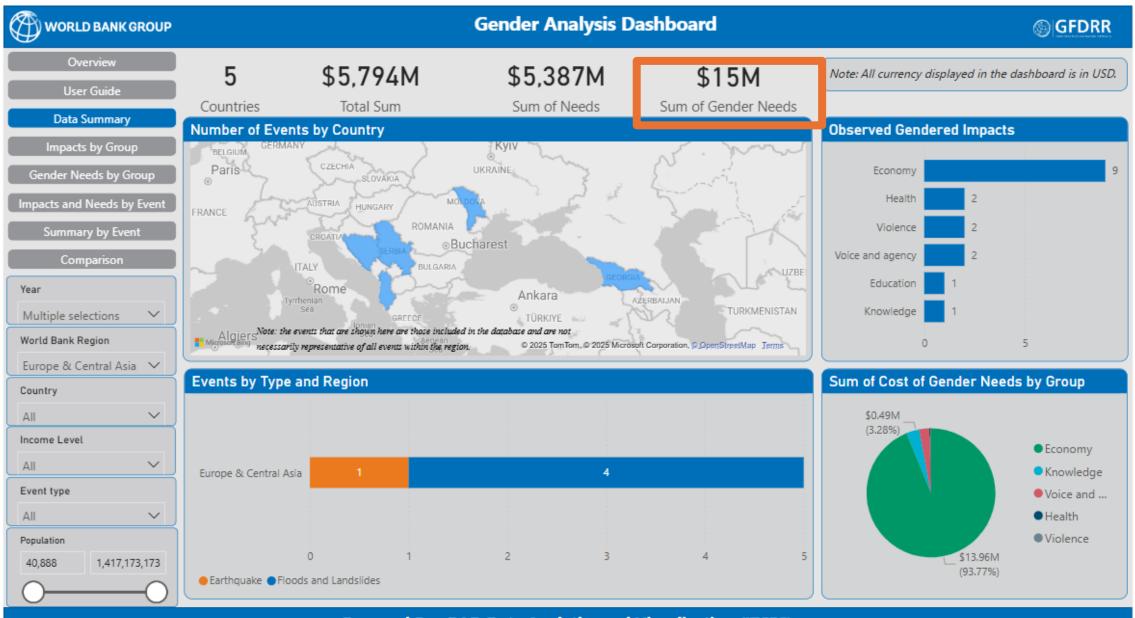
- Which gender needs are most frequently reported in the PDNA reports?
- · Where are the majority of the gender-related funds allocated?
- · ·What are the costs associated with the most frequently mentioned gender needs?



Comparisor

- How many gendered impacts were mentioned in year X compared to year Y?
- . How do countries compare in terms of gendered impacts and needs?
- · How do different years compare in terms of gender-related data?

Data Visualization



Powered By: RAD Data Analytics and Visualization (ITSES)

Opportunities under TAFF

UCPM Knowledge creation and transfer (regional wide activities)

These may include, for example:

- Country-specific assistance through WB expertise
- Studies
- •Collection of good practices/lessons learned, guidance/ knowledge notes, etc.,
- Workshops and technical deep dives/clinics,
- •Training: in-person sessions or online learning related to interest indicated through country-specific activities and/or more broadly
- •In line with broader Knowledge Network efforts & activities



Technical Assistance Financing Facility for Disaster Prevention and Preparedness













Gender Equality GFDRR



