

GENDER INCLUSIVE DISASTER RISK FINANCING

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Practical
ACTION



Overview

- Introduction to the study
- Missing Voices: An introduction to the methodology
- Key Findings:
 - Risk analytics
 - Contingency planning
 - Financing

Introduction to the study

Introduction to the Study: Why gender inclusion?

- Disasters do not impact everyone affected uniformly
- Vulnerabilities can be complex and compounded
- Vulnerabilities are often missing in data, policy, and practice
- Unequal disaster impacts reinforce and worsen existing inequalities

Introduction to the Study: Research questions

- *Which points in DRF System development and implementation are likely to have the most significant gendered aspects? How might this vary between hazards and contexts?*
- *How can our disaster risk financing 'building blocks' (i.e the guidance we give to Start Network members for building quality DRF systems) be enhanced to fully mainstream gender?*

Introduction to the Study: Overview of the Methodology

- Analysis of DRF building blocks
- 2 country case studies:
 - Riverbank erosion in Bangladesh
 - Tropical cyclones in the Philippines
- Missing Voices interviews
- Key Informant interviews
- Collaborative analysis

Missing Voices:
INTRODUCTION

What is the Missing Voices approach?

- Understanding the experiences and perspectives of marginalised people
- Specifically seeking out the voices that we don't hear
- Prioritising privacy
- Emphasising the value of qualitative data

Why is it important?

- Understanding how inequalities and injustice shape vulnerabilities
- Addressing gaps in the data
- Including “outliers” in our programming

5 Steps: How to put the methodology into practice

01

Identify which marginalized or vulnerable sub-groups (beyond headings of women, children, elderly people) are not centred in current disaster & DRR analyses and plans.



02

Outreach to individuals facing multiple areas of marginalisation or vulnerability, working in partnership with trusted intermediaries where trust or access is an issue.



03

Targeted exercises of listening to the experiences of individuals facing multiple intersecting marginalisation on differential impacts, needs or opportunities.



04

Proactive action (in partnership) to identify and reduce differential impacts.



05

Ongoing engagement and feedback loops to ensure marginalized or vulnerable people are centred in DRR policy and practice, so that no one is left behind.



Identify axes of marginalisation

Understand whose voices are missing and why:

- Review available literature and data
- Consult with local experts
- Identify gaps and omissions

Nepal: flood early warning	Malawi: floods and drought	Dominica: Hurricane
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Women who experienced a hazard event whilst pregnant● Women who are blind or has a significant visual impairment● Members of a gender minority (self-identified as not identifying with the gender identity assigned at birth)● Women with a significant physical disability● Adolescent individuals● Persons from an ethnic minority group	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Pregnant and lactating women● Divorced women and single mothers● LGBTQI+ individuals● Persons living with HIV or AIDS● Persons with disabilities● Albinism-affected persons● Homeless and slum-dwelling populations● Elderly individuals● Orphans and vulnerable children	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Single-parent families headed by women● Women farmers● Kalinago community● Pregnant and lactating women● Orphans and vulnerable children● People experiencing homelessness● Persons living with HIV or AIDS● LGBTQI+ individuals● Persons with disabilities● Elderly individuals

Table of example target interviewees

Reach out to marginalised individuals

- Identify and contact trusted intermediary organisations
- Connect with interviewees through snowball sampling

Table of example intermediary organisations or institutions

Nepal: flood early warning	Malawi: floods and drought	Dominica: hurricane
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent Living Center for Persons with Disabilities • Blue Diamond Society Transgender Woman • Blind Youth Association Nepal • Women for Human Rights – Single Women (Widow) Group. • ADWAN (Association for Dalit Women's Advancement of Nepal) • Evidence to Action at Marie Stopes International • Save the Children, Nepal • United Nations Children Fund Nepal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Girls Empowerment Network • Ivy Foundation • Chance for Change • Nyasa Rainbow Alliance • Standing Voice • Open Arms in Blantyre, Malawi • Ndirande Handicapped Centre • CARE Malawi • Centre For Alternatives For Victimized Women And Children • Ministry of Gender and Social Affairs • Federation of Disability Organizations in Malawi • Association of Malawian Midwives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minority Rights Dominica • Achievement Learning Centre • National Youth Council • Dominica Association of Persons with Disabilities • West Dominica Children's Federation • Lifeline Dominica • Dominica Council on Ageing • National Youth Council • Love One Teach One Foundation • North-East Agriculture • Women's Movement • Vibrant Seniors Group • National HIV/AIDS Support Programme

Conduct and analyse interviews

- Remote interviews
- Arranged with the interviewee
- Informed consent
- Loosely structured
- Examine transcript to identify themes

Dominica case study example: Maternal health services were disrupted after the hurricane, impacting the health of mothers and babies.

“The hospital was getting more congested with more people arriving, it was very uncomfortable. We had to ration food, it was just a bit difficult.... There were about eight pregnant women and me and my baby. We shared one sandwich and a bottle of water and stayed up talking and listening to the howling of the wind.” (Young mother)

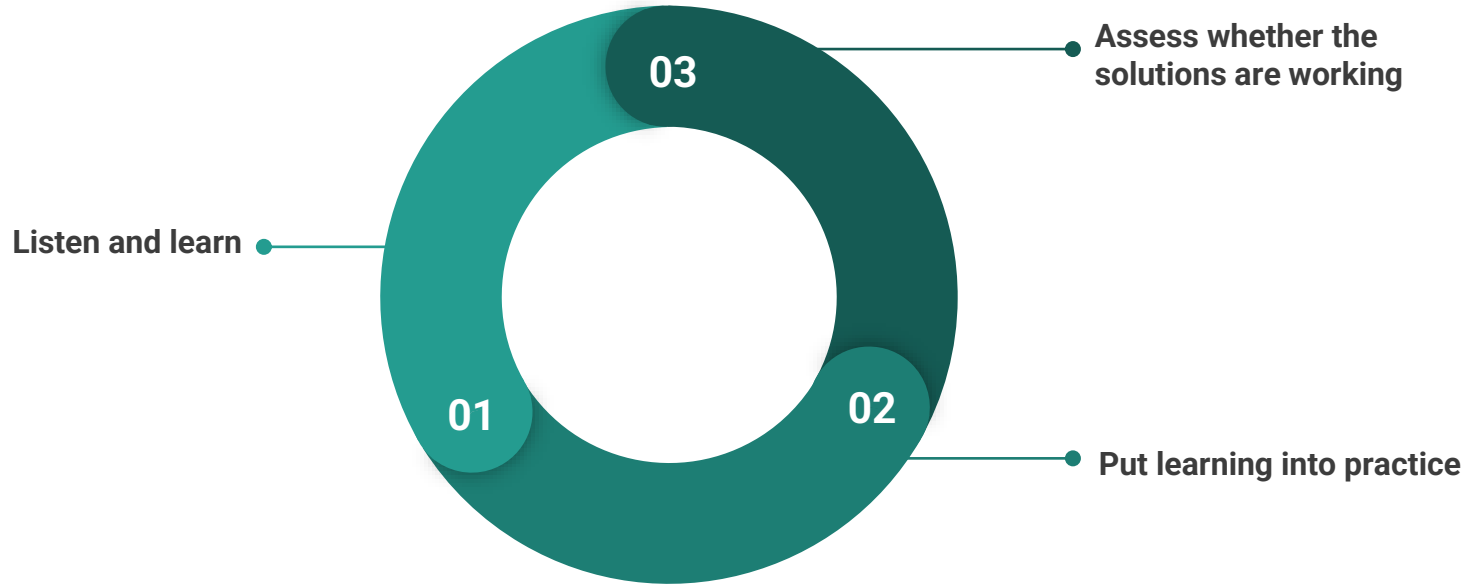
“Around two to three months after I could get my baby checked out for the first time. Because I couldn’t really travel with him in the dust, it was very dusty after the hurricane. I had to go back to the hospital for the checks. The health centre in the village wasn’t up and running so I had to travel there.” (Young mother)

Take Action

- Research into action, avoiding extractive practices
- Applying learning directly to project and programme design
- Engaging with power-holders in the wider system to advocate for inclusion



Ongoing engagement and feedback



What can we learn?

- The right to be heard
- Closing data gaps
- Understanding intersectionality

Example Nepal FEWS study

"I have never attended any trainings or meetings regarding disaster preparedness. I never thought I would benefit from them, or others could learn or benefit from my contribution to them. If that was the case, I think, I would have been asked to participate, no?"

Young woman with visual impairment, far-west Nepal

Key Findings

Key Findings: Risk Analytics

- Existing inequalities directly affect the risk profiles of individuals and the impacts they experience
- Vulnerable groups may need more time, resources, and support to take effective early action that reduces the impacts of hazards
- Qualitative approaches to data collection are necessary to provide insight into the complex, nuanced and intersectional nature of risk, and thus to appropriately target early action

“We were trapped in the second floor of my mother-in-law’s house mid-morning and were fetched by a boat made from an old refrigerator when it was almost dark. I’m used to floods because I grew up in Talayan, Araneta Avenue but I had a difficulty at that time because I was pregnant with my youngest child.”

- Mother of three young children who was pregnant at the time of the storm, Philippines

“Suddenly our house and all our belongings was taken by the river and now we have nowhere to go and nothing to do. It is a bitter experience for me as I have been rendered homeless four times previously because of river erosion... People considered me extremely poor and did not want to pay any heed to me or what I wanted to say.”

- Landless woman, Bangladesh.

Key Findings: Contingency Planning

- Timely and gender appropriate communication and dissemination of risk knowledge is critical for the response capability of vulnerable groups
- Needs in disaster risk preparedness and response are gendered
- Women and marginalised gender groups and their representative organisations and support services must be pro-actively involved in contingency plan design and evaluation

“Preparation is very important before facing river erosion but I have not participated in any initiatives to take action in advance of river bank erosion. I have not seen any activity regarding preparation for river bank erosion. I have no understanding about what would be better preparation for the future.”

- Elderly woman, Bangladesh.

“Information is very crucial so that we will know what to do. They just let us evacuate, as if it’s easy to leave everything that we have worked hard for.”

- Trans woman, Philippines

“We should be the ones to identify which trainings we need. If we will be provided with a project, we should be the one to manage it and it must be based on our needs...because we can identify which communities are more vulnerable and are in need of help.”

- Key Informant , Philippines

Key Findings: Financing

- Identification of differential needs requires resourcing
- Intermediary organisations can play a key role in delivering effective support sustainably and at scale
- Disaster risk financing systems can critically assess existing social protection systems and services
- It is vital for disaster risk financing to incorporate participatory and inclusive feedback loops

“We need to strengthen our capacities in gender inclusion, learn from the experiences in order to effectively address the barriers and contribute in changing the positions of women and other gender identities.”

- Key Informant, Philippines

“For us to sustain this, we have to really support community empowerment. We should support the organized groups of women, LGBTQ, young girls and boys, and develop champions...These people will be left in the community... Even if the projects end, we leave them with influence, advocacies, knowledge especially in Risk Financing.”

- Key Informant, Philippines

“There should be funds that can easily be released to prepare. It should be during the early part of the year to be able to plan it. It should be given earlier to be able to save and earn something. We also need to have an emergency fund so that we could use it for loans during emergency situation.”

- Woman with low income, Philippines

Recommendations

- Strengthen systems for collecting sex disaggregated quantitative data to support gender inclusive disaster risk financing
- Move beyond reliance on disaggregated quantitative data, to include qualitative and inequality focused data and approaches in the development, running and evaluation of DRF systems.
- Transform existing mechanisms to enable the experiences of marginalized people to inform disaster risk financing

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Thank
YOU