



# Why this Presentation?

NDMA in 2012 developed a 'National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP)' that aims to enhance the capacity of the country to prepare for and respond to disasters

This presentation analyses NDMP's areas of intervention related to climate induced disasters to find the missing links of gender mainstreaming in order to formulate concrete recommendations

















## **Climate Change and its Impacts**

The **IPCCs fifth assessment** report states that the changing of the climate system is unequivocally happening. The main effects of this change are:

- ☐ Temperature rise
- ☐ Sea level rise
- ☐ Melting of snow and ice
- ☐ Changes in precipitation
- ☐ Change in the frequency and/or intensity of extreme weather events
- ☐ Changes to ecosystems and biodiversity patterns



















### **Disasters and Climate Change**

According to the IPCC SREX:

'the impacts of climate extremes and the potential for disasters result from the climate extremes themselves, and from the exposure and vulnerability of human and natural systems'

Water

Impact will be strongest on sectors that have the closest links to climate, particularly regions where **exposure and vulnerability** are high

Agriculture

Food Security

Forestry

Health

Tourism

















# Risk of Climate Induced Disasters in Pakistan

#### Floods

- 70 % of Pakistan relies on the Indus
- Glacial melt and torrential rainfall
- River Floods: Punjab, Sindh
- Hill Torrents: KPK, Balochistan, Gilgit-Baltistan

#### Droughts

- 60% of land mass is arid
- Less than 200mm rainfall a year
- Main Areas:
   Cholistan, DI
   Khan, DG Khan,
   Tharparker, and
   West Balochistan

#### Landslides

- Young geology
- Fragile soil type
- Deforestation
- Main Areas:
   Kashmir, Northern
   Areas, and parts
   of KPK

### Cyclones/Storms

- 14 cyclones recorded between 1971 and 2001
- Main Areas:
   Coastal belt of Pakistan,
   particularly in Sindh

#### Glacial Lake Outburst Floods

- Frequency and intensity of heatwayes
- 53 glacial lakes in Pakistan are potentially dangerous and susceptible to Glacial Lake Outburst Floods

















### Gender, Disasters, And Climate Change

# Impacts on Women of Climate Change and Disasters in Crucial Sectors

### Water

- Lack of water for households
- In Pakistan, women in 20% of rural households walk 30 min round trip to reach the nearest source of water
- Water scarcity will affect women's role in management decisions

# Agriculture

- Women comprise large proportion of the agricultural workforce
- With erratic rainfall, agriculture will become more labour intensive
- With increased risk of crop failure, there will be a need for alternate livelihoods, to which women have less access to

### Health

- Floods increase the risk of contaminating freshwater supply
- Increased risk of water borne diseases
- Women's poor access to facilities, lack of education and awareness, makes them more vulnerable















# **Some Facts and figures**









☐ An **estimated 87 %of unmarried women and 100 %of married women** lost their main source of income when Cyclone Nargis hit the Ayeyarwaddy Delta in Myanmar in 2008.

(source: Climate Change: Women in developing countries, the hardest hit (KARAT Coalition))





















# INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSE TO GENDER, DISASTERS, AND CLIMATE CHANGE



















# **International Level Institutional Arrangements**

### **Gender and Climate Change**

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
- UN Millennium Development Goals-MDG 3 and MDG 7
- 2001 Expert Group Meeting on 'Environmental Management and the Mitigation of Natural Disasters: A Gender Perspective'
- 46<sup>th</sup> and 49<sup>th</sup> Session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women
- 2004 Workshop on Gender Equality and DRR

- WCDR II- the Platform on Gender Equality and DRR
- 2006 International Disaster Reduction Conference
- UN's 3rd Global Congress of Women in Politics and Governance: Gender, Climate Change, and DRR
- Manila Declaration for Global Action on Gender, Climate Change, and DRR
- 2009 International Conference on Gender and DRR
- Beijing Agenda for Global Action on Gender Sensitive DRR

















# **International Level Institutional Arrangements**



### **Disasters**

- UN's International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction 1990-1999
- Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action for a Safer World (1994)
- 2005 UN World Conference on Disaster Reduction
- Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-15
- Hyogo II (Post 2015)

















# National Level Institutional Arrangements

### Disaster Management in Pakistan- Prior to EQ 2005

- Reactive than proactive; Emergency Relief; Emergency Response Paradigm
- Punjab National Calamities (Prevention and Relief) Act, 1951
- Khairpur National Calamities (Prevention and Relief) Act, 1954
- West Pakistan National Calamities (Prevention and Relief) Ordinance
- Calamity Act 1958- Government of Punjab
- Emergency Relief Cells in each province, including one within the Cabinet Division 1971 (Federal Level)
- Relief and Crisis Management Department, Punjab
- Flood control programme- the 4th Five Year Plan of Pakistan
- National Disaster Plan (1974)- never implemented
- Pakistan Emergency Services Ordinance (2002)
- Pakistan Emergency and Fire Code (2002)
  - None mentioned the words 'woman' or 'gender'

















# **National Level Institutional Arrangements**

### **Disaster Management and Gender**

- ERRA devised the **Social Protection Strategy in 2005**, where the definition of vulnerable groups included "widows and women-headed households"
- National Disaster Management Act's mandated **Guidelines for Minimum Standards for Relief directs NDMA** to make provisions for vulnerable groups in the guidelines i.e "women, children, persons with disability, older people, marginalized and remote communities as well as different religious groups"
- Gender and Child Cell established in NDMA in 2010
- National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy 2013
- National Policy Guidelines on Vulnerable Groups in Disasters
- Pakistan is signatory to:
  - Hyogo Framework for Action
  - Beijing Agenda for Global Action on Gender-Sensitive Disaster Risk Reduction
  - Manila Declaration
  - Thereby committing to highlighting the particular vulnerability of women and other groups, and mainstreaming them into DRR practices

















# National Level Institutional Arrangements: NDMP

Pre-Disaster

• Mitigation and Preparedness Measures

**During Disaster** 

• Emergency Response and Relief Measures

Post-Disaster

 Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Measures



















# **GENDER DIMENSIONS OF DISASTERS AND CLIMATE CHANGE**









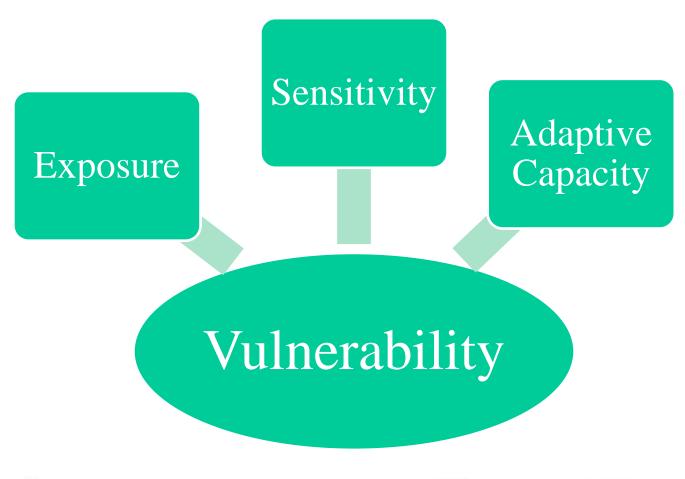








# **Vulnerability to Disasters**



















### **Exposure:**

"People, property, systems or other elements present in hazard zones that are thereby subject to potential losses" (UNISDR, 2009)

### Education

- 32% of women in urban areas are illiterate
- 65% of women in rural areas are illiterate
- Female literacy: 46% versus Male literacy: 69%

# Access to Water Resources

- Lack of gender disaggregated date
- Disparity between rural women and urban women
- Rural: 47% of women are responsible for fetching water

#### Labour Force

- Employment rate: 22% (versus 78% men)
  - Agriculture: 74%
  - Services: 14%
  - Industry: 12%
- 74% of total women work in the informal economy

### Health

- 1 out of 89 women likely to die due to pregnancy complications
- Home births:
  - Rural: 75%
  - Urban: 50%

















### **Sensitivity**

Determined by the relationship of individuals, households, or a community to resources that are vulnerable to climate change induced disasters, and the rate of their dependency upon them





Agricultural output and productivity



Livelihoods of women



Lack of education and capacity



No other source of income

















# Adaptive Capacity:

The potential or capability of an individual or community to adjust to the impacts of climate change



Awareness of household vulnerability to climate hazards

Access and use of climate related knowledge

Formal and informal networks

Ability of the community to reorganize

Equitable access to resources



# Little quantitative data and no gender disaggregated data to measure the above indicators

#### However, here are some facts:

- -- Decision making in the home: 7% women in rural areas; 13% in urban areas
- -- Inadequate access to microcredit
- ---Low female land ownership

















# Challenges to Women's Resilience to Natural Disasters

Lack of understanding of the different ways that disasters impact men and women both

Gender is still an 'add-on' aspect, rather than an integral part, of DRR

Lack of genuine political accountability for action on gender and DRR

At the policy/institutional level, there is lack of capacity and tools to mainstream gender into DRR

















### NDMA's National Policy Guidelines on Vulnerable Groups in Disasters

- ❖ Identifies both pre- and post- disaster issues of women
- ❖ Highlights the lack of awareness and understanding of challenges faced by the affected population, particularly the needs of vulnerable groups
- ❖ Based on the pre- and post- disaster issues, the Policy Guidelines outline specific guidelines for gender mainstreaming

NDMA and R/PDMAs need to work in partnership with DDMAs and the communities for a coherent and inclusive approach for mainstreaming of gender in DRR

















### Role of Women in Disaster Risk Reduction

**FACT:** Women have increased vulnerability to CC and disasters

**BUT:** continuous focus on women's vulnerabilities alone can be counter-productive  $\rightarrow$  promotes the perception of **women** as victims, rather than as capable and active participants

Perception of women, as weak and dependent which in turn acts as a barrier that isolates them from planning and decision making processes

Women's skills and life experiences are not identified as resources, and therefore are not incorporated into disaster risk reduction or disaster management efforts

















# **THE WAY FORWARD**



















# 1. Knowledge Management

Gender Disaggregated Data pre and post disaster Dissemination of Information **Data Collection** Media in Disaster Situations Documentation of Best Practice















# 2. Capacity Building

Capacity Building of Practitioners

Livelihoods Support and Skill Development

Financial Management Skills

Participation in Workshops and Conferences

















# 3. Social Vulnerability

Cognizance of Social and Cultural Barriers

Understanding Specific Vulnerability

















# 2. Representation of Women in Preparedness

Pre-Disaster Preparedness

Greater Participation of Women in Disaster Management Administration

Women and Girls- Change Agents in Climate Change and Disaster Response

















Thank You

