

AGENDA FOR APMCDRR: INTERSECTIONALITY APPROACH FOR SECURING WOMEN'S LIVELIHOODS, FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY TOWARDS DISASTER RESILIENCE BUILDING

Shri Taj Hassan, IPS, Executive Director, NIDM, India
Dr. Surya Parkash, Professor & Head, GMR Division, NIDM, India
Dr. Harjeet Kaur, Junior Consultant, NIDM, India
Mr. Mihir R. Bhatt, AIDMI, India
Mr. Kshitij Gupta, AIDMI, India
Mr. Muhammad Taher, Duryog Nivaran, Bangladesh
Ms. Ramona Miranda, Duryog Nivaran, Sri Lanka
Ms. Omogolo Taunyane-Mnguni, Gender-Based Violence Monitor, South Africa
Ms. Branwen M Millar, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), Thailand
Mr. Denis Nkala, United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC), Thailand

Jointly Organized by
National Institute of Disaster Management
Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India
And
All India Disaster Mitigation Institute



Tuesday-Thursday
28th June-30th June 2022
03:00 pm- 05:00 pm
3 Day Online Training Program

AGENDA FOR APMCDRR:

**INTERSECTIONALITY APPROACH FOR SECURING
WOMEN'S LIVELIHOODS, FOOD AND NUTRITION
SECURITY TOWARDS DISASTER RESILIENCE BUILDING**

Table of Contents

1. List of Recommendations for APMCDRR.....	5
2. Background.....	7
3. Objectives	7
4. Summary of the Training Programme	8
Day 1: 28 th June, 2022.....	8
Day 2: 29 th June, 2022.....	9
Day 3: 30 th June, 2022.....	12
5. Schedule of the Training	15

1. List of Recommendations for APMCDRR

The following were the key recommendations for APMCDRR:

1. Budgeting for Gender in disaster risk reduction programming. Increasing budgetary allocations for the priority areas for women such as domestic work and care giving.
2. Government as the lead authority needs to ensure documentation in public domain of SADD/information of service provider and the right holders' details (including type of need, type of disabilities, age, sex) for women/girls with disability/ senior citizens/ marginalized and other at-risk groups in public domain and make accessible to women for decision making in South Asia.
3. Arrest violence against women in relief camps to recovery process through adequate sensitization of police and local law enforcement, as well as investments in social cohesion.
4. The social protection nets have to be strengthened by the government for the informal workers, especially, the women workers, during the disaster, conflict, and climate emergencies in South Asia.
5. Make intersectionality analysis pilots mandatory for key government schemes and programmes on annual basis.
6. Need to empower grassroots governance bodies such as municipalities or cooperatives or federations in South Asia with financial and other resources for effective risk reduction governance.
7. Need to move beyond token representation of women in elected bodies that decide Disaster Risk Reduction, climate, and conflict programmes to planned and system wide placement of women leaders in disaster risk reduction structure in South Asia.
8. Need for Green-Gray solutions for pursuing economic development and disaster recovery delta resident women in ecologically fragile areas like the Sundarbans in South Asia.
9. A gender, age, disability and cultural perspective should be integrated in all disaster risk reduction policies and practices, and women and youth leadership should be promoted in any new DRR structures in South Asia.
10. Acknowledging the gendered division of labour in urban, horticulture, craft, and agriculture sector in the policy and praxis of DRR.

11. Incorporate the needs, capacities and perception of risks of men and women, boys and girls in DRR programming in key sectors of urban recovery, infrastructure investment, and new skills.
12. Account for the access to and control over productive resources, goods and services, including risk, hazard, and vulnerability information when devising risk reduction programs.
13. Approach human development and gender through the larger framework of climate risk and sustainability paradigm with focus on dealing with uncertainties.
14. Celebrate women's achievements and support organizations that promote women's leadership in DRR.
15. Need to facilitate greater South-South cooperation on knowledge exchange across countries of the global south.
16. Need to acknowledge the enhanced multi-level vulnerability of women in disaster situations in South-South dialogue.
17. Foster greater partnerships in leveraging women's role in South-South relief to recovery partnership.
18. Need to acknowledge the role of women as community leaders during and after disasters in the global south lived experience.
19. Celebrate intersectional perspectives to advance feminist literature and praxis, instead of viewing differences as a hindrance to progress.
20. Practitioners, academics/researchers, and activists should create knowledge exchange platforms to coordinate their missions towards a shared objective of women's leadership.
21. More focus on advocacy messaging that targets men as agents for change in eradicating gender-based violence in disaster risk reduction.

The panel members of the 3-day online training programme are: Prof. Surya Parkash of National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) India; Ms. Ramona Miranda and Mr. Muhammad Taher of Duryog Nivaran, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh; Ms. Omogolo Taunyane-Mnguni, of Gender-Based Violence Monitor, South Africa; Ms. Branwen M Millar of United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), Thailand; Mr. Denis Nkala of United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC), Thailand; and Mr. Kshitij Gupta of All India Disaster Mitigation Institute (AIDMI), India.

2. Background

The All India Disaster Mitigation Institute (AIDMI) organized a 3-day online training under the aegis of National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) titled 'Intersectionality Approach for Securing Women's Livelihoods, Food and Nutrition Security Towards Disaster Resilience Building: Agenda for APMCDRR' on 28th June-30th June, 2022 from 3pm-5pm (IST) on the zoom platform.

The gender and intersectionality showcases information on three specific themes of APMCDRR: first, investing in resilience and preparedness, second, resilient communities, and third, inclusion. The Sendai Framework recognises the importance of integrating a gender perspective into all DRR policies and practices and the need to empower women. The Asia- Pacific Regional Action Plan for DRR (2021-2024) calls for strengthening collaboration between development partners, regional organizations and business networks to establish social security and safety nets, including through regulatory measures, to support the resilience of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), especially women-led MSMEs, livelihood groups and communities.

The training programme is organized for enlisting agenda items from South Asia experience for APMCDRR.

“The sessions helped understand the intersectionality concept and how it can be applied in day-to-day risk reduction work.”

- A participant

3. Objectives

The objectives of the training are as follows:

- To focus on women and the food security needs of the household during the rehabilitation phase. Because, most often it is women, not men, who happen to shoulder the burden of securing food and nutrition for children and elders as men often leave in search of livelihoods.
- To highlight the differentiated vulnerabilities of women and other all minorities to various disaster risks in the light of the changing climate.
- To explore the opportunities for coherence across various policy agendas and frameworks for promoting women's leadership in improving food security and resilience building.
- To come up with agenda for upcoming APMCDRR.

4. Summary of the Training Programme

Day 1: 28th June, 2022

Disaster proves to be biased against marginal and vulnerable sections of the society. Existing social disparity gets further accentuated due to repeated natural calamities and more so in a patriarchal society. This inequality further gets aggravated between men and women and the status of the women get further reduced in the society. South Asia is prone to frequent disasters and the status of women gets affected due to the increased frequencies of such climate events.

Women vulnerabilities increase in the post disaster situation owing to existing differences in the society between men and women in terms of roles and responsibilities, control/ownership over resources and opportunities, possibilities of participation in the decision-making process, access to land and other natural resources. Even though disaster is biased against women in general, it has differential impact on different groups of women depending on their economic class, level of education, access to power and social capital.

In this context AIDMI and NIDM has organised a training for various organisations from 28 to 30th June and aims to develop an agenda for the forthcoming APMCDRR. The training started with the opening remarks of **Prof. Surya Prakash** of NIDM, Government of India, and **Ms. Ramona Miranda** of Duryog Nivaran, Sri Lanka highlighting the existing inequalities in the society and increasing vulnerabilities of women in the disaster situations.

*Prof. Surya Prakash of
NIDM, Government of
India.*



Some of the highlights of today's discussion was focussed on addressing livelihoods, food and nutrition security and health related issues of women in South Asia.

1. Making a shift from crisis to resilience.
2. Focus on early warning.
3. Capacity building of various social groups and communities as per their requirement.
4. Developing infrastructure to reduce risk.
5. Women led disaster preparedness to be promoted.
6. After the advent of COVID-19, there is a huge requirement of building public health facilities.
7. Building awareness of women regarding safe practices for all kinds of disasters and emergencies.
8. Facilitating nutrition building programme through public distribution system.
9. There is an increase in the domestic violence and this needs to be reported. Similarly sensitising the police personnel to address such issues.
10. Strengthening maternal and child related health delivery systems.
11. Governance system to build a programme to address various vulnerabilities and build the capacities of the public institutions to facilitate women lead development agenda.



*Ms. Ramona Miranda,
Duryog Nivaran,
Sri Lanka.*

The session ended with the vote of thanks by **Mr. Kshitij Gupta** from AIDMI.

Prof Surya Prakash also launched the latest issue of AIDMI's publication *Experience Learning Series* on the theme of '[Learning and Understanding Intersectionality of Women Led Disaster Preparedness and Resilience](#)'.

Day 2: 29th June, 2022

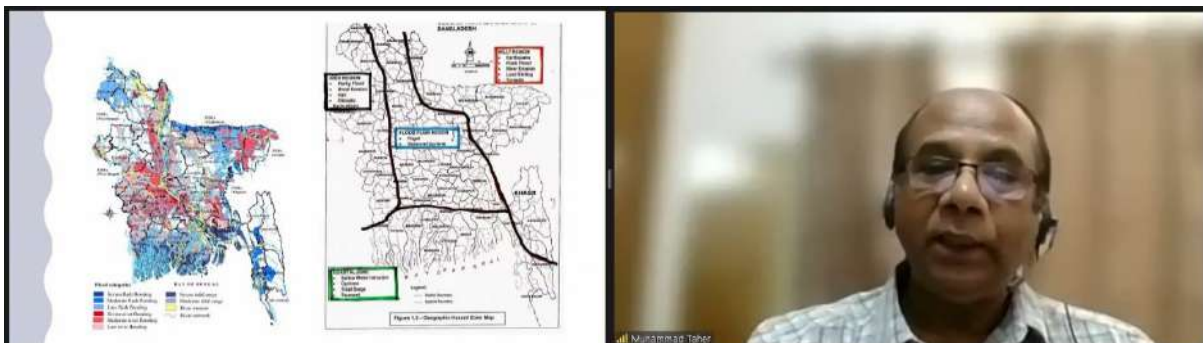
The second day training programme of "Intersectionality Approach for Securing Women Livelihoods, Food and Nutrition Security towards Disaster Resilience Building: Agenda for APMCDRR" began with the briefing of day one training by Kshitij Gupta.

Technical Session 1

Mr. Muhammad Taher, Chair of Duryoga Nivaran, Bangladesh, discussed about coastal vulnerability in Bangladesh. He shared about the exposure of the coastal people to multiple vagaries of nature, their challenges and vulnerabilities. He shared about the project, “Improved governance and capacity building for resilient coastal towns in Bangladesh”. The project talked about coastal town environmental infrastructure improvement in Bangladesh to reduce the sufferings of the locals arising due to the increased frequencies of disasters particularly the cyclones and storm surge, that salinate the agricultural land and reduce food production. During the sharing he highlighted the following issues:

1. Climate risk of coastal areas in Bangladesh, particularly the cyclones and storm surge that inundate the fertile soil of the coastal areas and the water bodies thus creating condition of deficiency of food production and reduced availability of safe drinking water for the locals.
2. The challenges and difficulties of the local governance system called as “Pouro Shabha” in mitigating the hardships and adversities of the locals
3. Nature based solution approach to sea inundation by the local governance system is a cost-effective method and helps in promoting healthy coastal ecology that helps to restore livelihood in a sustainable manner.
4. The coastal areas are densely populated with high rate of poverty, food insecurity, insufficient availability of safe drinking water, lack of resilient infrastructure base to avoid damage and destruction.
5. Coastal people live at a subsistence level having meager earning to feed themselves and are typically vulnerable to any alteration in the climatic events
6. Prevalent wide spread poverty condition and repeated disasters eroding the resource base of the people also erode social harmony and is responsible for increased violence in the society particularly against women.

*Mr. Muhammad Taher,
Chair of Duryoga
Nivaran, Bangladesh.*



7. Women vulnerability in the area increased due to lack of their voice and social discrimination against women in the decision -making process, food insecurity, lack of technical expertise, lack of resources and resilient infrastructure.
8. The need of coastal population to deal with the vagaries of nature are to have climate resilient infrastructure, empowered local governance system having sufficient resources to implement infrastructure projects and extensive awareness programmes amongst the local people.
9. Early warning system and dissemination of information among locals, cyclone shelters, roads and drainage facilities are some of the required climates resilient infrastructure for the area.
10. Nature based solution and green technology with pro-poor approach would enhances the livelihood of local poor people who depends extensively on the nature.

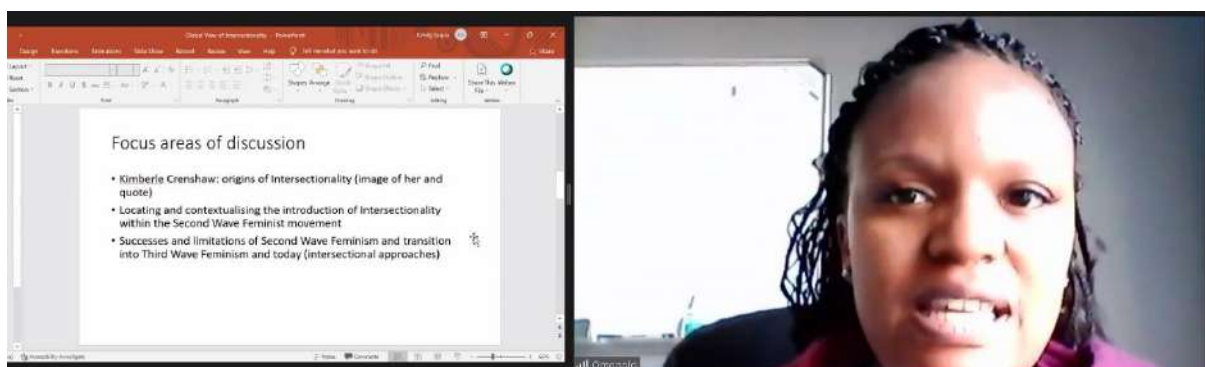
Technical Session 2

The second speaker, **Ms. Omogolo Taunyane-Maguni**, founder of Gender-based Violence Monitor, South Africa, gave a theoretical understanding about intersectionality as a tool to analyze marginalization and multi-dimensional experiences of women in the African context. Further to this she highlighted the various waves of feminism to bring change in these structural issues:

- i. First Wave: This focused on Women’s right to vote and property
- ii. Second Wave: Reproductive Rights
- iii. Third Wave: Representation Rights

In this context she gave a broad picture of conflict and displacement impacting the lives of women and more importantly analyzed the intersectionality of the forces marginalizing the women in Africa and society at large. This gets further aggravated in the changing climate which brings in frequent disasters. Even though the impact on women has been very bad, the information

Ms. Omogolo Taunyane-Maguni, founder of Gender-based Violence Monitor, South Africa.



and the experience of urban-women only gets manufactured in the social media. The bias of media towards urban middleclass keep ignoring the experience of the women in the rural set up. Further to this, she also shared that this can only be addressed by the women themselves by breaking their culture of silence and multidimensional structures impeding their representation at multiple fora.

The training ended with the vote of thanks from Mr. Kshitij Gupta.

Day 3: 30th June, 2022

The Third day training programme of “Intersectionality Approach for Securing Women Livelihoods, Food and Nutrition Security towards Disaster Resilience Building: Agenda for APMCDRR” began with the briefing of day one and day two training by Kshitij Gupta.

Technical Session 1

Ms. Branwen M Millar, Gender Advisor, UNDRR, Thailand, took the first session of the third day training programme and shared her extensive knowledge on issues like DRR in the context of gender equality, agricultural food production and nutritional equity. She reiterated the fact that frequency of climate related disasters has increased multiple times over the period between 1980-1999 to 2000-2019. She presented the fact that risks are interconnected in nature and it has the potential to disintegrate the development process achieved so far. Unless the DRR are fully incorporated and integrated in to the development planning, the development progress can't be sustained for a longer period. Various aspects of life and livelihood are going to change in future with the rise in earth's temperature from 1.5°C to 2°C, being responsible for increasing global poverty rate. She further said that, not only the climate change but the global spread of the pandemic Covid-19 has its share in raising global poverty rate. Many of the new poor are fitted in the informal sectors having significant

*Ms. Branwen M Millar,
Gender Advisor,
UNDRR, Thailand.*



reduction in their food security status. Women in the informal sectors are receiving the hardest burnt of the pandemic as well as the climate risk factors with limited social safety nets and fiscal stimulus ending up with high rate of unpaid domestic work, violence against women and intimate partner violence.

In this regard Ms. Barnwen highlighted the fact that it is important to manage risk rather than managing disasters as this would enhance shock absorption ability of the communities. She further highlighted the goal of SENDAI framework, that is to prevent new disasters and reduce the risk of existing disasters through the implementation of integrated social, economic, cultural, political and technological measures to reduce vulnerability to disasters and increase the coping mechanism along with resilience to bounce back better. The approach to achieve this goal is to reduce the disaster related mortality rate along with reduced number of affected people due to economic loss, damage to critical infrastructure and health. In order to achieve this goal, there is the urgent need to incorporate DRR into national and local strategies, bring on board international co-operation as well provisioning of early warning system and effective dissemination of the information to reduce loss and sufferings of communities. She further adhered to the fact that gender is of special interest in the SENDAI Framework as women participation in the DRR measure effectively leads to manage disaster risk in coordination with designing, resourcing and implementing gender sensitive disaster risk reduction policies formulation. Women leadership should be promoted at all levels of governance system to incorporate gender sensitive policies and programmes for women engagement in the DRR procedure.

Technical Session 2

The second session was facilitated by **Mr. Denis Nkala**, UNOSSC Regional coordinator, Thailand. Knowledge is power and sharing of the knowledge related to technology helps to alleviate sufferings at the societal level. The South-South Cooperation should focus on knowledge and technical expertise exchange between southern countries. Health emergency and disaster risk reduction related knowledge must be central to such exchange since the pandemic. This should also undertake joint research and must develop infrastructure through mutual cooperation. This should aim at preferential trading of health emergency products amongst the southern countries to help people to have access to essential health products and services at an affordable price. This will surely help

“Public health emergencies are yet not understood either in disaster risk reduction sector or in gender studies. Far more such sessions are needed to develop ideas and actions.”

- A participant



*Mr. Denis Nkala,
UNOSSC Regional
coordinator, Thailand.*

the southern countries to promote sustainable development through mutual cooperation not affected by gender bias.

Mr. Kshitij Gupta gave an overall briefing of all the three day's training programme and highlighted the fact that there is a need for greater cooperation and collaboration between different communities and countries to address the issues of disaster risks through knowledge management and knowledge sharing process. This should aim at building the capacities of the communities and various state institutions so that the DRR approach gets integrated into the overall process of development initiatives. In this process intersectionality must be made central to all activities. He offered a vote of thanks to all the participants and the resource persons for making this training a successful one.

At the end of day 3, AIDMI and NIDM jointly conveyed the vote of thanks to each participant and panellist.

“Though gender is often, more often, now considered than the past, how much of project resources actually go to the women is yet not predictable.”

- A participant

5. Schedule of the Training

Day 1: Tuesday, 28th June, 2022

Time	Name of Session	Facilitated by
15:00-15:20	Introduction and Agenda Setting	Prof. Surya Prakash and AIDMI
15:20-15:30	Keynote Address	Shri Taj Hassan , Executive Director, National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), India
	Launch of publication titled “Learning and Understanding Intersectionality of Women Led Disaster Preparedness and Resilience”	
15:00-16:15	Women’s Disaster Resilience in South Asia: Key Agenda	Ms. Ramona Miranda , Director, Duryog Nivaran, Sri Lanka
16:15-16:45	Question and Answer Session	All Resource Persons
16:45-17:00	Wrapping up	Kshitij Gupta , AIDMI

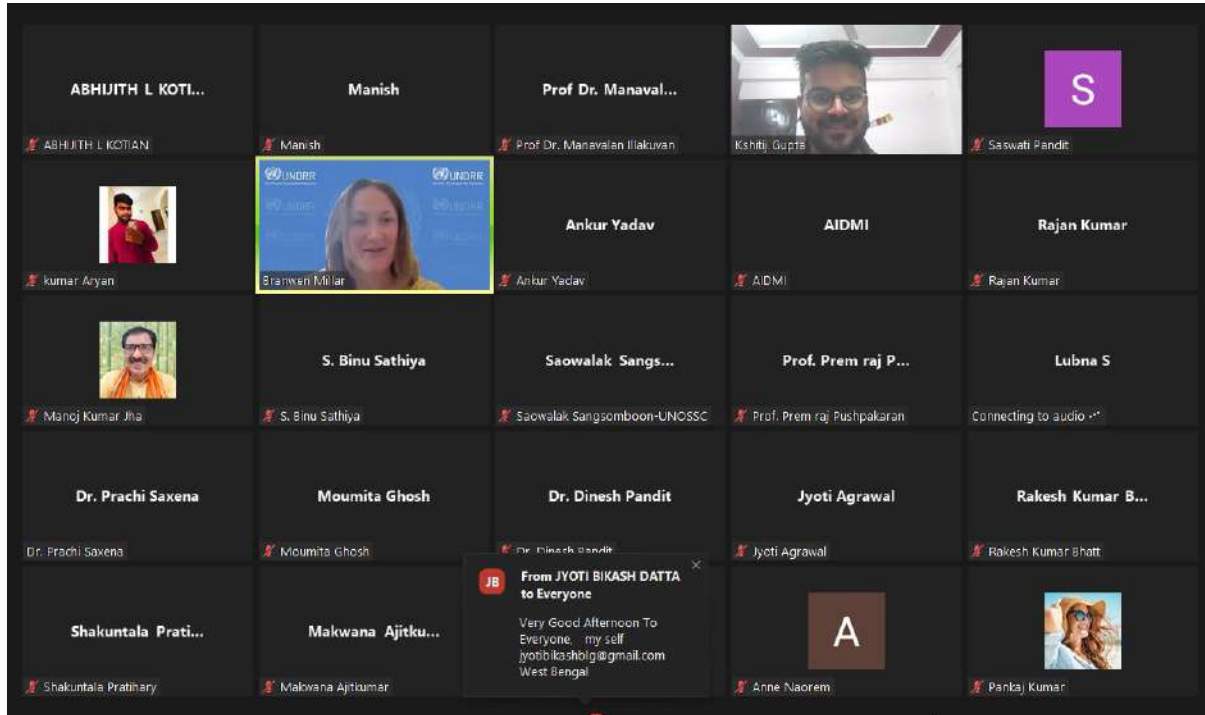
Day 2: Wednesday, 29th June, 2022

Time	Name of Session	Facilitated by
15:00-15:20	Welcome and Recall	AIDMI
15:20-16:00	Governance and Capacity Building	Mr. Muhammad Taher , Chair, Duryog Nivaran, Bangladesh
16:00-16:40	Global View on Intersectionality	Ms. Omogolo Taunyane-Mnguni , Founder, Gender-Based Violence Monitor, South Africa
16:40-16:50	Question and Answer Session	All Resource Persons
16:50-17:00	Wrapping up	Kshitij Gupta , AIDMI

Day 3: Thursday, 30th June, 2022

Time	Name of Session	Facilitated by
15:00-15:20	Welcome and Recall	AIDMI
15:20-16:00	DRR and Gender in Agriculture, Food, and Nutrition	Ms. Branwen M Millar , Gender Advisor, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), Thailand
16:00-16:40	South-South View on Intersectionality of Gender and DRR	Mr. Denis Nkala , UNOSSC Regional Coordinator, Thailand
16:40-16:50	Question and Answer Session	All Resource Persons
16:50-17:00	Wrapping up	Kshitij Gupta , AIDMI

A total of 155 participants from diverse fields – UN, local authority, civil society, researchers – were a part of this 3-day training program.



“We need follow-up sessions on ideas and approaches to understand intersectionality. We need to review climate change adaptation projects to understand gender and disaster risk reduction. We need to look more closely and longer at rural India. In the end what matters in rural areas is gender and landlessness.”

- A participant



ALL INDIA DISASTER MITIGATION INSTITUTE

411 Sakar Five, Behind Old Natraj Cinema, Near Mithakhali Railway Under Pass, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad-380 009 India. Tele/Fax: +91-79-2658 2962

E-mail: bestteam@aidmi.org, Website: <http://www.aidmi.org>, www.southasiadisasters.net

Follow us on:

