

2024

REPORT OF THE GENDER OBSERVATORY

ASIA PACIFIC MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE
ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

An initiative of the Gender Stakeholder Group of APP-DRR and
WIN-DRR Philippines together with Stakeholders Engagement
Mechanism for DRR



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Gender Stakeholders Group APP-DRR



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List of Abbreviations

A	APMCDRR - Asia Pacific Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction APP-DRR - Asia Pacific Partnership Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction
D	DRR - Disaster Risk Reduction
E	EW4ALL - Early Warning For All
G	GSHG of APP-DRR - Gender Stakeholder Group of the APP-DRR
I	IFRC - International Federation of Red Cross Red Crescent Societies IP - Indigenous People ITU - International Telecommunication Union
L	LAC Women's Network: Latin America and Caribbean women's network for disaster risk reduction LGBTQIA - Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersexual, Asexual
S	SDG - Sustainable Development Goals SEM-DRR - Stakeholder Engagement Mechanism for Disaster Risk Reduction Sendai GAP - Sendai Gender Action Plan SFDR - Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
U	UN - United Nations UNDRR - United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
W	WINDRR PH - Women's International Network on Disaster Risk Reduction Philippines WMO - World Meteorological Organization



Executive Summary

The Gender Stakeholder Group of the Asia Pacific Partnership Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GSHG of the APP-DRR) conducted a “Gender Observatory” (GO) at the Asia Pacific Ministerial Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction (APMCDRR), held in Manila Philippines from 14-18 October 2024. The APMCDRR 2024 was hosted by the Government of the Philippines in partnership with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR). This initiative was inspired by the GO carried out by the Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) Women’s Network for Disaster Risk Reduction’s at the VIII Session of the Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Americas and the Caribbean in 2023 (RP23). The main purpose of the GO was to observe and analyze the gender responsiveness and inclusivity of the APMCDRR sessions.

The APMCDRR serves as the primary platform in Asia and the Pacific for monitoring, reviewing, and strengthening cooperation on the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 at the regional level. The Gender Observatory of the APMCDRR Manila was led by the GSHG of APP-DRR in collaboration with WINDRR-PH and the Stakeholder Engagement Mechanism for DRR (SEM DRR).

The objectives of conducting the GO at the APMCDRR was to: To collect and analyse data on gender mainstreaming and intersectionality at the

APMCDRR 2024.; establish a baseline on gender mainstreaming and inclusion at the APMCDRRs, to be the basis to track progress, address gaps and make improvements; and mostly, to facilitate and support implement the recommendations of the Sendai Framework GAP.

‘Achieving gender parity and integrating gender equality themes in regional and international forums on disaster risk reduction’ is one of the recommended actions under the Key Objective (KO) 4 of Sendai GAP. The GO thus supported this action by providing an analysis to gender parity and integration of gender perspectives across APMCDRR sessions.

The analysis of the observations revealed that gender parity was moderate in the panel composition. From the diversity perspective, panels included people with disabilities, and a transgender person.

This report is based on the observations of 33 volunteers from 10 different countries across Asia, the Pacific, and Europe. The volunteers observed a range of sessions held at the conference under 04 main criteria:

Running of the Session:
Moderators and Panelists;
Audience Participation at the Session;
Substantive Inputs;
Analysis and
Next Steps.

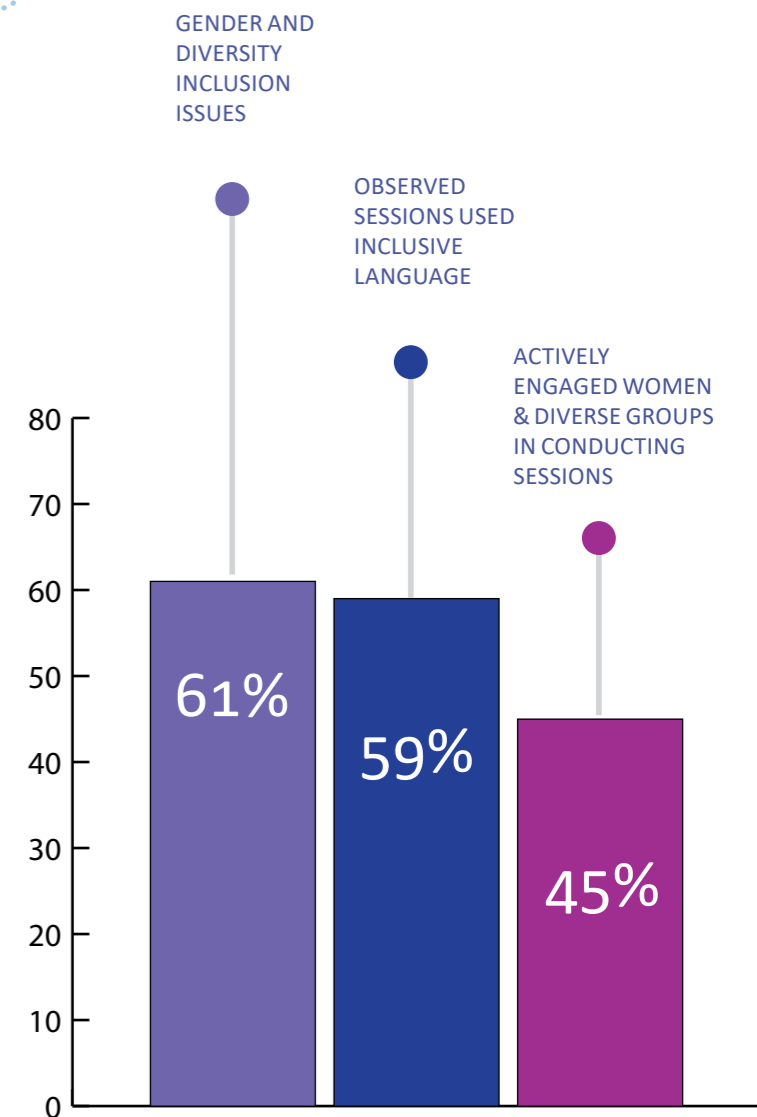
Observations covered 63% of the total conference sessions, including the Welcome and Closing Ceremonies, three Plenary Sessions, 10 Working Sessions, five EW4All Sessions, and 36 Partner Events, Learning Labs, and other activities such as

the Ignite Stage, side events, and the Philippine Pavilion.

The analysis revealed that gender parity was at a moderate levels in the panels, 61% of the sessions have raised gender and diversity inclusion issues, 59% of the observed sessions used inclusive language, and 45% actively engaged women and diverse groups in conducting the sessions.

While many sessions did address the issues related to gender and diversity inclusion in adequate depth, many others did not. Observations indicated that while the inclusion aspects were prioritized in sessions that focused on gender and diversity, and on localization, these elements received scant attention in the sessions that addressed risk financing, resilient infrastructure, and regional cooperation. In addition, the analysis identified several key gaps. Women and girls, people with disabilities, gender-diverse groups, and youth were largely framed as victims rather than active agents of change, despite the recommendations and guidance provided in the SFDRR (2015) and Sendai GAP (2024) underlining the critical need for consideration of varying disaster impacts and coping capacities, specific needs, and the role of diverse groups in disaster risk reduction.

Overall, the analysis highlights an increasing effort made by the organisers, but limited understanding and commitment to gender responsive and socially inclusive disaster risk reduction overall. The report provides a baseline on how regional conferences such as APMCDRR aim for ensuring gender and social inclusion aspects as underlined in the SFDRR through guidance and planning processes, and the Sendai GAP.



Gender Observatory

of the Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2024 in Manila, Philippines

An initiative of the Gender Stakeholder Group APP-DRR, Duryog Nivaran, the Women's International Network on Disaster Risk Reduction, and the Women's International Network on Disaster Risk Reduction-Philippines



Major Issues Covered



INTRODUCTION

This is the report of the Gender Observatory conducted at the Asia Pacific Ministerial Conference for DRR (APMCDRR) carried out by the Gender Stakeholder Group of the Asia Pacific Partnership Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GSHG of APP-DRR) together with WINDRR Philippines and the Stakeholder Engagement Mechanism for Disaster Risk Reduction (SEM-DRR).

Following the initiative of the Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) Women's Network for Disaster Risk Reduction at the regional conference (RP23) in 2023, the GSHG of APP-DRR conducted a Gender Observatory to observe the gender and social inclusion issues in the APMCDRR Manila sessions.

APMCDRR 2024

The Gender Observatory of the APMCDRR aimed to achieve the following main objectives:

- Collect and analyze data on gender mainstreaming and intersectionality at the APMCDRR 2024.
- Establish a baseline on gender mainstreaming and inclusion at the APMCDRRs, which can be the basis to track progress, address gaps and make improvements.
- Facilitate and support implementing the recommendations of the Sendai GAP

The APMCDRR¹ is the main platform in Asia and the Pacific to monitor, review and enhance cooperation for the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 at the regional level. The APMCDRR is a bi-annual event that provides a platform for multi-stakeholders to come together for this review of progress, identify challenges in pursuing its targets, provide necessary guidance to strengthen its implementation, to share innovative solutions and make actionable commitments; in short, review risk reduction efforts to accelerate disaster risk reduction (DRR) by 2030 in the world's most disaster-prone region.

The APMCDRR 2024 was hosted by the Government of the Philippines in partnership with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR). The conference was held from 14 to 18 October 2024 at the Philippine International Convention Center in Manila, Philippines.

The conference was also the first regional platform since the adoption of the Political Declaration of the Sendai Framework Midterm Review conducted in 2023. It brought together over 4000 delegates representing governments, intergovernmental, international, national and civil

society organizations, the private sector, science, academia, and other stakeholder groups.

Held under the main theme “Surge to 2030: Enhancing Ambition in Asia-Pacific to Accelerate Disaster Risk Reduction”, the APMCDRR 2024 focused on three main thematic pillars:

1. Practical solutions to enhance DRR financing;
2. Leaving no one behind: gender responsive and inclusive disaster risk governance;
3. Localization and urban and rural resilience.

In addition, the conference addressed a number of priority cross cutting themes: Science, technology and knowledge; multi-stakeholder coordination and collaboration; convergence and coherence; full private sector engagement.

The sessions at APMCDRR were organized as presented in Table 1

Table 1. Session Plan of the APMCDRR

TYPES OF SESSIONS	ORGANIZED BY
Plenary sessions	UNDRR, the Philippine Department of Environment and Natural Resources, and the Office of Civil Défense
Working sessions/ thematic sessions	UNDRR, the Philippine Department of Environment and Natural Resources, and the Office of Civil Defense
EW4All	UNDRR, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the International Federation of Red Cross Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)
Partner-events, learning labs, Philippine Pavilion and others	External partner organizations and stakeholder institutions

¹ APMCDRR Website: <https://apmcdrr.undrr.org>



Introduction to GSHG, WINDRR-PH and SEM

The Stakeholder Group for Gender and Women's Issues (GSHG) was established in 2012 as a part of the UNDRR Asia-Pacific Partnership Platform for DRR, to provide concerted focus and coordinated guidance on gender and women's issues. Bringing together members across Asia Pacific to collaboratively work on the gender-inclusive disaster risk reduction efforts remain a main objective of the GSHG, specifically focusing on the implementation of the Sendai Framework Gender Action Plan (Sendai GAP). The Gender Stakeholder Group includes representation of national governments, bilateral agencies, UN agencies, academia, civil society organizations and individuals in the region. The GSHG is chaired by Duryog Nivaran - South Asia Network for Disaster Mitigation.

The Women's International Network on Disaster Risk Reduction (WINDRR) is supported by UNDRR and the Australian Government to promote women's leadership in Disaster Risk Reduction in the Asia Pacific. WIN DRR supports the implementation of the Sendai Framework by empowering women to attain leadership and enhance their role in decision-making in disaster risk reduction in Asia Pacific. The Philippine Chapter of the WINDRR, or WINDRRPH aims to coalesce women leaders across multiple sectors under the common goal of disaster risk reduction. WINDRR PH actively works in both urban and rural settings by promoting women's full and effective

participation in disaster management efforts. SEM - The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) Stakeholder Engagement Mechanism (SEM) offers a structured and inclusive platform globally for non-state actors to contribute to the implementation of the Sendai Framework. It enables stakeholders to amplify their voices and actions in support of disaster risk reduction, prevention, resilience building, and the integration of systemic risk into the broader 2030 Agenda. The Women and Gender Stakeholder Group (WGSG) is one of the constituencies within the SEM, and took the lead in supporting the regional GSHG in this Gender Observatory.

Rationale of the Gender Observatory

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) underlines the critical need to promote and support women's leadership in all stages of disaster risk management. The guiding principles of the Sendai Framework underscore the need of all-of-society engagement and "a gender, age, disability and cultural perspective in all policies and practices"² for effective disaster risk reduction.

Significant changes are required to achieve gender and diversity integration in DRR efforts such as: ensuring participation of women and diverse groups in planning and decision making; designing, resourcing

and implementing gender responsive and inclusive disaster risk reduction policies, plans and programmes; and adequate capacity building measures to empower women and diverse groups for preparedness as well as build their capacity for alternate livelihood means in post-disaster situations.

The mid-term review of the Sendai Framework conducted in 2022-2023 further stated that gender and social inclusion issues continue to be critical factors in addressing risk and highlighted the need for further efforts. More specifically, the Mid-term review noted that while noticeable progress has been made since 2015 on incorporating the voices of women in DRR governance structures, and efforts to priorities and account for gender in disaster preparedness have increased, overall women and girls' knowledge, skills and capacities continue to be underutilized in disaster preparedness and ensuring community resilience.

The mid-term review highlighted the significant potential for accelerated action on gender-responsive DRR. Such action has been boosted in part by the successes realized through specific action plans on gender of the Rio Conventions, and the recent call made in the sixty-sixth

session of the Commission on the Status of Women to develop and implement a Gender Action Plan for the Sendai Framework (GAP), coupled with corresponding commitments to and accountability mechanisms for national and local implementation and integration in climate change policy and planning. The development and adoption of a GAP is essential. The Gender Action Plan to support implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai GAP)³ : was developed following a worldwide consultation process in 2023/2024 to accelerate gender responsive disaster risk reduction. The Sendai GAP aims to accelerate implementation of the Sendai Framework by substantially increasing resource allocations, activities and impacts of gender-responsive disaster risk reduction and substantially decreasing gender-related disaster risk by 2030. It identifies nine key objectives related to the four priorities of the Sendai Framework and recommends 33 actions that promote gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in disaster risk reduction.

The Gender Observatory of the APMCDRR 2024 undertook to observe and understand to what extent the APMCDRR as a regional platform is upholding gender and diversity inclusion commitments, the good practices and the remaining gaps. Observations were made on the content of the conference sessions, the panels, the speakers, and on the overall participation.

² <https://www.undrr.org/publication/gender-action-plan-support-implementation-sendai-framework-disaster-risk-reduction-2015>

³ Report by LAC Women's Network: <https://www.preventionweb.net/media/87883/download?startDownload=20250311>

METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH

The process followed for the Gender Observatory was as follows:

i. Preparation

The GSHG held a series of meetings with UNDRR and the LAC Women's Network⁴ during the preparatory phase. The discussions focused on sharing the LAC network's experience in conducting the Gender Observatory, designing a questionnaire based on the one previously used by the network and developing a list of volunteers to carry out the observations.

ii. Questionnaire designing

Members of the GSHG collaborated to develop a questionnaire to guide recording the observations. As mentioned, it built on the previously used questionnaire, and a core group worked on improving and refining it. The questionnaire was made available both online and in hard copies. A copy of the questionnaire is presented in Annex 1.

The questionnaire included five sections:

- Introductory information on the volunteer observers
- Run of the sessions - moderators and panelists
- Participation of attendees
- Content, substantive inputs, main messages
- Analysis and next steps

iii. Volunteer Observers' orientation

Thirty-three volunteers from across 10 countries from Asia, the Pacific and Europe participated in the data collection process. Volunteers were

largely drawn from the GSHG and WIN-DRR Philippines Networks. Volunteers received orientations both online and in-person in the pre-conference day. Three volunteers observed the sessions online while the remaining attended the sessions in-person. Volunteers comprised of 83% who identified themselves as women, 14% as men and 3% as female/non-binary.

iv. Observations

Each volunteer observed at least two sessions. Where a session was observed by multiple volunteers, the responses were grouped and a summary of the information was derived for analysis. Out of the total 83 sessions held at the conference, 56 were observed including the following: Welcome and Closing Ceremonies, 3 Plenary Sessions, 10 Working Sessions, 5 EW4All Sessions, 36 Partner Events, Learning Labs and others such as Ignite Stage, Side events, and the Philippine Pavilion. In total 78 responses were received.

v. Data categorization by session theme and types

Data collected with the use of the questionnaire was categorized according to the session types i.e. Plenary sessions, working sessions, EW4all, Learning Labs, Partner Events and others, with the aim of conducting a comparative analysis on inclusion of gender and diversity issues in the different types of sessions. The data were further categorized by the thematic focus of the session. (see Table 2)

Table 2 - Categorization of sessions as per theme and types of session

TYPES OF SESSIONS	TYPES OF SESSION	TOTAL NO. OF CONFERENCE SESSIONS	TOTAL NO. OF OBSERVED SESSIONS
Practical solutions to enhance DRR financing	Plenary Session	1	1
	Working Sessions	3	3
	EW4all	2	2
	Partner events and others	32	22
Leaving no one behind: gender responsive and inclusive disaster risk governance,	Plenary Session	1	1
	Working Sessions	4	4
	EW4all	4	1
	Partner events and others	15	5
Localization and urban and rural resilience.	Plenary Session	1	1
	Working Sessions	3	3
	EW4all	3	2
		12	9
	Welcome and closing ceremony`	2	2
TOTAL SESSIONS		83	56

4 Report by LAC Women's Network: <https://www.preventionweb.net/media/87883/download?startDownload=20250311>

vi. Analysis of the session concept notes

A brief analysis of the concept notes of the sessions was conducted to assess the integration of gender and social inclusion aspects at the session planning stage. The analysis used the criteria i) inclusive language ii) Gender equality and social inclusion relevant to the thematic focus of sessions. A sample of 49⁵ concept notes out of the observed 56 sessions were analyzed by the following categories:

Adequate: Sufficiently covers the gender and inclusion issues in DRR, meeting or exceeding the minimum expectations (See page 11) This implies that the concept notes reflect an understanding of how disasters affect women, men, girls, boys, and gender-diverse individuals differently, and include strategies that promote gender-responsive and inclusive DRR policies, practices, and outcomes. This includes integrating gender perspectives in line with international frameworks such as the Sendai Framework’s Gender Action Plan (GAP) and CEDAW General Recommendation No. 37 on Gender-and DRR.

Limited: Limited means that the concept note refers to gender issues only in a minimal or superficial way. This may involve a brief mention of gender without offering any meaningful analysis, clear strategies, or specific actions to address gender-related needs, roles, or inequalities in DRR. In this case, the concept note may use generic language about inclusion or equality without aligning with key frameworks such as the Sendai Framework’s Gender Action Plan or CEDAW General Recommendation No. 37. There is little to no detail on how gender considerations will actually be integrated into the session's objectives, activities, or outcomes.

No Mention: No reference to gender and inclusion.

Not available: Not enough details to evaluate the concept notes on the APMCDRR website.

vii. Data analysis

The quantitative data were analyzed using Tableau statistical software that provided a detailed analysis of the gender parity in the panel composition, audience composition, level of engagement of women and diverse groups and the use of inclusive language in the overall conference.

Qualitative information was categorized, coded and summarized by the session type and theme. The qualitative analysis looked into the main issues covered in the conference and messages delivered with reference to gender inclusion and diversity. It was also assessed if the sessions discussed women and diverse groups as active participants of change in DRR efforts or as mere ‘victims’. Analysis of qualitative information was integrated to support the findings of the quantitative analysis.

viii. Presentation of key findings to the volunteer observers

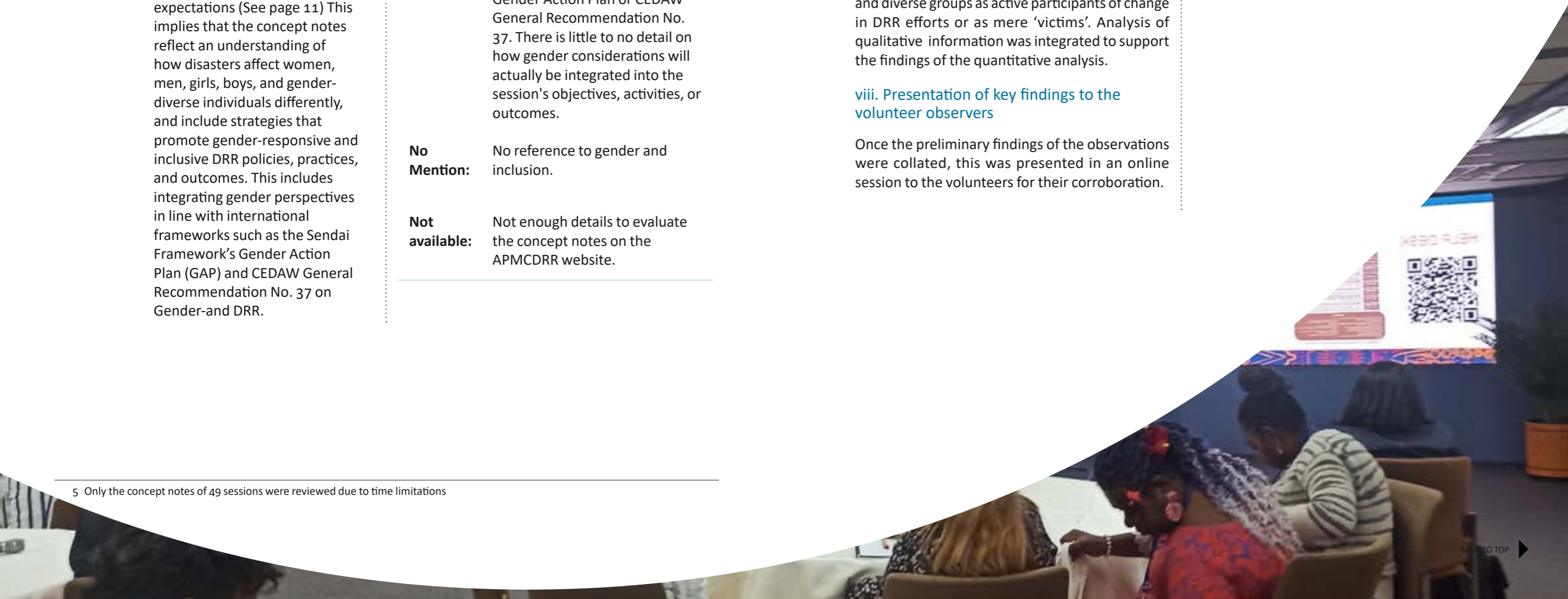
Once the preliminary findings of the observations were collated, this was presented in an online session to the volunteers for their corroboration.

Limitations of the methodology

The Gender Observatory encountered a number of limitations:

- i. Only a part of the conference sessions (63%) were observed due to time constraints of volunteers. In addition, not all session concept notes were analysed for all observed sessions, and observation criteria were not assessed for all sessions, for example 14 out of 56 observed sessions did not include audience participation.

5 Only the concept notes of 49 sessions were reviewed due to time limitations



KEY TERMINOLOGY

Below presented are some of the key terms that guided the gender observatory process.

GENDER INTEGRATION (OR MAINSTREAMING)

The process of assessing the implications for women, men and people with diverse gender identities of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes—in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making the concerns and experiences of women, men and people with diverse gender identities an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic, and societal spheres. While focus is often placed on making sure that women's perspectives are reflected in planned actions, gender integration requires that due consideration is given also to the perspectives of men and people with diverse gender identities. The goal is to achieve [objective] gender equality." [UN Women]⁶

INTERSECTIONALITY

refers to the understanding that gender, ethnicity, race, geographical location, ability, and age, among other factors, do not occur as single, mutually exclusive entities, but different forms of inequality or discrimination compound each other, creating a new type or level of disadvantage and risk. [Crenshaw, 1989]

GENDER DIVERSITY

Gender diversity is an umbrella term that is used to describe gender identities that demonstrate a diversity of expression beyond the binary framework. [A Gender Agenda⁷]

GENDER PARITY

refers to the equal contribution of women and men to every dimension of life. Gender parity can fail to register the contributions made by gender diverse people. The UN system recognizes gender parity as being achieved within a 3% margin (ie 53% women/47% men).

GENDER-INCLUSIVE LANGUAGE

Using gender-inclusive language means speaking and writing in a way that does not discriminate against a particular sex, social gender, or gender identity, and does not perpetuate gender stereotypes. Given the key role of language in shaping cultural and social attitudes, using gender-inclusive language is a powerful way to promote gender equality and eradicate gender bias.

WOMEN AND DIVERSE GROUPS

The phrase has been used in the report to describe women and other marginalized groups including gender and social minorities, youth, elderly, people with disabilities and indigenous people.

MINIMUM EXPECTATION FOR GENDER-RESPONSIVENESS:

Minimum expectations for gender responsiveness involve ensuring that activities, policies, and programs address the diverse needs and interests of all genders, while respecting their differences and promoting gender equality. This means considering how gender impacts various aspects of the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of initiatives.

- **Ensuring SADD Collection and Gender and Social Analysis:** Collecting and analyzing data that is disaggregated by gender, age, disability and income and using this data to inform policy, decision-making for development and DRR planning and investments.
- **Addressing Gender-Based Barriers:** Recognizing and addressing the root causes and obstacles that limit opportunities for women, men, girls, and boys due to their gender.
- **Mainstreaming Gender in DRR and DRR in Gender:** Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all aspects of DRR laws, policies, program design, implementation and mainstreaming DRR into gender laws, policies and programs to ensure that gender considerations are incorporated throughout the entire process in line with the existing policies on gender such as Sendai GAP and Leave No One Behind during discussions.
- **Fostering Women's leadership:** Recognizing that women's participation in the disaster risk management sector remains low. Focusing on women's equal representation and participation to ensure and ensuring that benefits and outcomes are shared equitably amongst all genders,
- **Investing in Gender Equality:** Funding the DRR programs that have inbuilt mandatory provisions aiming to empower women and foster equal rights, opportunities, and access to resources.
- **Promoting Gender-Sensitive Training and Awareness:** Providing training and raising awareness about gender issues, gender equality, and the importance of gender responsiveness among stakeholders at local and national levels.

⁶ UN Women, <https://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/GMS.PD>

⁷ <https://genderrights.org.au/information-hub/what-is-gender-diversity/>

KEY FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

The key findings of the Gender Observatory are organised as follows:

- Run of the session - moderators and panellists
- Participation of attendees
- Substantive aspects and main messages

I. GENDER PARITY OF THE RUN OF THE SESSIONS – MODERATORS AND PANELISTS

Gender parity was achieved among the moderators of the panels observed: 42% of the observed sessions had male moderators, 49% had female, and 9% of sessions had a mix of male and female moderators. This is a practice that should be maintained in subsequent conferences.

While across the official sessions overall, gender parity was achieved among speakers, with 52% female and 48% male speakers, there was variation across the sessions observed. There were a few panels that were exclusively men (13%) or women (9%) . A quarter of the sessions had panels composed equally of men and women, a third

of the sessions were composed predominantly of men and a fifth predominantly of women. In addition, in one of the plenaries, there was transgender representation, and 7.7% of panels had at least one person with a disability that could be identified, signaling that inclusion of diversity was considered in the panel composition. Having persons with disabilities in the panels was found helpful in enriching the discussions around disability inclusive DRR and promoting their role as active agents for change in DRR efforts.

The Figure 1 shows the composition of panels from a gender parity perspective. Similarly, Figure 2 presents the percentage of panelists with a visible form of disability.

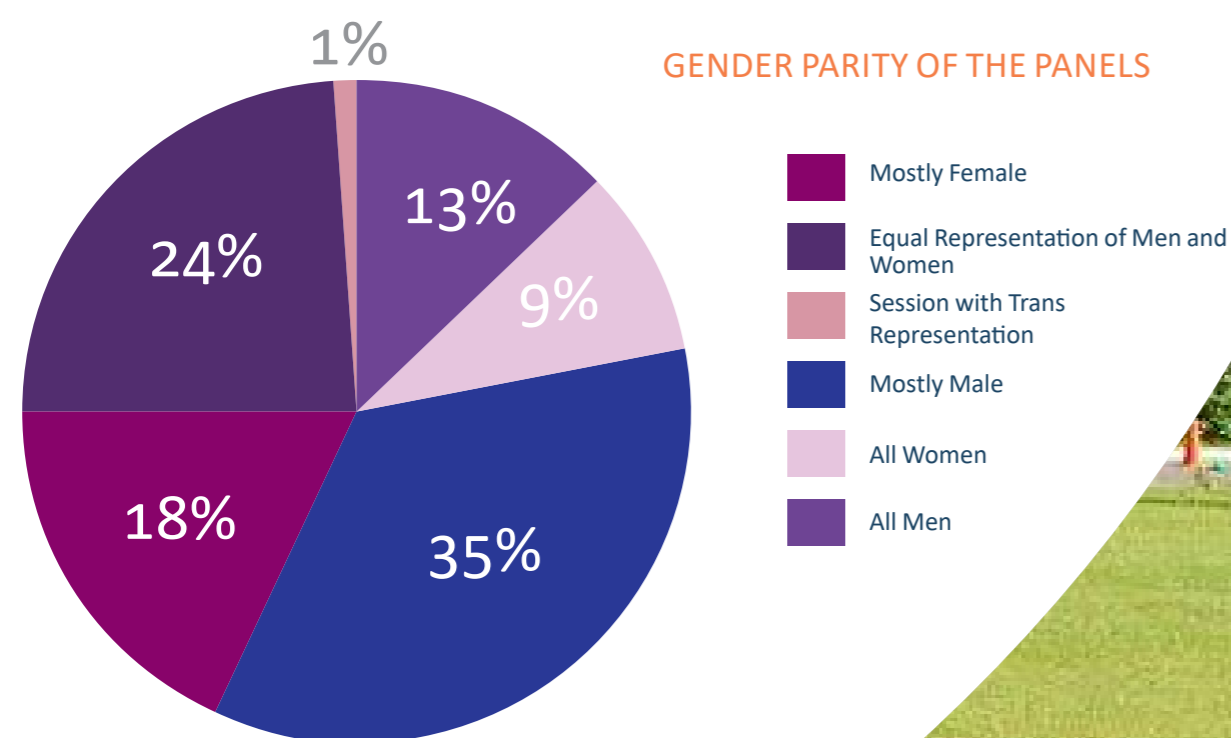


Figure 1 | Gender parity of the panel

INCLUSION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN THE PANELS

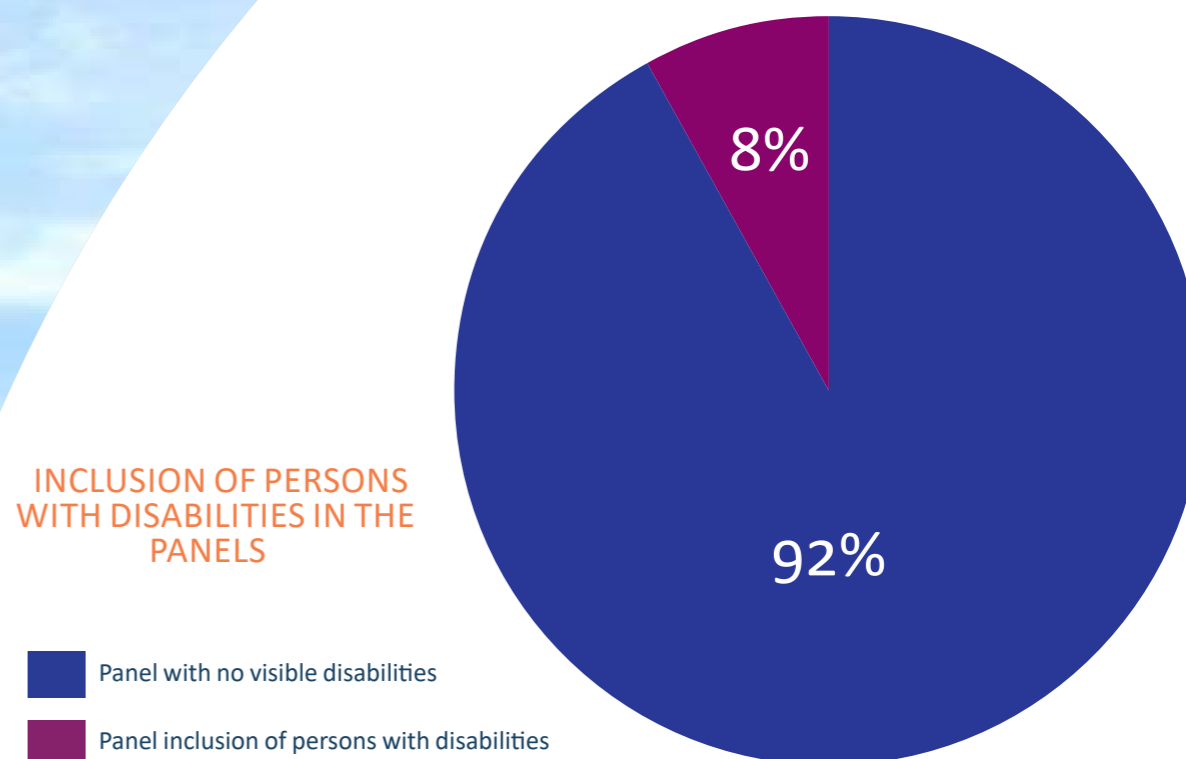


Figure 2 | Inclusion of persons with disabilities in the panels

Observations on the use of inclusive language in the sessions by moderators and panelists showed that in 59% of the sessions inclusive language was used, whereas 40% of the sessions had some but not have adequate use of inclusive language. One percent (1%) of the sessions did not use inclusive language at all.

II. PARTICIPATION OF ATTENDEES

The gender observatory considered the composition of the audience, the engagement of women and diverse groups in the discussions, and whether there were gender differences in who was interrupted during the discussion. The findings reflect only those sessions which incorporated audience participation, as some session did not include audience participation

by design and some utilized online polls.

In the sessions that were observed, the overall male:female ratio was equal in over a third of the sessions, while in another third it was mostly men. The sessions on financing, technology and infrastructure, and regional cooperation were the ones that attracted more men than women, whereas the sessions focused on gender and diversity issues had more women participation. However, the findings are limited to volunteers' assessment of the composition, and not necessarily based on actual figures, given that audience numbers were very large in some sessions Overall participation in the conference was also slightly skewed male with 46% of the conference attendees were female, 52% male and 2% transgender and gender diverse.

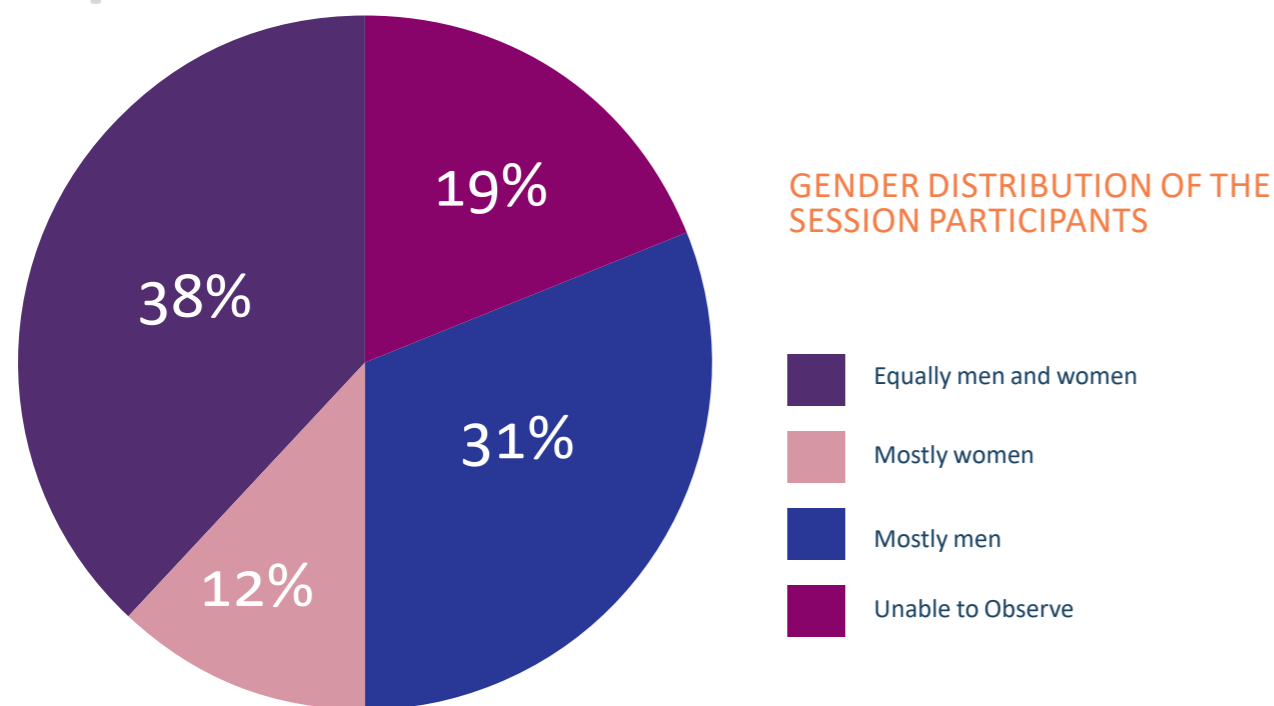


Figure 3 | Sex distribution of the session participants

Figure 3 presents the observed gender parity⁸ of the audience. Observers have highlighted that this assessment is limited by their observation and in some cases the large number of participants meant this could not be assessed. (see Figure 3)

The Gender Observatory found that women and diverse groups actively engaged in 45% of the sessions, and moderately engaged in 31% of the sessions, while the remaining 24% of the sessions did not have an option for audience engagement. The engagement of women and diverse groups was observed to be relatively higher in the official working sessions/thematic sessions (the Plenary sessions did not include audience participation), compared to the partner events, learning labs and other sessions, where the engagement of women and diverse groups were observed only at a moderate level. This may point to a concerted effort among UNDRR and the Government of the Philippines to engage women and diverse groups.

The Gender Observatory questionnaire measured participation of women in the session on a scale from 1 to 5: Five representing equal participation of women and men, and one representing men contributing more than women. Analysis shows that in 58% of the sessions the participation of men and women were equal or close to equal, whereas 38% of sessions had men speaking more than women participants.

Furthermore, the participation of persons with disabilities in the audience was observed in 12% of the observed sessions. The analysis of the qualitative data highlighted that the involvement of persons with disabilities enriched the discussions, particularly on disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction (DRR). Overall 122 persons with

disabilities participated in the APMCDRR and their contributions underscored the importance of including persons with disabilities in decision-making processes and highlighted their role as active agents of change. This element not only advanced the discourse on inclusive DRR but also reinforced the need for continued efforts to empower persons with disabilities in shaping and implementing DRR strategies.

To analyse how safe the space was for women and diverse groups to put forward their views without being interrupted in the sessions, the rate of interruptions was also noted. It was observed that in 22% of the observed sessions, some interruptions were made either by the moderator or another speaker. However, there was no clear gender dimension to interruptions observed and rather this was mostly attributable to moderators' effort in managing the limited time of the session. Given this it is recommended to remove this question from future Gender Observatories.

III. GENDER AND DIVERSITY INCLUSION (GDI) ISSUES IN THE SESSION CONTENT

The observations included an analysis of the session content from gender, diversity and inclusion perspectives. Significant attention was given to gender and diversity inclusion across the diverse range of issues discussed at the APMCDRR, with pillar 2 dedicated to gender responsive and inclusive disaster risk governance. This section presents an analysis of the substantive discussion of key gender and diversity inclusion issues across the sessions observed. This section also presents a brief analysis of the concept notes of the sessions assessing the attention given to gender and diversity inclusion issues during the planning of the conference.

Discussion of gender and diversity inclusion in the sessions

Figure 4 presents shows that gender and diversity inclusion issues were discussed in 61% of the sessions observed:

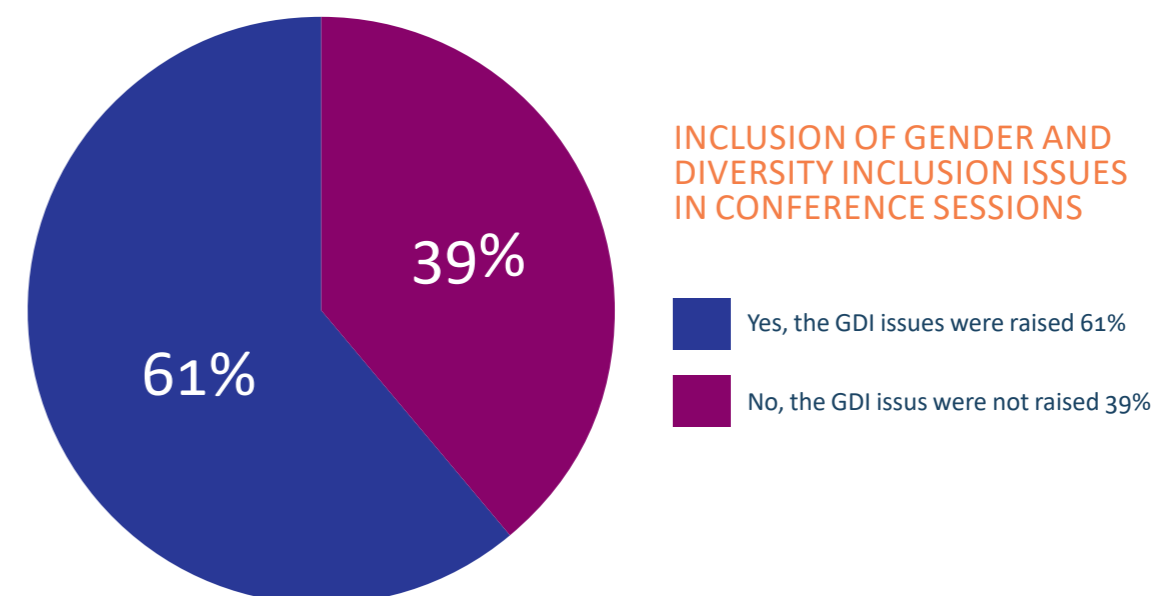


Figure 4 | Inclusion of GDI issues in the sessions

⁸ Refers to observable gender characteristics of the audience

The observers found that the discussion on gender, diversity and inclusion at the APMCDRR focuses on the following key issues:

I) DISPROPORTIONATE IMPACTS OF DISASTERS AND CLIMATE CHANGE ON WOMEN AND DIVERSE GROUPS

Several sessions explored the multilayered impacts of disasters on various at-risk groups, including women, persons with disabilities, youth, children, the elderly, and indigenous communities.

With reference to women, impacts mentioned included sexual harassment, increased caregiving burdens, water scarcity affecting time and mobility, and heat stress.

Intersectional challenges for transgender women, LGBTQIA communities, pregnant and breastfeeding women, elderly women, and women with disabilities were also raised in some sessions. Some of the sessions highlighted the disproportionate impacts on persons with disabilities, including limited access to resources, financing, early warnings, extreme weather information, and the overall stigma they face.

II) PORTRAYAL OF WOMEN AND DIVERSE GROUPS

Over 80% of the observed sessions portrayed women and diverse groups as perpetual victims rather than active participants in the DRR process. However, the sessions that focused on gender, diversity and social inclusion addressed women and diverse groups as active participants in DRR rather than victims. Some case studies of good examples were shared where diverse groups were active participants such as:

- Disability Response Teams (DRTs): where persons with disabilities were active participants in sharing experiences, needs, and rights for DRR measures.
- Women-led self-help groups called 'Jal Sakhi's' who carry out water testing and meter readings within their local river basin communities. Here, women are a first point of

contact for the communities, demonstrating their role within water governance leading to increased social and economic capital.

- Advocating for women empowerment: One of the speakers narrated her lived experience in her community through a localized multi-hazard early warning system easily understood by women in the community.

With reference to other inclusion aspects, in more than 10 sessions, indigenous communities were highlighted as making an active contribution to DRR. These sessions recognized the importance and value of indigenous and local practices of disaster preparedness and response and discussed bridging the gap between science and local knowledge.

III) IMPORTANCE OF ADVANCING INCLUSIVE DRR BY INCORPORATING WOMEN AND DIVERSE GROUPS IN DECISION MAKING

Several sessions emphasized the need for gender- and disability-inclusive DRR, highlighting the importance of recognizing the unique needs and capacities of women and diverse groups, and the importance of involving them in decision-making processes, leveraging on their knowledge and lived experiences to shape programs and policies.

In one of the sessions, the issue was raised through a case story citing a leader in gender-inclusive DRR in Fiji, showcasing initiatives such as the Pacific Disability Forum and Women's Weather Watch. The case study underlined the importance of proactive, gender-transformative policies for inclusive planning and improving early warning systems. .

A case story about the Project SIGND, an initiative led by hearing-impaired group, highlighted that localized approaches must account for language diversity and accessibility gaps to ensure "No one is left behind".

Localizing DRR efforts through Indigenous knowledge and collaboration with local stakeholders received a key focus in a number of sessions. These included integrating traditional practices with technology, involving Indigenous communities in decision-making, and ensuring their access to technology. Strategic partnerships with local CSOs, youth groups, and vulnerable populations were advocated for, alongside the need for empowered local governments. Education and awareness campaigns were highlighted as crucial for advancing climate action and DRR initiatives.

IV) LACK OF AND IMPORTANCE OF SEX, AGE AND DISABILITY DISAGGREGATED DATA

Several sessions highlighted the importance of disaggregated data (by sex, age, and disability) for evidence-based, inclusive DRR decision-making and financing. Emphasis was placed on involving vulnerable populations in cost-analysis, policy and programme design, progress tracking, and equitable resource access. Discussions on addressing the data gaps and solutions however were limited. Some of the challenges raised included insufficient monitoring, inadequate financing, a preference for qualitative data, and socio-economic barriers.

V) ETHICAL USE OF AI, TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIAL MEDIA FOR INCLUSIVE DRR

The integration of emerging technologies, particularly AI, for disaster risk reduction was a key theme, with discussions emphasizing ethical principles like transparency, accountability, inclusivity, and sensitivity. Sessions highlighted the need for addressing issues related to the use of artificial intelligence in vulnerability analysis, in incorporating diverse perspectives and Indigenous knowledge, developing inclusive datasets, ensuring fair algorithms, and making scientific information accessible to all. The strategic use of social media incorporating inclusive principles for early warnings, disaster preparedness, anticipatory action and risk communication was also emphasized.

VI) IMPORTANCE OF INCLUSIVITY IN PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS AND PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENTS

The critical role of the private sector in mitigating disaster impacts and enhancing financial preparedness was discussed in several sessions. The role of local government in creating a conducive environment for private sector, including MSMEs and startups to invest in DRR efforts was highlighted. It was also emphasized that private sector investment and strategies must ensure principles of inclusivity and accessibility of financial resources to the most marginalized amongst the diverse groups in the communities.

VII) REFERENCE TO THE SENDAI GAP

The Sendai GAP was mentioned in six of the observed sessions. It was referred to during discussions related to inclusion, the role of different partners in its implementation and the context of engaging the vulnerable groups, youth and women. The sessions highlighted that the Sendai GAP can be utilized to catalyse and accelerate action to support implementation of the Sendai Framework. There was a working session focused entirely on the Sendai GAP: 'Implementing the Sendai Gap: Accelerating the Achievement of the Sendai Framework through Gender-responsive Disaster Risk Reduction'. It focused specifically on the 9 key objectives outlined in the Sendai GAP, facilitating dialogue on how various stakeholders, including governments, civil society, and donors, could collaborate to enhance resource allocations and prioritize gender-responsive DRR strategies.

Analysis of Concept Notes for Inclusion of GDI issues

The analysis of the session concept notes helped in assessing the gender-inclusive language and gender responsiveness in the planning of the sessions. It was found that:

- 19.6% of the session concept notes had adequate focus on gender issues,
- 14.3% of the session concept notes had some limited focus on gender issues,
- 50% of the session concept notes did not mention gender and diversity inclusion,
- 16.1% of concept notes lacked sufficient data for evaluation.

Key observations of the concept note analysis include:

- The partner events had substantive inclusion of gender-related themes in their concept notes; however, the integration of gender considerations during the implementation of sessions appeared to be limited.
- Adequate coverage of gender issues were mainly observed on the themes such as gender-responsive DRR, resilience in local governance and climate adaptation.
- Sessions that focused on themes such as infrastructure, health and finance lacked adequate coverage of gender issues in their concept notes.
- Only half of the finalized session concept notes addressed gender and diversity inclusion.

Summarising the Key Observations on Inclusion of GDI perspectives

It was observed that 61% of the sessions included gender and diversity inclusion issues in their discussions. Among them, the plenary sessions, thematic and EW4all sessions, organized by the conference organizers had a broader integration of the issues in comparison to partner and side events. For instance, out of the eight EW4All sessions observed, six raised issues related to gender, diversity and inclusion. The need for an inclusive and gender responsive early warning systems for all was raised with specific focus on vulnerable groups including women, persons with disabilities, Indigenous groups and youth. On the other hand, the partner events and the Philippine Pavillion, organized by the external partner organizations, had the least coverage of gender, diversity and inclusion perspectives in their sessions.

Greater effort is needed to ensure effective gender mainstreaming across all topics. There was significant differences between sessions across the different thematic pillars. The sessions held under the thematic pillar 'Leaving no one behind: gender responsive and inclusive disaster risk governance' and 'Localization and urban and rural resilience' were the most inclusive sessions, whereas the sessions under the pillar 'Practical solutions to enhance DRR financing' did not address or discuss the important gender and diversity dimensions of these risk financing, infrastructure, and private sector investment.

A significant shift still needs to occur so that the vital contributions made by women and diverse groups are recognized as such. Women and diverse

groups were depicted as victims rather than active agents for change. While some discussions acknowledged intersectional risk factors that compound the impacts of disasters for women and people with disabilities, only a few sessions focused on their contributions, substantive roles and capacities in DRR. In ten sessions the knowledge and contribution of Indigenous communities was recognized as being instrumental for effective DRR, and the need for bridging the gap between modern science and Indigenous knowledge was discussed. Sessions that especially focused on gender, diversity and inclusion issues, addressed women and diverse groups as active participants, and presented stories and examples of how women and diverse groups have shaped and contributed to DRR actions.

LINKAGES TO THE SENDAI GAP

It was one of the objectives of the Gender Observatory to further the goals of the Sendai GAP. As such, the Gender Observatory assessed how the Sendai GAP, which was launched in March 2024, seven months before the APMCDRR, was discussed. The table below presents how the issues highlighted in the above section align with the Sendai Gender Action Plan.

Table 3 Linkages to the Sendai Framework Gender Action Plan.

KEY ISSUES	LINKAGES TO SENDAI GAP
Disproportionate impacts of disasters and climate change on women and diverse groups	Key Objective 2: Key Objective 2: Use gender analysis to generate and apply disaster risk knowledge in decision-making. Key Objective 9: Ensure access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, and prevention and response to gender-based violence in the context of disasters
Portrayal of women and diverse groups	Several Key Objectives, including Key Objective 4: Increase meaningful participation and empowerment of women and gender stakeholders in disaster risk governance
Importance of advancing Gender and disability inclusive DRR by incorporating women's and diverse groups in decision making	Key Objective 4: Increase meaningful participation and empowerment of women and gender stakeholders in disaster risk governance
Lack of and Importance of sex, age and disability disaggregated data	Key Objective 1: Increase the availability of sex, age, income and disability disaggregated data and qualitative information on gender and disaster risk
Ethical use of AI, technology and social media for inclusive DRR	Key Objective 7: Implement gender-responsive and inclusive end-to-end multi-hazard early warning systems and anticipatory action
Importance of inclusivity in public-private partnerships and private sector investments	Key Objective 6: Increase funding allocations and improve access to financing for disaster risk reduction initiatives that advance gender equality

CONCLUSIONS

The APMCDRR in Manila was the first Asia Pacific regional platform since the adoption of the Political Declaration of the Sendai Framework Midterm Review, held under the working theme “Surge to 2030: Enhancing ambition in Asia-Pacific to accelerate disaster risk reduction”. It was also the first regional, multi-stakeholder forum after the adoption of the Sendai Framework Gender Action Plan (Sendai GAP), referred to in the Political Declaration (note 48), that aims to accelerate achievement of the Sendai Framework by substantially increasing resource allocations, activities and impacts of gender-responsive disaster risk reduction and substantially decreasing gender-related disaster risk by 2030.

One of the key objectives (Key Objective 4) of the Sendai GAP is increasing meaningful participation and empowerment of women and gender stakeholders in disaster risk governance. ‘Achieving gender parity and integrating gender equality themes in regional and international forums on disaster risk reduction’ is one of the recommended actions under this objective. The Gender Observatory contributes directly to this objective, in particular to this action, by providing insights into the gender parity and integration of gender perspectives across APMCDRR sessions.

The observations made at the APMCDRR can help to advance implementation of the Sendai GAP by showcasing good practices that can be replicated, and highlighting persistent gaps that require further attention.

- i. Close monitoring and considered attention to gender parity among

speakers is needed to maintain progress: Gender parity was achieved among the moderators for all sessions observed, and gender parity was achieved among speakers across the official sessions. Further guidance could be given to the organizers of partner organized sessions to strengthen gender parity among speakers across the conference overall.

- ii. Women and diverse groups actively engaged in the official sessions, making valuable contributions to the discussion and demonstrating the importance of their voices and contributions to reducing disaster risk.
- iii. Having diverse representation across speakers enriches discussions around intersectionality: having persons with disabilities in the panels (7.7%) and a transgender person (1%): enriched the discussions around intersectionality, and promoted their role as active agents for change in DRR efforts.
- iv. Gender and inclusion need to be better integrated across financing and infrastructure discussions. There were differences in how well gender and inclusion were integrated across different thematic areas. Sessions under the Infrastructure and Risk Financing marginally included gender and inclusion aspects.
- v. Sessions under the pillar ‘Leaving no one behind: gender responsive and inclusive disaster risk governance’ addressed gender and inclusion from both vulnerability and capacity aspects, and highlighted the substantial role of women and persons with disabilities in the DRR process. Sessions highlighted the differential impacts of disasters on women and diverse groups but did not always address their unique skills, capacities and specific needs in the DRR processes. This positive framing, which recognizes the diverse capacities to contribute to DRR should be encouraged across all sessions in future conferences.

- vi. While the concept notes of the partner events and other events were found to have considered gender adequately, the execution of the events did not always meet this expectation.
- vii. The Gender Observatory can be an instrument to advocate for and support the implementation of the Sendai GAP. The awareness and internalization of the Sendai GAP was limited. While the conference took place only seven months after the Sendai GAP was launched, this highlights the need for further socialization and targeted attention on the implementation of the Sendai GAP so it can be discussed across a number of themes at the APMCDRR in the future. This can be a practice that can be used to review and monitor the application of the recommendations in the Sendai GAP, taking the APMCDRR Manila as the baseline.
- iii. The recommendations from the LAC Network's report, suggests requesting for a room that could function as a meeting point for the volunteers. While at the APMCDRR there was no separate space allocated for this purpose, the Help Desk setup, served as a meeting point for the Gender Observatory team. For similar exercises, a suitable meeting space for the Gender Observatory execution team is recommended, especially if there is no space that can double up for this purpose.
- iv. To enhance visibility of the Gender Observatory, the LAC Network's recommendation on providing badges to the volunteers which would indicate the observer's presence in the conference is reiterated. It is also recommended that all the session organizers are formally informed about the Gender Observatory beforehand. Both these measures will facilitate conducting observations more effectively, while also serving as a reminder to session organizers to consider gender and diversity inclusion in their sessions.
- v. It is further suggested to include more virtual observers and explore ways for enhancing engagements with audiences online through different communication platforms.

WAY FORWARD

Considerations for conducting the Gender Observatory in future conferences

The overall exercise proved to be useful and meaningful at gaining insights into the gender-responsiveness and inclusivity at the APMCDRR. It is suggested that this initiative be carried forward in future conferences with further improvements such as:

- i. With reference to the questionnaire, the section on observations on substantive aspects of the sessions in the questionnaire needs to be maintained and built upon, and the observers briefed to ensure substantive aspects are captured adequately.
- ii. The volunteer observers need to be well familiar with the Sendai GAP. Thus, the briefings about the Gender Observatory for the session organisers can refer to the inter- connections with the Key Objectives and recommendations of the Sendai GAP with the conference themes and sessions.

Gender Observatory APMCDRR 2024

QR Code for Survey Tool



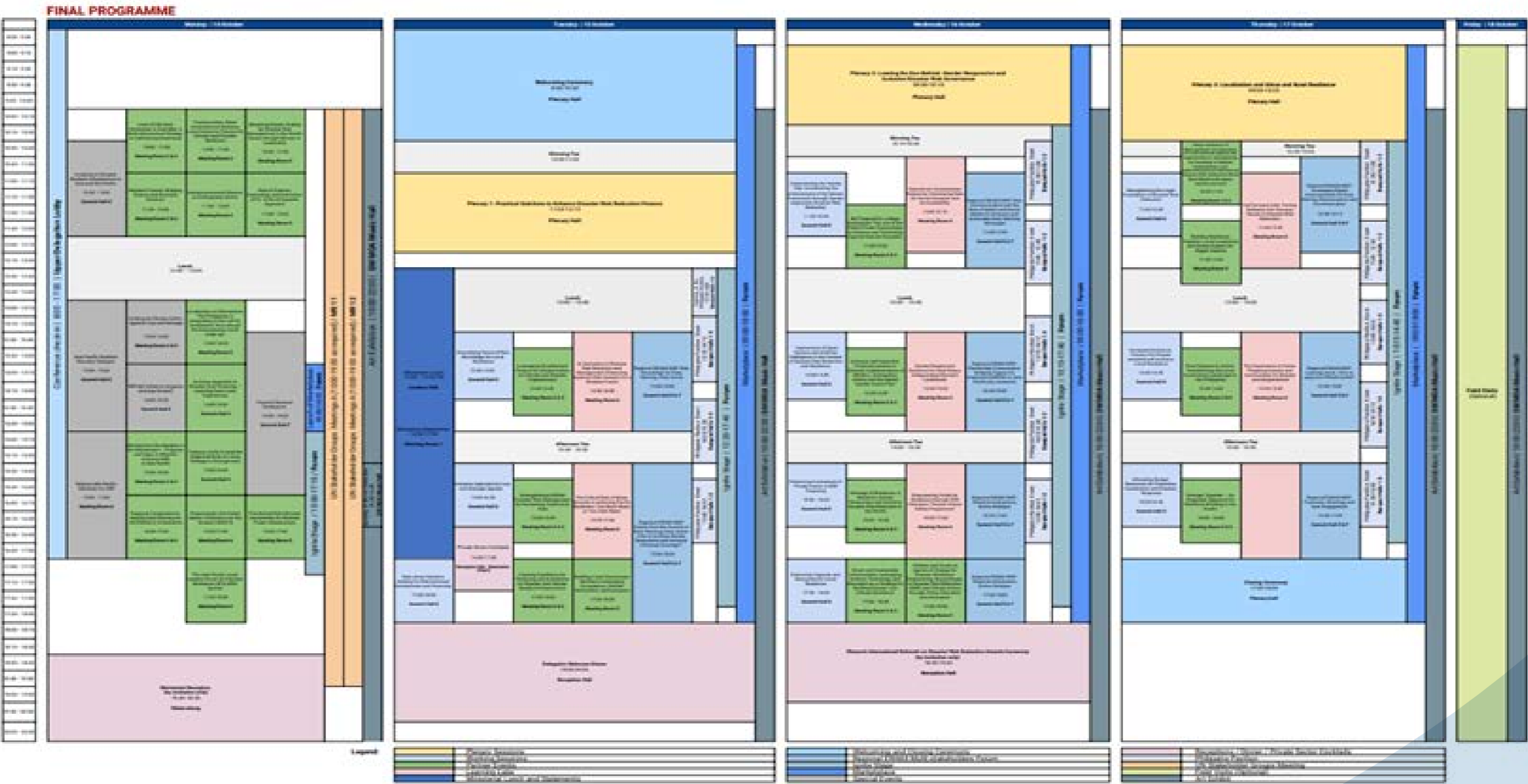


Annexures

- A. APMCDRR session design
- B. Gender Observatory data collection form
- C. Organising team and Volunteers:
- D. Photographs

ANNEX A

APMCDRR session design:



Gender Observatory data collection form

Gender Observatory at APMCDRR

[PLEASE READ CAREFULLY BEFORE STARTING]

This form is part of the Gender Observatory of the Asia Pacific Ministerial Conference on DRR, an initiative of the APMCDRR Stakeholder Group of Individuals and Organizations Concerned with Gender Issues [in short - the Gender Stakeholder Group (GSHG)], in collaboration with the Women's International Network on DRR - Philippines, and the Women and Gender Stakeholder Group of SEM-DRR.

The initiative as a whole and this form builds on the methodology developed by the Latin America and Caribbean Women's Network for DRR at the gender observatory carried out by the at the LAC Regional Platform (Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Americas and the Caribbean) in 2023.

Volunteer Observers, please read:

The form's objective is to guide volunteers to gather information on whether the sessions include gender and intersectionality perspectives.

Please fill one form per observed session. You may fill as many forms as observed sessions you wish to register.

Definitions:

Gender integration (or mainstreaming): "The process of assessing the implications for women, men, and people with diverse gender identities of any planned action—including legislation, policies, or programmes—in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making the concerns and experiences of women, men, and people with diverse gender identities an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic, and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally, and inequality is not perpetuated. The goal is to achieve (objective) gender equality." [UN Women]

Intersectionality refers to the understanding that gender, ethnicity, race, geographical location, ability, and age, among other factors, do not occur as single, mutually exclusive entities, but different forms of inequality or discrimination compound each other, creating a new type or level of disadvantage and risk. [Crenshaw, 1989]

Gender diversity: Gender diversity is an umbrella term that is used to describe gender identities that demonstrate a diversity of expression beyond the binary framework. (A Gender Agenda[])

Gender parity refers to the equal contribution of women and men to every dimension of life. Gender parity can fail to register the contributions made by gender diverse people.

Gender-inclusive language: Using gender-inclusive language means speaking and writing in a way that does not discriminate against a particular sex, social gender, or gender identity, and does not perpetuate gender stereotypes. Given the key role of language in shaping cultural and social attitudes, using gender-inclusive language is a powerful way to promote gender equality and eradicate gender bias.

Gender Action Plan to support implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai Gender Action Plan): Aims to accelerate implementation of the Sendai Framework by substantially increasing resource allocations, activities and impacts of gender-responsive disaster risk reduction and substantially decreasing gender-related disaster risk by 2030. It identifies nine key objectives related to the four priorities of the Sendai Framework and recommends 33 actions that promote gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in disaster risk reduction.

Filling time for this form is 20-25 minutes approximately.
It is made up of 5 sections, as follows:
1. Observer's data
2. Run of the session – moderators and panelists
3. Participation of attendees
4. Substantive input of main messages observed
5. Finalization and next steps

An * indicates that the question is required.

Email *

Your email

1.1. Observer's Name and Surname *

Your answer

1.2. Observer's Sex/Gender *

Your answer

1.3. Email Address *

Your answer

1.4. Country of Residence *

Your answer

1.5. Participation in APMCDRR Modality *

☐ Online

☐ In Person

1.6. Category of Session Observed *

☐ Plenary Session

☐ Working Session

☐ Learning Lab

☐ Partner Event

☐ EWS4ALL

☐ Other:

1.7. Title, date, and time of the observed APMCDRR Session *

Your answer

Next

Clear form

Section 2 of 5

Section 2: Running of the Session: Moderators and Panelists

The questions below are intended to identify gender parity (see above) during the observed session—moderators and panelists included.

2.1. What gender was the moderator *

Short answer text

2.2. How many men/women were in the panel, out of the entire panel? If you are able to indicate gender diversity or disability, please do so. For example: "2 women out of 7 men, or 1 person with disabilities out of 8 able bodies." *

Short answer text

2.3. During the observed session, did the participants (moderators, speeches, panelists) use inclusive language? *

☐ Yes, everyone used inclusive language

☐ Yes, some of the participants used inclusive language

☐ No, no one used inclusive language

2.4. On a scale of 1 to 5, how active was the participation of women in this session? (5 - if equal number of women to men spoke, 1 - if men dominated the session) *

Short answer text

Section 3 of 5

Section 3: Audience Participation at the Session

The following questions are intended to identify gender parity in the participation of the audience attending the sessions.

3.1. What was the composition of the audience—men, women, people with disabilities? (Please indicate numbers/percentage, identify if the session did not contemplate audience participation, or indicate if you could not observe due to being an online observer) *

Short answer text

3.2. For the observed session, were questions or interventions by women and/or diversities in the audience interrupted? *

☐ Yes, at least once, by the moderator

☐ Yes, at least once, by another woman and/or diversity

☐ Yes, at least once, by a man

☐ Yes, at least once, by a PWD

☐ There were no interruptions

☐ The session had no audience participation

3.3. For the observed session, women and/or diversities in the audience engaged... *

☐ Actively

☐ Moderately

☐ The session had no audience participation

3.4. Please explain what led you to the answers in 3.3. *

Long answer text

3.5. If you intervened during the observed session, please share below your question(s) and/or action(s) during the session. *

Long answer text

Section 4 of 5

Section 4: Substantive Inputs

Description (optional)

4.1. What gender, diversity, and inclusion issues were raised in this session? *

Long answer text

4.2. How were women and diverse groups discussed? As victims or active participants in DRR? As a homogenous or diverse group? *

Long answer text

4.3. In the case studies and examples shared, were women and diverse groups depicted as active participants or victims? *

Long answer text

4.4. Was the Sendai Gender Action Plan referred to in this session? If yes, in what context was it referred to? *

Long answer text

4.5. In your opinion, what were the 3 main takeaways of the observed session? Especially in relation to i. contribution to gender equality objectives; ii. women's participation and empowerment; iii. inclusion of diverse groups *

Long answer text

4.6. Please share your observations on any remarkable aspects on the overall session, how it did or did not address gender equality aspects. *

Long answer text

Section 5 of 5

Section 5: Finalization and Next Steps

Description (optional)

5.1. Would you like to attend an APMCDRR Gender Observatory outcome analysis workshop? (Those interested will be reached after APMCDRR via email with further information) *

☐ Yes

☐ No

5.2. Thank you for contributing to the Gender Observatory of the APMCDRR, a collaborative initiative of the Gender Stakeholder Group of APP-DRR, the Women's International Network on DRR and the Women and Gender Stakeholder Group of SEM-DRR.

If you have any question, recommendation, or remark that you may wish to share with us, please write it below:

Long answer text

ANNEX C

Organising team and Volunteers:

GSHG WORKING GROUP ON THE GO:

Nishanthi Somaratne, Duryog Nivaran
 Danielle Marie De Castro, WIN-DRR Ph
 Aisha Gul, UN Women
 Md. Abdul Alim, Action Aid
 Henna Hejazi, Change Alliance
 Malashree Bhargava, Independent
 Pritha Khanal, Duryog Nivaran
 Theekshana Weerakkodi, Duryog Nivaran
 Ramona Miranda, Duryog Nivaran
 Branwen Martha MILLAR, UNDRR

REVIEWING QUESTIONNAIRE & BRIEFING VOLUNTEERS:

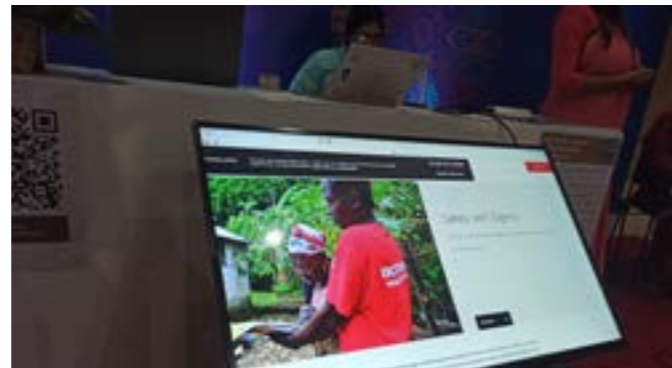
Branwen Martha MILLAR, UNDRR
 Madhavi Malalgoda Ariyabandu, Duryog Nivaran
 Jeannette Arauz Muñoz, UNDRR LAC Women's Network-Latin
 America and the Caribbean
 Aline Marsicano, UNDRR - Latin America and the Caribbean
 Mwanahamisi Singano, WGSF, SEM

VOLUNTEER OBSERVERS

- 1) Aisha Gul
- 2) Aldwin J. A. De Los Reyes
- 3) Alisandra Lei Escobar
- 4) Allysa Anne De Guzman
- 5) Celine Tatco
- 6) Criselle Joy De Guzman
- 7) Decibel Eslava
- 8) Earvin Jon Guevarra
- 9) Isaac Qairo Burgos
- 10) Jeannette Arauz Muñoz
- 11) Joanna Rose T. Laddaran
- 12) Johnna Ballesteros
- 13) Jordan Hollero
- 14) Karen D. De Castro
- 15) Karen Kay C. Bravo-Coballes
- 16) Kosar Bano
- 17) Lanieta Tokalauvere
- 18) Ma. Ericha M. Amante
- 19) Maria Angela Zafra
- 20) Maria Regina Regalado
- 21) Melanie U. Sangalang
- 22) Melanie V. Cabotaje
- 23) Miwako Kitamura
- 24) Naheed Ahmed
- 25) Naomi Woyengu
- 26) Olivia Walmsley
- 27) Pritha Khanal
- 28) Rahel Steinbach
- 29) Ramona Miranda
- 30) Rosemarie Laila D. Areglado-Dimasuay
- 31) Sainimere Veitata
- 32) Tomoko Kurokawa
- 33) Vilimaina Naqeleuvuki

ANNEX D

Photographs



GENDER OBSERVATORY AT APMCDRR

A collaborative initiative led by the APP-DRR Stakeholder Group of Individuals and Organisations Concerned with Gender Issues in partnership with the Women's International Network on DRR - Philippines and the Women and Gender Stakeholder Group of SEM-DRR.

GET INVOLVED

The Gender Observatory aims to gather insights on how gender and intersectionality perspectives are integrated into the conference sessions.

Observers will fill out a form for each session they attend, assessing whether discussions incorporate considerations of gender, ethnicity, ability, and other intersecting identities.

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO JOIN AS A VOLUNTEER, YOU CAN JOIN THE IN-PERSON BRIEFING ON [DATE AND LOCATION]

For more information contact Gender Stakeholder Group of Asia Pacific

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ASIA-PACIFIC MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION



