

## TECHNICAL SESSION

### How can disaggregated data support inclusion?

**May 14th, 2019/ 2pm /Room 18**

<p><b>Context</b></p>	<p>From 2005 – 2015, disasters caused US\$1.4 trillion in economic damage, killed 0.7 million and affected 1.7 billion people.<sup>1</sup> In 2017 alone, 318 disasters killed over 9,500, affected 96 million<sup>2</sup> and displaced 18.8 million women, men, boys and girls internally<sup>3</sup>, causing US\$314 billion in economic damage.<sup>4</sup></p> <p>These impacts are not evenly distributed across the population. Specific population groups, including women, girls, boys and persons with disabilities are disproportionately affected by disasters and have different and uneven levels of resilience and capacity to prepare, respond and recover, due to various dimensions of inequality of risk.</p> <p>As a result, key impacts associated with specific population groups are concentrated in crisis and face slow and challenging recovery during reconstruction. For instance, some 60 per cent of all preventable maternal deaths in the world take place in countries experiencing humanitarian emergencies. Similarly, higher mortality rate of women, children and persons with disabilities in some disaster cases are reported in Asia and the Pacific.</p> <p>Evidence and experience shows these groups' contributions to disaster recovery and reconstruction, their leadership as first responders, and their central role in community resilience is significant. Yet these roles and their potential expansion remain largely unrecognized and unleveraged in preparedness, recovery and resilience building strategies.</p> <p>In order to better understand how different parts of a community are impacted by disasters and how they prepare, respond and recover from them, the collection, dissemination and analysis of risk, disaster and recovery data is critical, particularly data disaggregated by sex, age, disability and other characteristics. In addition, the analysis of financial</p>
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<sup>1</sup> UNISDR. The Economic and Human Impact of Disasters in the last 10 years. [https://www.unisdr.org/files/42862\\_economichumanimpact20052014unisdr.pdf](https://www.unisdr.org/files/42862_economichumanimpact20052014unisdr.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> UCL and USAID. 2018. "Natural disasters in 2017: Lower mortality, higher cost"

<sup>3</sup> IDMC. 2018 GLOBAL REPORT ON INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT (GRID 2018).

<sup>4</sup> UCL and USAID. 2018. "Natural disasters in 2017: Lower mortality, higher cost"

	<p>data, such as budget aid allocation through contingency and recovery plans to different groups of affected population is critical to determine current gaps, needs and priorities as well as meaningful engagement of affected population.</p> <p>Exposing the cases of women, young men, boys and girls as well as persons with disabilities, and engaging with key data sources used to assess and respond to risks and impacts, this session will discuss the collection and analysis of disaggregated data, in the continuum of preparedness, response and recovery, contributing to the broader spectrum of gender-responsive recovery and reconstruction. Best practices, including the recent PDNA in India, technology-based response in Indonesia, DRR initiatives led by local women in Solomon Islands, data collection in high risk settings, and risk assessments and/or use of data in contingency planning development in Latin America will be highlighted. In addition, main findings from a UNICEF-UN Women study on the gender and age inequality of risk will be introduced.</p> <p>The show-cased evidence and experience will demonstrate how the usage of disaggregated data leads to more effective disaster recovery, in addition to preparedness and response, reaching in particular vulnerable and marginalized population groups, and highlight how it can promote inclusion and leadership by those left furthest behind.</p>																					
Speakers / Panelists	<table><tr><th>Opening remark</th><th>Title</th><th>Representing</th></tr><tr><td>HE Ms. Sally Mansfield</td><td>Australian Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the United Nations and Conference on Disarmament in Geneva</td><td>Australia</td></tr></table> <table><tr><th>SPEAKER</th><th>Title</th><th>Representing</th></tr><tr><td>Dr. Venu Vasudevan</td><td>Principal Secretary of three Kerala Government departments: Revenue and Disaster Management; Cultural Affairs; and Forest and Wild life</td><td>India</td></tr><tr><td>Ms. Dolores Devesi</td><td>Country Director, Oxfam Solomon Islands</td><td>Oxfam</td></tr><tr><td>Ms. Sarah Brown</td><td>Thematic Lead for Disaster Risk Reduction</td><td>Practical Action</td></tr><tr><td>Ms. Francoise Ghorayeb</td><td>Data in emergencies adviser</td><td>UNFPA</td></tr></table>	Opening remark	Title	Representing	HE Ms. Sally Mansfield	Australian Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the United Nations and Conference on Disarmament in Geneva	Australia	SPEAKER	Title	Representing	Dr. Venu Vasudevan	Principal Secretary of three Kerala Government departments: Revenue and Disaster Management; Cultural Affairs; and Forest and Wild life	India	Ms. Dolores Devesi	Country Director, Oxfam Solomon Islands	Oxfam	Ms. Sarah Brown	Thematic Lead for Disaster Risk Reduction	Practical Action	Ms. Francoise Ghorayeb	Data in emergencies adviser	UNFPA
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	<b>Dr Ola Abu Alghaib</b>	<b>Director Global Influencing and Research</b>	<b>Leonard Cheshire Disability</b>
	<b>Moderator</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Representing</b>
	<b>Ms. Hiba Qasas</b>	<b>Chief, Humanitarian Action and Crisis Response Office, UN Women</b>	<b>UN Women</b>