TECHNICAL SESSION

How can disaggregated data support inclusion?

May 14th, 2019/ 2pm /Room 18

Organizers	UN Women, UNICEF, UNFPA
Context	From 2005 – 2015, disasters caused US$1.4 trillion in economic damage, killed 0.7 million and affected 1.7 billion people.[1] In 2017 alone, 318 disasters killed over 9,500, affected 96 million[2] and displaced 18.8 million women, men, boys and girls internally[3], causing US$314 billion in economic damage.[4] 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. 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. 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. 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

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[1] UNISDR. The Economic and Human Impact of Disasters in the last 10 years. https://www.unisdr.org/files/42862_economichumanimpact20052014unisdr.pdf
[2] UCL and USAID. 2018. "Natural disasters in 2017: Lower mortality, higher cost"
[3] IDMC. 2018 GLOBAL REPORT ON INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT (GRID 2018).
[4] UCL and USAID. 2018. "Natural disasters in 2017: Lower mortality, higher cost"

recovery data is critical, particularly data disaggregated by sex, age, disability and other characteristics. In addition, the analysis of financial 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.

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.

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.

Session Objectives and expected Outcomes	Bringing together government officials, technical experts from international organisations, NGOs and private sector as well as disaster affected populations, the session intends to give participants a greater understanding of the role of disaggregated data in responding to and improving recovery and reconstruction efforts and using the experience, capacity and knowledge of marginalized groups meaningfully in response and recovery processes. This session intends to come up with recommendations to promote the inclusion and leadership of marginalized groups in disaster preparedness, response, recovery and reconstruction initiatives through the promotion of the collection, analysis and usage of disaggregated data- and in turn to advocate for expanded emphasis on improving data systems and disaggregation in high risk, crisis and recovery settings. The recommendation will include the introduction of tools that help facilitate disaggregated data collection for field practitioners.

Key elements for the discussion	This session will deliberate on the following issues
	• What are the current challenges of collecting disaggregated data in high risk, crisis and recovery settings?
	• Does the usage of disaggregated data result in more effective disaster preparedness, response and recovery, reaching specifically the most vulnerable groups and promoting their inclusion?
	• How to best support and promote disaggregated data collection and dissemination to foster inclusion and facilitate targeting of the most vulnerable in disaster preparedness and response?
	• What can we learn from the best practices on the collection, dissemination and use of disaggregated data as well as disaster preparedness, recovery and reconstruction initiatives to respond to the needs and challenges of marginalized groups and promote their inclusion?

Speakers / Panelists			

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

	Dr Ola Abu Alghaib	**Director Global Influencing and Research**	**Leonard Cheshire Disability**
	Moderator	**Title**	**Representing**
	Ms. Hiba Qasas	**Chief, Humanitarian Action and Crisis Response Office, UN Women**	**UN Women**
Discussion agenda and structure	00:00 min Introduction by the moderator 00:05 min Opening remarks by HE Ms. Sally Mansfield, Australian Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the United Nations and Conference on Disarmament in Geneva 00:12 min Video 00:17 min Presentation on the impact of Kerala floods (Dr. Venu Vasudevan) 00:25 min Gender responsive- recovery and data in Solomon Islands (Ms. Devesi) 00:33 min Research outcomes (Ms. Brown) 00:41 min Data in emergency (Ms. Francoise Ghorayeb) 00:49 min Data and disabilities (Dr Ola Abu Alghaib) 00:57 min Moderated panel discussion and Q&A 01:22 min Closing remarks from the moderator 01:30 min Session Ends		
Expected number of participants	200		
Technical Equipment Required	AV system (Video projector, screen, sound, computer, lapel microphones), Panel set-up		