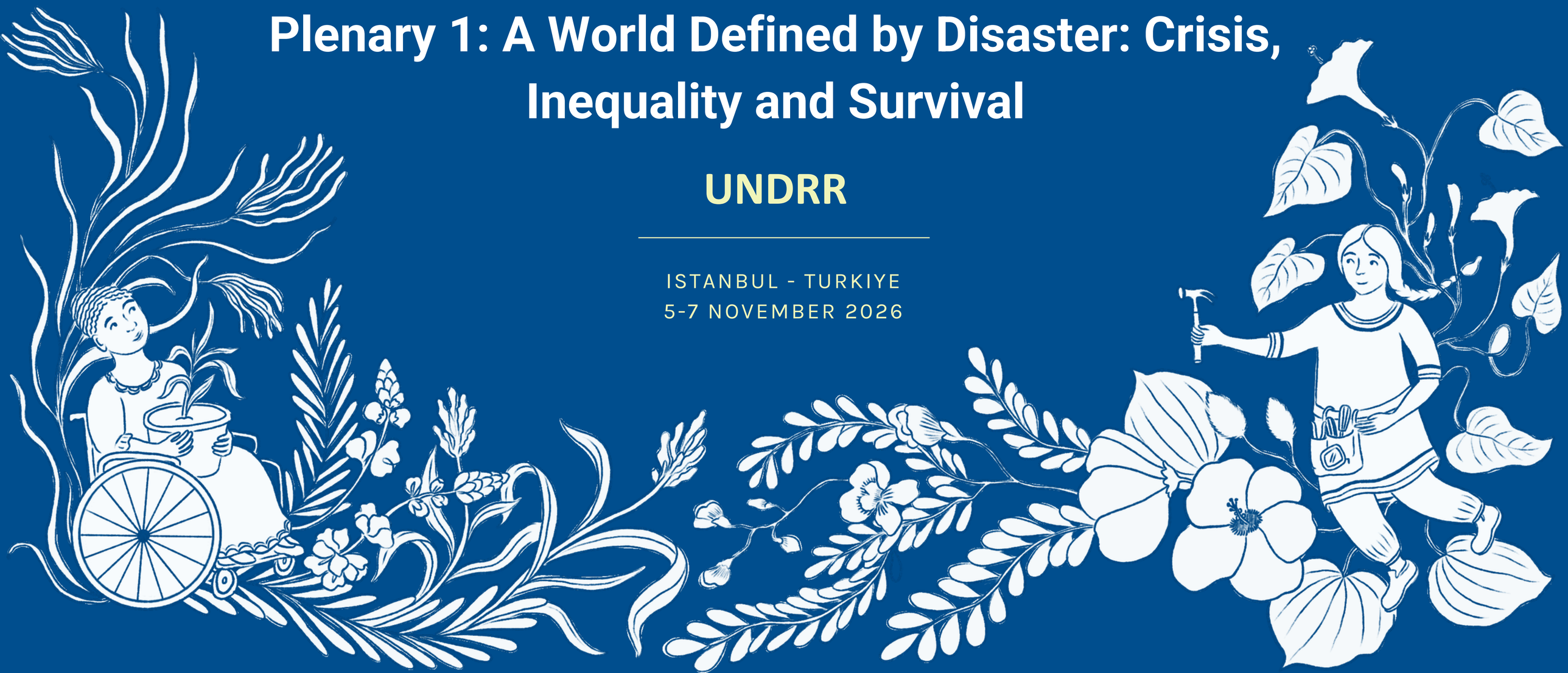
Reimagining Resilience: Collective Futures for Disaster Risk Reduction

Plenary 1: A World Defined by Disaster: Crisis, Inequality and Survival

UNDRR

ISTANBUL - TURKIYE
5-7 NOVEMBER 2026



UNDRR
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

SENDAI FRAMEWORK
FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030

From Evidence to Action

What the Global Assessment Reports (GAR) 2025 and 2026 mean for gender-responsive climate and disaster resilience



Loretta Hieber Girardet
Chief of the Risk Knowledge Monitoring and Capacity-Development Branch
UNDRR

Global Feminist Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), 5-7 November 2026

Global progress in disaster risk reduction *as of 2026*

SENDAI FRAMEWORK
FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030

Reducing disaster mortality
Mortality in **LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS** is at least twice compared to global average.

Reducing disaster-affected people

Reducing economic losses
Disaster-related economic losses in **LDCs** are over six times the global average

Reducing damage to critical infrastructure and basic services disruptions

Increasing national national and local disaster risk reduction strategies

Enhancing international cooperation and financing for disaster reduction

Increasing availability and access to early warning systems

Target A · Mortality

-65%

Deaths per 100,000 population, 2005–2014 → 2016–2025. **37,900 lives lost per year on average**.

Target B · Affected people

+100%

Affected per 100,000 population, 2005–2014 → 2016–2025. **~100 million people affected per year**.

Target C · Economic loss

US$1T+

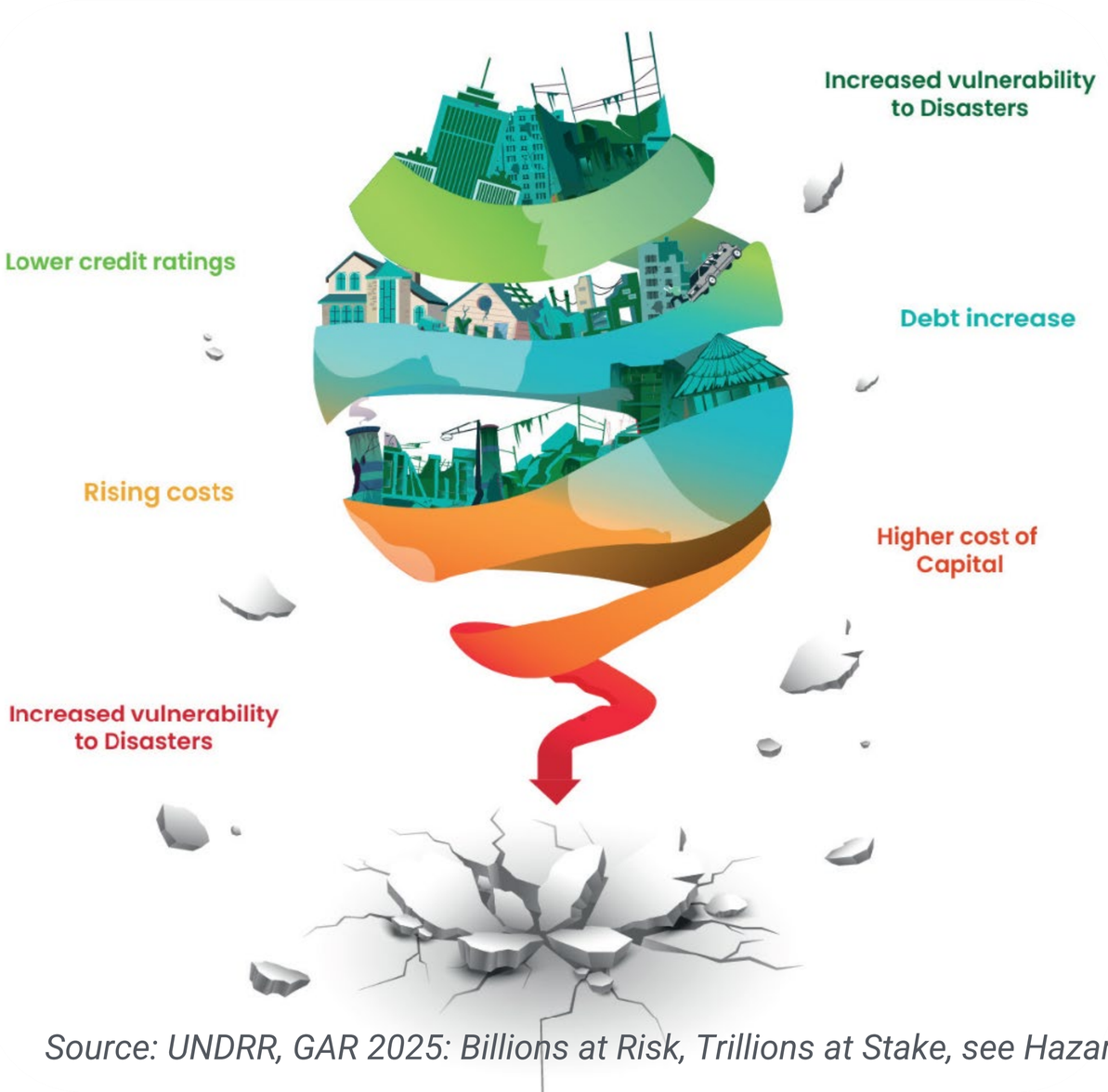
Total direct economic loss, 2016–2025 — **over 0.3% of reporting countries' combined GDP**.

Target D · Infrastructure

92,947

Units damaged or destroyed annually, 2016–2025. **1.6M+ disruptions to basic services**.

A broader understanding of disaster loss reveals differentiated social and economic impacts



$202 billion

Approximate annual direct economic losses

$2.3 trillion

Annual costs including cascading ecosystem and societal impacts (indirect economic impacts)

- Disaster loss accounting significantly underestimates true economic burden and indirect impact
- A gender lens helps illuminate impacts associated with unpaid care, informal livelihoods, access to essential services, health, education and other dimensions of well-being.

Source: UNDRR, GAR 2025: Billions at Risk, Trillions at Stake, see Hazard Exploration: Floods

Increasing costs of disasters

- **Big five**: Earthquakes, floods, storms, droughts and heatwaves accounted for 95% of direct recorded losses
- A changing climate means **greater exposure to extreme events**.
- Lifetime exposure to a 1-in-100-year flood:
  - 63% → born in 1990
  - 86% → born in 2025
- “Once-in-a-century” floods could occur more than 2.5× as often under current climate pledges.
- **Extreme heat** now among leading causes of weather-related deaths



A changing risk landscape calls for a differentiated understanding of risk
SADD data, intersectional analysis, qualitative evidence help reveal how exposure, vulnerability and capacity differ within populations

Source: UNDRR, GAR 2025: Billions at Risk, Trillions at Stake, see Hazard Exploration: Floods

© UNDRR – United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Disasters reinforce inequalities through recurring cycles of vulnerability and loss

Increasing debt, decreasing income

Unsustainable risk transfer

Expensive respond-repeat cycle



GAR 2025 highlighted:

- Three mutually reinforcing financial and development spirals.
- Repeated disasters erode household incomes and assets, increase debt and insurance costs, and prolong dependence on humanitarian assistance.
- Disproportionate household impacts on women, children and marginalized communities.

Gender implications:

- Gender inequality is both a consequence of disasters and a driver of vulnerability and recovery challenges.
- Unequal access to resources, services and decision-making, combined with unpaid care responsibilities, can deepen impacts on women.

Source: UNDRR, GAR 2025: Billions at Risk, Trillions at Stake, see Hazard Exploration: Floods

Risk-informed investments must address structural vulnerabilities, not only physical hazards

GAR 2025 calls for better integration of hazard, exposure and vulnerability information, with risk data that is accessible, comparable and grounded in local realities

Gender-responsive interpretation: Understanding **where risk occurs** can be complemented by understanding how people's **resources, roles, access and capacities** shape their ability to anticipate, respond and recover.

Deepening understanding of differentiated impacts

Forthcoming GAR 2026 Report

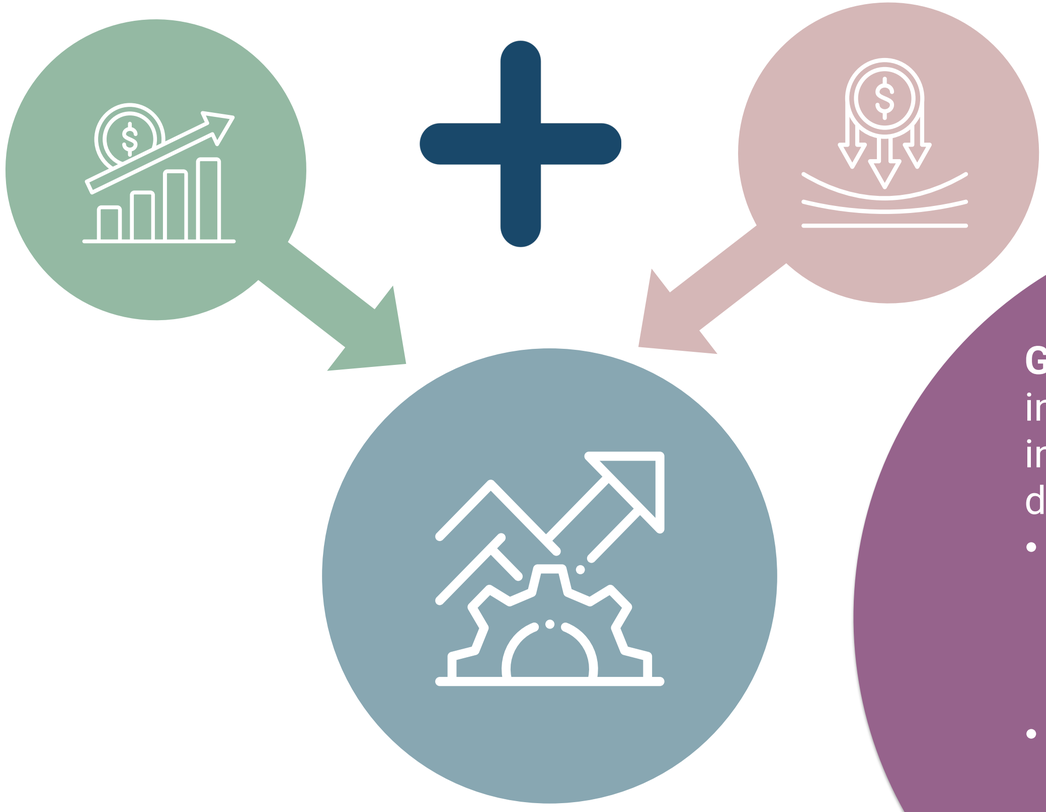
Integrating gender and intersectional analysis

- **Measuring impacts differently**: Sex-disaggregated analysis of economic losses, education years and life years lost, in collaboration with WHO, UNESCO, UN Women and UNICEF.
- **Deepening gender analysis**: Examining drought, floods and food security, including impacts on women farmers, education and health.

To be launched on 17 November

Investing before disasters is more effective; financing must also reach those most at risk

DRR Financing
domestic budgets, capital markets, insurance, climate finance



Resilience Investment
Infrastructure systems, supply chains, SMEs, early warning systems

Resilient Development
Risk-informed planning, reduced losses, resilience co-benefits, recovery readiness

GAR 2025 shows how investing in resilient infrastructure can change disaster outcomes

- **Haiti** (2010): **200,000+ mortalities**, millions displaced & extensive infrastructure losses
- **Japan** (2016): **~50 mortalities**, less damage & displacement

A **gender and intersectional** lens reveals how unequal access to resources, services and decision-making shapes people's **capacity** to manage risk and recover

Inclusive risk governance for equitable & sustainable resilience | Accelerating the SDGs

DRR turns resilience investment into wider development gains:

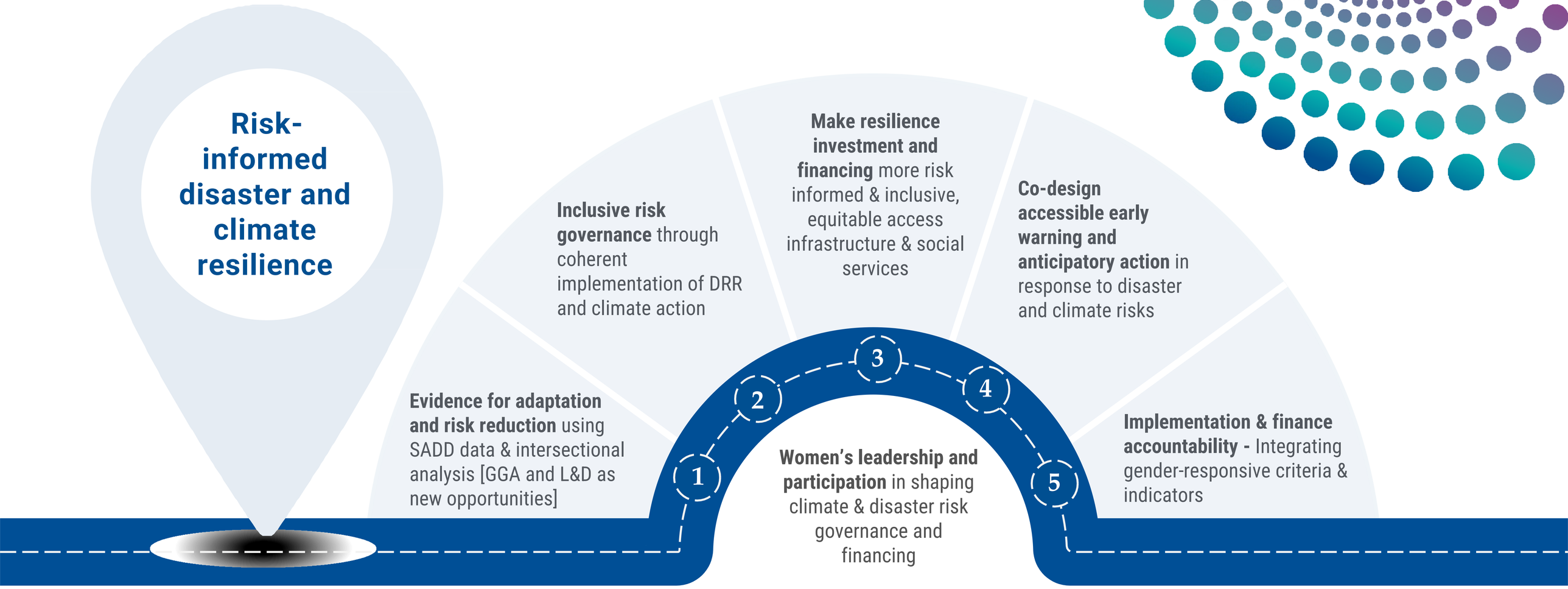
Food security • Health • Education • Gender equality • Water access • Sustainable cities • Climate action



UNDRR
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

SENDAI FRAMEWORK
FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030

From Priorities to Action: How can the Sendai Gender Action Plan help accelerate gender-responsive disaster and climate action?



Reimagining Resilience: Collective Futures for Disaster Risk Reduction

Thank you!

For more information:

Ryce Chanchai, Global Gender Advisor, UNDRR
ruangkhao.chanchai@un.org

