

**MODULE 3: STRATEGIES AND TOOLS FOR
INTEGRATING GENDER IN DRR**
Session 2: Gender Analysis
HANDOUT No. 2
**GENDER CONSCIOUS ASSESSMENT OF
VULNERABILITIES, CAPACITIES AND RISK PERCEPTION**

Vulnerabilities (Lack of access to and control over resources and decision making in CBDRM)		Capacities (coping mechanisms, skills and resources for CBDRM)	
Men	Women	Men	Women
Physical/Material			
Under-employed as rice farmers Decreased ability to catch fish, other aquatic organisms Need for family boats, temporary shelter and plastic sheeting Need for fishing nets Lack of safe boats	Decreased ability to catch fish, other aquatic organisms Need for fishing line and hooks Need for family boats, temporary shelter and plastic sheeting Lost/reduced opportunities for income generating activities Lack of safe boats Inability to swim, fear of handling & riding on boats, fear of leeches	Livestock raising Boat transportation Rice farming (ploughing, harvesting, transporting) Agricultural and non-agricultural labor force More fish to catch and sell Construction of temporary shelters Cutting and collecting trees for firewood, collecting fodder Post flood heavy structural	Housework, cooking Collecting fruit Rice farming (transplanting, harvesting) Agricultural and non-agricultural labor force More fish to catch and sell, process Health care provider Water managers New activities include fishing and fodder collection Post flood construction of wall and roof

		construction	Preparation for stockpiling Ability to collect, sort, dry and stockpile firewood
Social/Organizational			
Migration to cities and Thailand for work (seasonal or permanent) Personal and safety concerns Little evidence of organized community spirit; responses are mainly ad hoc All-male village authorities, decision making done by them Male dominated and non-participatory decision-making process; no representation of women and girls in committees Makes decisions without agreement of wife Poor	Migration to cities for work (seasonal or permanent Additional responsibilities to replace lost labor Availability of loans with high interest from private money lenders Personal and safety concerns Little evidence of organized community spirit; responses are mainly ad hoc Expected to provide labor for community road building or hire outside labor Involvement limited to receiving emergency aid Poorly represented in village and local political structures and decision making bodies, Wat	Availability of migrant workers returning from outside Take charge of productive activities, movement/evacuation Take precautions for personal and family safety and security Post flood community duty in road reconstruction All male village authorities Principal decision maker, final Availability of information from village public address system, radio, TV, other	Availability of migrant workers returning from outside Availability of loans with low interest rate from credit agencies Ability to arrange, manage and re-negotiate Availability of migrant workers returning from outside Availability of loans with low interest rate from credit agencies Ability to arrange, manage and re-negotiate loans Take precautions for personal and family safety and security

communication/information about flooding from different sources	<p>committees</p> <p>Culture prevents disagreeing with husband</p> <p>Not able to concentrate to listen to information or watch TV due to other tasks/less access to information/communication</p>	villages	<p>Availability of traditional birth attendants despite risks</p> <p>Post flood community duty in road reconstruction</p> <p>Can influence decisions for domestic issues or if little money is involved</p> <p>Migrant workers going as a group and staying with a host families together</p>
---	--	----------	---

Motivational/Attitudinal			
<p>Inability to ensure family survival through rice production</p> <p>Working hard to feed family</p> <p>Inability to repay loans</p> <p>Reduction of household expenditure</p> <p>Alcoholism leading to domestic violence</p>	<p>Inability to ensure family survival through rice production</p> <p>Working hard to feed family</p> <p>Inability to repay loans</p> <p>Insecurity when husband/fathers are away</p> <p>Reduction of household expenditures</p> <p>Victims of domestic violence</p>	<p>Ability to fish and sell for cash income to buy other food items</p> <p>Able to cope with flood evacuation/relocation, refuge conditions</p> <p>Don't consider difficulties faced as disastrous</p> <p>More mobile, able to use boat</p>	<p>Ability to fish and sell for cash income to buy other food items</p> <p>Able to cope with flood evacuation/relocation, refuge conditions</p> <p>Don't consider difficulties faced as disastrous</p> <p>Determination to find food and money to feed children</p>

	<p>Self reduction in food consumption due to lower energy requirement leading to weakness, susceptibility to illness, reduced effectiveness</p> <p>Cultural belief about leeches enhances fear of swimming</p> <p>Lack of privacy and sanitation</p> <p>Unconcerned about village environmental hygiene and water related diseases</p> <p>Increased workload after flooding, increased stress, exhaustion</p> <p>Desire to permanently migrate to other places</p>	<p>transport</p> <p>Reduction of household expenditures</p>	<p>Reduction of household expenditures</p> <p>Desire for children to have more equal status with men and more influence in decision making</p> <p>Convenience and safety (defecation inside house than outside)</p>
--	--	---	---

Source: CBDRM. (2010). Training Manual on Integrating Gender into Community Based Disasters Risk Management: Training Manual. Philippines: CBDRM Training and Manual Circle.