

**MODULE 3: STRATEGIES AND TOOLS FOR
INTEGRATING GENDER IN DRR**
**Session 4 Gender Sensitive Indicators and Action Planning for
Integrating Gender in DRM**
HANDOUT No. 4
Integrating Gender in DRM: Risk Assessment

Gender-sensitive Community Risk Assessment looks into

- ❖ Involvement of women in data collection and assessment; have separate focuses group discussion with women
- ❖ Differing perception of risk; hazards which threaten women; hazards which affect men
- ❖ Differing impacts of disasters on men, women; looking at changes in activities of men, women, boys, girls, elderly before, during and after disasters and particular needs in these situations
- ❖ Vulnerability of men; vulnerability of women
- ❖ Differing coping strategies, resources, knowledge, skills, strengths of men and women
- ❖ Applying gender analysis and participatory risk assessment tools

Gender-sensitive Community Disaster Risk Management Planning

- ❖ Risk reduction measures addressing vulnerability and practical and strategic needs of women and men: safety at home, community, workplace; livelihood security; food security; health and nutrition
- ❖ Valuing women's work and contributions; recognizing and mobilizing women's strengths in coping with and mitigating disasters and

supporting their families; providing access to and control of resources needed for risk reduction

- ❖ Preparedness for emergency and recovery: ensuring women's involvement in designing early warning systems and family preparedness measures; ensuring women's access to information; addressing particular needs of men and women in emergencies
- ❖ Gender analysis of disaster risk management solutions: Who benefits? Who loses? What is win-win solution?

Strengthening of Community Disaster Risk Management Organization

- ❖ Recognizing women as disaster risk managers
- ❖ Representation of women in decision-making bodies; women leaders
- ❖ Skills training and capacity development for women for various functions and roles in CBDRM, including life saving skills such as swimming, running, climbing and non-traditional roles
- ❖ CBDRM orientation and disaster preparedness training with women's groups
- ❖ Gender sensitivity workshops for men and women, boys and girls, elderly
- ❖ Men and women champions for gender equality
- ❖ Parent effectiveness and family enrichment seminars and activities

Community Managed Implementation

- ❖ Recognizing and mobilizing women's strengths in coping with and mitigating disasters and supporting their families in pre-, during, and post-disaster activities
- ❖ Support mechanisms for women's active involvement in CBDRM (family and community support, support of women's organizations) to avoid overburdening women
- ❖ Support men to assume non-traditional roles in the family community and CBDRM

Participatory and Monitoring and Evaluation

- ❖ Transparency and accountability
- ❖ Gendered impact assessment: is the equal participation of women and men leading to better preparedness and risk reduction? Do men and women benefit equally from CBDRM?
- ❖ Documentation of, learning from, and sharing good practices in gender sensitive CBDRM

To ensure gender responsiveness of your DRM, plan to:

- 1) Adopt a human rights approach.** Democratic and participatory initiatives serve women and girls best. Women and men alike must be assured with the conditions of life needed to enjoy their

fundamental human rights, as well as simply survive. Girls and women in crisis are at increased risk of:

1. Sexual harassment and rape
2. Abuse by intimate partners, e.g. in the months and years following a major disaster
3. Exploitation by traffickers, e.g. into domestic, agricultural and sex work
4. Erosion or loss of existing land rights
5. Early/forced marriage
6. Forced migration
7. Reduce or lost access to reproductive health care services
8. Male control over economic recovery resources

2) Conduct gender analysis and analyze data with a gender lens.

- Collect and solicit gender-specific data
- Identify and assess sex-specific needs i.e., for home-based women workers, men's mental health, displaced and migrating women vs. men
- Base all initiatives on knowledge of difference and specific cultural, economic, political and sexual contexts, not on false generalities

1. Women survivors are vital first responders and rebuilders, not passive victims
2. Mothers, grandmothers and other women are vital to children's survival and recovery but women's needs may differ from children
3. Not all women are mother or live with men
4. Women-led households are not necessarily the poorest or most vulnerable
5. Marginalized women (e.g. undocumented, HIV/AIDS, low caste, indigenous, sex workers have unique perspectives and capacities
6. No "one size" fits all; culturally specific needs and desires must be respected, e.g. women's traditional religious practices, clothing, personal hygiene, privacy norm

3) Train and educate women on DRM principles and practices.

- Train and employ women community-based assessment and follow-up research

4) Acknowledge and use the capacities of women:

- Identify and support women's contributions to informal early warning system, school and home preparedness, community solidarity, socio-emotional recovery, extended family care
- Materially compensate the time, energy and skill of grassroots women who are able and willing to partner with disaster organizations

- Provide child care, transportation and other support as needed to enable women's full and equal participation in planning a more disaster resilient future
- Tap women's knowledge of environmental resources and community complexity

5) Establish gender sensitive indicators; integrate and use them in your DRM monitoring and evaluation system.

- Track the (explicit/implicit) gender budgeting of relief and response funds
- Track the distribution of goods, services, opportunities to women and men
- Assess the short- and long-term impacts on women/men of all disaster initiatives
- Monitor change over time and in different contexts

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