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CENTRE**



Partners in achieving prosperity and stability  
through knowledge and expertise in:

- Poverty Reduction
- Good Governance
- Crisis Prevention

# Training on gender and disaster risk management

## Session 6 – Engendering the disaster risk management cycle

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# REVIEW - phases of the disaster management cycle



- Disaster preparedness
  - Disaster response
  - Reconstruction and rehabilitation
  - Early recovery
  - Disaster risk reduction
- *Phases identified for conceptual purposes*

# Overall principles for gender sensitivity in DRM



- Ensure that women have equal involvement in planning and decision-making **in every phase**
- Whatever it takes - **consult** women and girls
- Involve women's organizations and NGOs
- Monitor activities to detect **emerging issues**
- Observe, listen and ask questions
- Look for **obstacles** to women's participation and empowerment
- Engage and **motivate** men and women, boys and girls

# Engendering Disaster preparedness (1)



- Women should be involved in **organizing and executing** drills and simulations
- Early warning systems should preferably be **operated by women**, who should be trained
- **Vulnerability mapping** must take into account differences among groups of men and women
- National and community DRM committees should have **gender balance**
- Committees must also **include women's NGOs**

# Engendering Disaster preparedness (2)



- Public awareness raising should **target and reach all population groups** – including the elderly, illiterate and those living in remote locations
- **Involve women in design** of evacuation plans, and in informing the public
- Stockpiling of essential items – make sure to include **items and foods needed by women and children**
- **Consult women and children** about which items are essential

# Disaster preparedness





# Disaster preparedness



# Engendering disaster response (1)



## Temporary shelters or camps:

- Women have separate bathrooms which are private, safe and close to housing
- Women police officers help with night patrolling
- Food and health care items (eg. sanitary pads) distributed by women to the women
- Medical staff to include women
- Keep families together for improved safety
- Distribution of culturally appropriate clothing

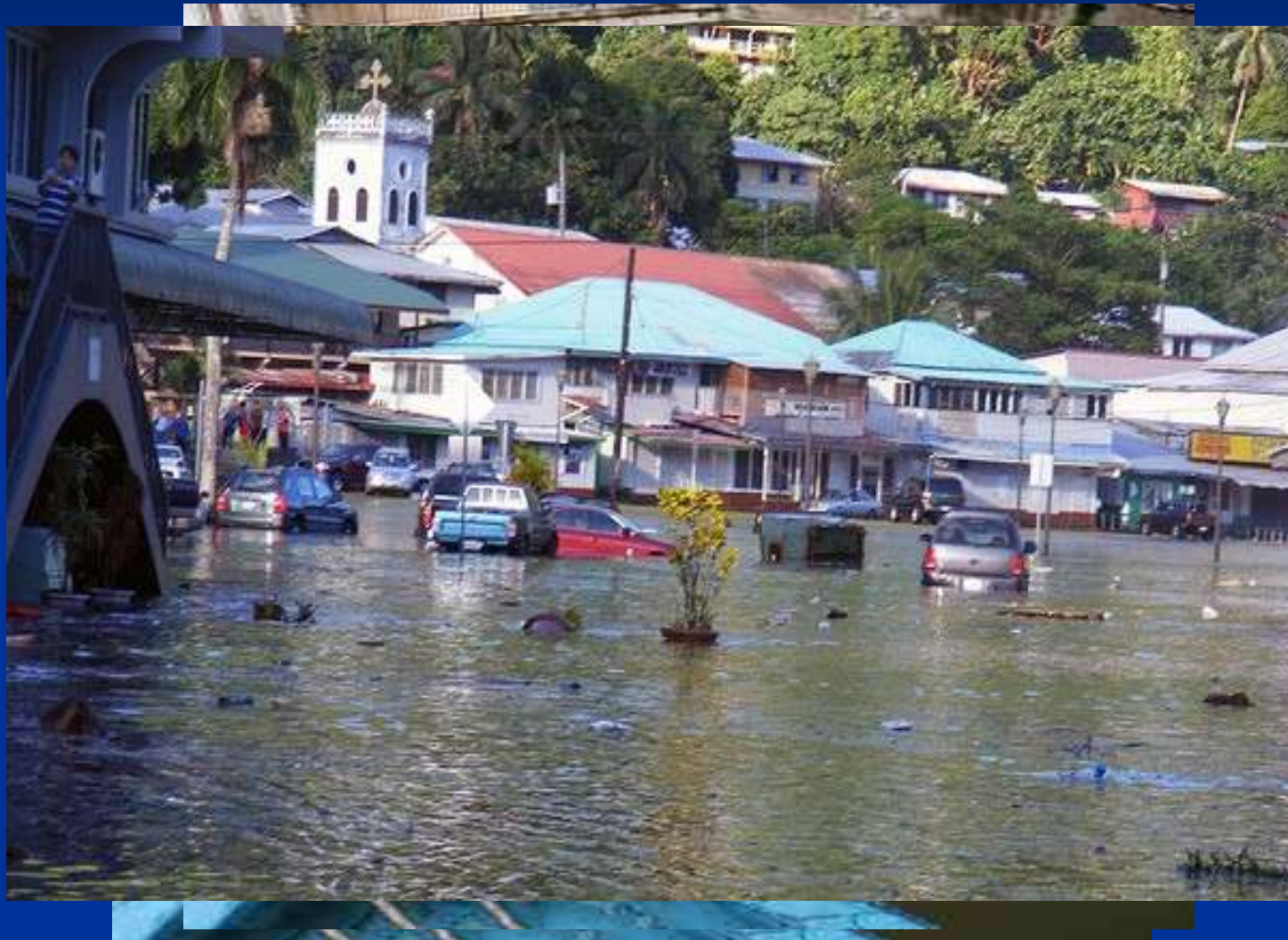


# Engendering disaster response (2)



- Cash payments distributed to individuals and survivors – not “head of household”
- Medical attention to gender-specific illnesses
- Water source should be within 500 meters of housing
- Clean-up of debris – women may participate
- Fund-raising to address women’s practical needs and strategic interests
- Men and women in charge of elaboration of “situation reports” and updates

# Disaster response



# Response - engendering DALA



- Requires sex-disaggregated data and other variables
- Both macro-economy and micro-economy (household, family, individual)
- Impacts should consider psycho-social aspects
- Keep an open mind to identify most vulnerable groups
- DALA provides foundation for (equitable) reconstruction and recovery programs and funding
- Best practice also involves assessing socio-economic and environmental impacts



# Damage and loss assessment



# Reconstruction and rehabilitation



# Engendering reconstruction and rehabilitation



- Consider who needs and accesses **basic services** – for prioritization
- For making choices about repairing **infrastructure** – consider which groups benefit and rely on particular roads, airports, etc.
- Take into account linkages between infrastructure, services and **livelihoods** of different people
- Anticipate and monitor negative or **unintended impacts**



# Engendering early recovery

- **OBJECTIVE** = return to normalcy for everyone
- Understand gender-differentiated livelihoods in the context
- Consult women on preferences and requirements for new homes
- Temporary employment programs to benefit both men and women
- Participatory approach and community consultation required, involve women's NGOs
- Monitor and adjust program to ensure equity throughout implementation (**18 months** max)

# Early recovery



# Early recovery



# Build back better

- Do not rebuild the risk
- Disaster resilient houses, safe hospitals, retrofitting of schools and key public buildings
- Take the opportunity to seek better balance in gender relations, empowerment of women and girls
- Use the public and gov't attention on the disaster to raise awareness and commitment to disaster reduction



# Engendering disaster risk reduction



- Gov't analysis and debate should involve **women in ministerial and other high positions**, and women's organizations
- Proper policies, legislation and building codes, with **special assistance** for the most vulnerable
- Policy decisions based on **detailed and disaggregated data**
- Long term view seeking sustainable development for **all economic and social sectors** – including informal and entrepreneurs

# Spirals of Disaster Risk and Inadequate Development

## Disaster Risk increased:

- Inadequate early warning and preparedness
- Failure to include risk assessment in planning
- Failure to engage community in DRM

Increase in the numbers of people and assets exposed to hazards.

## Disaster Losses

- Economic
- Social
- Environmental

Resources directed towards emergency response and away from development

Reduces capacity to cope with or adapt to risk. Increases human exposure to hazards

## Inadequate Development contributes to:

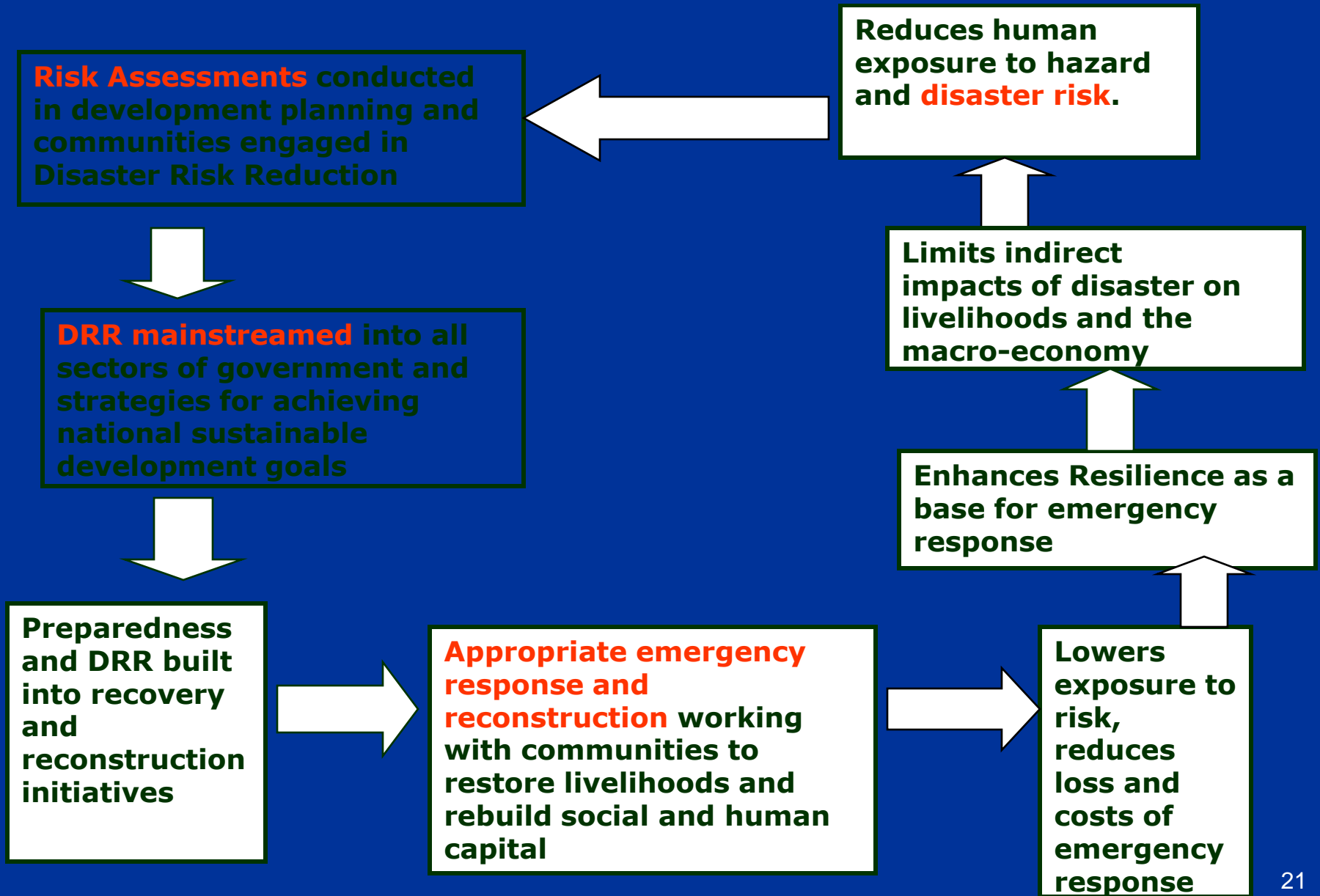
- Food and livelihoods insecurity,
- Decline in social services and maintenance of physical infrastructure
- Macroeconomic decline and financial instability

Limits Resilience and weakens base for emergency response

Stalls socio economic development. Undermines or destroys livelihoods.



# Idealized Cycles of Disaster Risk Reduction and Sustainable Development



# Disaster risk reduction



# International mandates

- Beijing Platform, CEDAW, MDGs and others

## Hyogo Framework for Action (2005)

*“A gender perspective should be integrated into all disaster risk management policies, plans and decision-making processes, including those related to risk assessment, early warning, information management, education and training.”*



Fa'afetai

*Vinaka vakalevu*

Meitaki