Making Women’s Voices Count - Integrating Gender Issues in Disaster Risk Management

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT WEEK
FEBRUARY 22, 2012

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WORLD BANK
Why are Gender concerns important in the context of natural disasters?

- Women’s vulnerability
- Specific needs and concerns
- Participation and empowerment

SDN Week February 2012
Post-Disaster Social Impacts Analysis in EAP

IDENTIFYING IMPACTS ON MEN AND WOMEN

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Post-Disaster Social Impacts Analysis in EAP

- **The strength of post-disaster recovery and reconstruction efforts?**
  - How well do they respond to the needs of affected people

- **Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNAs)** as the starting point to understanding these needs using quantitative tools

- **Social Impacts Analysis** complements this macro-picture using primarily qualitative methods. It highlights issues that would otherwise remain hidden:
  - Perspectives of communities (local perceptions of need and exclusion);
  - Cross-cutting issues (social accountability, negative coping strategies);
  - Community dynamics and how these affect recovery (local leadership and institutions);
  - Impacts on social relations (gender relations);
  - Sensitive issues like emerging conflict and corruption
## Methodology

### Identifying Gender Issues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research Domains</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Relief and recovery</strong></td>
<td><strong>Social relations and cohesion</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Patterns of support</td>
<td>Social composition</td>
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<tr>
<td>Targeting, equity, vulnerability</td>
<td>Relations among social groups (gender, age, ethnicity, religion)</td>
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<td>Process of delivery</td>
<td>Relations between villages</td>
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<td>Decision-making and accountability</td>
<td>Collective action</td>
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<td>Perceptions of the aid effort</td>
<td>Crime and violence</td>
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<td>Resolution of aid-related problems</td>
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<td><strong>Socioeconomic impacts</strong></td>
<td><strong>Local institutions</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Livelihoods</td>
<td>Village/community administration</td>
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<td>Access to capital and indebtedness</td>
<td>Capacity</td>
</tr>
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<td>Impact on land and other resources</td>
<td>Relations between leaders</td>
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<td>Migration</td>
<td>Relations between leaders and community members</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coping strategies</td>
<td>Community organizations</td>
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<td>Longer-term vulnerability</td>
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Methodology

Analyzing the Social Impacts of Disasters
Volume I: Methodology

World Bank
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
June 2011

Analyzing the Social Impacts of Disasters
Volume II: Tools

World Bank
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
June 2011
Integrating Gender in Disaster-Risk Management and Response

PROVIDING PRACTICAL GUIDANCE

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Approach & Methodology

1. Literature Review
2. Consultation with over 40 key stakeholders in Laos and Vietnam
3. Village consultations in Thua Thien Hue Province, Vietnam and Khammouane Province Lao PDR
4. Preparation of Project Assessment Report
5. Preparation of Guidance Notes
6. Presentation of draft Guidance Notes (GDLN)
7. Finalisation of project outputs
Literature Review Findings

EAP Regional Literature Review....

WOMEN, GIRLS, BOYS AND MEN
DIFFERENT NEEDS – EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

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Consultation and Field Work Findings

- Women face entrenched societal barriers to participation.
- Regulatory and policy framework for gender equality growing stronger but still significant gaps between law and practice.
- DRM programs suffer from ad hoc integration of gender.
- Difficulties in incorporating gender concerns during actual implementation of program activities.
- Lack of government funding / commitment for the continuation of gender sensitive DRM after the completion of donor supported programs.
- Abundance of DRM data; gender disaggregated data limited even though work is being done to address issue.
1. Making Women’s Voices Count - Addressing Gender Issues in Disaster Risk Management in East Asia and the Pacific Region

2. Integrating Gender Issues in Disaster Risk Management Policy Development and Projects

3. Gender Informed Monitoring and Evaluation in Disaster Risk Management

4. Integrating Gender Issues in Community-based Disaster Risk Management

5. Gender Mainstreaming in Recovery and Reconstruction Planning
### GN1 Making Women’s Voices Count

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Challenges</th>
<th>Recommendations</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- What is Disaster Risk Management? Where Does Gender Fit?</td>
<td>- Proposals, policy documents, plans and all associated literature should use gender terms as appropriate</td>
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<tr>
<td>- What are the main reasons to address Gender Issues in DRM?</td>
<td>- Ensure that both men and women are equally (or as close to equally as possible) represented at planning and consultation sessions.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Identify a gender champion and train more women leaders to institutionalize gender-equal project planning, implementation and monitoring initiatives.</td>
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Women & men may have different perspectives on natural disasters

Map of Ha Village, Vietnam, drawn by women

Map of Ha Village, Vietnam, drawn by men

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**Key Challenges**

- Creating a gender sensitive enabling environment and translating it into practice.
- Lacking practical guidance within the project cycle.

**Recommendations**

- **Policy**
  - Facilitate change by improving information, awareness and participation

- **Projects - Identify strategic priorities**
  - Incorporate gender dimensions in project objectives.
  - Ensure that gender issues are considered by safeguard specialists in the social assessment of the project.
  - Ensure relevant gender-disaggregated information is collected and available.
  - Develop and implement a gender strategy and action plan for the project.

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## GN3 Gender Informed Monitoring and Evaluation

### Key Challenges

- Lack of sex-disaggregated data, making it difficult to:
  - Assess the impact of disasters on key vulnerable groups,
  - And design projects to address these needs.
  - Monitor and evaluate and to swiftly react to the changing situation

### Recommendations

- Make collection of sex-disaggregated data a requirement at the policy level.
- Ensure sex-disaggregated data are collected both in the pre- and post-disaster situation.
- Ensure appropriate team composition and include women’s groups (if they exist) and women in communities in data collection and data analysis.
- Develop a gender sensitive internal accountability/ monitoring tool

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The data collected is instrumental

- to identify the needs of men and women;
- to shape the design of early warning systems, emergency preparedness plans, and post-disaster recovery programs among others, and;
- to determine the allocation of funding.

### Core Area

- Demographics
- Family
- Education
- Housing & land
- Livelihood
- Health
- Social Services
- Gender Based Violence

See handout (Guidance note 3)
Challenges and Questions

- Lack of a sustainable approach, equal participation, and representation at the community level.
- Traditional views about the roles of women and male dominated administrative committees sometimes mean that women are excluded or play only a minor role in decision making.

Recommendations

- Ensure equal participation in CBDRM cycle including:
  - Hazard, vulnerability, capacity, risk assessments;
  - Management plan development.
  - Community managed implementation
  - Community based M&E
- Conduct gender sensitivity training and support women leaders and groups.
- Chose appropriate communication methods, consult at convenient times and in appropriate spaces.
GN5 Gender Mainstreaming in Recovery and Reconstruction

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Women are often not effectively engaged and represented in post disaster recovery and reconstruction initiatives.</td>
<td>Prioritising gender concerns in goals and objectives =&gt; “gender smart “ actions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gender specific needs and post-disaster response efforts in:</td>
<td>Strategically mainstream gender in disaster recovery institutions and organisations</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Housing, land titling and property rights,</td>
<td>Identify gender specific recovery needs</td>
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<td>- Violence against women</td>
<td>Engage women in recovery activities</td>
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<td>- Community services and infrastructure restoration</td>
<td>Target women in the areas of housing, land / property rights; and physical / mental health.</td>
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<td>- Poverty reduction, livelihood restoration and economic development.</td>
<td>Facilitate the economic recovery of men and women</td>
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We have the tools…… so what’s next?
Next steps: Integrating Gender Concerns into DRM Programs

World Bank staff and counterparts can play a significant role in promoting gender mainstreaming in DRM

- AusAID proposal has been approved - $250,000
- Timeframe: February 2012-June 2014
- Country focus: Vietnam, Indonesia and Philippines
- The program would have three components:
  a) **capacity building** for Bank staff, government counterparts, and development partners,
  b) **country-level policy analysis** of the existing legislation and the Bank’s portfolio to determine action points, and
  c) **establishment of a funding window** to provide resources to Bank teams to include gender in ex ante and ex post disaster risk management investment programs
Potential Entry Points in WB Programs

- **Vietnam** – US$150 million IDA project under preparation for FY13 delivery
  - $20 million CBDRM component
  - Scaling up the GOV program nationwide
  - Opportunities for integrating gender concerns into design

- **Indonesia** – National Community Empowerment Program for Urban Areas (PNPM-Urban)
  - Integrating gender issues into community-based disaster risk management

- **Philippines** –National CDD Program and Country Gender Assessment
  - Develop operational guidelines for the use of CDD as a vehicle for gender-sensitive disaster response activities and draft an operational guidance note for NCDDP
  - Integrate DRM into the Country Gender Assessment under preparation to inform the next Country Assistance Strategy

- **Thailand** - 2011 Post-Disaster Needs Assessment
Regional Activities

• Potential activities:
  ○ Translation/formatting of the existing and new Guidance Notes
  ○ Regional knowledge sharing activities and dissemination workshop
  ○ Mainstreaming gender work into the Social Impact Assessment Methodology
  ○ Preparation of additional guidance notes on topics such as: microinsurance, conducting post-disaster recovery assessments, social protection, and community-driven development programs
Questions?
Applying SIA in EAP
What impacts did the SIA identify?
And in terms of gendered impacts?
Applying the SIA in EAP
The disasters

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<tr>
<th>Myanmar</th>
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<th>Thailand</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cyclone Nargis (May 2-3 2008)</td>
<td>Tropical Storm Ondoy (Sep.24-27 2009); Typhoon Pepeng (Sept 30- Oct 10 2009)</td>
<td>Tropical Depression Haima (June 2011); Nock-Ten (July 2011); heavy monsoons (Aug-Oct 2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140,000 people dead or missing; 2.4 million severely affected</td>
<td>956 people dead, 84 missing, 736 injured; 9.3 million affected</td>
<td>680 people dead; 13 million affected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damage and losses c.$4.1 bn; Losses: 2.7% GDP; Needs: $1 bn for 3 years</td>
<td>Damage and losses: c. $4.4 bn or 2.7% GDP; Needs: $4.4. bn for 3 years</td>
<td>Damage and Losses: $46.5 bn; Needs: $48 bn for 2 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-Nargis Recovery and Preparedness Plan (PONREPP) using ‘people-centered’ lens to recovery and gender-sensitive programs</td>
<td>Proposed recovery program recommend improvement of conditions in temporary evacuation sites to better protect needs of women (detailed assessment by GoP)</td>
<td>Recovery program recommended gender-sensitive design of cash for work programs with targets for women’s participation and provision of gender-sensitive livelihoods training in rural areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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| • Regressive impacts on livelihoods  
• Possible that there will be a redistribution of land  
• Real risk that the relief response further indebts affected villagers  
• Likely that relationships between villages will improve  
• Potentially larger role for young people  
• Relationships between ethnic and religious groups could worsen  
• Role and legitimacy of formal and informal leaders could be strengthened  
• Aid distribution mechanisms varied widely, and inputs not always suitable  | • Severe disruptions to livelihoods (rural areas, small businesses)  
• Taking up unskilled work (main coping strategy)  
• Increased debt burden  
• Limited reach of government programs.  
• Rescue assistance reached all sites but gaps  
• Roles of municipalities and barangays varied significantly  
• Community-based organizations almost non-existent in rural areas  
• High degree of uncertainty reg. recovery  | • Livelihoods severely disrupted (urban poor & tree crop farmers)  
• No noticeable reduction in food consumption  
• Alternative sources of livelihoods equally difficult for unskilled workers  
• Borrowing for basic expenditures (coping  
• No significant changes in inter-group relationships (cohesion stronger in rural areas)  
• Key role played by local leaders in relief phase  
• Potential sources of tension within communities (mistrust of govt. recovery activities)  
• Relief reached all areas but gaps (political instrumentalization of aid)  |
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<tr>
<td><strong>Able to look at long-term impacts</strong></td>
<td><strong>Increased work burden for women (additional or temporary jobs to supplement income).</strong></td>
<td><strong>Women in lower paid occupations but no greater debt burden compared to men.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Tendency for parents to favor the education of boys</td>
<td>• Gaps in assistance (safety, non-food items)</td>
<td>• Small number of women leaders actively coordinating the relief efforts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• In villages studied the average wage for women was almost one quarter lower than that for men</td>
<td>• During recovery, in <em>barangays</em> visited gender-segregated occupations with men occupying better paid and skilled jobs (Php 500/day for men versus Php 400/week for women)</td>
<td>• Sex-disaggregated data mostly not collected emergency survival kits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Majority of widows and widowers have remarried, (reducing burden on both women and men)</td>
<td>• Women enjoy a great deal of respect for their entrepreneurial skills but no greater role in community affairs</td>
<td>• Relief operations managed by men. Women’s voices mostly absent from decision-making</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Gradual increase in women’s role in village affairs. (requirement of many aid providers to include women in aid-related committees)</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Consultations on gender-specific relief needs not held: cash for work schemes focused on heavy work usually done by men</td>
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**Myanmar**

- Women in lower paid occupations but no greater debt burden compared to men.
- Small number of women leaders actively coordinating the relief efforts.
- Sex-disaggregated data mostly not collected emergency survival kits.
- Relief operations managed by men. Women’s voices mostly absent from decision-making.
- Consultations on gender-specific relief needs not held: cash for work schemes focused on heavy work usually done by men.