

Gender equity has to do with many different factors that are not easy to tackle or change, as it is exactly these factors that determine gender roles and thus establish gender disparities and inequalities. Changing these factors needs patience, time, perseverance and commitment.

TBR is in its core about striving for a better balance between the needs and capacities of different groups of the communities. Considering the difficulties that the implementing organisations have faced so far, it is promising what has been achieved, particularly in terms of including as many community members as possible.

Making the TBR project more gender-sensitive will hopefully provide further opportunities for the future implementation of the project. However, in order to better tap on the existing capacities it is required that both sides, i.e. the communities as well as the implementing societies, move their involvement to different levels.

As regards the implementing societies:

1. The report (a) points out the need for and (b) suggests ways to generally increase the gender awareness of the RCRC Societies participating in the program. Programmatic steps as well as practical ones could be taken to achieve this goal.
2. There is the expressed will as well as gradually increasing gender-sensitized capacity within the VRC and SIRC to move on to the next level. As in the case of the two national Societies, supporting expertise should be available from within the RCRC movement whenever needed. Otherwise, this support would be available from outside. The present donors of the program not only support but ask for including gender into DRR measures. This is challenge and chance in one.
3. This report, the PAR Handbook for practitioners and the engendered M+E tools also aim at providing practical advice to supplement the ongoing TBR project and possible future programs in terms of becoming more gender-sensitive. The involved female and male SBOs and volunteers engage actively and work hard. Using the tools will hopefully help them and other practitioners to further become aware of gender issues. Moreover, the tools will hopefully help to enhance knowledge about the involved communities and provide guidance to facilitate a better inclusion of all groups of the communities into project design and implementation.
4. Advised changes will take time as they not only include changes of behavior and attitudes but challenge belief and value systems of the involved individuals and groups. Practitioners know about the difficulties in front of them. Also, they need to be prepared for increasing resistance to change from parts of the communities. However, the fact that practitioners still strive to improve their engagement and keep up looking also at mid- and long-term results initiated this research.

As regards the communities:

1. The information gathered during the PAR is vital for the TBR project to further actively involve women and girls, men and boys. The integration of local preferences, beliefs, practices, assets and resources in project design and implementation strategy is essential for active involvement and contribution of all participants; With respect to different local needs and interests of women and men, only this approach can make the project more containing and thus, more appropriate and acceptable for the people targeted.

2. Research and exercise also showed that individuals and groups (as in the example of women and men in Namorako) are willing to participate actively in the TBR. Trends in the other communities equally show that to earn a living men leave the village while women stay in the community and provide for their family on the spot. To make the TBR approach more effective and sustainable, women will need to be involved in a way that (a) enhances their emancipation of the given social relations, (b) empowers them to take the initiative for actions relating to DRR and (c) permits women the creation of a more sustainable and disaster-resilient livelihood.
3. The PAR revealed some of the dynamics existing in the different communities. It is in the nature of such an undertaking that more questions have been raised than answers could be provided. However, hopefully, it was possible to raise awareness to facts and complexities to prepare and above all, enable the participants to tackle what is in front of them.
4. As happened in the past, both, community members and project staff, will have to prioritize a variety of DRR-related issues and concerns which are all important for the well-being of the communities. Naturally, not all of them could be covered by a program like the TBR; yet, those engaged in so far, could be door-openers for further changes in the lives of the participating different groups of the communities.
5. As these changes will take time, both sides, i.e. implementing agencies as well as communities participating in the program, jointly will have to find ways how to best weave the mentioned “culture of resilience”. Hopefully, recommended measures will facilitate and support improvement as anticipated, e.g. by providing altered structures for more groups to participate in decision-making processes. Like other project activities they may initiate changes. However, viable, sustainable steps can only be taken by those who hopefully will benefit from TBR activities beyond the implementation period of the project: the women and girls, men and boys of the communities in Vanuatu and the Solomon Islands.

# APPENDIX



## A. LITERATURE

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**Benson, C, Twigg, J.** (2007), Tools for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction: guidance notes for development organisations. Provention.

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[http://pacificdisastermanagement.kemlu.go.id/Documents/Vanuatu/Disaster\\_Risk\\_Reduction\\_and\\_Disaster\\_Management\\_National\\_Action\\_Plan\\_2006-2016.pdf](http://pacificdisastermanagement.kemlu.go.id/Documents/Vanuatu/Disaster_Risk_Reduction_and_Disaster_Management_National_Action_Plan_2006-2016.pdf)

**Government of the Solomon Islands** (2009), National Disaster Risk Management Plan. For Disaster Management and Disaster Risk Reduction including for Climate Change. National Disaster Management Office (NDMO).

**IFRC** (2003), Gender perspectives. A collection of case studies for training purposes.

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**IFRC** (2010a), A Practical Guide to Gender-Sensitive Approaches for Disaster Management.

**ILRI** (2011), Gender, livestock and livelihood indicators.

**Karle, W** (2007), Conflict in the „Happy Isles“: The role of ethnicity in the outbreak of violence in Solomon Islands. Australian Defence College, Monograph Series, No.5.

**Macdonald, D. et al.** (1997), Gender and organizational change – Bridging the gap between policy and practice.

**Oxfam** (2010), Gender, Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation: a training pack for development and humanitarian programmes’.

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**UNISDR** (2007), HFA. Words into Action: A guide for implementing the Hyogo Framework. Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the resilience of nations and communities to disaster.

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[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/9922\\_MakingDisasterRiskReductionGenderSe.pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/9922_MakingDisasterRiskReductionGenderSe.pdf)

## B. LIST OF INTERVIEWS

Date	Name	Position	Organisation
23.05.2012	Jérôme Faucet	DRR Coordinator	FRC
23.05.2012	Focus Group Discussion	Branch Officers, FA Officer, Board members, HQ staff	VRC
24.05.2012	Jérôme Faucet	DRR Coordinator	FRC
24.05.2012	Jacqueline de Gaillande	Chief Executive Officer	VRC
24.05.2012	Xavier Watt	Communication Officer	VRC
	Ellis Lee	Health Officer	VRC
	Denny Manoi	First Aid Officer	VRC
24.05.2012	Jérôme Faucet	DRR Coordinator	FRC
05.06.2012	Marine Sicre	DRR Coordinator	FRC
06.06.2012	Nancy Jolo	Secretary General	SIRC
06.06.2012	Charles Kelly	Former Secretary General	
06.06.2012	Clement Manuri	Deputy Secretary General	SIRC
06.06.2012	Marine Sicre	DRR Coordinator	FRC

## C. AMENDED SCHEDULE

Date   Time	Schedule   Agenda
Day 1   Monday, 21.05.	Flight Jakarta-Singapore-Brisbane
Day 2   Tuesday, 22.05.	Flight Brisbane-Port Vila
Day 3   Wednesday, 23.05.	HQ VRC Port Vila  Introduction to VRC staff  Interview Jerome Faucet (DRR Coordinator)  Discussion with VRC staff (Branch Officers, First Aid Officer, Board members, HQ staff)
Day 4   Thursday, 24.05.	HQ VRC Port Vila  Focus group discussion with Ellis Lee (Health Officer VRC), Denny Manoi (First Aid Officer VRC), Xavier Watt (Communication Officer VRC)  Conversation Jerome Faucet  Interview Jacqueline de Gaillande (Chief Executive Officer VRC)  Interview Jerome Faucet
Day 5   Friday, 25.05.	Flight Port Vila–Gaua (due to cancellation of flight to Torres)  First meeting with team on airport Gaua  Interview Lariane Michele (SBO VRC)  (due to truck only available after several hours, late arrival in community; thus no preparatory meeting with the team)  Field research in Lemoga, Gaua (due to rough sea planned travel to Ontar, Gaua was cancelled)  Introduction to Chief Mak  Introduction to CDC members  Interview Pastor
Day 6   Saturday, 26.05.	Field research in Lemoga  Team meeting  Focus group discussions with community  Team meeting
Day 7   Sunday, 27.05.	Field research in Lemoga  (due to church in the morning only one session)  Team meeting

Day 8   Monday, 28.05.	Due to work duties of community no further field research  Travel to Lemanman, Gaua (due to rough sea planned travel to Ontar was cancelled, alternative plan to go to Koro was cancelled because of ashfall. Due to toothache of the truckdriver no truck available, thus hike to Lemanman and late arrival)
Day 9   Tuesday, 29.05.	Visit Lemanman (due to planned visit of the Bishop from Sola the community was very occupied with preparations; thus cancellation of field research in Lemanman)  Workshop with the team on PAR (1 session)
Day 10   Wednesday, 30.05.	Workshop with the team on experiences with used tools in VCR and PAR (2 sessions)
Day 11   Thursday, 31.05.	The team wanted to see the Bishop so further program was cancelled (due to rough sea the Bishop could not come)  Workshop with the team on Monitoring tools (1 session)
Day 12   Friday, 01.06.	Flight Gaua-Port Vila (due to flight delay very late arrival in Port Vila)
Day 13   Saturday, 02.06.	Workshop preparation
Day 14   Sunday, 03.06.	Workshop preparation
Day 15   Monday, 04.06.	Workshop Vanuatu (morning and afternoon)
Day 16   Tuesday, 05.06.	Flight Port Vila-Honiara  HQ SIRC Honiara  Interview Marine Sicre  Review of project documents
Day 17   Wednesday, 06.06.	HQ SIRC Honiara  Review project documents  Interview Nancy Jolo (Secretary General SIRC)  Interview Charles Kelly (Former Secretary General SIRC)  Interview Clement Manuri (Deputy Secretary General SIRC)  Interview Marine Sicre  Review documents
Day 18   Thursday, 07.06.	HQ SIRC Honiara  1. preparatory meeting with team  Workshop with team on gender (afternoon)
Day 19   Friday, 08.06.	Travel to Namokaviri, Guadalcanal (due to engine problems of the boat late departure; also, long welcome ceremony; thus no field research in the afternoon)
Day 20   Saturday, 09.06.	Field research in Namokaviri (due to market in the morning only 1 session)
Day 21   Sunday, 10.06.	Field research in Namokaviri (due to church in the morning only 1 session)

Day 22   Monday, 11.06.	Due to work duties of community members no more field research Travel to Honiara
Day 23   Tuesday, 12.06.	Travel to Auki, Malaita (due to engine problems of the ship late arrival in Malaita; thus no further travel to Namorako, Malaita. Preparatory team meeting)
Day 24   Wednesday, 13.06.	Travel to Namorako Field research (2 sessions) Semi structured interview with VDRC
Day 25   Thursday, 14.06.	Field research in Namorako (2 sessions)
Day 26   Friday, 15.06.	Due to public holiday community cancelled further field research; therefore, Visit Kalifornia, Malaita (Simulation Exercise) Due to planned wedding in the community travel to Auki
Day 27   Saturday, 16.06.	Travel to Honiara Workshop preparation
Day 28   Sunday, 17.06.	Workshop preparation
Day 29   Monday, 18.06.	Workshop Solomon Islands
Day 30   Tuesday, 19.06.	Flight Honiara-Brisbane
Day 31   Wednesday, 20.06.	Flight Brisbane-Singapore-Jakarta

## D. POLICY REFERENCES<sup>27</sup>

### Gender Equality Agreements

1. **Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women** (1979). CEDAW, commonly referred to as a bill of rights for women, sets out that States Parties are bound to guarantee men and women equal opportunities in terms of economic, social, cultural, civil, and political rights. States Parties agree to incorporate the principle of equality of men and women in their national constitutions and/or other appropriate legislation, and to ensure, through law and other appropriate means, the practical realization of this principle. In a provision of much relevance to climate change, the Convention obliges States Parties to take “all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, that they participate in and benefit from rural development” and, “participate in the elaboration and implementation of development planning at all levels”, and “in all community activities”. CEDAW also recognizes that women should have equal rights to conclude contracts and to administer property. <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/text/econvention.htm>
2. **Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action** (4th World Conference on Women 1995) Strategic Objective K of the Beijing Platform for Action commits to securing the active involvement of women in environmental decision-making; integrating gender concerns and perspectives in policies and programmes for sustainable development; and strengthening or establishing mechanisms at the national, regional and international levels to assess the impact of development and environmental policies on women. The 49th session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) in 2005, also known as “Beijing+10,” called on Member States to enhance rural women’s income-generating potential; noting the importance of the agricultural sector, particularly in developing countries, and the importance of greater security of land tenure and property ownership for resource mobilization and environmental management. <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/beijingdeclaration.html>
3. **ECOSOC Resolution 2005/31**  
ECOSOC Resolution 2005/31 calls upon all entities of the UN system, including UN agencies, funds and programmes, to intensify efforts to address the challenges to the integration of gender perspectives in policies and programmes, through action plans, budgets, training, commitment by senior management officials, accountability systems, operational mechanisms, support to governments, monitoring and evaluation, and sharing of good practices and collaboration between all entities of the UN system. <http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/docs/2005/resolution%202005-31.pdf>

27. As listed in UNISDR  
Policy on Gender  
Mainstreaming in  
Disaster Risk Reduction

## Disaster Risk Reduction

### 1. Hyogo Framework for Action (2005)

The clearest mandate on gender and disasters, which is easily extended to climate-induced disasters, is the Hyogo Framework for Action that emerged from the UN's World Conference on Disaster Reduction. The Hyogo Framework states that "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, and education and training." <http://www.unisdr.org/eng/hfa/hfa.htm>

## Sustainable Development and Environment Agreements

### 1. Agenda 21 (UN Conference on Environment and Development 1992)

Chapter 24 of Agenda 21 calls upon governments to make necessary constitutional, legal, administrative, cultural, social, and economic changes in order to eliminate all obstacles to women's full involvement in sustainable development and in public life. Agenda 21 is to be achieved through government policies, national guidelines, and plans to ensure equity in all aspects of society, including women's "key involvement" in decision-making and environmental management. <http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/agenda21/>

### 2. Convention on Biodiversity (1992)

The Convention on Biological Diversity recognizes the vital role that women play in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and affirms the need for the full participation of women at all levels of policy making and implementation for biological diversity conservation. The CBD's Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice highlights women's practices, knowledge, and gender roles in food production. <http://www.cbd.int/doc/legal/cbd-en.pdf>

### 3. Johannesburg Plan of Action (2002)

The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) Plan of Implementation, adopted in Johannesburg, promotes women's equal access to and full participation in decision-making at all levels, on the basis of equality with men. It calls for mainstreaming gender perspectives in all policies and strategies, the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and the improvement of the status, health and economic welfare of women and girls through full and equal access to economic opportunities, land, credit, education and health-care services. [http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/documents/WSSD\\_POI\\_PD/English/WSSD\\_PlanImpl.pdf](http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/documents/WSSD_POI_PD/English/WSSD_PlanImpl.pdf)

## Human Rights Agreements

- 1. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)**

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights affirms the equal rights of men and women. <http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/>
- 2. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)**

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights ensure the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of civil and political rights set forth in the Covenant. <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/law/ccpr.htm>
- 3. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966)**

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights ensures the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all economic, social and cultural rights set forth in the Covenant. <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/law/cescr.htm>
- 4. World Conference on Human Rights (1993)**

The World Conference on Human Rights urges treaty monitoring bodies to include the status of women and the human rights of women in their deliberations and findings, making use of gender-specific data. It also urges Governments and regional and international organizations to facilitate the access of women to decision-making posts and their greater participation in decision-making processes. [http://www.unhchr.ch/huridocda/huridoca.nsf/\(symbol\)/a.conf.157.23.en](http://www.unhchr.ch/huridocda/huridoca.nsf/(symbol)/a.conf.157.23.en)
- 5. UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007)**

The Declaration requires states to give legal recognition and protection to indigenous peoples' rights over their lands, territories and resources, with due respect for the customs, traditions and land tenure systems of indigenous peoples. The Declaration specifically prohibits discrimination against women, and requires that all the rights and freedoms recognised in the declaration be guaranteed equally to indigenous men and women. <http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfi/en/declaration.html>

## Appendix 1: Terms of reference for the research

### TERMS OF REFERENCE

Participation Action Research:  
Gender Sensitive Approach to Disaster Risk Reduction in Solomon and Vanuatu

## Context of the Research

There has recently been a critical shift in the mainstreaming of gender perspectives into DRR: from a women-focused approach to a gender focused approach, based on the premise that the roles and relationships of women and men in DRR should be analyzed within the overall gendered socioeconomic and cultural context. On top of this shift, the strategic focus of disaster management has changed from reactive disaster response to long-term proactive disaster risk and vulnerability reduction, where gender and DRR are considered necessary to achieving sustainable development.<sup>1</sup>

While women's vulnerability to disasters is often highlighted, their role in fostering a culture of resilience and their active contribution to building disaster resilience has often been overlooked and has not been adequately recognized<sup>2</sup>. Therefore women are largely marginalized in the decision-making processes and their voices go unheard. The UNISDR concludes that generally the gender-specific capacities, vulnerabilities, needs and concerns of both women and men have not been adequately assessed, documented and evaluated.

Based on these observations, and in order for the Vanuatu Red Cross Society and the Solomon Red Cross Society to successfully implement the « together becoming resilient » (TBR) project, it seems very important to ensure that both men and women capacities, vulnerabilities and needs are well understood in the project implementation at community level and within the National Red Cross Societies. Indeed, in traditional Solomon and Vanuatu societies, women and men responsibilities and roles are largely determined by gender. Through the phase 1 of the TBR project, it has become very clear that this traditional sharing of roles and responsibilities is a barrier to a meaningful participation of women in the decision making process for the project implementation and in its long term sustainability. Equal and active participation of women and men in the TBR project will make possible to build the resilience

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<sup>1</sup> The Disaster Risk Reduction Process: A Gender Perspective- A Contribution to the 2009 ISDR Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction- Inputs from the Gender and Disasters Network, Facilitated by UNISDR, Geneva (2009)

<sup>2</sup> The Disaster Risk Reduction Process: A Gender Perspective- A Contribution to the 2009 ISDR Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction- Inputs from the Gender and Disasters Network, Facilitated by UNISDR, Geneva (2009)

of the communities to disasters and to contribute to achieve the overarching goal of the Hyogo Framework. Therefore, with the aim of developing a more gender sensitive approach to DRR, the VRC and the SRC would like to carry out a **Participatory Action Research** project which will inform the planning and implementation of the TBR project.

### **Research Questions**

The main objectives of this research is to gather relevant information and to have clear recommendations for all projects actors (from communities to Red Cross headquarters) in order to ensure that the TBR project methodology is gender sensitive and that women capacities to contribute to build communities' resilience is not overlooked. This means that the research will have to answer the following questions:

1. What are the roles and capacities of women and men in Disaster Risk Reduction in the selected communities?
2. What are the roles and capacities of women and men in food production and income generation?
3. What are the main vectors of information that the men and women use to access information? How to better adapt awareness and Early Warning Systems messages to reach both men and women?
4. In which extent, the VRC and the SRC have adopted a gender sensitive approach in the design and implementation of the TBR project?

### **Methodology proposed**

This study should be designed and conducted as a Participatory Action Research, meaning that it should seek for, and encourage the involvement of local staff, community members and Community/Village Disaster Committees in the research process. Rather than an ad hoc research conducted by a gender expert, this study should be an opportunity for the different actors to explore the gender thematic and to think about the current methodology used in the implementation of the TBR project. In this way, the outcomes of the research should be both the product of the consultant opinion and expertise and of the perception of the communities and local staff on the gender approach to DRR used in the TBR project.

More specifically, at community level, the consultant will use participatory exercises with 2 communities in Vanuatu and 2 communities in Solomon, to gather evidence of the roles and responsibilities of women and men and to help the participants to understand the gender dynamic of their community. Local Red Cross staffs will also facilitate this phase of the research and will learn from the process. 3-4 days per community should be allowed for this.

At Red Cross and project management level, through interviews and Focus group discussions the consultant will gather the perception of the staffs on the gender sensitivity of the project and will encourage their thinking on this cross cutting thematic.

Then literature review on gender sensitive approach to DRR should complete the research process to provide examples of best practices and useful guidelines.

## **Outcomes**

The outcomes of the research will be

- A 30 pages report (maximum) presenting the results and findings of the research and making recommendations to improve gender participation. This report will include at least 2 human stories highlighting good practices in women and men participation in the project design and implementation at community level (1 page per human story)
- A 10 pages handbook (maximum) describing the methodology used during the Participatory Action Research at community level. This handbook could present a case study/good practice which would serve as a model for replication.
- A monitoring and evaluation tool designed for the Vanuatu and Solomon context to help the communities and local staff to monitor and evaluate men and women participation in the project implementation at community level
- 2 workshops (one in Vanuatu, one in Solomon Islands) to share with relevant DRR and DM stakeholders the key results of the research and present the research methodology and the monitoring and evaluation tool

**The report will have 2 specific chapters:**

### **Chapter 1 will look at the situation at community level**

- 1) It will give clear answers on the roles of men and women in the selected communities
  - a What are the differentiated (or not) beliefs and understandings regarding disaster and disaster risk reduction amongst women and men.
  - b who do what, and who decide in the field of Disaster Risk Reduction:
    - i) preparation to disaster, ii)during the disaster, and iii) after the disaster during the response and the recovery phase
  - c who do what, and who decide in the field of food production and income generation
- 2) Chapter 1 will analyze and then give clear recommendations:
  - a On the type of Early Warning Systems and the type of messages which are more appropriate to reach men and women in case of disasters

- b What are the respective roles of men and women in food production and income generation?
- c On how to support women roles in food production and income generation, how to support and advocate for a better recognition of their roles and capacities in building resilience at household and community levels.

**Chapter 2 will look at project level** and will evaluate against selected criteria / benchmark (from literature) if the TBR project methodology is consistent with a gender-sensitive approach to DRR. The consultant will provide clear recommendations on the project methodology to mainstream gender perspectives and encourage a meaningful participation of both men and women in the project implementation.

The study will pay attention and provide recommendations to allow a proper reporting and indicators' measurement in terms of data disaggregated by sex and gender analysis.

**The Handbook** will provide a full description of the methodology used at community level for the Participatory Action Research. This handbook will be designed for a possible replication of the Participatory Action Research by the VRC and the SRC staffs in other communities.

**The monitoring and evaluation tool** will be simple and will be designed specifically for the VRC and the SRC staffs and for the Community Disaster Committees in order for them to monitor and evaluate men and women participation in the project implementation at community level. It could be based on existing tools such as the “Resource Use and Control” tool<sup>3</sup> or the “spider and Butterfly” tool<sup>4</sup>, or any other relevant tools used to assess gender inclusion in project implementation. The monitoring and evaluation tool should allow the staffs and community Disaster Committees to assess their own progresses in the integration of the gender thematic in the implementation of TBR project. A very simple and visual tool, easy to use in a community context would be very relevant for this purpose and should encourage community discussion.

## **Indicative Timeline**

Document review and preparation: April/May

Expected time to be spent in Solomon Islands and Vanuatu: 28 days

- Participatory Action Research at community level: 2 communities per country, 3 to 4 days per community
- Research at HQ level: 2 days per country

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<sup>3</sup> Gender Sensitive Disaster Management- A toolkit for Practitioners, p 71-73, Chaman Pincha, 2008  
[http://gdnonline.org/resources/Pincha\\_GenderSensitiveDisasterManagement\\_Toolkit.pdf](http://gdnonline.org/resources/Pincha_GenderSensitiveDisasterManagement_Toolkit.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> Gender Sensitive Disaster Management- A toolkit for Practitioners, p 69-71, Chaman Pincha, 2008  
[http://gdnonline.org/resources/Pincha\\_GenderSensitiveDisasterManagement\\_Toolkit.pdf](http://gdnonline.org/resources/Pincha_GenderSensitiveDisasterManagement_Toolkit.pdf)

- Preparation and implementation of workshops: 3 days per country
- Draft Report to be submitted by June 27<sup>th</sup>
- Feedback from French Red Cross on report to be received by July 5<sup>th</sup>
- Final report to be submitted within 5 days upon the receipt of comprehensive feedback (by July 10<sup>th</sup> if the July 5<sup>th</sup> deadline is adhered to)

### **Mode of Selection of the consultant**

The selection of the consultant will be based on

- CV including list of publications on Gender and DRR issues
- A concept note on methodology
- A budget for the research

Appendix 2: Technical offer sent by the Consultant

