

Gender And Disaster Risk Reduction

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Introduction

- 1-The Climate Information System and PPCR Coordination Project is the Investment I in the SPCR.
- 2-Project Grant Agreement signed on 11 October 2013 between the Republic of Yemen and the International Development Association, World Bank acting as an implementing entity of the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience PPCR under the Strategic Climate Fund.
- 3-Project cost is 19 million US\$.

Project Development Objective

The PDO is to improve the quality of hydro-meteorological and climate services provided to end-users.

This objective would be achieved through:

- 1-Improved forecasts resulting from improved observing networks.
- 2-Introduction of new technologies, and access to higher resolution global weather and climate products.
- 3-Service improvement will depend on training of both providers and users of services in order to be able to tailor information more effectively to users' needs.
- 4-The geographical focus will be countrywide.

Project Beneficiaries


Women would be primary beneficiaries since female farmers contribute to over 85 percent of plant production and 95 percent of animal management.

The rural farming population accounts for about 60 percent of the total population, if they are able to use weather, climate and water information more effectively to improve productivity and reduce losses .

The entire population will benefit from better warnings of hydro-meteorological hazards and more accessible, equitable and quality-assured climate information and services.

Dynamics of Disasters

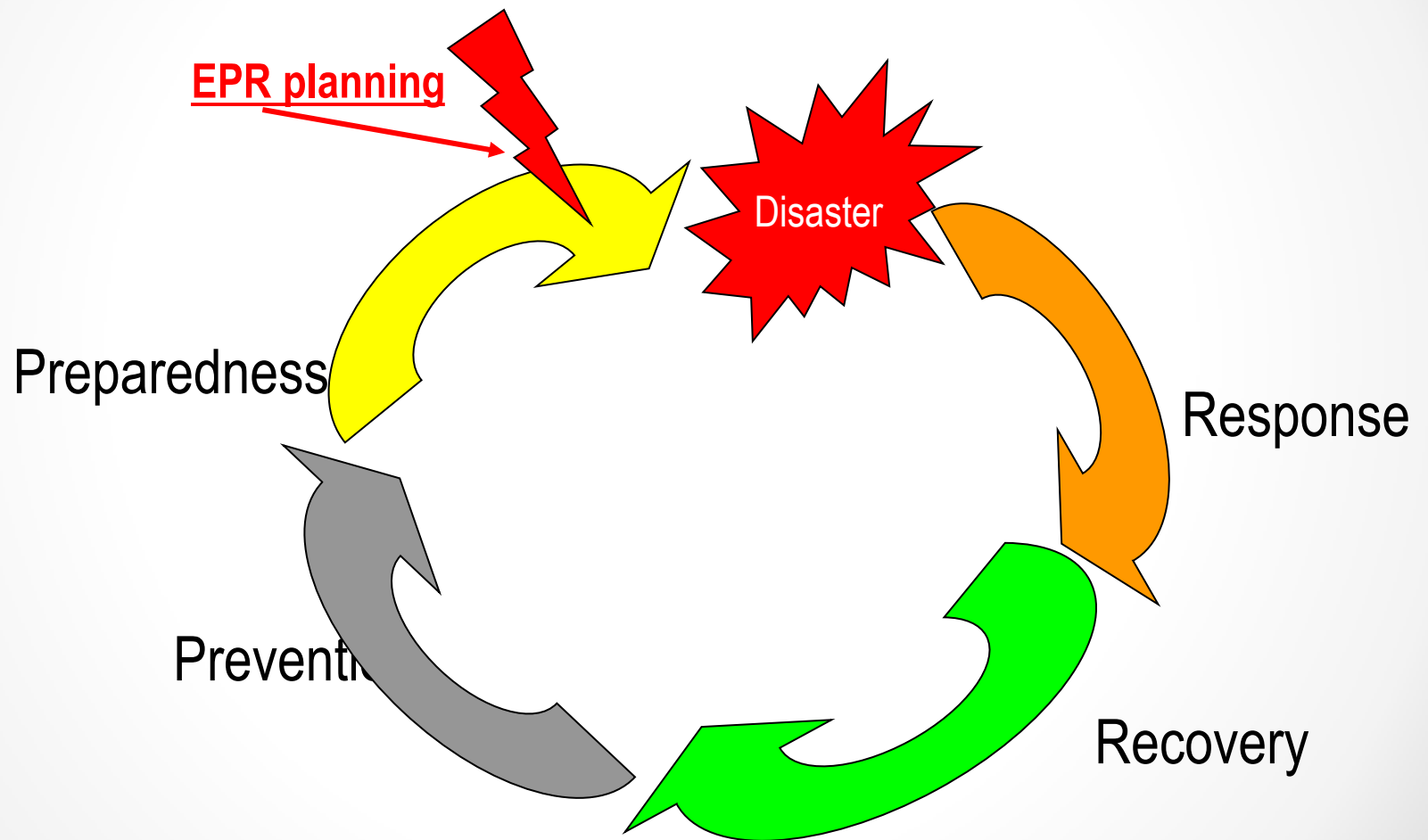
- There is a high probability of a low probability event happening somewhere sometime soon...
- The unpredictability of disaster events and the high risk and vulnerability profiles make it imperative to strengthen disaster preparedness, mitigation and enforcement of guidelines, building codes and restrictions on construction of buildings in flood-prone areas and storm surge prone coastal areas.



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Disaster Risk Reduction Cycle





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Why are women more vulnerable Biological, social and economical differences

- Women are more vulnerable to natural hazards
- Women are key actors in disaster preparedness
- Women constitute up to 80% of refugee and displaced populations
In emergency situations women make up 70 to 80% of those assistance needing.
- Women have less access to resources
- Women are victims of the gendered division of labour
- Women are primarily responsible for domestic duties, are caregiver
- Early warning systems are orientated towards males
- After a natural disaster, women are more likely to become victims of domestic and sexual violence.
- Migration due to climate change will leave women behind

DISCRIMINATION

LESS PAYMENT

LESS EDUCATION

LESS ACCESS TO NATURAL RESOURCES

LESS FINANCIAL RESOURCES

BEING MORE EXPOSED TO RISKS

BEING EXCLUDED OF PLANNING & DECISION
MAKING

What are the consequences if gender is not taken into consideration in DRR?

- Inadequate risk identification and risk assessment
- Inappropriate policy and programming response, prioritisation and financing of risk at national and community levels
- Ineffective disaster risk reduction interventions and outcomes
- Interventions can create or worsen gender inequalities and vulnerabilities.

Focus on women: what capacities do they have in society?

- Risk mapping of hazards.
- Mobilizing communities to prepare for and respond to disasters
- Assessing damage and impact of disasters
- Identifying missing community members
- Agents of change

Women's role in Disaster Risk Management

Women respond to disasters

- Building houses, digging wells and ditches, hauling water and building shelters, considered as “male” tasks.
- Forming groups and networks which is essential in disaster preparedness and mitigation.
- Women play decision-making roles in disaster issues
- Women and young girls play an important role in their families and communities (in health, education and childcare).



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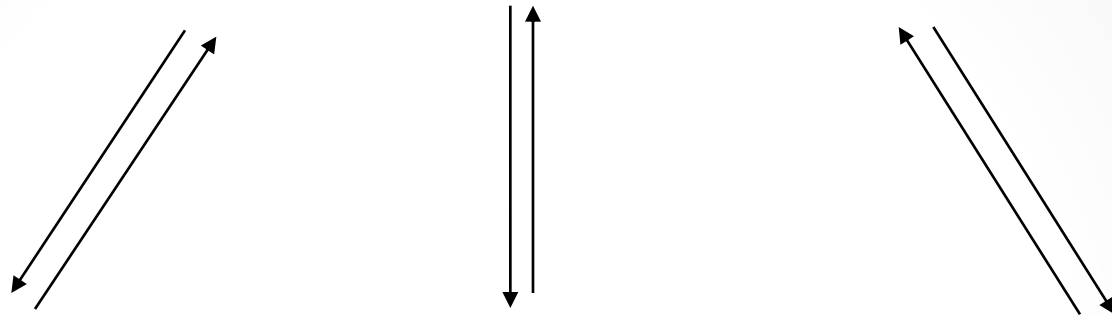
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Why Consider Gender in **Disaster** Recovery

- A **more effective response** to the needs of individuals, families and communities, by recognizing that men and women have different recovery needs and assets.
- A more timely and **targeted** provision of assistance to those in greatest need.
- A more **comprehensive**, and thus stronger, recovery, by **maximizing the contributions** that both men and women can make and An opportunity to promote gender relationships after disasters that improve the resilience of individuals, families, communities, and societies.



Promote Gender Concerns



Launch global campaign on disaster reduction in which gender is fully mainstreamed



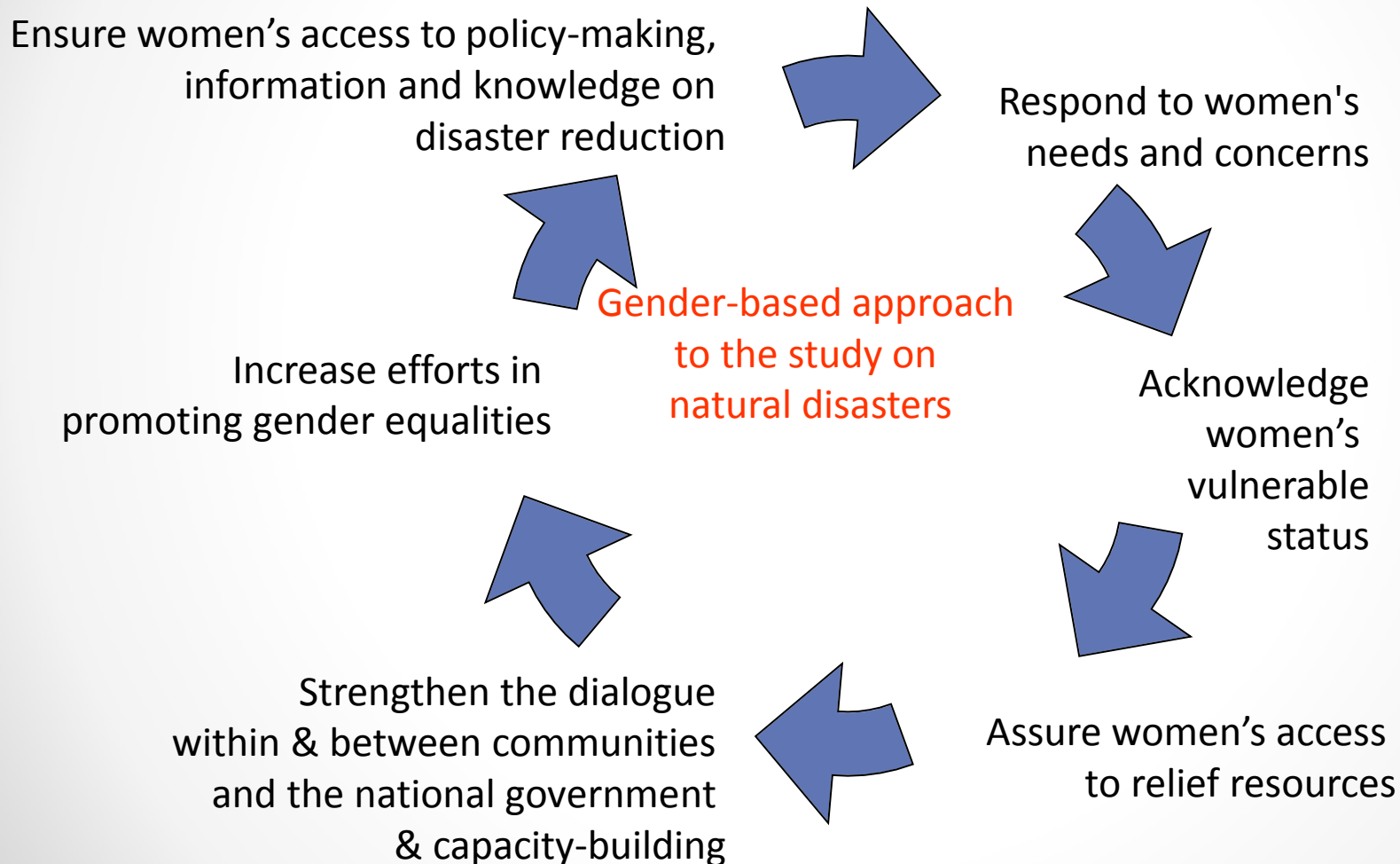
Urge governments: policies and strategies with gender balanced approaches



Establish focal points to promote gender balanced approaches at all levels



Looking to Natural Disasters from a Gender Perspective



Gender Mainstreaming in Thinking and practice

Create effective mechanism to ensure gender mainstreaming in government planning and response to disasters-specify clear roles and responsibilities for gender integration and strengthen National Women's commission (in YEMEN) to play such role.

National legal instruments should specify provisions and empower oppressed sections of the society to assert their rights in disaster assistance.

Gender and class based vulnerability reduction should be factored in disaster response planning and practices.

Adequate measures should be taken to help women protect the assistance given to them after disasters and help them use the assistance for long term gains.



Introduction to Key Issues

Issue 1: Mainstreaming gender in disaster recovery institutions and organizations

Increasing the representation of women in disaster decision-making

Putting gender-sensitive disaster recovery policies and programs in place

Conducting gender training to raise awareness of policy-maker and planners across sectors

Using gender analysis tools to review and develop policies and programs across sectors

Sustaining an enabling and positive environment for gender mainstreaming

Issue 2: Identifying gender specific recovery needs

The need for gender-specific data

Women's engagement in defining needs

Developing gender-sensitive information sharing mechanisms

Issue 3: Engaging women in recovery initiatives

Rejecting stereotypes: women are not “helpless victims”

The increased workloads of women following a disaster

Develop women's capacity to be recovery leaders

Engaging with and supporting women's collectives

Rebuilding community spaces

Creating gender-specific communication forums

Developing the capacity of local women leaders

Issue 4: Facilitating a gender-balanced economic recovery

Lack of attention to the gendered division of labour

Gender bias in paid reconstruction work

Strengthen existing and new income-earning activities for women

Provide gender equitable financial services



Hadramout and Mahara Flood 2008

-On October 24, 2008, floods swept provinces of Hadramout and Mahara and caused extensive damage to life and property, roads and installations recalling the Statistics to the death of 73 people and destroyed completely at least 2826 houses and huts with exposure about 3679 houses were partially damaged.

-The floods caused extensive damage at more than 22902 acres of cultivated land and cliff 550 000 of the palm tree and 160 000 of various fruit trees and eliminated about 85,500 head of cattle and washed away more than (309 103) beehive.


-Women aged 20-44: death rate was more than Men aged 20-44: death rate



Recovery toward Sustainable Development

The disaster managers need to plan for the long term needs and quality of life of the affected people-The plan for recovery phase should be launched now!

Before a Flood

- Avoid building in a flood prone area unless you elevate and reinforce your home.
 - Elevate the furnace, water heater, and electric panel if susceptible to flooding.
 - Install "check valves" in sewer traps to prevent floodwater from backing up into the drains of your home.
 - Contact community officials to find out if they are planning to construct barriers (levees, beams, floodwalls) to stop floodwater from entering the homes in your area.
 - Seal the walls in your basement with waterproofing compounds to avoid seepage.
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During a Flood

- If a flood is likely in your area, you should:
- Listen to the radio or television for information.
- Be aware that flash flooding can occur. If there is any possibility of a flash flood, move immediately to higher ground. Do not wait for instructions to move.
- Be aware of streams, drainage channels, canyons, and other areas known to flood suddenly. Flash floods can occur in these areas with or without such typical warnings as rain clouds or heavy rain.
- If you must prepare to evacuate, you should do the following:
 - *Secure your home. If you have time, bring in outdoor furniture.
 - *Move essential items to an upper floor.

*Turn off utilities at the main switches or valves if instructed to do so.

*Disconnect electrical appliances. Do not touch electrical equipment if you are wet or standing in water.

-If you have to leave your home, remember these evacuation tips:

*Do not walk through moving water. Six inches of moving water can make you fall. If you have to walk in water, walk where the water is not moving.

*Use a stick to check the firmness of the ground in front of you.

*Do not drive into flooded areas. If floodwaters rise around your car, abandon the car and move to higher ground if you can do so safely.

*You and the vehicle can be quickly swept away.

After a Flood

- Listen for news reports to learn whether the community's water supply is safe to drink.
- Avoid floodwaters; water may be contaminated by oil, gasoline, or raw sewage. Water may also be electrically charged from underground or downed power lines.
- Avoid moving water.
- Be aware of areas where floodwaters have receded. Roads may have weakened and could collapse under the weight of a car.
- Stay away from downed power lines, and report them to the power company.

- Return home only when authorities indicate it is safe.
- Stay out of any building if it is surrounded by floodwaters.
- Use extreme caution when entering buildings; there may be hidden damage, particularly in foundations.
- Service damaged septic tanks, cesspools, pits, and leaching systems as soon as possible. Damaged sewage systems are serious health hazards.
- Clean and disinfect everything that got wet. Mud left from floodwater can contain sewage and chemicals.

Lessons Learnt

- Be Prepared : Preparedness and Mitigation is bound to yield more effective returns than distributing relief after a disaster.
- Create a Culture of Preparedness and Prevention.
- Evolve a code of conduct for all stake-holders.

Invest in Preparedness

- Investments in Preparedness and Prevention (Mitigation) will yield sustainable results, rather than spending money on relief after a disaster.
- Most disasters are predictable, especially in their seasonality and the disaster-prone areas which are vulnerable.
- Communities must be involved in disaster preparedness.



Thank

You

All