



# a sampler

## december 2005

*What is the link between gender equality and disaster risk? What lessons have been learned in the field and through scientific study? How can this knowledge be applied in practice to reduce risk and respond equitably to disaster events?*

### BACKGROUND

Acknowledgements

### USING THE SOURCEBOOK

Note to users

About the selections

### ABOUT THE WRITERS

### STRUCTURE OF THE SOURCEBOOK

Subjects and sub-topics

### SAMPLE MATERIALS

- Gender Equality and Disaster Risk Reduction
- Planning and Practice Tools
- Good Practice: Gender and Risk Reduction Projects
- Communication Strategies
- Training and Education
- Case Studies and Analysis
- Related Resources
- Selected Links

### EVALUATION FORM

### GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

## USING THE SOURCEBOOK

---

### Notes to users

---

What is the link between gender equality and disaster risk? What lessons have been learned in the field and through scientific study? How can this knowledge be applied in practice to reduce risk and respond equitably to disaster events?

The Gender and Disaster Sourcebook is a one-stop user-friendly electronic guide to help answer these questions. This version is a pilot and we welcome feedback of all kinds. The final product will be available in March 2006 on the Gender and Disaster Network website, and we hope it will be widely linked to other relevant websites.

### How were materials selected?

---

- **Language:** is it available in English or is a brief summary in English feasible?
- **Accessibility:** can users find these documents on-line?
- **Gender focus:** is gender the primary concern?
- **Environmental disasters:** is this the main focus or well-integrated into related concerns such as armed conflict, migration and HIV/AIDS?

### Who is it for?

---

We hope the compilation will be useful for those new to a gender perspective and those who have helped develop it. In particular, it is a resource bank for:

- Practitioners and relief workers
- Policy makers and technical specialists
- Government authorities
- Journalists, funders, and activists
- Survivors and researchers
- Community organizers
- Women's groups

### What kinds of materials are included?

---

- Academic publications
- In-house reports or documents
- First-person accounts
- Research protocols
- Good practice models
- Checklists and field guides
- Gender mainstreaming guidelines
- Resources for journalists
- Grassroots women's initiatives
- Relevant websites
- Training materials
- University syllabi
- Policy guides
- Bibliographies
- Strong photos of women
- Resources for trainers

---

### **Why is the Sourcebook needed?**

Resources developed in an agency or sector or country are often of interest to others but not known or available. The Sourcebook cannot include all gender and disaster materials but will be the springboard for information exchange and networking.

---

### **What languages are used?**

The Sourcebook is in English. Bilingual documents are noted, and in some cases synopses are provided of non-English materials. We hope and expect that many entries in the Sourcebook can be translated and/or revised and adapted for use in different regions and contexts. It may be possible to translate selected materials from the English version at a later date subject to funding.

---

### **Will it be updated?**

The Sourcebook cannot be updated by the writing team after the completion of the project. We solicit your thoughts about mechanisms for annual revision, avenues for promotion, and directions for revision and expansion.

---

### **How can people access the Sourcebook?**

The Sourcebook will also be available for the foreseeable future through the Gender and Disaster Network website hosted by Northumbria University Northumbria University, Divisions of Geography and Environmental Management [webspinner [Maureen Fordham](#)]. We thank them for making this possible.

---

### **How can people contribute?**

Please contact the writer in your region to suggest appropriate resources, update or correct information, or make new items available electronically. Alternatively, send your ideas or resources along to the project director at [enarsone@brandonu.ca](mailto:enarsone@brandonu.ca). Be sure to include full citation information, a hyperlink or pdf file, and note the region, intended audience, and key topic areas.

Your submissions are very welcome—and so are your ideas for further distributing and promoting the Sourcebook. Our thanks in advance!

**Send materials to the person in your region or to the project director:**

#### **North America and the UN**

Elaine Enarson, Brandon University [enarsone@brandonu.ca](mailto:enarsone@brandonu.ca)

#### **Latin America and the Caribbean**

**Mexico and the Caribbean**

Lourdes Meyreles, Dominican Republic, FLACSO  
[lourdesmeyreles@yahoo.com](mailto:lourdesmeyreles@yahoo.com)

**Central and South America**

Sarah Bradshaw, Middlesex University  
Nicaragua/Puntos de Encuentro  
[S.Bradshaw@mdx.ac.uk](mailto:S.Bradshaw@mdx.ac.uk)

**UK, Europe, Mediterranean****UK, Europe**

Maureen Fordham, University of Northumbria  
[maureen.fordham@northumbria.ac.uk](mailto:maureen.fordham@northumbria.ac.uk)

**Mediterranean**

Nuray Kuranci, Middle East Technical University  
[karanci@metu.edu.tr](mailto:karanci@metu.edu.tr)

**Middle East**

Mary Hope Schwoebel, Independent scholar, Washington, D.C.  
[Amamhs@aol.com](mailto:Amamhs@aol.com)

**Asia, Pacific****South Asia**

Madhavi Ariyabandu, Sri Lanka, UNDP  
[mmariyabandu@yahoo.com](mailto:mmariyabandu@yahoo.com)

**East Asia, Southeast Asia, Pacific**

Cheryl Anderson, University of Hawaii  
[canderso@hawaii.edu](mailto:canderso@hawaii.edu)

**Africa**

Rowena Hay, UMVOTO  
[rowena@umvoto.com](mailto:rowena@umvoto.com)

## ABOUT THE WRITING TEAM

---

Many people contributed time and energy to this project but the writers below took primary responsibility in their region. Your comments and feedback to them are always welcome.

---

### Cheryl Anderson

Hazards, Climate and Environment Program  
University of Hawai'i Social Science Research Institute  
Email: [canderso@hawaii.edu](mailto:canderso@hawaii.edu)

Dr. Cheryl L. Anderson is a certified planner (AICP), and the Director of the Hazards, Climate, and Environment Program, University of Hawai'i Social Science Research Institute. For the last thirteen years, she has conducted research and planning projects in the areas of climate variability and change, hazard mitigation, hazard risk and vulnerability assessments, coral reef protection, ocean resource management, and watershed management in the Pacific Islands region and in Southeast Asia with collaborative partners in regional, federal, state, and local agencies and organizations. These projects include: the State of Hawaii Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, the County of Kauai Multi-Hazard Mitigation Strategy, the American Samoa Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, and a Drought Impact Assessment of the 1997-1998 ENSO in the US-affiliated Pacific Islands. She is currently working with the Pacific ENSO Applications Center (PEAC) and the Pacific Regional Integrated Science and Assessment (RISA) program in the area of climate risk management. In August 2004, she co-convened the international Gender Equality and Disaster Risk Reduction Workshop in Honolulu, presented the outcomes at the United Nations World Conference on Disaster Reduction (WCDR) in Kobe, Japan in January 2005, and has conducted training in Geneva on gender and disaster risk reduction for the UN Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery. Dr. Anderson is a member of the Navigators (coordinating council) for the Pacific Risk Management 'Ohana (PRiMO) and a Steersperson (chairperson) for the Risk Assessment and Post-Disaster Evaluation Hui (working group).

---

### Madhavi Malalgoda Ariyabandu

Project Manager, Tsunami Recovery Team  
UNDP Recovery Programme  
Colombo 5, Sri Lanka  
Email: [madhavi.ariyabandu@undp.org](mailto:madhavi.ariyabandu@undp.org); [mmariyabandu@yahoo.com](mailto:mmariyabandu@yahoo.com)

Madhavi is a development researcher with special interest on political economy of development and disasters. She has designed and coordinated a number of research and training initiatives on risk reduction and gender issues in disaster; and has analysed disaster management policies with special reference to South Asia. She has considerable experience in interacting with the communities living with disasters in South Asia, based on which she has written a number of articles and papers focusing on gender issues. Madhavi authored the book 'Defeating Disasters: Ideas for Action', and co-authored the publications 'Seeing Disasters Differently-Visions and Suggestions', 'Disaster Communication, A Resource Kit for Media', 'Disaster Risk Reduction in South Asia', 'Gender Dimensions in Disaster Management; A Guide for South Asia, Livelihood Centred Approach to Disaster Management, a Policy Framework for South Asia. Currently, Madhavi is Project Manager with the Tsunami Recovery team at UNDP Sri Lanka.

---

### Sarah Bradshaw

ICD and Puntos de Encuentro, Nicaragua  
Middlesex University, UK  
E-mail: [S.Bradshaw@mdx.ac.uk](mailto:S.Bradshaw@mdx.ac.uk)

Dr. Sarah Bradshaw has a PhD from the London School of Economics and Political Science and an

MA in Latin American Studies from the University of Liverpool. She is Senior Lecturer in Development Studies in the School of Social Sciences at Middlesex University, UK. She complements her academic activities with practical development work, supported by International Cooperation for Development UK (ICD-CIIR). She has worked in Nicaragua from 1998 to the present, first with the Regional Coordinator for Social and Economic Research (CRIES) and subsequently with the feminist NGO Fundación Puntos de Encuentro and with the Centro de Información y Servicios de Asesoría en Salud (CISAS). In addition she has worked closely with the Civil Coordinator for Emergency and Reconstruction (CCER) in the elaboration of the civil society proposal for the reconstruction and transformation of Nicaragua post-hurricane Mitch, as a member of the commission responsible for the Social Audit, and in the analysis and critique of the current World Bank/IMF Poverty Reduction Strategy process. Three papers forwarded for inclusion on the workshop webpage: Social Roles and Spatial Relations of NGOs and Civil Society: Participation and Effectiveness in Central America Post Hurricane Mitch; Reconstructing Roles and Relations: A Gendered Analysis of Women's Participation in Reconstruction in post-Mitch Nicaragua; Exploring the Gender Dimensions of Reconstruction Processes post-hurricane Mitch.

---

### **Elaine Enarson**

Brandon University, ADES  
Brandon, Manitoba Canada  
E-mail: [eenarson@earthlink.net](mailto:eenarson@earthlink.net) or [enarson@brandonu.ca](mailto:enarson@brandonu.ca)

Dr. Elaine Enarson teaches in the Applied Disaster and Emergency Studies Program at Brandon University, Manitoba. She is the author of *Woods-Working Women: Sexual Integration in the U.S. Forest Service* and co-editor of the international reader *The Gendered Terrain of Disaster: Through Women's Eyes*. Her publications have addressed the impacts of hurricane Andrew on women in Florida, US and Canadian domestic violence work in disasters, women's paid and unpaid labor in disasters, gender patterns in flood evacuation, women's human rights in disasters, the impacts of drought and earthquake on rural women in Gujarat, grassroots women's vulnerability research, and patterns in the international gender and disaster literature. Elaine is a founding member of the Gender and Disaster Network.

---

### **Maureen Fordham**

Division of Environmental Management  
Northumbria University, Lipman Building  
Newcastle upon Tyne  
E-mail: [Maureen.Fordham@northumbria.ac.uk](mailto:Maureen.Fordham@northumbria.ac.uk)

I have been researching and teaching disasters for over 15 years. My particular interests have focused on marginalized groups of varying kinds, women being a major focus. More recently I have been concerned with issues of masculinity and with the needs and capacities of children and people with varying kinds of disabilities. I am committed to the free exchange of knowledge and information and to that end have set up and managed a number of disaster-related websites, the Gender and Disaster Network ([http://online.northumbria.ac.uk/geography\\_research/gdn/](http://online.northumbria.ac.uk/geography_research/gdn/)) and Radix ([http://online.northumbria.ac.uk/geography\\_research/radix/](http://online.northumbria.ac.uk/geography_research/radix/)) being just two of them. Much of my time is spent teaching on the MSc in Disaster Management and Sustainable Development at Northumbria University but I often get invited to act as advisor or participant in various parts of the UN system and other national, regional and local governmental and non-governmental organizations.

---

### **Rowena Hay**

Umvoto  
Cape Town, South Africa  
E-mail: [rowena@umvoto.com](mailto:rowena@umvoto.com)

Originally trained in hydrology Rowena Hay has a keen interest in the science-society interface and

the roles of women in both. In 1992, she established the South African-based earth science consultancy Umvoto where she continues as the managing director and researcher. Now including six full-time professionals and a number of student interns and support staff, Umvoto focuses on people-centered hydrogeology, rural and urban water supply and management, risk analysis and geoinformatics with a strong emphasis as well on mentoring, training and innovation. Rowena Hay sits on the African Advisory Group that serves to support the implementation of the African Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction while also pursuing doctoral studies.

---

### **Stuart Katwikirize**

C-SAFE Lesotho, Country Coordinator  
Maseru, Lesotho  
Email: [stuart\\_katwikirize@wvi.ogr](mailto:stuart_katwikirize@wvi.ogr)

Stuart Katwikirize participated in the development of the Sourcebook in its early stages. His humanitarian experience includes working with genocide survivors from Rwanda, Congolese refugees and working with famine stricken communities in both Ethiopia and Southern Africa. For his MSc in Disaster Management, Katwikirize wrote a thesis on gender and resettlement, and continues to be passionate about gender sensitive programming during complex emergency responses. Paper forwarded for inclusion on the workshop webpage: "Understanding Resettlement Capacities and Vulnerabilities of Displaced Male and Female Headed Households: A Case of Three Camps in Northern Uganda." Currently, he works with World Vision International in Lesotho as the Country Coordinator.

---

### **Nuray Karanci**

Middle East Technical University, Ankara Turkey  
Psychology Department  
E-mail: [karanci@metu.edu.tr](mailto:karanci@metu.edu.tr)

A. Nuray Karanci is a professor of clinical psychology at the psychology department of the Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey. She has been working there since 1980. After graduating from the Psychology Department of METU in 1973, she went to the United Kingdom and completed her M.S in Clinical Psychology in 1976, and her Ph.D in 1980. Her research interests center around clinical psychology, attributions of psychiatric patients and their relationships with emotional reactions, families of schizophrenic patients, burdens and expressed emotion and development of self-efficacy. Since 1993, she has been extensively involved in research on psychological consequences of earthquakes, disaster management and facilitating community participation in disaster management and preparing disaster preparedness guidelines and training of trainees programs. She has also worked with earthquake survivors as a clinical psychologist and provided individual psychological services and group debriefing programs. She is one of the founding members of, METU, Disaster Research and Implementation Center and has been involved in applied and basic research in disasters. She is a member of the Turkish National Earthquake Council and Member Vice Chair of the International Natural Hazards Society. She has got numerous international and national publications related to her research interests. Three papers forwarded for inclusion on the workshop webpage: Observations on the Social and Psychological Aspects of the 1 May 2003 Bingöl Earthquake (Karanci et al.); Psychological Distress And Growth Among The Survivors Of The 1999 Marmara Earthquake (power point slides); Karanci et al. 1999, Gender differences in psychological distress, coping, social support and related variables following the 1995 Dinar (Turkey) earthquake.

---

### **Lourdes Meyreles**

Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales [FLACSO]  
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic  
E-mail: [lourdesmeyreles@hotmail.com](mailto:lourdesmeyreles@hotmail.com)

Lourdes Meyreles is a sociologist with a Masters Degree in Gender and Development Studies. Currently she is the Coordinator of the Social Studies of Disaster Project at Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales FLACSO, Dominican Republic Program. This is a research and education project which during the past 6 years has been involved in various regional research activities and local community educational activities. Research has been basically in the areas of environmental degradation and risk construction in the Greater Caribbean Region, women's vulnerability to disasters in the Caribbean and other research activities regarding disasters in the Dominican Republic.

---

### **Mary Hope Schwoebel**

4183 University Drive  
Fairfax, VA 22030  
E-mail: [amamhs@aol.com](mailto:amamhs@aol.com)

Mary Hope Schwoebel is an independent consultant and scholar with over 20 years experience in the fields of development, humanitarian assistance, and peacebuilding. She has lived and worked in Africa and South America for 12 years, and has done consulting in Africa, South America, the Caribbean, Europe, the Middle East, and South Asia. Ms. Schwoebel has a Masters degree in international development from the University of California, Davis, a BS in anthropology and sociology, and is a Doctoral Candidate in peace and conflict studies, at the Institute for Conflict Analysis and Resolution (ICAR), George Mason University. She has worked for UN agencies, USAID, NGOs, and research institutions. She has taught as Adjunct Faculty at Georgetown University, American University, and George Mason University. Ms. Schwoebel first became interested in gender and disaster while carrying out relief operations in Somalia in 1992. Most recently, in 2004, she worked with USAID to assist the Indian government in its efforts to mainstream gender into its nation-wide disaster management strategy. She has published a number of articles relating gender and disaster, gender and development, and gender and peacebuilding, including *Unsung Heroines: Women and Natural Disasters* a publication of USAID's Office of Women in Development.



## ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: SUBJECTS AND TOPICS

---



### Gender equality and disaster risk reduction

- [Publications and reports](#)
- [Action points](#)
- [Lessons from the field](#)
- [Personal narratives](#)



### Training and Education

- [Training materials](#)
- [Fact sheets and handouts](#)
- [Academic resources](#)



### Planning and Practice Tools

- [Planning and policy frameworks](#)
- [Practice guides and checklists](#)
- [Gendered vulnerability assessment](#)
- [Discussion papers](#)



### Case Studies and Analysis

- [Academic books and publications](#)
- [Governmental and NGO reports](#)
- [Literature reviews and bibliographies](#)



### Good Practices

- [Women's initiatives](#)
- [Nongovernmental](#)
- [Governmental](#)



### Related Resources

- [Climate change](#)
- [Conflict and displacement](#)
- [Pandemics](#)
- [Women's empowerment](#)



### Communication Strategies

- [Community education](#)
- [Multimedia resources](#)
- [Videos](#)
- [Guidelines for media](#)



### Links

- [Academic Links](#)
- [Practice Links](#)
- [Women's Organisations](#)
- [Governmental Links](#)

---

## Glossaries and Acronyms

---

## **Photo Gallery**

Photos are not included here but you will find them on the website of the Gender and Disaster Network when the Sourcebook is uploaded.



## INTRODUCTION TO THE SOURCEBOOK SECTION GENDER EQUALITY AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS · CONFERENCE RECOMMENDATIONS: ACTION POINTS  
REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES · LESSONS FROM THE FIELD · PERSONAL NARRATIVE

---

The materials in this first section frame those to follow. Strong summary documents, pioneering writing in the field of gender and disaster, significant policy statements and conference papers and recommendations from a series of conferences provide an overview to the major themes of the field and of the Sourcebook.

We offer this broad conceptual foundation, so tragically illustrated by recent disastrous events at the beginning of the 21st century, as one perspective on the need for gender analysis and gender-fair practices across all sectors and regions. While people's homes, families, livelihoods, and cultures are threatened by catastrophic events or the slow grind of "small" disasters, we cannot afford to ignore the part played by gender relations in both constructing and mitigating risk.

As women's voices are so rarely heard we highlight them here. Listening to women talking about how disasters affected them and how they responded is vital for practitioners, researchers and policy makers and an important point of connection between women around the world. Please consider uploading first-person narrative accounts available to you in any of the categories below or others that you may want to suggest.

We also make space for listening to men and invite more personal narrative by and about gender in men's lives in disaster contexts. In this section, men's feelings and words are highlighted in case materials from the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami.

Users are also referred to the sections on Training and on Communication where numerous short fact sheets or handouts featuring first person statements from women survivors and responders can be found.



## SAMPLE DOCUMENTS FROM THE SOURCEBOOK GENDER EQUALITY AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

---

### PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS

---

#### 1.1 Gender Dimensions in Disaster Management: A Guide for South Asia

Madhavi Malalgoda Ariyabandu and Maithree Wickramasinghe, 2003. 176 pp. Published by ITDG South Asia. Available from ITDG-South Asia, 5 Lionel Edirisinghe Mawatha, Kirulapone, Colombo 5, Sri Lanka, Tel: +94 11 2829412, Fax: +94 11 2856188. E-mail: [general@itdg.slt.lk](mailto:general@itdg.slt.lk). Cost: US \$12.00 /Sri Lanka Rs. 500.00. (The proceedings of the book will be-reinvested in community disaster risk reduction projects).

This book has been developed as a guide to introduce the subject of gender issues in disasters and to provide practical guidelines for addressing issues of gender in planning and implementing disaster management. The book has a South Asia focus drawing on the experiences of ITDG, and members of the Duryog Nivaran network (see full reference) who have been working with communities living in situations of disaster risk. The book places the issue of gender in the context of development, and extends the discussion to show how gender and development concerns are reflected in the context of disasters. It presents real-life examples and case studies, which depict the subtle gender concerns and gender-based social dynamics prevalent in managing disasters, protecting daily-livelihoods, and in disaster/crisis situations. The guidelines presented in the second half of the book aim to help address these concerns in planning and implementing development and disaster management programmes. The guidelines are presented under the two categories: 'Guidelines for Policy-makers' and 'Guidelines for Practitioners'. The book is organised in the following way: (i) Introductory and discussion chapters which provide a theoretical overview of gender issues and disasters and present the case for an 'alternative perspective' in disaster

mitigation. (ii) Examples of how disasters impact women and men differently in social, cultural, economic and psychological ways and gender-based differences in pre-, during- and post-disaster situations. These chapters are based on community experiences across five South Asia countries. (iii) 'Guidelines for Policy-Makers' presented as a table outlining the key policy requirements for ensuring that disaster mitigation is linked to overall development planning and that it is gender sensitive. (iv) 'Guidelines for Practitioners' such as national and decentralised government staff handling development and/or disaster issues and development organisations such as NGOs or CBOs, training institutions etc. The practitioner guidelines outline required actions and examples of good practice for overall disaster preparedness, planning for disaster responses and emergency management planning for rehabilitation and reconstruction and monitoring and evaluation. (v) The final section comprises a glossary of terminology, a bibliography and a list of Internet resources. The book is the first regional attempt to provide practical, experience-based guidelines on gender sensitising disaster management.

---

## 1.2 Women's Participation in Disaster Relief and Recovery

Ayşe Yonder with Sengül Akcar and Prema Gopalan, 2005. 42 pp, illustrated. Number 22 in SEEDS pamphlet series. Available online: <http://www.disasterwatch.net/Brief/Seeds2005final.pdf>

An excellent overview of the vulnerabilities and capacities of grassroots women in crises caused by natural disasters with emphasis on the innovative peer learning model developed by GROOTS [Grassroots Organizations Organizing Together in Solidarity]. Mechanisms of exclusion of women from disaster management and response as well as women's proactive self-organization and collaboration across borders are discussed.

The pamphlet contains case studies and best practises aimed at sharing information and to spark new initiatives based on positive experiences from projects that are working to help women generate livelihoods and to improve their economic status. The past 3 decades of disaster relief and reconstruction efforts bear evidence that too little attention has been given to the gender differentiated effects of natural disasters, and how disaster related aid and entitlement programmes include or marginalise affected women. Similarly a few practical examples can be found showing how affected low income women can participate in post disaster relief and recovery and secure decent housing and livelihoods for themselves and their families. The pamphlet contains detailed case studies from 3 earthquake stricken areas in India and Turkey They provide examples of how low income women who have lost everything can form groups, can become active participants the relief and recovery process. The case studies demonstrate how women became involved in housing, created business, mobilised funds, and provided crucial community services. Ample use of first-person narrative combined with analysis and thorough documentation makes this a powerful introductory overview.

---

## 1.3 The Needs of Women in Disasters and Emergencies

Wiest, Raymond; Jane Mocellin and Thandiwe Motsisi. 1994. 92 pp. Report for the UN Development Programme and the Office of the US Disaster Relief Coordinator. Available through the Gender and Disaster Network: <http://www.gdnonline.org/resources/women-in-disaster-emergency.pdf>

This comprehensive overview and analysis of the gender-based issues confronting women in disasters stands the test of time for its level of analysis, case material and substantive recommendations for research, policy and practice. The authors examine source of gender bias in disaster-related research, critically examine how gender impacts women in diverse social locations, and clearly identifies gender-based vulnerabilities as a priority concern in disaster planning and response. Examining women and gender throughout the disaster cycle and offering an integrated analysis touching on psychosocial dimensions, household structure, the division of labor and cultural context with emphasis on the essential role of women as agents of change in disaster risk reduction, this report stands as a model for many of those that follow. Available through the GDN in English and Spanish.

---

## 1.4 Understanding the disaster-development continuum: gender analysis is the essential tool

Mary Anderson, 1994. 4 pp. *Focus on Gender (now Gender and Development)*, Vol. 2, No. 1. Available through Oxfam Publications.

This early statement on gender as the linchpin connecting disasters and development has been widely reproduced as it provides a concise overview of the key issues and raises concerns taken up by subsequent generations of researchers and practitioners. An essential analytic piece for trainers and teachers.

---

### **1.5 Environmental management and disaster risk reduction: a gender perspective**

Shubh Kumar-Range, 2001. 39 pp. Paper prepared for the UN DAW Expert Working Group meeting, Ankara, Turkey . Available through the UN Division for the Advancement of Women: [http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env\\_manage/documents/BP1-2001Nov04.pdf](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env_manage/documents/BP1-2001Nov04.pdf)

This paper explores the gender dimensions of the complex relationships within the development paradigm that contribute to environmental mismanagement and vulnerability to disasters. While the link between natural disasters and environmental degradation is well established, now there is growing evidence that many conflicts – so far mainly intrastate ones, are the result of environmental resource mismanagement. How does gender play out in this web of relationships? The paper makes the case that Gender is at the core of o Understanding gender roles and how they interface with developments is essential to forwarding our global values and agendas – whether they relate to gender equality, environmental protection, social justice or human rights. The paper suggests that it is important not to miss the opportunity of post-disaster reconstruction and recovery to promote institutional change – which can make way in the future for achieving the goals of environmental management, gender equality and social justice – all of which are required for reducing disaster risk and vulnerability.

---

### **1.6 Gender equality, environmental management, and natural disaster mitigation: conference report**

Elaine Enarson, 2001. 29 pp. Report from the On-Line Conference conducted by the Division for the Advancement of Women in support of the November 2001 Expert Working Group Meeting, Ankara. Available through the UN Division for the Advancement of Women: [http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env\\_manage/documents/BP2-2001Nov16.pdf](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env_manage/documents/BP2-2001Nov16.pdf)

The paper synthesis and analyzes responses to conference themes posted for discussion on the DAW on-line conference on Gender Equality, Environmental Management, and Natural Disaster Mitigation. More than 200 responses were contributed from practitioners, researchers and policy makers from around the world. The following topics were discussed over five weeks: Victims? Heroines? Gender myths and realities in disasters; How do women manage and use environmental resources in their daily lives? How do women and men cope with the immediate and long-term challenges of natural disasters? How can the “window of opportunity” for social change following natural disasters be exploited? How can gender equality be integrated holistically into both disaster prevention and sustainable development initiatives?

---

### **1.7 Women, disaster reduction and sustainable development.**

ISDR, 2002, 7 pp. Available on the gender page of the ISDR: <http://www.unisdr.org/eng/risk-reduction/gender/Women,%20disaster%20reduction%20and%20SD.pdf>

Prepared by the Inter-agency Secretariat for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR), Geneva. The UN/ISDR collaborated with the United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women in the organization of the Expert Meeting on Environmental Management and the Mitigation of Natural Disasters: a Gender Perspective (Ankara, Turkey, 6-9 November 2001). Prior to that meeting, a fruitful online debate took place in October 2001, moderated by Elaine Enarson, expert in gender and disasters. Many of the arguments and examples reflected in this article are based on the ideas and experiences shared during the online debate and the expert meeting, and a paper prepared by the UN/ISDR for the Commission on the Status of Women, 6 March 2002.

This succinct and analytic paper provides an excellent summary and overview of the key issues and is especially useful for contextualizing the issues raised by gender as part of the broader risk reduction paradigm.

---

### **1.8 Making risky environments safer: women building sustainable and disaster resilient communities**

E. Enarson for UN Division for the Advancement of Women, 2002. 28 pp. Available through UN DAW: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/public/w2000-natdisasters-e.pdf>

Prepared in magazine form for the UN Women2000 and Beyond publication series, now available in English, French and Spanish. The text introduces gender concerns in the broader agenda of disaster risk reduction and discusses through case material from international disasters how women act to reduce risk. Emphasizes the need to recognize and support the efforts of grassroots women currently marginalized from dominant approaches.

---

### **1.9 Disproportionate impact of natural disasters on women**

7 pp. Carolyn Hannan. Available through UN DAW: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/documents/Natdisas.html>

Presentation to the Roundtable Panel and Discussion of the UN DAW for the 46th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women, delivered January 17 2002. A cogent and substantive overview reflecting the main conclusions of the Expert Working Group report on the topic. Very useful short summary of the work of the EWG.

---

### **1.10 Crisis, women and other gender concerns: selected issues papers**

Eugenia Date-Bah, International Labour Organisation, February 2002. 35 pp. Available through ILO: <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/recon/crisis/download/wp7.pdf>

Working Paper # 7 in the series from the ILO infocus Programme on Crisis Response and Reconstruction presents gender-focused papers from a high-level research consultancy organized in 2002 by the ILO. Included are background documents and original papers from Zenaida G. Delica ( Enhancing women's capacity to manage and recover from disasters); Elaine Enarson (Gender issues in natural disasters: talking points on research needs; Lillian Kimani (Women in conflict and post-war reconstruction; and Monica Trujillo (Disaster preparedness: the gender dimension).

---

## **CONFERENCE RECOMMENDATIONS: ACTION POINTS**

---

### **2.1 Environmental management and the mitigation of natural disasters: a gender perspective [Report of the Expert Group Meeting]**

2001. 33 pp. Final report from the November 2001 Expert Working Group Meeting conducted in Ankara by the UN DAW. Available through the UN Division for the Advancement of Women: [http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env\\_manage/documents/EGM-Turkey-final-report.pdf](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env_manage/documents/EGM-Turkey-final-report.pdf)

The final report summarizes the work process, main contours of the debate and recommendations forwarded by participants in the areas of: policy and programme; budgeting and finance; legislation and human rights; participation, partnership and community involvement; media; information and dissemination; education, training and capacity building; research; methodologies and data collection; and action at the international level. See also Agreed Conclusions from the 47th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women, based on this report and the Expert Group Meeting

(starting p.12): <http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N02/397/04/PDF/N0239704.pdf?OpenElement>

---

## **2.2 Platform on gender equality and disaster risk reduction, 2004**

Gender and Disaster Network, 2004. 8 pp. Statement prepared for the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, Kobe, Japan, January 2005 on the basis of the 2004 Gender Equality and Disaster Risk Reduction Workshop in Honolulu. Available on the workshop website through the University of Hawaii: [http://www.ssri.hawaii.edu/research/GDWwebsite/pdf/HonoluluCall\\_111504.pdf](http://www.ssri.hawaii.edu/research/GDWwebsite/pdf/HonoluluCall_111504.pdf)

---

## **2.3 Promoting gender equality in disaster risk reduction: action recommendations from gender and disaster conferences**

Prepared as background for the 2004 Honolulu workshop, this document draws together action recommendations from conferences conducted in Central America, Pakistan, Australia, Canada and the US. Available through the GDN: <http://www.gdonline.org>

---

## **REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES**

---

### **3.1 Honolulu Gender and Disaster Workshop: regional commentaries from participants**

2004, 39 pp. Participants were asked to develop a one-page set of observations about regional issues and possibilities for gendering the disaster risk reduction agenda. Take as a whole, there provide an excellent 'state of the art' insight into the challenges ahead. Available through the Honolulu workshop website: <http://www.ssri.hawaii.edu/research/GDWwebsite/pdf/WorkingGroups/COMMENTARIES.pdf>

---

## **LESSONS FROM THE FIELD**

---

### **4.1 Gender matters: talking points on gender equality and disaster risk reduction**

Compiled by E. Enarson, 2004 (originally for World Vision International). 22 pp. Drawing on international case material from published and unpublished, these short excerpts were collected to demonstrate the range of issues raised by gender concerns in various disaster contexts. The selections are organized around three major themes: Why gender? Why women? Practical concerns for relief work; Women managing risk: selected international examples ; Gender-fair practices in disaster relief: international cases. Available through the GDN: [http://www.gdonline.org/wot\\_practical.htm](http://www.gdonline.org/wot_practical.htm)

---

### **4.2 Six village profiles: women's journey from the tsunami to the future**

Swayam Shikshan Prayog, 2005. 12 pp. Profiles of villages struck by the tsunami including factors exacerbating women's vulnerability, the multifaceted effects of the disaster, community level responses and women's specific initiatives to address immediate needs and reconstruct lives and economies in ways that increase women's resilience to future events. Compiled by SSP in support of the Gender and Disaster Sourcebook December 2005. For more information contact: <http://www.sspindia.org>

## PERSONAL NARRATIVE

---

### 5.1 First person accounts from tsunami women survivors turned leaders

Swayam Shikshan Prayog, December 2005. 10 pp. When disasters strike, communities are devastated. Women are the human face of disasters. As first responders, they take on the onerous task of restoring life. Restoring home and livelihoods, providing health care to their families, sending children to school, reviving child care their list of contributions after disasters is endless. These first person accounts are from the heart. They are written by ordinary women who showed extraordinary strength. This account salutes these women survivors and highlights their invisible initiatives. It is hoped that readers will do the same. Available through SSP:

[http://www.sspindia.org/First\\_Person\\_account.pdf](http://www.sspindia.org/First_Person_account.pdf)

### 5.2 Puriiben's Story

Very short profile of one woman in Bangladesh who, through livelihood development, training and support from the Self-Employed Women's Association is now more resilient in the face of drought and other disasters. For more information, visit the website of the SEWA Trade Facilitation Centre.

Source: [http://www.sewafc.org/case\\_studies.htm](http://www.sewafc.org/case_studies.htm)

### 5.3 Some of women's stories: what about yours?

Enarson et al., 2002, 7 pp. Training resource developed for the Caribbean-based project Working With Women at Risk: Practical Guidelines for Assessing Local Disaster Risk. Includes brief excerpts in the first-person voice organized thematically. Available through the GDN [search Latest Additions]: [http://www.gdnonline.org/wot\\_latest\\_additions.htm](http://www.gdnonline.org/wot_latest_additions.htm)

### 5.4 Loss of Women Haunts Fishermen (2004 tsunami)

Sanjoy Majumder, March 21 2005. BBC news story. Short profile of several men in Sri Lanka who speak about life in villages dominated by men newly widowed by the tsunami. Available on-line:

[http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south\\_asia/4360345.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/4360345.stm)

See also: Post-tsunami Aceh: *It takes woman to rebuild a village*, Scott Baldauf:

<http://www.csmonitor.com/2005/0721/p01s03-woap.html>

### 5.5 Hard Lessons Learned in Manitoba: A Personal Account

Susan Goyer, 1999. First-person account of a flood survivor who becomes a volunteer re-entry coordinator in her local municipality of Richot in southern Manitoba. Comments delivered to the 1999 Vancouver conference on women and disaster. Begins p. 23 in the on-line proceedings posted on the Gender and Disaster Network website: [http://www.gdnonline.org/wot\\_latest\\_additions.htm](http://www.gdnonline.org/wot_latest_additions.htm) [then select Proceedings summarizing a May, 1998 conference on women in disaster held in Vancouver, British Columbia.]

### 5.6 Hurricane Stan: A Personal Account of a National Disaster

María Suárez, Co-Director, Feminist International Radio Endeavor {FIRE}, Costa Rica . Her compelling narrative blends her voice as observer with those of Mayan survivors in Guatemala following hurricane Stan. The author notes the significance of the NGOs supporting women's relief and recovery through the *Women to Women With Affected Communities* campaign and especially the role of the women broadcasters of Red Mujeres al Aire (Women on the Air Network) in the affected communities who helped women's voices be heard. Available through the Global Fund For

Women: <http://www.globalfundforwomen.org/work/programs/stan-personal-account.html>. For related campaigns on women and disaster utilizing radio, see FIRE: <http://www.fire.or.cr/indiceingles05.htm> [search October 2005]







## INTRODUCTION TO THE SOURCEBOOK SECTION PLANNING AND PRACTICE TOOLS

PLANNING AND PRACTICE TOOLS · PRACTICE GUIDES AND CHECKLISTS  
GENDERED VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT · DISCUSSION PAPERS

---

What to do? What takes priority? How can change occur? Who decides?

Moving toward more gender-aware and gender equitable approaches to hazards and disasters calls for a fundamental shift in ways of thinking about the social dimensions of disasters and their root causes. Historically, a deeply embedded but unarticulated gender bias has existed toward seeing disasters “through the eyes of men”—in the field, in the male-dominated spaces where policy decisions are taken and budgets set, in the male-dominated media, and in academic investigations of society and disaster. This large generalization takes different forms in different contexts but cuts across cultures and institutions.

Because the gender dimension has been so long neglected, and women’s experiences in particular so long overlooked or misunderstood, there is a clear need for fresh approaches. Improving field practice one project at a time is essential (and see the section on Good Practices) but not sufficient. Clear policy frameworks and specific practice standards and guidelines are also required and these must be married with measures for ensuring close monitoring and accountability.

There is much room for improvement, but Sourcebook users will find that there are now a number of very significant models for change available, many of which emphasize the need to avoid top-down approaches and empower community women living in risky environments and affected by disasters. This is an important beginning point for the next century if we are to reduce risk and avoidable harm for all peoples.

For the most part, the materials in this section are generic resources suitable for adaptation in a wide range of contexts. Users will certainly note the policy implications of practice guidelines; we make no firm and fast distinction between “policy” and “practice” here. Related materials can also be found on the websites of the organizations and institutions to which we refer in the Related Resources section.



## SAMPLE DOCUMENTS FROM THE SOURCEBOOK PLANNING AND PRACTICE TOOLS

---

### PLANNING AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS

---

#### 1.1 Gender Equality and Humanitarian Assistance: A Guide to the Issues

Canadian International Development Agency, 2004. 29 pp. Produced by the Canadian International Development Agency, International Humanitarian Assistance Division, Multilateral Programs Branch (Beth Woroniuk, consultant). Available through CIDA: (<http://www.cida.gc.ca>) or [http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/Africa/\\$file/Guide-Gender.pdf](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/Africa/$file/Guide-Gender.pdf)

The Guide is an excellent state-of-the-art summary of the need for gender-sensitive programming and concrete steps toward that goal. The discussion focuses on capacities as well as vulnerabilities and men as well as women with sections on what gender-sensitive humanitarian assistance means, myths and misunderstandings around it, concrete assessment questions to be asked across sectors and in program development, and references to related work. The Canadian guide can readily be adapted or revised for use across regions.

---

#### 1.2 Passport to Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in Emergency Programmes: Key Analytical Questions for Designing Gender-Sensitive Humanitarian Interventions

Food and Agricultural Organization and World Food Programme, 2003. 36 pp. Available in Arabic, Chinese, French, Portuguese, and Spanish from the FAO:  
[http://www.fao.org/sd/2002/PE1202\\_en.htm](http://www.fao.org/sd/2002/PE1202_en.htm).

Developed by the FAO and the WFP in conjunction with related materials, the “passport” is a planning tool geared to local residents, community groups, humanitarian relief organizations and others. A series of key assessment questions are posed to encourage gender-sensitive data collection and analysis as the basis for designing and implementing gender-sensitive interventions. The broad-based, cross-sectoral and participatory approach adopted makes this an especially useful framework for planning, implementing and evaluating emergency interventions that serve all people.

---

### 1.3 Education in Emergencies

2005 (November draft), 7 pp. Available on-line through the GDN:  
<http://www.gdnonline.org/resources/education-draft3-7nov.pdf>.

Chapter excerpted from the *Handbook On Gender Mainstreaming In Humanitarian Action* currently under development by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and its partners. This chapter incorporates minimum standards and good practice models developed by Inter-Agency Network on Education in Emergencies [[www.ineesite.org](http://www.ineesite.org)]; <http://www.ineesite.org/inclusion/gender.asp>] to help planners anticipate and exploit opportunities for promoting gender sensitive educational programming in crisis response and reconstruction. The chapter, a model for those to follow, asks and answers these key questions: What must be known in order to meet minimal gender-fair standards in education in emergencies? What actions are needed to ensure gender mainstreaming in education in emergencies? What are the best indicators for assessing gender mainstreaming in education in emergencies? An information flyer on the Handbook is also available through the GDN [check Latest Additions]: [http://www.gdnonline.org/wot\\_latest\\_additions.htm](http://www.gdnonline.org/wot_latest_additions.htm)

---

### 1.4 Recommendations for the Prevention and Care of Cases of Domestic Violence and Violence in Temporary Shelters or Refuges During Emergencies

Pan American Health Organization, 2 pp. Available through PAHO:  
[http://www.paho.org/english/ped/te\\_snant.htm](http://www.paho.org/english/ped/te_snant.htm) or contact Fernando Amado ([amadofer@paho.org](mailto:amadofer@paho.org))

---

### 1.5 Guidelines for Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Settings

Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Task force on Gender and Humanitarian Assistance, 2005. 100 pp. Produced by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Task Force on Gender and Humanitarian Assistance, this is a very useful summary organized across 10 sectors by: emergency preparedness; minimum prevention and response; comprehensive prevention and response. The Guidelines are currently being field tested. Available through IASC and the GDN:  
<http://www.gdnonline.org/resources/iasc-gbv-guidelines09-11-05.pdf>.

Available through IASC: [http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/iasc/content/subsidi/tf\\_gender/gbv.asp](http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/iasc/content/subsidi/tf_gender/gbv.asp)

Quoting the developers: These guidelines represent joint efforts of all its members and standing invitees namely: FAO, ICRC, ICVA, IFRC, InterAction, IOM, OCHA, OHCHR, SCHR, UNICEF, UNDP, UNIFEM, UNHCR, UNFPA, WFP, WHO. UNFPA coordinated the process of developing and publishing the guidelines on behalf of the Task Force. These Guidelines have been developed to respond to the growing need for effective activities to prevent and respond to Gender-Based Violence in crises. The purpose of these Guidelines is to enable communities, governments and cooperating agencies, including UN Agencies and NGOs, to coordinate the minimum required multi-sectoral response to Sexual Violence during the early phase of a crisis. The Guidelines specifically details minimum interventions for prevention and response to sexual violence to be undertaken in the early stages of an emergency. In addition to background information, discussion of terminology and sample reporting forms, there are 25 very specific **action**

## sheets in these areas:

- Coordination
- Assessment and monitoring
- Protection
- Human Resources
- Water and Sanitation
- Food Security and Nutrition
- Shelter, Site Planning and NFIs
- Health
- Education
- Information, Education and Communication

---

### 1.6 OCHA Policy on Gender Equality

2005, 2 pp. Policy statement from the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs with attention to gender-fair approaches to humanitarian response, information management and analysis, evaluation, and advocacy. Frames the organizational initiative toward gender-aware and gender-fair policy development, program planning and implementation including the OCHA Gender Equality Tool Kit and related materials. Available through OCHA:

<http://ochaonline.un.org/webpage.asp?Page=1951> and <http://ochaonline.un.org/webpage.asp?MenuID=9897&Page=1965>

---

### 1.7 Mainstreaming Gender in Unstable Environments

UNIFEM, 1999. 15 pp. Follow up document to the Beijing Conference of 1995 and 1998 meetings of ECOSOC about humanitarian relief. Lays the framework for subsequent initiatives and publications in this area by the IASC Working group on Gender and Humanitarian Assistance. Indicators for assessing and monitoring gender sensitive programming across sectors are provided. The approach is informed by a strong human rights perspective relating planning and programming to existing legal frameworks such as CEDAW. This policy guide is described in more depth on-line in the : IASC GHAR Kit: <http://www.reliefweb.int/library/GHARkit/files/GenderInUnstableEnvironments.pdf>

---

### 1.8 Converting the Tragedy of Mitch into an Opportunity for the Sustainable Human Development of Nicaragua: Proposal for the Reconstruction and Transformation of Nicaragua

The Civil Coordinator for Emergency and Reconstruction (CCER), 1999, 147 pp.

Available from the web page of the Civil Coordinator (formerly the CCER):

[http://www.b.linneker.dsl.pipex.com/docs/ccer\\_prop.pdf](http://www.b.linneker.dsl.pipex.com/docs/ccer_prop.pdf) (summary document also available)

This document presents an 'alternative' proposal for reconstruction in Nicaragua post-Hurricane Mitch. The document is the result of a consultative process that culminated in the first national meeting of Civil Society. The proposal begins by considering the characteristics of the country prior to the Hurricane, highlighting how conditions such as unsustainable patterns of soil use, high unemployment and severe gender inequalities, led to high levels of social and environmental vulnerability and how in turn this vulnerability influenced the impact of Mitch. The document then goes on to promote a civil society vision of reconstruction calling for a transformation in the approach to development to one that promotes the transformation of unequal power relations at all levels as indispensable for the overcoming social and economic vulnerability and for the sustainable management of natural resources. The authors present proposals for people-centred reconstruction, including proposals related to health, human capital and housing and around gender, young people and the environment, among others. Useful for all those interested in seeing how theory translates into practice and an example of a people-centred, gender aware strategy for reconstruction. 'The proposal for reconstruction is available in Spanish from:

[http://www.ccer.org.ni/documentos/publicacion\\_mitch.pdf](http://www.ccer.org.ni/documentos/publicacion_mitch.pdf)

**Notes:** Civil Society coordinators in other countries of the region also produced proposals for

reconstruction. These documents are collected together on a CD-Rom the details of which are available from:

[http://web.idrc.ca/es/ev-7293-201-1-DO\\_TOPIC.html](http://web.idrc.ca/es/ev-7293-201-1-DO_TOPIC.html)

The visions for reconstruction reflected in the different country proposals were brought together in the Central American proposal for reconstruction:

**Propuesta de Reconstrucción y transformación de Centroamérica:** declaración de las Coordinadoras Nacional y las Redes Regionales, producto del Encuentro Regional de la Sociedad Civil por la reconstrucción y el desarrollo, Espacio INTERFOROS, Tegucigalpa, Honduras, 21-22 de abril, 1999.

<http://ns.rds.org.hn/post-mitch/docs/documentos/arch/mitch.html>

---

## 1.9 Weaving Gender in Disaster and Refugee Assistance

Patricia Morris for the InterAction Commission on the Advancement of Women, 2003. 52 pp. Available through InterAction: [http://www.interaction.org/files.cgi/2406\\_Weaving\\_Report.pdf](http://www.interaction.org/files.cgi/2406_Weaving_Report.pdf)

Refugee and disaster assistance efforts have begun to grapple with gender issues and their effects on complex emergencies. To contribute to the development of “best practice” in this field, InterAction organized two opportunities for representatives of member agencies and donors to share experiences and lessons learned. This report therefore covers the two meetings and documents and presents new ways of working in the field, aimed at enabling both women and men to be full participants and beneficiaries in humanitarian and refugee assistance. With examples from Angola, Rwanda, Uganda, Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, Sierra Leone, Mozambique, Eritrea, Congo Brazzaville, Ghana, Guinea, Cambodia, Bosnia, Vietnam, and Afghanistan, the report lists both challenges and success stories encountered when using a gender programming approach. In addition, the report makes five recommendations on how to improve services by incorporating gender in the assistance to displaced persons, and also provides a checklist for the Identification of gender roles and needs during crises. The report strongly concludes that weaving gender into the goals, scope, and design of relief efforts should be at the core of what it means to provide emergency assistance. It will be of most interest to disaster responders including donors, humanitarian agencies, and relevant government departments.

---

## 1.10 Gender and Humanitarian Assistance Resource

Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), 1999. Available through ReliefWeb: <http://www.reliefweb.int/library/GHARKit>

The IASC Task Force on Gender and Humanitarian Assistance, co-chaired by OCHA and WHO In May 1999, endorsed the “Policy Statement on Mainstreaming Gender into Humanitarian Response” and the related background document. This Resource Kit is intended to help IASC members, and others, to implement the policy.

The Kit is an excellent resource though now somewhat dated. It contains key analytic documents as well as many of the guidelines and checklists (also included in the Sourcebook). It is organized in these six major sections with links in each to 5-10 key documents.

- Mainstreaming gender in the humanitarian response to emergencies
- Policies and standards
- Analytic documents
- Best practice in gender mainstreaming in emergencies
- Guidelines and checklists
- Tools for planning and training

Users are directed in particular to the Gender and Emergencies Annex prepared by the FAO which includes supplementary descriptive material for many of the materials referenced in the Sourcebook: [http://www.reliefweb.int/library/GHARKit/FilesFeb2001/gender\\_annex.htm](http://www.reliefweb.int/library/GHARKit/FilesFeb2001/gender_annex.htm)

## **PRACTICE GUIDES AND CHECKLISTS**

---

### **2.1 Hard Lessons Learned: Gender Notes for Tsunami Responders**

Gender and Disaster Network, 2005, 2 pp. Recommendations for the response phase following the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami consolidating recommendations from GDN members. Available through GDN: <http://www.gdnonline.org/resources/hardlessons-gendernote1>

### **2.2 Gender Equality in Disasters: Six Practical Rules for Working With Women and Girls**

Gender and Disaster Network, 2005, 2 pp. Six areas of concern with practice guidelines prepared by members of the Gender and Disaster Network in the wake of the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami. Available through GDN: [http://online.northumbria.ac.uk/geography\\_research/gdn/resources/hardlessons-gendernote1.doc](http://online.northumbria.ac.uk/geography_research/gdn/resources/hardlessons-gendernote1.doc)

### **2.3 Promoting Social Justice In Disaster Reconstruction**

E. Enarson, 2001. 5 pp. A practice note prepared for the Disaster Mitigation Institute, Ahmedabad, Gujarat in the aftermath of the 2001 earthquake. Includes points of attention regarding livelihood, violence, housing, participation and other areas of concern. Available through the GDN: [http://online.northumbria.ac.uk/geography\\_research/gdn/resources/gender-sensitive-planning.doc](http://online.northumbria.ac.uk/geography_research/gdn/resources/gender-sensitive-planning.doc)

### **2.4 Gender Considerations in Disaster Assessment**

World Health Organizations, 2005. One page. Summary of key questions to be asked and answered, prepared by the World Health Organization. An excellent overview that addresses common areas of concern (e.g. women as carers, specific sanitary supplies) and also the vulnerability of girls and women to sexual exploitation and abuse. Six basic principles are put forward. Available through WHO: [http://www.who.int/gender/other\\_health/en/gwhdisasterassessment.pdf](http://www.who.int/gender/other_health/en/gwhdisasterassessment.pdf)

### **2.5 Paying attention to women's and gender issues in responding to the tsunami crisis: a concept note**

Madhavi Ariyabandu, 2005. 4 pp. Available through ITDG South Asia, #05, Lionel Edirisinghe Mawatha, Colombo 5, Sri Lanka, Email: [general@itdg.slt.lk](mailto:general@itdg.slt.lk)

The note was prepared for the purpose of drawing the attention of the relief and recovery agencies on the severe gaps on gender awareness demonstrated in the tsunami aftermath in Sri Lanka. It highlights the key areas of concern from women's and gender points of view in different phases; emergency management; response; recovery; and rehabilitation. References are included. Built around the tsunami, this piece is an excellent guide for tsunami responders but can readily be adapted to other contexts. Its specificity as well as its scope make it especially valuable.

### **2.6 Matrix for Gender Based Violence Interventions in Emergency Settings**

2005, one page. The matrix sums up in a user-friendly fashion the critical points from the larger IASC Guidelines on Gender and Humanitarian Assistance in support of the Tool Kit for Gender-Based Violence Intervention. Available through GDN: <http://www.gdnonline.org/resources/gbv-matrixposter08-28-05.pdf>

## **GENDERED VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT**

---

### **3.1 Working With Women at Risk: Practical Guidelines for Assessing Local Disaster Risk**

Elaine Enarson, Marta Gonzáles, Lourdes Meyreles, Betty Hearn Morrow, Audrey Mullings, and Judith Soares, 2003. 94 pp. Available in Spanish and English through the Gender and Disaster Network: [http://online.northumbria.ac.uk/geography\\_research/gdn/resources/Working\\_w\\_Women\\_English.pdf](http://online.northumbria.ac.uk/geography_research/gdn/resources/Working_w_Women_English.pdf)

International action research project piloted in the Caribbean. The document includes a methodology for assessing community vulnerabilities and capacities from the perspectives of different groups of women trained as community researchers. Included in the step-by-step project guidelines are Guiding Research Questions for exploring vulnerabilities and capacities with grassroots women in risky environments, and producing and using community profiles based on this local research. The project was developed and field tested in the Dominican Republic, St. Lucia, Dominica, and El Salvador.

### **3.2 Reducing Risk: Participatory Learning Activities for Disaster Mitigation in Southern Africa**

Astrid Von Kotze and Ailsa Holloway, 1996. 301 pp, illustrated. Copies can be ordered online at: <http://www.ifrc.org/publicat/catalog/autogen/3386.asp>

This gendered manual is a primary tool for practitioners working with highly vulnerable communities. It is intended to increase understanding about community risk and vulnerability, and to strengthen the training capacities of those involved in community-based disaster management. The manual adopts a gender approach, and helps to provide invaluable insights into questions like:

- What is gender?
- How does gender impact on vulnerability and capacity?
- How is gender a analysis a tool for risk reduction planning?
- How are gender considerations essential to emergency preparedness and response planning?
- And how do we incorporate gender into risk reduction planning?

The manual is an excellent resource for those involved in planning, funding, facilitating, and evaluating community-based risk reduction action programs.

### **3.3 Socio-economic Impacts of Natural Disasters: A Gender Analysis**

Sarah Bradshaw for United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America, 2004. Serie Manuales 33 (English translation of original Spanish document) On line PDF document. Available through ECLAC: <http://www.eclac.cl/publicaciones/UnidadMujer/8/LCL2128/lcl2128i.pdf>

**Available in Spanish as:** Análisis de género en la evaluación de los efectos socioeconómicos de los desastres naturales

by Sarah Bradshaw and Ángeles Arenas, Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL), Serie Manuales 33, 2004: <http://www.cepis.ops-ms.org/bvsade/fulltext/analisisgen.pdf>

This report was written as a guide to how best to include gender in post-disaster impact analysis drawing on the experiences of Hurricane Mitch in Honduras, Nicaragua and El Salvador. It begins with a consideration of some basic gender concepts including exploration of the household as a site of unequal gender power relations. The report then considers the direct and indirect impact of Mitch attempting to quantify the largely unrecorded losses that accrued to women specifically, such as destruction of patio or backyard cultivation and impact of reproductive activities. The secondary or indirect impacts of events such as Mitch are then discussed, focusing on the emotional impact of such events, the implications of the resultant rise in male migration for household structure and survival, and the impact of such violent 'natural' events on gender based violence. There is also consideration of the impact of such events on political processes, exploring in particular the role of women and women's movements in the formulation of national plans for reconstruction. The impact of reconstruction projects on the lives of women and men are then considered, highlighting that

these, if done badly, can have more serious and long term effects than the events themselves. The report ends by summarising the key findings and presenting recommendations for those interested in including a gender perspective in post-disaster impact evaluation.

## DISCUSSION PAPERS

---

### 4.1 Caught in the Crossfire: Post-Tsunami Sri Lanka

Lina Abirafeh with Lorna Tychostup, 2005. Analytic report of the gender dimensions of the Indian Ocean by independent scholar and consultant Lina Abirafeh with Lorna Tychostup. Source: <http://www.chronogram.com/issue/2005/05/news/srilanka.php>

### 4.2 Voices of Solidarity: International Women Activists Share Their Perspective on the Katrina Disaster

2005 4 pp. Based on feedback from grassroots women's rights groups active in other crisis situations, this short report outlines 12 key action points toward gender-fair disaster response and recovery following the Katrina disaster. Available through Urgent Action: <http://www.urgentactionfund.org/home1.html>

### 4.3 Noticing gender (or not) in disasters

Joni Seager, 2005. Op Ed piece to the *Chicago Tribune* about women and gender in hurricane Katrina. Available through GDN: [http://online.northumbria.ac.uk/geography\\_research/gdn/resources/seager-geoforum-katrina.doc](http://online.northumbria.ac.uk/geography_research/gdn/resources/seager-geoforum-katrina.doc). Also on the GDN website, E. Enarson, Op Ed to the *Denver Post*: *Women and Girls Last? Averting the Post-Katrina Disaster* (search Practice)

### 4.4 Natural Disasters and the Role Of Women

Jacqueline Sims, 2004. Pp.429-443 in Joseph Stoltman, John Lidstone and Lisa Dechano (eds.), *International Perspectives on Natural Disasters: Occurrence, Mitigation, and Consequences*. Dordrecht/Boston/London: Kluwer Academic Publishers. Provides a succinct and analytic overview of key themes with ample case material from different disaster events. Useful for higher education or as a background piece for journalists to highlight the need for gender-sensitive policy and practice.





## INTRODUCTION TO THE SOURCEBOOK SECTION

### GOOD PRACTICE: GENDER AND RISK REDUCTION PROJECTS

WOMEN'S INITIATIVES · GOOD GENDER PRACTICES FROM NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS · GOOD GENDER PRACTICES FROM GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

---

In the earlier section on Planning and Practice Tools we highlighted documents emphasizing frameworks and practical tools developed, for the most part, by international governmental and nongovernmental organizations. Many of these resources are also good steps toward a gender-aware and gender equitable approach to disasters. They are important initiatives that have helped many organizations identify and change gender biased approaches.

In this section, we follow up by linking users to particular projects or initiatives and to proactive reports, meetings and calls to action. Most illustrate the efforts of grassroots women organized locally or through women-focused groups and networks. Other materials in this section illustrate disaster-specific practices on the ground undertaken (often at women's instigation) by governmental and nongovernmental organizations and institutions, both publications and field projects. Highlighting their efforts here does not imply any inside knowledge about their effectiveness or implementation, but we do applaud the effort. We include materials that are designed for general use as well as event specific initiatives.

The timing of the Sourcebook made it possible to include a selection of the many initiatives taken by women's groups and gender-aware IGOs and INGOs in the wake of the Indian Ocean tsunami. Future contributions in other contexts are needed, especially from regions hit routinely but less dramatically by equally devastating events.

The work of grassroots women in this area is particularly valuable and too little known. Good models from around the globe must be documented, evaluated, discussed and adapted where feasible if we are to act on the knowledge developed over the past decades about gender-fair disaster risk reduction. Who or what other groups or initiatives would you like to include? Send us your submissions, please.



## SAMPLE DOCUMENTS FROM THE SOURCEBOOK

### GOOD PRACTICE: GENDER AND RISK REDUCTION PROJECTS

---

#### WOMEN'S INITIATIVES

---

##### 1.1 Caught in the Storm: The Impact of Natural Disasters on Women

Lin Chew and Kavita N. Ramdas, 2005. 8 pp, illustrated. Available through the Global Fund for Women: <http://www.globalfundforwomen.org/downloads/disaster-report.pdf>

The report was written in collaboration with members of the Coalition of Tsunami Affected Women, the Louisiana Foundation Against Sexual Assault and other women's groups responding to disaster. Includes essential information about likely impacts on women and seven key recommendations: include women in pre-and post-disaster planning; keep women safe; protect girls' education; target women's health needs; help women become self-sufficient; ensure equal aid distribution; and, importantly, bring women into all decision-making processes. It also highlights the grants provided through the Global Fund following the Asian tsunami, hurricanes Katrina, Stan and Mitch, and the Kashmir earthquake.

##### 1.2 De Mujer a Mujer

This is an awareness and preparedness campaign currently being launched (2006) in Florida. For more information, contact Juanita Alvarez-Mainster: [JuanitaAM@aol.com](mailto:JuanitaAM@aol.com). For more information about the disaster relief work of Centro Campesino, visit their website:



[http://www.centrocampesino.org/disaster\\_relief.htm](http://www.centrocampesino.org/disaster_relief.htm)

After seeing all the difficulties experienced by rural poor, farmworker, indigenous and undocumented women after the 2004 hurricane season in Florida, migrant family advocate and researcher Juanita Mainster, then the hurricane coordinator for The Redlands Christian Migrant Association based in Immokalee, Florida, decided that there had to be a better way. She saw the clear need for a hurricane preparedness strategy that every woman residing in areas affected by hurricanes could understand and adopt as part of their lifestyle. Focusing first on the many Maya undocumented farmworker women who for the most part reside in rural areas around the state and do not speak English or Spanish, she met a young mother living in Nocotee, FL after hurricane Charlie. She had such a story to tell but could not tell it because she doesn't speak English or Spanish and Juanita does not speak Kanjobal, her indigenous language.

"De Mujer a Mujer" (Woman to Woman) is one response to this, developed in conjunction with Centro Campesino Farmworker Center, Inc. located in South Miami Dade County and supported by the Women's Fund of Miami Dade County and the energies of many volunteers. De Mujer a Mujer will educate women on disaster awareness and preparedness. They will learn how to prepare for a hurricane and at the same time they will educate other women in their families and their neighborhoods. The first of three tiers will consist of Centro Campesino trainees (mostly immigrant women) who will be trained as community trainers in hurricane preparedness. They will convene hurricane preparedness meetings among documented women in the seven Centro Campesino housing developments. From those meetings they will recruit immigrant women interested in become community trainers. The second tier will be documented immigrant women who will conduct similar meetings in the immigrant community at large. Undocumented women or women familiar with the undocumented neighborhoods will be recruited in this way to conduct similar meetings in those neighborhoods. In the third tier, undocumented immigrant women will conduct hurricane preparedness in the undocumented neighborhoods. It is at this level that the project staff hopes to reach the greatest numbers of women encountering the most difficulties during a disaster due to language, culture, economic, or nationality.

In addition to the awareness component, the project also includes an "Important Papers File," in which each participant receives a water resistant file in which to organize all of the important papers they will need in the aftermath of hurricane. Oral histories will also be conducted to capture the experiences of these immigrant women as they strive to increase the resilience of their communities to hazards and disasters.

---

### 1.3 Disaster Watch

This innovative and wide-ranging grassroots initiative was undertaken by members of Grassroots Women's Organizations Operating Together in Sisterhood [GROOTS] working through the Huariou Commission to promote the growth & development of women - centered community based, post disaster response. Currently coordinated by Swayam Shikshan Prayog from India, Disaster Watch is supported by the New York based Huairou Commission.

Disaster Watch addresses the gender-based vulnerability of girls and women in disaster contexts with emphasis on how grassroots women organize to reduce vulnerability and participate actively in disaster reduction activities. A number of projects have been conducted based on the Disaster Watch model of peer learning through which disaster-affected women from one region travel to others to lend support and share information about successful practices in other regions by women's groups. Resource papers, personal narratives, reports from partner organizations and other materials are available on the Disaster Watch website, including:

- an evaluation of Disaster Watch activities ["Findings": <http://www.groots.org/news/Evaluation.PDF>]
- profiles from one of the first exchanges ["Notes from India/Turkey Exchange <http://www.groots.org/resource.htm>]
- personal narratives from project partners, e.g. "Our Practice: Stories from the Field" in India: [http://www.disasterwatch.net/dis\\_watch/stories.htm](http://www.disasterwatch.net/dis_watch/stories.htm)
- monthly Tsunami Updates contributed by GROOTS member SSP with excellent accounts otherwise unavailable from grassroots organizations responding to the

tsunami [for example, see Face to Face with Women in Aceh, by Suranjana Gupta, September 2005.

Disaster Watch is also undertaking a documentation and action research project called Women's Lives, Women's Decisions: Supporting Affected Women to Rebuild After Katrina, described more fully below. See: <http://neighborhoodwomen.blogs.com/>

Disaster Brief Updates are available on-line with information from partnering organizations in disaster-affected regions about women's initiatives. This is also available as an electronic newsletter through the Huairou Commission. Back issues are available on-line: [http://www.disasterwatch.net/disaster\\_brief.htm](http://www.disasterwatch.net/disaster_brief.htm)

For more information, visit the GROOTS website: <http://www.groots.org/resource.htm> as well as the Disaster Watch website: <http://www.disasterwatch.net/index.htm> .

---

#### **1.4 Self-Employed Women's Association**

As described on their website, SEWA is a trade union registered in 1972 on behalf of uncounted, undercounted and invisible women, more than 94% of whom labor in the unorganized and informal economy. SEWA projects build on and reflect the labor movement, the coop movement and women's movement. They have active and sustained projects for capacity building and self-help through women's banks, health care and law projects, media skills, child care, campaigns to organize women in particular sectors, and disaster mitigation and response. SEWA's campaigns for training women in construction techniques, offering disaster insurance policies, and developing women's leadership skills at the grassroots level have made them a vital link for poor women affected by slow- and rapid-onset disasters.

Based in Ahmedabad, Gujarat, SEWA frequently partners with the Disaster Mitigation Institute which is also based in Ahmedabad. For more information: SEWA Reception Centre, Opp.Victoria Garden, Amedabad 380 001 India. Tel: +(91-79) 5506444; Fax: +(91-79) 5506446 ; Email: [mail@sewa.org](mailto:mail@sewa.org); Website: <http://www.sewa.org/>

SEWA's focus on economic empowerment and capacity development helps low-income women resist the effects of disasters of all kind. One example is the VIMO insurance program which (as described on the website) "is an integrated insurance program aiming to provide social protection for SEWA members to cover their life cycle needs and the various risks they face in their lives, through an insurance organisation in which they themselves are users, owners and managers of all services. Crises such as illness, widowhood, accident, fire, communal riots, floods and other such natural and man-made calamities result in loss of work, income and assets for poor working families. For more information: <http://www.sewainsurance.org/>

SEWA's network of village-based self-help groups positions them to promote risk reducing practices at the household level and respond immediately to disastrous events. In the aftermath of the 2001 Gujarat quake they undertook emergency operations including district, block and village level assessments, relief distribution and livelihood reconstruction programs. For more information: <http://www.sewa.org/flood/index.htm>

The Jeevka gender-sensitive livelihood reconstruction project is described elsewhere in the Sourcebook. Opposition to it from governmental authorities and SEWA's response is discussed on their website: <http://www.sewa.org/flood/index.htm>. On the SEWA website users will also find short profiles useful for training or community education, such as the illustrated profile of SEWA members affected by the 2005 flooding in Gujarat. See Rebuilding Livelihoods - Effect of Floods on SEWA members: <http://www.sewa.org/flood/index.htm>

---

#### **1.5 Women's Tents, Production Workshops and the Social Center**

Project of the Women's Solidarity Foundation. The "Women's Tents" built in Golcuk and Duzce in September 1999 were the initial steps of solidarity at the earthquake region. In order to meet the

needs identified during counseling, training and similar activities at the tents, WSF launched the Candle and Home Textile Workshops in May 2000 at Golcuk-Sirinkoy prefabricated housing area. Soon enough, these women who had not participated in production before, managed to increase the quality of production and the variety of design. They experienced the pleasure of exhibiting their products at important fairs, marketing them to major stores and contributing to the family budget for the first time. 36 women involved with the workshop production, founded the "Fiskos- Women's Cooperative of Environment, Culture and Enterprise" in September 2001 and have continued their work thereafter.

The Women's Social Center in Gölcük- Sirinköy, housed a wide range of activities for each and every woman. Organization of Computer, Literacy, Creativity and Art Production Trainings, Theatre-Drama Activities; provision of Psychological Counseling, Legal Consultation support for women and children; and seminars such as Reproductive and Sexual Health and Disaster Preparedness were among the services of the Center. Activities were carried out until December 2002 while close to 1500 women and children participated in the process.

For more information: contact WSF member Zelal Ayman : [zelala@hotmail.com](mailto:zelala@hotmail.com)

---

## 1.6 Urgent Action Fund for Women's Human Rights

This international women's fund responds on short notice to women in crisis whose human rights are in jeopardy. UAF collaborates with women activists in three primary contexts: peace building in situations of armed conflict, escalating violence, or politically volatile environments; potentially precedent-setting legal and legislative actions; and protection of women human rights defenders. Two excellent resource papers of interest to disaster-focused activists and scholars are available through the UAF website:

*Rising Up in Response: Women's Rights Activists in Conflict* (6 page summary available in English, French and Spanish: <http://www.urgentactionfund.org/home1.html>)

*International Women Activists Share Their Perspective on the Katrina Disaster* ( 4 page, available in English, Serbo-Croatian, and Albanian): <http://www.urgentactionfund.org/home1.html>

---

## 1.7 Emergency Preparedness in British Columbia: Mitigating Violence Against Women

In 1998, the BC Association of Specialized Victim Assistance and Counselling Programs co-sponsored the first North American conference looking at the link between disasters such as earthquakes and floods and the dramatic increase of violence against women and children in the aftermath. After the conference, with funds from the Ministries of Women's Equality, Human Resources and Attorney General, we developed a report- *Emergency Preparedness in British Columbia: Mitigating Violence Against Women in Disasters* (1999)- directed at provincial authorities. This made recommendations for changes to the coordination of emergency and disaster response planning to ensure that women's and victim's needs are incorporated, and that those organizations are being included at region planning tables. We also developed a workbook in 2001 to assist women and victim serving organizations in developing their own disaster response plans. We distributed this workbook across the province to all women and victim serving organizations and the Ministry of Economic Security and Social Development distributed it to all Emergency Social Service Directors. In addition, the Provincial Emergency Program has the workbook on their web site.

Project documents are available on line through BCASVACP:  
<http://www.vcn.bc.ca/bcasvaccp/initiatives.php>

*Emergency Preparedness In British Columbia: Mitigating Violence Against Women In Disasters*, E. Enarson, 1999, 59 pp.

*It Can Happen to Your Agency! Tools for Change: Emergency Management For Women*, 2000, 85 pp.

---

## 1.8 Gender and Disaster Network

An educational project initiated by women and men interested in gender relations in disaster contexts. Since its origins in the 1997 Natural Hazards Center workshop at the University of Colorado, the GDN has expanded to include over 300 international members, including institutions, NGOs and individuals from around the world. The GDN

- maintains a website with information and resource links, currently maintained by GDN member Maureen Fordham through Northumbria University, UK
- manages a listserv to promote information exchange, currently maintained by GDM member Sudha Arlikatti through Texas A & M University.
- maintains and updates a bibliography on the topic, currently maintained by GDN member Elaine Enarson
- coordinates the expertise of experts for projects such as the Sourcebook
- coordinates the international Mary Fran Myers Gender and Disaster award recognizing individuals or organizations promoting gender equality in disaster risk reduction
- organizes an annual gender caucus at the Natural Hazards Workshop, University of Colorado
- produces an annual poster of recent GDN member activities, currently developed by GDN members Kathy Lynn with John Sorenson and Barbara Vogt

To join or learn more, visit the new GDN website: <http://www.gdnonline.org>

---

## 1.9 Neighbourhood Emergency Networks

Women's groups in Ukraine, Poland, United States collaborated in this project to increase citizen participation in civic life and develop stronger democratic institutions by fostering neighborhood-level coalitions to address local problems. Building on women's neighborhood-level networks and an existing "sister city" arrangement, the project involved peer exchanges, assessments, skills development, and training between women's groups in the US and Ukraine. For a full description of the project and documentation papers and photos, visit the project website: [http://oregonstate.edu/international/oird/ukr\\_network/index.htm](http://oregonstate.edu/international/oird/ukr_network/index.htm)

In addition, a power point presentation on this project by Associate Director Naomi Weidner, prepared for the 2004 Gender Equality and Disaster Risk Reduction Workshop in Honolulu: [http://www.ssri.hawaii.edu/research/GDVwebsite/pages/Presentations/Weidner\\_presentation.pdf](http://www.ssri.hawaii.edu/research/GDVwebsite/pages/Presentations/Weidner_presentation.pdf)

---

## 1.10 Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development: Tsunami Aftermath

APWLD is an independent, non-government, non-profit organization. It is committed to enabling women to use law as an instrument of social change for equality, justice and development. APWLD also has consultative status at the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC). For more information, contact APWLD: [apwld@apwld.org](mailto:apwld@apwld.org)

Among their initiatives in the aftermath of the 2004 tsunami:

**Tsunami Aftermath.** This excellent resource is regularly updated with illustrated documents addressing topics frequently overlooked, e.g.

- *The tsunami exacerbates Dalit women's sufferings from caste discrimination*
- *What is the reality of the tsunami tragedy for migrant workers from Burma?*
- *Women's Human Rights Concerns in Tsunami Affected Countries*
- *Gender perspective needed in disaster management:*

**The Aceh Consultation.** APFWLD also organized a regional women's meeting which brought

together over 60 women survivors and women's rights activists from all tsunami-affected countries to strategize about how the particular challenges and risks facing women can be addressed. Notably, dalit women (aka 'untouchable') were unable to attend due to the actions of the Indian Government in denying necessary travel documents. The objectives of the Consultation included designing research into violations of women's human rights after the tsunami, collective healing strategies, information sharing, and networking across women in the region.

Direct support to tsunami survivors was also provided. For an example of women's groups providing immediate assistance to surviving women and their families, see:  
[http://www.apwld.org/tsunami\\_relief\\_tamilnadu.html](http://www.apwld.org/tsunami_relief_tamilnadu.html)

---

### **1.11 Gender Specific Issues Relating To Post Tsunami Displacement**

Coalition of Tsunami Affected Women, Briefing Note 2. 15 January 2005. 7 pp. Challenged by reports aired during a meeting sponsored by the Women and Media Collective in Colombo that violence against women and girls was occurring (and being dismissed or denied by many), members of CATAW organized fact-finding teams to visit women residing in temporary camps about their safety or safety concerns. Methodological considerations are raised as well as political concerns about researching gender violence in disasters and concrete recommendations offered. Two short reports annexed to this report provide illustrative case material from two women. Also see *Information Gathering on Incidents of Violence Against Women Reported in Areas Affected by the Tsunami: Visit to Galle and Ambalangoda Area*.

For more information, see:  
[http://www.womeninlondon.org.uk/download/tsunami\\_women\\_press\\_release2.doc](http://www.womeninlondon.org.uk/download/tsunami_women_press_release2.doc)

---

### **1.12 Louisiana Domestic Violence Victim's Relief Fund**

The LCADV relief fund is one among many such funds. As described by advocates: "The Louisiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence(LCADV) is establishing a fund to assist victims of domestic violence and child victimization who are displaced and affected by Hurricane Katrina. LCADV is a network of 20 domestic violence programs shelters throughout the state. Four of our shelters and two nonresidential programs are completely closed at the time and two or three may be completely destroyed. Sad to say, domestic violence and child victimization are social problems that do not stop during this natural disaster we are experiencing and with the cessation of all direct services in the gulf coast region, the increased need for relocation and basic monetary assistance is essential for these women and children. All donations go directly to victims of domestic violence affected by this hurricane and will not be used for any administrative or other purposes." For information:  
<http://www.lcadv.org/Hurricane.htm>

---

### **1.13 Women's Lives, Women's Decisions: Supporting Affected Women to Rebuild After Katrina**

Spearheaded by The National Congress of Neighborhood Women, a member of GROOTS International (described earlier), this project will identify grassroots women leaders from poor communities and partners (faith based activists, researchers, and planners) to engage with women who have had their lives disrupted by Hurricane Katrina and are now attempting to restore their families and communities. GROOTS has developed a kit for use by voluntary community researchers to help affected women record their stories and speak about their visions of the future and strategies for realizing these. The on-line blog for this project provides first-person narratives, the documentation resource kit, and other information: <http://neighborhoodwomen.blogs.com>.

For more information, contact: Shannon Hayes, The Huairou Commission, 249 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11211, T: 718-388-8915, F: 718-388-0285, Email: [shannon.hayes@huairou.org](mailto:shannon.hayes@huairou.org)

---

### **1.14 Improving Security : Women Building of Hurricane Shelters**

This project directed by Ce Mujer, a woman's NGO in the Dominican Republic, was able to fund the

building of 58 “security modules”, or anti hurricane shelters, next to the homes of women belonging to local CBOs in the communities of Guerra and Los Llanos, communities located in the south east of the Dominican Republic, close to the capital city of Santo Domingo. The Women’s Federation of Guerra (Federación de Mujeres de Guerra) donated building materials to vulnerable women of the community, such as elderly women, single mothers, women in extreme poverty, all living in communities where shelters are nonexistent. The shelters were constructed by women albañiles or constructors, trained through Ce Mujer initiatives and belonging to the local women’s CBOs. See Photo Gallery. For more information: <http://www.helvetas.org.do/rehabilitacion.html>. Contact: [lourdesmeyreles@yahoo.com](mailto:lourdesmeyreles@yahoo.com).

---

### 1.15 Tools for Change: Emergency Management for Women

Lynn Orstad, 2001. 8 pp. Presentation to the UN DAW Expert Working Group on gender and disaster. Available through UNDAW: [http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env\\_manage/documents/EP2-2001Oct22.pd](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env_manage/documents/EP2-2001Oct22.pd)

The paper outlines the rationale for working with and through women’s groups to increase community resilience to disaster and offers a step-by-step guide for developing, training and sustaining neighborhood-based women’s preparedness networks. As described by Orstad: “ The Women’s Neighborhood Team can provide an effective first response capability. Acting as individuals first, ensuring that their family is safe and then later as part of the women’s team, trained women can make life saving differences in a disaster. Trained women can “fan-out” in their neighborhoods, putting out small fires, performing light search and rescue, and rendering basic first aid. As each woman’s neighborhood team is formed, its members select a team leader, and alternate who will work with members and their families to prepare and respond to disasters. The team will identify an emergency meeting location for families to gather to reunite after a disaster.

Women who encounter no need in their immediate area will take on assigned roles based on the overall area need and will assist other women and their families who find themselves in a heavily affected location. The skills must be reinforced through follow-up training and repeated practice in order to ensure an effective response in the face of an emergency or disaster. This training provides valuable networking for women’s groups in the local area.”

---

### 1.16 Women For Development

This NGO arose after in the aftermath of an earthquake and continues years later. As described by one of its founders: “In 1988 Spitak disastrous earthquake fully ruined our native town Gyumri (former Leninakan). The absence of solutions and the depression after the seemed endless. We had to do something to save ourselves and to survive. We had to survive in order to find a way out for other women too, who where in the same situation.” This group of women came together in response to the Spitak earthquake, explains the group’s president Armine Mikayelyan:

*“In 1988 Spitak disastrous earthquake fully ruined our native town Gyumri (former Leninakan). The absence of solutions and the depression after the seemed endless. We had to do something to save ourselves and to survive. We had to survive in order to find a way out for other women too, who where in the same situation. It was painful for us to be watching 80 percent of Gyumri women spending half of their time standing in lines a humanitarian aid, and the other half finding out where to get more of it.*

*We are very thankful to international organizations and private contributors for their support, it really saved many families. However, on the other side, it had a bad influence on people’s thinking. It was necessary to create, to rebuild the city and life, to come up with the initiative to increase the social participation of women. Why women? Because they were the more vulnerable part of the population. Regardless of the fact that we (the vice-president of our organization Gohar Markosyan and me), being doctors of science and chief specialists of the National Survey for Seismic Protection of Armenia, had jobs, we still thought that our potential to social work was not used. The condition of the city pressed us, inspired to something new. In 1996 nine men and*

women, most of them with university education and scientific level, were collected round us and created "Women for Development" NGO, which had the mission of using the intellectual potential of women with higher education in Gyumri for carrying out development projects.

Since the day of foundation the organization acted actively in the following fields: Education, Health and Human Rights. This work is based in NGO. Date of publication is 2004. It is most relevant to women training. It's level of analysis is regional. Women are analyzed as disaster survivors. Target readers are community based practitioners, general readers, government/ policy makers."

Armine Mikayelyan can be contacted by email: [armine@shirak.am](mailto:armine@shirak.am). She further describes this project in "Earthquake mitigation from a gender perspective in Armenia," paper presented to the UN DAW expert working group on gender and disaster:  
[http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env\\_manage/documents/EP8-2001Oct31a.pdf](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env_manage/documents/EP8-2001Oct31a.pdf)

---

### 1.17 Foundation for the Support of Women's Work

FSWW, whose central office is in Istanbul and has been operating since 1986, aims to support women's efforts to be economically independent and to increase their life quality. In addition, the Foundation's main goal is to expand all kinds of services, which would render women's active participation to every aspect of the public life possible.

Projects in Izmit following the earthquake include:

*Woman Room* - Women come together; discuss their common problems and demands and try to find solutions to these problems in woman rooms located in Izmit ( Uzunciftlik, Yesilova, Derince, Kullar, Gozlementepe), Adapazari, (Emirdag, Dernekkiri), and Duzce.

*Child Care Centre* - In woman rooms, there are child care centers with a capacity for 50 children of 3-4 and 5-6 ages. Besides the child care centers, 'neighborhood mother' program that serves mothers of 0-2 years old children is available.

*Production of Ornaments from Waste Paper* - In Izmit Gozlementepe and Derince Prefabricated housing complexes, necklaces, invitation cards, and various ornaments are produced from waste paper.

*Women Carpenters* - In Uzunciftlik and Derince, Turkey Prefabrics, there are two carpenter studios that are managed by women.

*Cost Analysis Training* - Women acquire practical financial knowledge necessary for carrying out these projects.

*Empowerment of Women Decision-Making Process of Housing* - The project which aims to increase the effectiveness of women on construction and control process of housing in earthquake area is in preparation stage now

*Supporting Institutions and Associations*

### FSWW programs have also included Preparation for Disaster

After 17 August earthquake FSWW set up eight Women and Child Centers. In this center women take the opportunities for making visible their roles and leadership in the process of emergency relief, rehabilitation and restructuring

The women who established their cooperative named "Women, Environment, Culture and Enterprise" in Kocaeli, Sakarya and Duzce continue their business enterprises in locations in close proximity to the child care and educational services. In addition to these, they set up 4 "building

societies". With these building societies they try to develop a new understanding of district/settlement and residence. FSWW based on its own experience developed capacity building programs and supporting materials. Some of them are:

*Women's preparation to disaster*  
*For rehabilitation and restructuring after disaster defining requirements, gather and distribute information*  
*Planning and applying basic services for women and children*  
*Starting economic enterprises*  
*Developing of partnerships*

FWSS knew by its experience in Marmara earthquake area that woman play important roles in the process of emergency relief, rehabilitation and restructuring. On the other hand disaster gives new opportunities for women in entering the public sphere. FWSS also realized that it should approach the subject of disaster with a development perspective rather than emergency relief approach.

Since 1999 Marmara Earthquake, FWSS makes an effort for a development approach to be accepted by all parts and sectors that women and men should be put in the center in efforts of preparation for disasters and for post-disaster periods. FWSS comes together with other countries' similar women groups, share experiences, document these meetings, and works for local, national and international policy changes in this subject. In this extent it launched an initiative for Turkey's Disaster Rapport.

FWSS's work after the earthquake represents a new perspective and an effort for Turkey and for World. Women who are victims of the earthquake, who have loss both social and economical means and don't have any chance to enter public space before the earthquake became an actor of development.

After the earthquake, FSWW with a development perspective launched a wide ranged effort simultaneously with humanity aid. The basic strategies of this participatory approach are:

- Set up centers where women and their children come together
- To provide women access to resources (material, economic and technical information and expertise)
- To introduce other women living in different countries in same conditions to these women
- To inform women on public policies and programs oriented to their regions

**The tools FWSS used in this process include:**

- Education programs and materials
- Exchange meetings
- Investigation trips to national and international similar groups
- Meeting for problem determination at district level
- Routine meetings on coordination and evaluation
- Meetings for dialogue with public administrators

For more information about the work of FSSW with quake-affected women, contact: [kedv@kedv.org.tr](mailto:kedv@kedv.org.tr) or visit their website: <http://www.kedv.org.tr> . FWSS activities are also described for the UN DAW expert working group on gender and disaster by Sengül Akçar (2001, 15 pp), Grassroots Women's Collectives – Roles in post – disaster effort: potential for sustainable partnership and good governance ((Lessons learned from the Marmara Earthquake). On-line through UN DAW: [http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env\\_manage/documents/EP11-2001Nov07.pdf](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env_manage/documents/EP11-2001Nov07.pdf)

---

## 1.18 Bam Zanan Group

Following the earthquake in Bam, Iran, women's NGOs formed the to create an enabling and



facilitating environment to provide women with the support, skills, information and contacts to rebuild social, economic and community assets. Their goal was to assist victims in the short-term, to improve women's self-sufficiency in the long-term, and to provide a transparent and accountable strategy that focuses on future risk reduction.

The Ban Zanan Group subsequently organized a Coordinating Committee comprised of 44 NGOs. Among other activities, the Committee established a Cultural Center for Women to respond to the specific needs of girls and women in emergency camps and temporary. The Committee is currently engaged in working with local women to address risk reduction by expanding women's participation in all areas of society. The group has established mechanisms for ongoing assessment, monitoring, and evaluation.

For more information, visit these and other documents on the Bam Zanan website:

<http://www.bam.zanan.co.ir/>

<http://bam.zanan.co.ir/archives/000204.html>

<http://www.iranwomen.org/ZANAN/english/home.htm>

---

### 1.19 Women's Edge Coalition

Over 40 organizations collaborate on focused, practical advocacy to monitor U.S. international trade and assistance programs and promote economic opportunities and self-sufficiency for women and their families worldwide. Following the 2005 tsunami, this coalition of US women's groups united for fair trade and development policies, Women's Edge reported on their website that the coalition "was impelled to act. As we asked ourselves 'What can we do?' we turned first to the people who knew best: the women themselves." For more information, visit the Women's Edge website:

<http://www.womensedge.org/index.jsp>

Among their initiatives:

- Successful legislative lobbying in the US House of Representatives for earmarked grants to promote women's self sufficiency in tsunami-affected countries;
- Short briefing paper on women and natural disasters;  
*Women's safety and well being at risk during natural disasters:*  
[http://www.womensedge.org/pages/referencematerials/reference\\_material.jsp?id=345](http://www.womensedge.org/pages/referencematerials/reference_material.jsp?id=345);
- Video conferences on rebuilding after disasters in the US and South Asia;
- Follow-up fact finding field visit

---

### 1.20 Putting Safety In People's Hands – Promoting Safer Building Practices

Swayam Shikshan Prayog. Workshop report by Upmanyu Patil and Prema Gopalan, 2002. 7 pp. Source: Proceedings - Regional Workshop on Best Practices in Disaster Mitigation: Lessons learned from the Asian Urban Disaster Mitigation Programme and other Initiatives, 24 –26th September, 2002, Bali, Indonesia, Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre and USAID. Available from: ADPC, P.O. Box 4, Klong Luang, Pathumthani 12120, Thailand, Tel: +66 2 524 5354, Fax: + 66 2 524 5360, Email: [adpc@ait.ac.th](mailto:adpc@ait.ac.th), Website: <http://www.adpc.ait.ac.th>

Further discussion of SSP's work with women in post-disaster reconstruction is provided by Prema Gopalan, 2001, Responding to earthquakes: people's participation in reconstruction and rehabilitation. Paper prepared for the Expert Working Group meeting, Ankara, Turkey. Available through the UN Division for the Advancement of Women:  
[http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env\\_manage/documents.html](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env_manage/documents.html).

This well-known grassroots movement for Indian women's empowerment has been increasingly involved in disaster response and reconstruction issues.

Quoting the website: "SSP initiated a community-led disaster response project in Latur and Osmanabad following the earthquake in September 1993. Between 1994 and 1998, SSP was

appointed consultant to the Maharashtra Government to promote community participation in rehabilitation under the World Bank-supported project. . .After the earthquake struck Gujarat in 2001, SSP along with the local women's federations shared insights and experiences from Maharashtra with affected communities in Gujarat with lesser level of government collaboration. SSP's resource pool for transferring lessons consists of community and technical teams and 300 leaders of federations who have worked actively for post-earthquake rehabilitation in Maharashtra . In many villages, especially in the underdeveloped Kutch region, post-earthquake activities effectively became entry-points for SSP to set up and nurture SHGs that later played a key role in village development and governance initiatives. . . In the aftermath of South Asia Tsunami (Dec 2004), SSP outreach extended to a total of twenty-five tsunami affected villages in Cuddalore and Nagapattinam districts of Tamil Nadu. SSP has facilitated grassroots women to transfer innovations to strengthen community response for preparedness by undertaking risk reduction measures that address vulnerabilities - disaster safe shelter, sustainable and alternate livelihoods, access to health, water and sanitation, to address psychosocial issues, strengthen social networks to respond and intervene with priorities in mainstream rehabilitation programmes.”

SSP organizes events uniting women symbolically and politically for safer communities, for example:

December 2001: Sakhi Melava (“Women’s Gathering”). This meeting brought together more than 200 women survivors of the Gujarat earthquake with women from 25 villages affected by the 1993 Latur quake. Local women were not simply participants but facilitators and teachers who also learned about new quake-resistant building techniques and developed their confidence as leaders and speakers.

September 2001: Candle lighting ceremony uniting 4588 women from hundreds of quake-struck villages in remembrance of the Latur quake. Participants called for increased participation of women in meaningful ways in governmental disaster management programs and for linking sustainable community development, gender equality and disaster risk reduction.

Many publications are available through SSP describing their disaster reduction initiatives, for example:

*Lessons From the Epicentre: Mainstreaming Women’s Initiatives in Disaster and Development*, a document outlining the experiences learned by disaster-affected women and the development of the GROOTS peer learning model.  
*Women at the Epicentre of Transformation*, a document describing the collaboration of SSP (India) and the Foundation for the Support of Women’s Work (Turkey) in cooperation with the NGO GROOTS (Grassroots Organizations Operating Together in Sisterhood).

*Margin to Mainstream: Rebuilding Communities in Gujarat*, a document describing woman-to-woman peer exchanges between women affected by earthquakes in India and Turkey and the efforts of SSP to train local women as community researchers, activists, environmental educators and home builders.

[\*Status of Life in Temporary Shelters\*](#), Tamil Nadu , India - Study July 13-17, 2005. The study on the status of life in temporary shelters in Tamil Nadu covered a total of 2048 temporary shelter units in 11 villages in Nagapattinam and Sirgali talukas. The study found that the major problem faced by the communities in temporary shelters was of severe heat in summer and leaking of the structures in the rains. As far the shelter sites are considered, the impact of wrong site selections and negligence to undertake corrective measures were seen as a major short coming.

[\*The Lull After the Storm\*](#), Community assessment by women leaders February 2005. Women leaders who participated in post- earthquake development work in Latur and Gujarat visited Tsunami-affected Tamil Nadu region and prepared an assessment report. Facilitated by SSP and Covenant Centre for Development (CCD), the report

covered reconstruction activities in Nagapattinam and Cuddalore districts.

*Our Life, Our Film* (25 minutes) 2004. Directed by eight grassroots women belonging to quake-ravaged villages of Kutch in Gujarat, this visual narrative walks the road with women and children in their struggle to rebuild their lives. The film received rave reviews in Indian media. To get a copy of the film, please write to them at: [sspindia@vsnl.net](mailto:sspindia@vsnl.net)

*Women Builders 2003*, 'Breaking barriers in earthquake torn villages' is an account of women rebuilding habitats and restoring livelihoods after disasters. It tells how women's groups take the lead when there is space to take part in rehabilitation and development, with help from the government, donors and NGOs. To get a copy, please write to them at: [sspindia@vsnl.net](mailto:sspindia@vsnl.net)

---

### 1.21 INCITE! New Orleans Call for Action

Statement from this grassroots coalition of women of color organized against violence calling for critical race, class and gender analysis and practical support to Katrina survivors from members of Incite. To read this document and others from INCITE: <http://www.incite-national.org/issues/katrinaaction.html>

---

### 1.22 Women's Caucus, People's Hurricane Relief Fund and Oversight Coalition

This grassroots progressive coalition responding to those most hard-hit by hurricanes Katrina and Rita (fall 2005) now includes a women's caucus. As part of their organizing, they have developed an action plan and a statement of principles emphasizing the need for accountability to women and their full participation in reconstruction decisions and to making the post-disaster efforts of low-income women to recovery and rebuild visible. Available through the PHRF: [http://cluonline.live.radicaldesigns.org/?page\\_id=55](http://cluonline.live.radicaldesigns.org/?page_id=55)

---

## GOOD GENDER PRACTICES FROM NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

---

### 2.1 Ümraniye Women's Outreach Community Disaster Preparedness Project

Petal, M., Ulgen, S., Okoh, G., & Alniacik, 2002. 16 pp. Turkish Disaster Preparedness Education Project described in a final report: <http://www.iahep.org>.

The report gives the details of the project aimed to train women to deliver basic ABCD disaster preparedness training to community members. Through the project conducted by Bosphorus University, Kandilli Observatory and Earthquake Research Institute, Istanbul, Turkey, with the financial support of CARITAS and CORDAID, ten women were selected and trained for delivering basic disaster preparedness skills training to community members. The trainers reached 1077 households and delivered training to 1015 households. Furthermore 84 group meetings were conducted in public health centers, schools, association of people with disabilities, conference halls, arts and crafts seminars, and in the evenings in front of the buildings where neighbors meet informally. Upon the completion of the project a telephone follow-up was conducted 4 to 8 weeks after the training. The women who acted as trainers were clearly empowered by their systematic acquisition of knowledge, their confidence in the material they are presenting, and they enjoyed being able to make a difference in their neighborhoods. The women expressed their gratitude for being able to be part of this important project. The sustainability of the project and its long term impact are sources of concern. The program needs to be adopted by an institution for securing its sustainability.

---

## 2.2 The Jeevika Project: Building Institutional Capacity for Disaster Preparedness of Women

This is a Livelihood Security Project for Earthquake Affected Households in Gujarat initiated by the Gujarat-based Self-Employed Women's Association. It builds on existing organizational partnerships and village-based networks to promote gender and development goals and objectives holistically through disaster recovery, with attention to livelihood resilience, social development, capacity building, and microfinance. In addition the disaster preparedness component focuses on: earthquake resistant housing, drinking water, drought proofing through integrated land and water management, and capacity building trainings for disaster resilience.

This livelihood promotions initiative is described in the presentation by Mehul Pandya of the Disaster Mitigation Institute (a Jeevika partner) at the 2004 Honolulu workshop on Gender Equality and Disaster Risk: Mehul Pandya, Disaster Management Institute, Gujarat, India:  
[http://www.ssri.hawaii.edu/research/GDWwebsite/pages/Presentations%5CHonolulu\\_MPandya.pdf](http://www.ssri.hawaii.edu/research/GDWwebsite/pages/Presentations%5CHonolulu_MPandya.pdf).

For more details about the Jeevika initiative visit the project website:  
[http://www.jeevikasewa.org/disaster\\_preparedness.htm](http://www.jeevikasewa.org/disaster_preparedness.htm)

---

## 2.3 A Little Gender Handbook for Emergencies (Or Just Plain Common Sense)

Oxfam UK, Humanitarian Department, 2004. 13 pp. Available through Oxfam:  
[http://homepage.oxfam.org.uk/emergencies/ed\\_general/scipio/gender\\_handbook.htm](http://homepage.oxfam.org.uk/emergencies/ed_general/scipio/gender_handbook.htm)

One of many gender-sensitive initiatives from Oxfam, this guide provides a succinct and user-friendly overview. Included are discussion and examples of what using a gender approach means in practice, gender analysis practices in field assessments, participatory methodologies and women, how and when to integrate gender concerns in planning, gender-sensitive program planning, monitoring and evaluation. Of special interest is a protocol for assessing the gender dimensions of proposed projects with respect to goals, planning, and evaluation. See also Eade, Dianne and Suzanne Williams (eds.). 1995. *The Oxfam Handbook of Development and Relief*, Vol 1-3. Oxford: Oxfam, special issues relating to gender in emergencies published by the Oxfam journal *Gender and Development*, and gender and disaster reporting in the newsletter *Links*.

---

## 2.4 Tsunami, Gender and Recovery

All-India Disaster Mitigation Institute, October 2005. 16 pp, illustrated. Developed as a Special issue for International Risk Reduction. Day for Disaster October 12, 2005. Available through the Gender and Disaster Network: <http://www.gdnonline.org/resources/tsunami%20-genderandrecovery.pdf>

An excellent resource for specialists in tsunami recovery, policy makers and practitioners seeking direction for gender-aware approaches, and for trainers and teachers as a case study. The document reflects the integrated and holistic approach to gender representative of the efforts of the DMI. The publication includes these 12 short articles:

- Gender issues in tsunami recovery planning
- Unequal impact of tsunami on women
- The unbreakable spirit of women: believe in change makers
- Recovery of women : issues and plans
- Addressing gender issues in humanitarian practice: tsunami recovery
- Lessons from earthquake affected women
- Preparedness, risk mitigation and women
- Emerging good practices
- How do we support women's capacities?
- Gender in Sphere standards

---

## 2.5 Intermediate Technology and Development Group-South Asia

The alternative development approach to disasters (Duryog Nivaran) consistently emphasizes the cross-cutting and specific gender dimensions of disaster risk management with emphasis on developing women's leadership skills and capitalizing on their local knowledge and insight.

ITDG publications and initiatives are uniformly gender sensitive, for example their publication on Traditional Wisdom of Rainwater Harvesting, Livelihood Centered Approach to Disaster Management, Meeting the Challenge of Disasters: A Collection of Best Practices, Field Experience on Community Centered Disaster Management, and tsunami-related recovery planning documents. ITDG-South Asia also undertakes a number of specific gender projects.

#### **Publications, e.g.**

*South Asian Women Facing Disasters, Securing Life*, Priyanthi Fernando and Vijitha Fernando. 1997. Colombo: Intermediate Technology Publications for Duryog Nivaran.

*Gender Dimensions in Disaster Management; A Guide for South Asia*, by Madhavi Malalgoda Ariyabandu and Maithree Wickramasinghe, 2004. ITDG South Asia, Colombo, Sri Lanka. Available at ITDG, UK and ITDG South Asia: [general@itdg.slt.lk](mailto:general@itdg.slt.lk). Also available through Zubaan Publishers, New Delhi (Distributed in India only).

*How to mainstream gender into disaster management and responses – addressing gender issues in post-tsunami reconstruction*. 2005. Report prepared for workshop conducted for bilateral donors, INGOs, NGOs and policy makers of state agencies working on post-tsunami reconstruction. Available at ITDG South Asia, Colombo, Sri Lanka.

*Chapter 4, Paying attention to women's and gender issues in responding to the tsunami crisis*, pp. 10-15 in ITDG's *Guidelines for Planning in the Rebuilding Process; Resource Pack*.

#### **Videos, e.g.**

*Facing Disasters, Making Decisions: The Gender Dimensions of Disaster Management*. ITDG, 15 min, 2005. produced by YA TV with support from the Canadian International Development Agency for Intermediate Technology Group-Sri Lanka. Highlights the importance of gender issues in disaster management and attempts to raise awareness amongst those engaged in [tsunami] relief and recovery. Available from ITDG-South Asia: [http://www.itdg.org/?id=video\\_gender\\_disasters](http://www.itdg.org/?id=video_gender_disasters)

*South Asian Women: Facing Disaster, Securing Life*. 60 min. Profiles women in Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka responding to armed conflict, displacement, epidemic, and natural disaster. Produced by Duryog Nivaran, an alternative disaster and development agency in Sri Lanka with a strong gender focus, and available for purchase through their website: <http://www.duryognivaran.org>

#### **Presentations, e.g.**

*Building capacities of women and community groups*. 2004. Power point presentation prepared for the Gender Equality and Disaster Risk Reduction Workshop (Honolulu, HI). Conference proceedings [presentations]: <http://www.ssri.hawaii.edu/research/GDWwebsite/pages/proceeding.html>

*Gender issues in disaster management—a glimpse from South Asia*, 2004. Power point presentation prepared for the Gender Equality and Disaster Risk Reduction Workshop (Honolulu, HI). Conference proceedings [presentations]: <http://www.ssri.hawaii.edu/research/GDWwebsite/pages/proceeding.html>

---

## 2.6 Middle East and North Africa Gender Communication Network, IFRC

The Middle East and North Africa Gender Communication Network is an initiative of the Middle East Regional International Federation of Red Cross Red Crescent Societies. Representatives from eleven MENA National Societies have created a gender network to promote related training and planning in the region. Countries participating include: Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Syria, Tunis, and Yemen. The network will foster communication and knowledge sharing, and publicize training opportunities across the region. It will produce a web-based human resources data base, and a review of existing programs in the region from a gender perspective. Other goals include identifying practical ways of doing gender sensitive programming and how to consider the needs and capacities of both men and women in Red Cross Red Crescent activities.

The site has a link for the IFRC Gender Training Package which has case studies, including case studies on disaster preparedness. Languages: Arabic, Farsi, English. For more information: <http://www.mena-gcn.net/>

---

## 2.7 InterAction: American Council for Voluntary International Action

The Commission on the Advancement of Women within InterAction, an advocacy coalition of over 160 development and relief NGOs based in the US and active worldwide in emergency relief, represents the commitment of InterAction to gender equality in emergency relief.

Workshops and publications such as *Weaving Gender in Humanitarian Assistance* (previously cited) are now complimented by organizational development tools such as Building Organizational Capacity for Gender Sensitive Development. Piloted and tested over five years to help member organizations assess their progress toward mainstreaming gender equality in relief work, these materials include guides to organizational self-auditing and a five-day training course for gender audit facilitators, as well as regional documents with best-practice materials from the field on gender mainstreaming. Available through InterAction: <http://www.interaction.org/caw/services.html>

---

## GOOD GENDER PRACTICES FROM GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

---

### 3.1 International Strategy for Disaster Reduction [ISDR] and the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction [IDNDR]

The IDNDR spearheaded the UN's growing attention to the gender dimensions of disasters and particularly to the ways women and children can and do contribute to risk reduction at the local level. Among others, see:

*Summaries and Analysis: Report on 1995 Day for IDNDR: Women and Children: Key to Prevention.* Available from the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, 1996.

*Stop Disasters — Women and Children: Keys to Prevention.* A widely cited compilation of short statements from the field (previously cited).

IDNDR director Sávano Briceño speaks out on gender issues, for example in these venues:

*Gender mainstreaming in disaster reduction.* 2001. Statement for the UN Commission for the Status of Women [46th session) panel discussion on Environmental Management and Mitigation of Natural Disasters: a Gender Perspective. Available through DAW: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/csw46/panel-briceno.pdf>

*Gender equality and disaster risk reduction*. 2004. Statement to the UN Commission on the Status of Women for International Women's Day. Available through ISDR: <http://www.unisdr.org/eng/media-room/statements/stmts-2005-8-march-sb-gender.doc>

The IDNDR helped develop and promote the 2001 UN DAW Expert Working Group meeting on gender and disaster risk reduction as well as the 2004 Honolulu workshop on the topic. A dedicated gender page is also maintained on their website: <http://www.unisdr.org/eng/risk-reduction/gender/rd-gender-eng.htm>

In addition to previously cited publications on the gender page, see Natalie Domeisen, IDNDR Promotion Officer, 1997: The Role of Women in Protecting Communities from Disasters <http://www.disaster-info.net/crid/eng/info/idnrgen.htm>

---

### 3.2 Disaster Management, Poverty and Gender in the Caribbean

Concept paper under development (12/05) by the Caribbean Sub-regional Resource Facility [SURF] in support of the work of the Barbados Country Office. The paper will examine how poverty and gender affect vulnerability to disasters, and influence the outcomes and the effectiveness of recovery efforts in small islands of the Caribbean.

The UNDP began with an extensive information gathering phase in which submissions were solicited and received from UNDP offices around the world on good programmes, projects or other initiatives taking account of both poverty and gender in all phases of disaster management, and guidelines to aid in implementation. Information was solicited particularly about these issues in the context of small island economies. The summary of responses from UNDP staff around the world can be obtained by contacting Daniela Jodhan of the UNDP Gender Network ([djodhan@surf.undp.org.tt](mailto:djodhan@surf.undp.org.tt)) or Misaki Watanabe of the UNDP's Crisis Prevention and Recovery Program ([misaki.watanabe@undp.org](mailto:misaki.watanabe@undp.org)). The original query was initiated by Nadine Bushell of SURF ([nbushell@surf.undp.org.tt](mailto:nbushell@surf.undp.org.tt)).

---

### 3.3 Masai Women in Drought-Busting Water Project

Nairobi. 27 September 2002. This is a two-year project in Kenya being implemented by UNEP in response to recommendations made in a UNEP and Government of Kenya report "Devastating Drought in Kenya: Environmental Impacts and Responses". The project engages Masai women in a pioneering anti-drought initiative that involves rainwater harvesting.

For More Information: Eric Falt, Spokesperson/Director of UNEP's Division of Communications and Public Information, on Tel: 254 2 623292, Mobile: 0733 682656  
E-Mail: [eric.falt@unep.org](mailto:eric.falt@unep.org) or Angele Luh, UNEP Regional Information Officer for Africa, on Tel: 254 2 624294, E-Mail: [angele.luh@unep.org](mailto:angele.luh@unep.org).

Available on-line: <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2005/11/03/AR2005110302257.html>  
or  
<http://www.unep.org/Documents.multilingual/Default.asp?DocumentID=67&ArticleID=4488&l=en>

---

### 3.4 BRAC in Afghanistan

The Bangladeshi NGO BRAC [Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee] has implemented innovative work in Afghanistan addressing gender relations and women's empowerment in the areas of governance, development, and natural disasters. The following annual and audit reports for 2003 and 2002 are found on BRAC's website. These provide detailed descriptions of their programs in Afghanistan and how they have integrated gender, disaster management, and political and economic empowerment in a challenging environment. BRAC also publishes an informative newsletter about their work worldwide that is available on their website.

To access these resources, visit these and other sites on the BRAC website:

[http://www.brac.net/BRAC\\_Audit\\_Report\\_2003.pdf](http://www.brac.net/BRAC_Audit_Report_2003.pdf)  
[http://www.brac.net/ACCESS\\_Jul\\_2002.pdf](http://www.brac.net/ACCESS_Jul_2002.pdf)  
[http://www.brac.net/BRAC\\_Audit\\_Report\\_2002.pdf](http://www.brac.net/BRAC_Audit_Report_2002.pdf)  
[http://www.brac.net/BRAC\\_Annual\\_Report\\_2002.pdf](http://www.brac.net/BRAC_Annual_Report_2002.pdf)

---

### 3.5 Pacific Islands Energy and Policy Plan

South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC) Pacific Island countries project involving Pacific Island countries in (SOPAC). Policies for energy development specify developing and strengthening the energy sector through gender mainstreaming and public awareness. Energy is recognized as an area of vulnerability, especially in disaster situations, and policies have been designed to specifically include women in the energy sector. Available through SOPAC:  
[http://www.sopac.org/tiki/tiki-download\\_file.php%3FfileId%3D6+Gender+analysis&hl=en&ie=UTF-8](http://www.sopac.org/tiki/tiki-download_file.php%3FfileId%3D6+Gender+analysis&hl=en&ie=UTF-8)

---

### 3.6 Citizenry-Based and Development-Oriented Disaster Response: Experiences and Practices in Disaster Management of the Citizens' Disaster Response Network in the Philippines

Annelies Heijmans and Lorna P. Victoria, Center for Disaster Preparedness, Quezon City, 2001. Center for Disaster Preparedness, Quezon City. by Online PDF Document Available through CDP: <http://www.cdp.org.ph/publications/cbdodr-cdp.pdf>

The document outlines a process for community-based risk management planning in the Philippines. The document provides experiences and best-practices for addressing vulnerabilities to disasters. The book was developed to foster exchanges and linkages among practitioners, communities, and organizations involved in disaster management at the local and community levels. Within the community-based framework, the importance of gender is highlighted. The book contains a series of annexes with checklists and tools, including an overview of disasters common in the Philippines, a glossary of citizenry-based and development oriented disaster response terms, tools for participatory data gathering, a damage, needs, and capacities analysis tool, and a list of categories and factors for capacities and vulnerability analysis.

---

### 3.7 Gender and Disaster Management Policy in Africa: Review and Recommendations for Action

ISDR Africa and UN Habitat, 2005. 39 pp. Illustrated. Joint project of ISDR Africa and UN Habitat. This comprehensive planning document is an exciting model for gendering disaster risk management at the regional level and includes an excellent empirical case study of women, gender and flooding in Kenya conducted by the author with the support of the Kenyan Red Cross and Soroptimists International. Available through ISDR Africa: <http://www.unisdrafica.org/Review%20Draft%204%20December%2019.pdf>

---

### 3.8 UN Division for the Advancement of Women

The lead UN agency for gender took a strong interest in disaster risk reduction at the turn of the century as exemplified, among other initiatives, by the following:

*Expert Working Group on Environmental Management, Disaster Mitigation and Gender*, 2001. Full documentation and reports on-line through DAW:  
[http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env\\_manage/](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env_manage/)

*Panel for the Commission on the Status of Women*, 46th Session of the United Nations, including 4 presentations on gender and Agreed Conclusions:  
<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/csw46/46CSWPanel2.htm>

*The Disproportionate Impact of Natural Disasters on Women*, Carolyn Hannan, DAW Director for Roundtable Panel and Discussion, DAW event for the NGO Committee on the Status of Women



( January 17 2002, New York) during the 23rd Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development, and Peace for the 21st Century:  
<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/documents/Natdisas.html>

*Making Risky Environments Safer*, 28 pp. E. Enarson 2002 for the DAW publication Women 2000 and Beyond: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/public/w2000-natdisasters-e.pdf>

---

### 3.9 Gender and Food Security (FAO)

The SEAGA project developed by the FAO (previously cited) exemplifies the initiative taken in this area at the practical level. The Gender and Food Security project also contributes to strengthening the capacity of women and men equally to the effects of natural hazards and disasters:  
<http://www.fao.org/gender/high-e.htm>

---

### 3.10 UNIFEM

UNIFEM's proactive gender approach is illustrated in the case of the Indian Ocean tsunami, for example in this strong statement by Executive Director Noeleen Heyzer:  
*Women Must be at the Heart of Rebuilding Shattered Communities*:  
[http://www.unifemsingapore.org.sg/unifemnews2/hq\\_jul\\_05.htm](http://www.unifemsingapore.org.sg/unifemnews2/hq_jul_05.htm)

See also the attention accorded gender approaches to tsunami relief and recovery in the four papers posted on the UNIFEM website (Unifem Affairs, July 2005):  
[http://www.unifemsingapore.org.sg/unifemnews2/say\\_jul\\_05.htm](http://www.unifemsingapore.org.sg/unifemnews2/say_jul_05.htm)

*Mainstreaming Gender in Unstable Environments*. (previously cited) is an early contribution from UNIFEM to gender mainstreaming in disaster response and recovery:  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/library/GHARKit/files/GenderInUnstableEnvironments.pdf>

---

### 3.11 World Health Organization

The most proactive of the UN organizations in this area, the WHO strives for gender-aware and women-friendly projects in the field and takes the lead in educating practitioners and policy-makers about gender mainstreaming in this area. The WHO has a particular emphasis on women's safety in disaster contexts.

See the WHO dedicated gender page with links to academic resource and reports and links to related resources and agencies. In particular see the materials below (described more fully in the Checklist section of the Sourcebook):

- Gender and Women's Health: Women and Disaster
- Gender and Women's Health: Gender-based Violence in Disasters
- Challenges to Reproductive Health in Emergencies
- Gender and Health in Disasters

*Challenges to reproductive health in emergencies*, by Wilma Doedens (WHO) and Kate Burns (UNHCR), 2001(12 pp) also makes a positive contribution as the lead article in the June 2001 issue of the WHO newsletter *Health in Emergencies*. The authors provide an excellent survey of critical reproductive health issues facing both women and men, with special attention to sexual and gender-based violence, safe motherhood in crises. Users will find links to key documents and resources in the area.

Available through Department of Emergency and Humanitarian Action, World Health Organization:  
<http://www.who.int/hac/about/en/7099.pdf>

---

### 3.12 Booklet of Networking for Assistance and Support of Women Victims of Earthquake

Prepared by the Association for Supporting and Training Women Candidates (KADER), DGSPW and UNDP (Turkey) with the co-operation of Association for Supporting and Training Women Candidates (KADER), DGSPW and UNDP. 2000, 31 pp. This booklet provides a list of NGOs involved in disaster work and their projects. Excerpted in "Booklet of Networking in Support of Turkish Women Earthquake Survivors." For more information: Nuray Kuranci ([karanci@metu.edu.tr](mailto:karanci@metu.edu.tr)).

---

### 3.13 InFocus Programme on Crisis Response and Reconstruction, ILO

On the IFPCR website, the Working Paper Series indicates the strong gender focus of this innovative employment-intensive approach to disaster recovery, e.g.

*Working Paper #1, 2001, Gender and Natural Disaster* (E. Enarson):  
<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/recon/crisis/publ/wp1.htm>

*Working Paper #7, 2002, Crisis, Women and Gender Concerns* (E. Date-Bah ed.)  
<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/recon/crisis/download/wp7.pdf>

The ILO gender approach was also evident in the presentation made to the Expert Working Group meeting, Ankara, Turkey. See Man Thapa, 2001. *Participatory disaster management programme* :  
[http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env\\_manage/documents.html](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env_manage/documents.html)

---

### 3.14 UNFPA Response To Indian Ocean Tsunami

2005, 51 pp. Update at six months prepared by the Un Family Planning Agency. Available through FPA: [http://www.unfpa.org/emergencies/pacific/docs/tsunami\\_report.doc](http://www.unfpa.org/emergencies/pacific/docs/tsunami_report.doc)

The document is an update at six months after the tsunami and provides country overviews and covers women and children's needs. The issues covered include maternal health, ensuring safety and security of women and girls, and preventing gender based violence, safeguarding hygiene and dignity of women, participation of women in aid distribution. The document highlights some of the key challenges in terms of weak capacities, gaps in coordination, start up challenges, security situation, and the neglect of the health and gender issues in the initial emergency phase.





## INTRODUCTION TO THE SOURCEBOOK SECTION COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES

COMMUNITY EDUCATION · MULTIMEDIA · VIDEOS · GUIDELINES FOR MEDIA

---

Communicating with others about women's and gender issues in disaster contexts can be challenging. Those we wish to reach are divided by language, culture, specialization, politics, experience—the list goes on. Those wishing to be heard and attended do not, of course, speak with a single voice. With this in mind, we refer readers to a wide range of innovative communication strategies and resources.

The materials include accessible first-person introductory materials suitable for training and communication projects. The Personal Narratives with which we began the Sourcebook are also excellent resources as are the fact sheets and others short readings cited in the Community Education part of our section on Training and Education.

What strategies and materials have you found especially effective? Please pass them along to others.



## SAMPLE DOCUMENTS FROM THE SOURCEBOOK COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES

---

### COMMUNITY EDUCATION

---

#### 1.1 **Violencia contra las mujeres: Un desastre que los hombres SÍ podemos evitar [Violence Against Women a Disaster Men CAN Prevent]**

1999. Multi-media public information campaign designed and promoted by Fundacion Puntos de Encuentro, Nicaragua. Materials available in Spanish and English through:  
[http://www.b.linneker.dsl.pipex.com/docs/CampiagnLeaflet\\_Spanish.zip](http://www.b.linneker.dsl.pipex.com/docs/CampiagnLeaflet_Spanish.zip)

The following materials will be useful to all those interested in novel approaches to tackling disaster related violence issues. The post-Mitch campaign materials (some available in English) carried the slogan 'Violencia contra las mujeres: Un desastre que los hombres SÍ podemos evitar' / 'Violence Against Women: A Disaster that men CAN Prevent' and also featured a leaflet laying out 'seven steps'; seven reasons why gender based violence harms not only women but the wider community, society and development, suggesting, for example, 'Now or never: The reconstruction of the country and our lives depends on women being treated as equal' and advice on actions men can take to prevent them from inflicting violence against women ('*Seven Steps*' leaflet only available in Spanish).

The campaign combined announcements on the TV and radio, promotional materials carrying the campaign slogan such as bumper stickers, calendars, hats and T-shirts, the distribution of educational materials such as leaflets, and training workshops and public presentations up and down the country. The slogan was also carried on a roadside bill board conspicuous to all those entering the capital from the North. While the campaign activities were centred on the areas most affected by the Hurricane, the campaign slogan went nation wide via TV and radio networks and information in the organisations' magazine (La Boletina – see below), which has a national coverage.

*La Boletina*, magazine from Puntos de Encuentro (Nicaragua). The articles in this feminist magazine followed the campaign above. Articles are written in a style that allows readers with only primary school education to become informed on issues that effect their lives. A permanent section within the magazine is 'Breaking the silence' which discusses issues related to gender based violence. Each edition focuses on the key political, social or economic issue at the time and also carries features on issues such as masculinities, sexualities and mother-daughter relationships. In

particular, see:

*La Boletina 40*, Julio-Septiembre 1999 'Violencia contra las mujeres un desastre que los hombres Sí podemos evitar: Primera campaña nacional dirigida a hombres'.

Language: Spanish.

Available from: <http://boletina.puntos.org.ni/>

Explains the background to the campaign, the thinking behind it and the messages it intends to get across.

*La Boletina 41*, Enero 1999 'Violencia contra las mujeres un desastre que los hombres Sí podemos evitar: Primera campaña nacional dirigida a hombres'

Language: Spanish.

Available from: <http://boletina.puntos.org.ni/>

Provides base line (pre-campaign) data on men's attitudes toward gender-based Africa

Two graphics developed for this campaign is available through the GDN [search Latest Additions]:

[http://www.gdnonline.org/wot\\_latest\\_additions.htm](http://www.gdnonline.org/wot_latest_additions.htm)

---

## 1.2 Interagency Network for Education in Emergencies

Information about the National Training on Education Management in Situations of Crisis, based on the experience of Bam, Iran is included on the website of the Interagency Network for Education in Emergencies. Users will find a series of useful Good Practice Guides for Emergency Education. One of the Guides is entitled Inclusive Education of Children at Risk: Gender Equality/Girls and Women's Education. Other titles include:

*Inclusive Education of Children at Risk: Toward Full Participation*

*Inclusive Education of Children at Risk: Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances*

*Inclusive Education of Children at Risk: Persons with Disability.*

For more information: <http://www.ineesite.org/members/space/bam.asp> or

<http://www.ineesite.org/inclusion/gender.asp>

---

## MULTIMEDIA

---

### 2.1 Gender in Emergencies [poster]

Communication poster produced in Hindi by the Oxfam GB East India (Kolkata Office). An accompanying set of cards is under development. For more information: Mani Kumar, Programme Officer, Oxfam GB East India Office: [mkumar@oxfam.org.uk](mailto:mkumar@oxfam.org.uk)

---

### 2.2 Gender and Disaster Network [poster]

An annually updated poster highlighting activities of the international Gender and Disaster Network. Prepared by Kathy Lynn with John Sorenson, Barbara Vogt and other members of the GDN for the annual meeting of the Natural Hazards Workshop at the University of Colorado. Available through GDN: <http://www.gdnonline.org/resources/gdn-poster.pdf>

---

### 2.3 Gender and Disaster Risk Management [power point slides]

SHM Fakhruddin (Bapon), Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services. Poster prepared for the 2004 Honolulu Workshop on Gender Equality and Disaster Risk Reduction. For more information: [suddin@cegisbd.com](mailto:suddin@cegisbd.com) Available through the GDN: <http://www.gdnonline.org>

---

## 2.4 The Rough Season: Caribbean Audio Soap Opera

10 15-minute episodes depicting commonly encountered situations in the region, based on the two successful radio soap operas used to highlight risk reduction in Latin America. "The Rough Season" focuses on vulnerable communities in the English speaking Caribbean. Produced by the International Federation of RedCross and Red Crescent Societies, Association of Caribbean States (ACS), International Strategy for Risk Reduction (ISDR) and Pan American Health Organisation. For more information: [http://www.acs-aec.org/Disasters/RoughSeason/TheRoughSeasonCD\\_En.htm](http://www.acs-aec.org/Disasters/RoughSeason/TheRoughSeasonCD_En.htm). To preview: <http://www.eird.org/eng/educacion/radionovela-caribe/radionovela-caribe-ing.htm>.

To see other innovative strategies with a gender focus, visit the website of the 2005 World Conference on Disaster Reduction [Kobe], Session 3.4 in *Cluster 3: Knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience*: <http://www.unisdr.org/wcdr/thematic-sessions/cluster3.htm>

---

## 2.5 Natural Disasters—Their Impact on Women [radio interview]

BBC radio programme (November 28, 2005). Audio link: BBC Woman's Hour: [http://www.bbc.co.uk/radio4/womanshour/2005\\_48\\_mon\\_02.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/radio4/womanshour/2005_48_mon_02.shtml). As described by the producers: "It's three months since hurricane Katrina swept through the southern states of America, nearly a year since the Asian Tsunami, and the recent earthquake in Pakistan is still taking its toll on the population there. In the days following hurricane Katrina, reports emerged that women had been raped during the chaos of the hurricane's aftermath, but those reports were subsequently downplayed. It's notoriously difficult to document violence against women during natural disasters, but there is evidence that women are disproportionately affected. So what does happen to women during these periods of disorder and displacement, and what can be done to protect them? Jenni discusses the issues with Madhavi Ariyabandu, an expert on the impact of natural disasters on women and Sarah Bradshaw, Senior lecturer in Third World and Development Studies at Middlesex University. "

---

## 2.6 Pushing Wheels of Work: Women's Livelihood Recovery after tsunami in Coastal India [photo essay]

Compelling short photo essay by All-Indian Disaster Mitigation Institute based on their work with tsunami-affected women. Based on 9 captioned photos. Photos available through GDN: <http://www.gdnonline.org/resources/pushingwheels.pdf>

For more information, contact DMI: <http://www.southasiadisasters.net/>

---

## 2.7 Feminist International Radio Endeavour Campaign

This first women's internet radio program joined and documented the October 2005 "Women to Women with Affected Communities" campaign to channel aid for women in Guatemala and their communities in the zones affected by Stan and other disasters. Visit the website to learn more about the campaign, view photos, and listen to analysis and personal narrative in Spanish with English transcripts provided. Begin here: English: [http://www.radiofeminista.net/oct05/camp\\_guate/camp\\_guate-ing.htm](http://www.radiofeminista.net/oct05/camp_guate/camp_guate-ing.htm); Spanish: [http://www.radiofeminista.net/oct05/camp\\_gu](http://www.radiofeminista.net/oct05/camp_gu)

---

## 2.8 Gender in Emergencies [poster]

Oxfam GB East India Kolkata Office. Currently available in Hindi with English translations planned. For more information, contact Mani Kumar, Programme Officer  
Oxfam GB East India Office, Oxfam (India) Trust 30/SB, Block B, New Alipore  
Kolkata-700053. Phone -91 33 24456650. Email: [mkumar@oxfam.org.uk](mailto:mkumar@oxfam.org.uk)

---

## 2.9 Seeing Women as Part of the Solution [poster]

Poster developed in 2005 by Madhavi M. Ariyabandu in conjunction with ITDG-South Asia. Subtitled Disaster Risk Reduction: A Glimpse from South Asia, the poster tells the story with images and bulleted points presented with color and style. A useful model for community education materials in other regions as well as for training and awareness in this region. Available through the GDN (search latest additions): [http://www.gdnonline.org/wot\\_latest\\_additions.htm](http://www.gdnonline.org/wot_latest_additions.htm)

## VIDEOS

---

### 3.1 When the River Met the Sea (Cuando el Rio y el Mar Se Unieron)

4 minutes, 2004. Produced by the Comité de Emergencia Garifuna de Honduras in conjunction with GROOTS. This is an excellent video profiles grassroots women in Honduras responding to hurricane Mitch and mobilizing to reduce risk at the community level. Emphasizing women's initiative in promoting sustainable and safer reconstruction and the new connections fostered in the community through women's disaster work, the film is an excellent awareness-raising resource useful in Latin America and beyond. Spanish with English subtitles. Available from: <http://www.witnes.org> or contact <http://www.groots.org>.

### 3.2 Women of Ground Zero

15 minutes. 2002. Available for purchase from the National Organization of Women Legal Defense and Education Fund: <http://www.now.org>. This film profiles a number of New York women who responded creatively to the attacks of September 11, 2001 including women in traditional roles and others such as a plumber and one of New York's few women firefighters.

### 3.3 Our Life Our film

25 minutes. 2004. Directed by eight grassroots women belonging to quake-ravaged villages of Kutch in Gujarat, this visual narrative walks the road with women and children in their struggle to rebuild their lives after the devastating 2001 earthquake. The women's group SSP provided women training in all aspects of video production in this innovative project to help women tell their own stories. The film provides unique insight into issues arising for children and women in this close-up view of disaster recovery through women's eyes. For more information or orders: [sspindia@vsnl.net](mailto:sspindia@vsnl.net)

### 3.4 From Chaos to Creativity

15 min., 2005. Produced by the Groots International Network, this film features footage from three member groups in India, Turkey, and Honduras who supported women and their communities to organize and rebuild their lives following devastating natural disasters. Viewers learn how women acted to redirect relief aid, secure food and shelter, combat corruption, and later organize themselves to run community women and children centers and income generating activities following earthquakes and hurricanes.

Women community leaders describe the wide gap between the real needs of poverty-affected families and the official response of governments. This included flawed housing programs and the neglect of basic services. The film describes how women were inspired to create collective initiatives to secure their families' basic needs. Assessing their gains and losses, community members articulate why future disaster interventions must involve (not marginalize) affected citizens in planning and implementing community recovery and development.

Most important, it showcases how grassroots women must play to anchor disaster response - a central message of the film. Contributions from: Comité De Emergencia Garifuna, Honduras; Foundation for Support of Women's Work, Turkey; and Swayam Shikshan Prayog, India.

To order, contact Disaster Watch: <http://www.disasterwatch.net/resources.htm#film1> or email

[sspinfo@gmail.com](mailto:sspinfo@gmail.com).

---

### 3.5 Facing Disasters, Making Decisions: The Gender Dimensions of Disaster Management

10 min., 2005. Video documentary focusing on gender concerns in the tsunami response and recovery. Produced by Young Asia Television for ITDG South Asia. Available at ITDG South Asia, Colombo, Sri Lanka [general@itdg.slt.lk](mailto:general@itdg.slt.lk)

The video contains visuals of the tsunami aftermath in Sri Lanka, and the situation of the displaced people, and highlights gender based concerns of women. It is targeted at the relief and recovery agencies, policy decision makers and development practitioners, with a view to highlight the severe gaps in understanding and awareness on gender issues in disasters, and the importance of addressing gender issues in the wake of tsunami rebuilding. The video is a guide for gender sensitive action in emergency, recovery and rebuilding phases.

---

## GUIDELINES FOR MEDIA

---

### 4.1 Gender, media and tsunamis

Ammu Joseph, February, 2005. 3 pp. This piece by Joseph, an independent journalist and author based in Bangalore who writes on gender, development and the media, is based on a presentation on gender-sensitive journalism at a Creative Media Workshop organized by the Mahanirban Calacutta Research Group in Bhubaneswar, January 7-10 2005.

The article responds to the question 'Can there be a gender angle to the tsunami story?' in the affirmative. Among the many stories remain to be told are those of tsunami affected women. It cannot be said that women have been missing from media coverage-on the contrary, the media tend to focus on women and children in any disaster, however primarily as victims; weeping, wailing, awaiting or availing relief; as mothers faced with bereavement; and as heroines who saved lives. The article questions whether or not such limited representations do justice to women's experiences, concerns and needs in the wake of a disaster. The article concludes that women, including the poor and illiterate have information, knowledge and opinions on practically everything. Failure to tap women including those who are attempting to resume life after the disaster as sources and resources can only impoverish media coverage and diminish our understanding of the post tsunami scenario and many other similar situations.

Available through Indiatogether.org: <http://www.indiatogether.org/2005/feb/ajo-genmedia.html>.

---

### 4.2 Afghanistan unveiled

The Asia Foundation has consistently supported a wide range of efforts to improve conditions for Afghan women. Since 2002, the Foundation has focused on the special needs of women and girls to rebuild their lives, *including the training of the first female journalists to be trained in Kabul for more than a decade*, and the first-ever to be trained in digital media. The culmination of this training was the production of "Afghanistan Unveiled," a documentary by the journalists, documenting the lives of Afghan women in the provinces in the past decade. The documentary focuses on women's experience of both conflict and natural disasters (the five year drought). For more information: <http://www.asiafoundation.com/Locations/afghanistan.html>





## INTRODUCTION TO THE SOURCEBOOK SECTION TRAINING AND EDUCATION

TRAINING MATERIALS · FACT SHEETS AND HANDOUTS · ACADEMIC

---

Moving from knowledge to action is a challenge across the board in disaster risk reduction. This is especially so when new knowledge and practice challenge entrenched systems and institutions both within and outside of disaster risk management. Incorporating the knowledge gained over the past decades about gender relations through the disaster cycle is a first step.

We focus in this section on in-house trainings for organizations and teaching at the community and secondary education levels. Other materials for general education and targeted trainings can be found in the first section of the Sourcebook under the heading Personal Narratives. Audiovisual resources are included in the Communications section of the Sourcebook.

There are presently few avenues for specific trainings on gender equality and disaster risk reduction. Are more under development in your region or sector? Please submit information here. Do you know of modules on gender and disaster concerns that are incorporated into regular trainings? These would be very useful to others so please details and hyperlinks along if possible.

This section provides both college level teaching guides and materials better suited for community education and practitioner trainings. Broadly applicable training materials are cited as well as short fact sheets or discussion pieces suitable for training packets.

Do you have gender-sensitive training resources developed for specific events, programs or organizations or plans for related training? The Gender and Disaster Network listserv is a great way to publicize and share these resources.



## SAMPLE DOCUMENTS FROM THE SOURCEBOOK TRAINING AND EDUCATION

---

### TRAINING MATERIALS

---

#### 1.1 Con el agua hasta el cuello : que trata del más desastroso de los desastres y de cómo ponerlo un remedio sustentable

Asociación Equipo Maíz San Salvador, El Salvador, 2000. 90 pp. Spanish language only.  
Document can be ordered online from Ecumenical program on Central America and the Caribbean (EPICA) price \$8 via: <http://www.epica.org/Bookstore/Spanish.htm>

**English language synopsis:** Taking Hurricane Mitch as its reference point, this popular education publication from El Salvador uses cartoons and simple text to explore the underlying causes of disasters. The text does not explicitly discuss gender issues, rather gender is 'mainstreamed' within all sections and the cartoons depict women undertaking activities usually stereotyped as male. The book aims to highlight that disasters are not 'natural' events focusing specifically on the relationship between environmental degradation - global, regional and national - and the impact of events such as hurricane Mitch. It examines processes of development and impoverishment in the Central American region, highlighting the differences between notions of 'standard of living' and 'quality of life' and introducing the concept of sustainable development. The final section suggests some actions necessary for ensuring ecological risk management at the community level. This publication (available in Spanish only) will be useful for anyone involved in popular education activities and engaged in working with communities and groups, both mixed sex and women's groups, around disasters risk reduction and mitigation.



---

## 1.2 How to mainstream gender into disaster management and responses --addressing gender issues in post-tsunami reconstruction

Intermediate Technology Development Group Workshop Report, 2005. 22pp. Available through ITDG South Asia, #05, Lionel Edirisinghe Mawatha, Colombo 5. Sri Lanka. Email address: [general@itdg.slt.lk](mailto:general@itdg.slt.lk)

The workshop was conducted by ITDG South Asia with the support of the Royal Norwegian Embassy in Sri Lanka for the benefit of bilateral donors, International agencies, NGOs and policy makers of the state agencies working on post-tsunami reconstruction. The report contains a selective gender profile in Sri Lanka which indicate the gender based issues and disparities in terms of demographic considerations, legal frameworks, poverty, extended conflict and violent tendencies, health, education, livelihoods and employment, and environment. In this backdrop critical gender issues in the tsunami aftermath, and ways and means of mainstreaming the same is discussed. The report highlights the absence or poor awareness and sensitivity on gender concerns reflected in post tsunami activities and interventions. Tsunami showcased existing gender based disparities in society. Women's specific sanitary and biological needs, and the safety and security concerns were neglected, which resulted in serious implications for women and their families. Rising alcoholism in the displaced situation led to increased violence against women. Relief distribution and access was male dominated and biased. Existing institutional formworks and systems are insufficient to address gender based disparities in recovery. Post tsunami statistics, information and analysis barely contain gender analysis, leading to gender blind and inappropriate recovery panning and interventions which reinforce existing gender disparities and increase the vulnerabilities of women and other marginalised groups. The report contains a summary of the recommendations and an action plan to increase the gender awareness of the key agencies engaged in recovery and rehabilitation and to increase the gender sensitivity of the interventions.

---

## 1.3 Notes from the road: India/Turkey exchange

This is a 7-part series written by Sheryl Feldman of GROOTS for their Disaster Watch program. Each is several pages long, illustrated, and written in the very accessible tone of a travel diary. A rare addition to the scare collection currently available of disasters "through women's eyes." These are excellent introductory pieces which can be used separately or together for training or community education and by planners as a model of gender-aware good practice. Available as pdf files on the website of GROOTS. The sequence begins here: [http://www.groots.org/news/Notes\\_1.pdf](http://www.groots.org/news/Notes_1.pdf)

---

## 1.4 Reducing Risk: Participatory Learning Activities For Disaster Mitigation In Southern Africa

Astrid Von Kotze and Ailsa Holloway, 1996. 301pp. Produced by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Department of Adult and Community Education, University of Natal. (Oxford, UK: Oxfam Publishing). To order: <http://www.ifrc.org/publicat/catalog/autogen/3386.asp>

Working from an adult education model, a highly gender-sensitive set of participatory learning activities for disaster mitigation was produced by two women researchers and activists for use in Southern Africa with support from the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in southern Africa. Assessing women's livelihood in disaster contexts is a core component of the training. Workshop participants are provided information about how gender relates to disaster risk, and also helped to recognize gender dynamics within the small work groups as they are being trained in risk management. The grassroots training model offers substantive discussion of the links between gender equality and disaster risk reduction. It includes a number of exercises in which women and men jointly analyze village life to identify local hazards, vulnerabilities, and coping strategies. Specific patterns in the local gender divisions of labor are determined. By identify and supporting economic resources controlled by women, the potential contribution of women's work in disasters can be anticipated and their efforts supported. For example, women who grow indigenous food crops with nutritional, medical, and fodder value increase the economic resilience of their households.

---

## 1.5 Integrating Community, Gender and Women's Empowerment Issues Into Disaster Recovery and Risk Management Operations

June 23 2005. Sponsored by the Hazard Management Unit of the World Bank's International Bank for Reconstruction and Development IBRD in collaboration with GROOTS (Grassroots Organizations Operating Together in Sisterhood). Panel discussions based on case studies of grassroots women's participation in specific disaster events internationally. An excellent resource for identifying lessons to be learned from bad practices and good, and for contacting experts in the field who are knowledgeable about women's community work around disasters.

As described by IBRD: This one day course -- combining video, sharing of innovative NGO practices, and interactive learning among workshop participants -- will explore strategies for involving affected communities in post-disaster recovery and disaster mitigation, with an emphasis on recovery strategies following the 2004 tsunami. The training is presented in collaboration with the Grassroots Organizations Operating Together in Sisterhood (GROOTS).

Case studies that detail how grassroots women's groups have participated in specific disaster events in various countries will anchor the course and support the review of central themes. In the context of responding to disasters as development rather than emergency events, the course will analyze and discuss the policy implications of:

- how disasters impact women and men differently,
- how the structure of entitlement and implementation programs can reduce or preserve inequities, and
- how the disaster recovery process can be used as an opportunity for transferring decision making, implementation, and resources to poor communities and promoting gender equitable development over time.

### **Course Presentations**

**Introduction and background:** Margaret Arnold, Hazard Management Unit  
Overview: Sandy Schilen, GROOTS International

#### **Naming Bad Practice: How Affected Communities can be Sidelined by Disaster Response and Risk Management**

[Suzanne Shende](#), Comité de Emergencia de Garifuna, Honduras  
[Suranjana Gupta](#), GROOTS International (on behalf of Swayam Shikshan Prayog)  
[Carmen Griffiths](#), Construction Resource Development Center, Jamaica  
[Marilu Sanchez](#), Estrategia, Peru

#### **Innovative Alternatives: Strategies and Practices that Facilitate Community Involvement and Women's Participation**

[Ana Lucy Bengochea](#), Comité de Emergencia de Garifuna, Honduras  
[Carmen Griffiths](#), Construction Resource Development Center, Jamaica  
[Roxana Aching](#), Mujeres Unidas Para Un Pueblo Mejor, Peru  
[Kala Peiris De Costa](#), Siyath Foundation, Sri Lanka  
[Muthu Velayutham Nagamalai](#), Covenant Centre for Development, Tamil Nadu, India  
[Mihir Bhatt](#), Disaster Mitigation Institute, Ahmedabad, India

#### **Applying Lessons Learned to Tsunami-Affected Areas: Local Challenges and Opportunities in Tamil Nadu and Sri Lanka**

[Kala Peiris De Costa](#), Siyath Foundation, Sri Lanka  
[Mihir Bhatt](#), Disaster Mitigation Institute, Ahmedabad, India  
[Muthu Velayutham Nagamalai](#), Covenant Centre for Development, Tamil Nadu, India  
and Kasthuri Chandrasekar, Community Leader, Mahakalasm, Tamil Nadu, India

See notice on the website of the IBRD:  
<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/>

## 1.6 Emergency Health Training Programme for Africa

World Health Organization, Emergency Health Agency, 1999. Available through WHO:  
<http://www.who.int/disasters/repo/5509.pdf>

The materials include a unit on Gender Issues and Emergency Management which presents basic information through overhead slides about sex, gender and gender relations and identifies gendered vulnerability factors and vital needs in emergencies as reflected in the gendered division of labor and related issues. Could easily be adapted and expanded for use in related trainings. For more information contact the PanAfrican Emergency Training Centre, Addis Ababa.

---

## 1.7 Beyond The Veil: Women In Islamic National Societies

Carolyn Oxlee, 2000. *International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Magazine*. This rare discussion of the challenges posed by gender relations in highly segregated societies is valuable for training responders and relief workers and for initiating discussion of the need for culturally competent approaches to “gendering the agenda.” It includes examples of successful integration of women into community education roles.

---

## FACT SHEETS AND HANDOUTS

---

### 2.1 Gender and natural disasters

Pan-American Health Organization [Women, Health and Development Program). Nd. 2 pp with references. International illustrations of common themes. Available in Spanish and English. Source: <http://www.paho.org/English/DPM/GPP/GH/genderdisasters.PDF>

---

### 2.2 Gender Equity and Humanitarian Response

11 pp. March 2001. Thematic issue of the Oxfam newsletter Links. This widely used piece has three parts: 1) Responding to the interests of both women and men; 2) What kind of people does Oxfam need? 3) What standards are required? Part One is of most interest with information about Oxfam's collaboration with women's groups after hurricane Mitch, conflict in the Balkans, the Orissa cyclone and Oxfam's work with Muslim women's peace groups in Africa.

Available through CRID (#13986):  
<http://www.crid.or.cr/digitalizacion/pdf/eng/doc13986/doc13986.htm>

---

### 2. 3 Gender and Health in Disasters

4 pp., July 2002. Produced by the World Health Organization's Department of Gender and Women's Health. . Source: [http://www.who.int/gender/other\\_health/en/genderdisasters.pdf](http://www.who.int/gender/other_health/en/genderdisasters.pdf)

World Health Organization fact sheets provide succinct introductions to key health concerns in disasters from a gendered perspective, including recommendations and resources. The short length makes them useful for work with practitioners and in community education. *Gender and Health* is very useful for the clear presentation of basic information and perspectives, including key definitions, the interactions of biological and social factors, gender roles of men in disasters, risk perception, gendered impacts including violence and psychosocial effects, and gender issues in relief systems. Concluding recommendations are offered about knowledge gaps and research needs, and about the implications of the gender patterns reviews for programmes and policies. Users are also referred

to the WHO webpage for more policy statements with general guidelines and links to additional resources, particularly *Gender and Women's Health: Women and Disaster* and *Gender and Women's Health: Gender-based Violence in Disasters*.

---

## 2.4 Unsung Heroines: Women and Natural Disasters

*Gender Matters*, Information Bulletin No. 8, US Agency for International Development.. 2000, 4 pp. Short paragraph-long descriptions of women and grassroots women's groups responding proactively to hurricane Mitch and other disasters makes this a useful discussion tool. Source: [http://pdf.dec.org/pdf\\_docs/PNACL189.pdf](http://pdf.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACL189.pdf)

---

## 2.5 Women and Disaster— What's the Connection?

4-fold brochure prepared for the Caribbean project *Working With Women at Risk: Practical Guidelines for Communities Assessing Disaster Risk* (2002). See Appendix I (page 67): <http://www.ihrc.fiu.edu/lssr/workingwithwomen.pdf>

The brochure makes basic points about the increased risk of girls and women as well as their proactive efforts to reduce risk. It is written in a casual tone for use in community education projects and can readily be adapted to different contexts. Could readily be adapted and revised for use in differing regions and contexts.

---

## 2.6 Gender Perspectives on the Conventions: Biodiversity, Climate Change and Desertification

Yianna Lambrou, Gender and Development Service, FAO Gender and Population Division, March 2005. Clear and short presentation of the main gender dimensions of three significant international conventions. Trainers will find this very useful for generating discussion about the root causes of natural disasters and strategies for fully engaging women in addressing these. Vulnerabilities are described and recommendations forwarded toward an integrated and gender-sensitive approach. Source: [http://www.fao.org/sd/dim\\_pe1/pe1\\_050301a1\\_en.htm](http://www.fao.org/sd/dim_pe1/pe1_050301a1_en.htm)

---

## ACADEMIC

---

### 3.1 Central American Web Mapping Project

Access through the Civil Coordinator for Emergency and Reconstruction (Nicaragua) in Spanish and English.

This innovative and informative project initiated by the Civil Coordinator for Emergency and Reconstruction in Nicaragua in the aftermath of Hurricane Mitch works from the premise that maps are capable of disseminating a lot of information very quickly and easily. Accordingly an interactive Web-based Geographical Information Systems (GIS) has been developed and used by the Civil Coordinator to disseminate information from the various research and Social Audit projects they have undertaken. The web based maps can be interrogated to find information by region or theme, including damage and reconstruction post-hurricane Mitch, and wider issues such as perceptions of violence, security, corruption and poverty. The resource will be useful to all those interested in GIS and those seeking information about, the impact of disasters and about Nicaragua.

While the Civil Coordinator has a number of projects running on their web site of particular interest will be:

- Hurricane Mitch Damage and Reconstruction Indicators by Municipality – based on data mapped from the Social Audit II project (1999) including gender-disaggregated data and information related to gender based violence.

- Risk and Vulnerability to Natural Threats by Municipality - Estimations of communities vulnerable to flooding and other natural hazard risks.
- Also available is information around poverty change and local development information, the perceptions of the poor on poverty in Nicaragua, and basic information on NGO and Civil Society Organisations and Services by Municipality.

---

### **3.2 A Social Vulnerability Approach to Disaster: Gender Chapter**

Materials prepared for the US FEMA Higher Education Project series of free on-line college courses. Session 14 by E. Enarson focuses on gender with supplementary power point slides prepared by Cheryl Childers. Available through FEMA: [http://166.112.200.141/emi/edu/aem\\_courses.htm](http://166.112.200.141/emi/edu/aem_courses.htm).

---

### **3.3 Gender and Disaster College Course Syllabus**

Prepared by E. Enarson (2001) for the Metropolitan State College of Denver. Available through the GDN (search Latest Additions): [http://www.gdnonline.org/wot\\_latest\\_additions.htm](http://www.gdnonline.org/wot_latest_additions.htm)





## INTRODUCTION TO THE SOURCEBOOK SECTION CASE STUDIES AND ANALYSIS

ACADEMIC BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS · GOVERNMENTAL AND NONGOVERNMENTAL REPORTS  
LITERATURE REVIEWS AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES

---

Recognizing the considerable degree of overlap, in this section we highlight empirical case studies conducted primarily by academics, government agencies and humanitarian or nongovernmental organizations. As these differing angles of vision are significant, we include representative work from many sources.

The materials vary in content, style and focus but have in common the use of gender analysis and a gender equality perspective. Most publications arise from close analysis of a single event and many focus more on relief and rehabilitation than on risk reduction.

Published academic papers may be found in library collections, through inter-library loan services or in on-line journals so are only briefly cited for the most part. We include a number of special editions of journals and the papers they included as well as relevant papers from academic research centers. Whenever possible, we have included on-line versions of in-house reports or working papers, again selecting for those writing in English.

The bibliographies include references to other publications that build on these kinds of empirical case studies. Users are also referred to conference papers and other documents cited in the first section of the Sourcebook.

It is not possible to annotate every publication included. Users are invited to send along additional descriptive text on the documents cited as well as pointing us to additional books, papers and related documents.



## SAMPLE SOURCEBOOK DOCUMENTS CASE STUDIES AND ANALYSIS

---

### ACADEMIC BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

---

#### 1.1 South Asian Women: Facing Disasters, Securing Life

Priyanthi Fernando and Vijitha Fernando (eds.). 1997. 75pp. Source: A Duryog Nivaran Publication. ISBN: 955 639 000 6. Available from Duryog Nivaran Secretariat, 5, Lionel Edirisinghe Mawatha, Kirulapone, Colombo 5, Srilanka. Tel: +94 11 852149, 829412-5. E-mail: [dnnet@itdg.lanka.net](mailto:dnnet@itdg.lanka.net)

This publication is a collection of papers which address gender issues in disasters from an 'alternative perspective' that looks at disasters and conflicts as unresolved problems of development. The 'alternative perspective' emphasises that for effective long-term disaster mitigation, the relationships and institutional structures that make people vulnerable to disasters must be changed. Effective disaster mitigation requires the need to know more about people who are victims of disasters, their vulnerabilities and their strengths and capacities. The alternative perspective seeks to understand why disasters have a differential impact on women and men and argues that it is the structures and relationships that form gender relations in society that turn women into victims of disasters. At the same time, women also manage crisis situations and demonstrate high degrees of resilience. This book presents articles and case studies originally presented at a *Duryog Nivaran* workshop on 'Gender and Disasters' held in Multan, Pakistan in 1996. Much of the information is provided by NGO workers based on their experiences of working with communities at risk of disasters. The aim of the book is to draw attention to the need to develop new strategies in disaster management and mitigation by NGOs, state agencies and the media. The book pools experiences and aims to contribute towards better dissemination and exchange of information. It critically examines the impact of short-term relief operations against the results of long-term programmes. It focuses particularly on providing experiences of NGOs in addressing the needs and priorities of women and men and discusses the viability of using events such as disasters

for social mobilisation geared towards supporting the empowerment of women in communities. The book also highlights the need to sensitise media and state agencies. Some examples of case studies are: 'Misery is More Interesting to Report' which provides a checklist for 'gender sensitive media for disaster mitigation and management'; 'An Agencies Approach to Gender and Emergencies' based on OXFAM's participation in the 1995 floods in Pakistan; 'Resilience and Strength in Situations of Drought' recounts life stories of women in Gujarat, showing their capacities in extreme situations; 'Turning Crisis into Capacity' recounts how PATTAN incorporated gender into its work in flood relief in Pakistan.

---

## 1.2 Género y desastres : Introducción conceptual y análisis de situación : El caso del desastre provocado por el huracán Mitch en Centroamérica

Enrique.Gomáriz Moraga. 1999. Fundación Género y Sociedad, Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo BID, Costa Rica. Field study of the social impacts and responses to hurricane Mitch by women and men in Central America. Noteworthy for attention to the influence of gender relations on men as well as women. Not available in English however several chapters are available in Spanish through CRID: CRID:<http://www.crid.or.cr/digitalizacion/pdf/spa/doc11630/doc11630.htm>

---

## 1.3 Understanding Vulnerability: South Asia Perspectives

John Twigg and Mirhir R. Bhatt (eds), 1998. 184 pp. Intermediate Technology Publications on behalf of Duryog Nivaran. ISBN: 1 85339 455 6.

Available from: <http://www.developmentbookshop.com>,  
Tel: +44 (0) 1926 634 501 (GBP15.95p).

Published towards the end of the International Decade for Natural Disaster reduction (IDNDR) this book takes forward the growing prominence of social aspects in disaster mitigation strategies, recognising that more emphasis needs to be placed on community-based mitigation programmes that involve vulnerable people in planning and implementing disaster mitigation. The book contains three case studies of groups of people living in different parts of South Asia. The first case study is about poor women in the state of Gujarat who face a range of hazards, natural and manmade. This along with the other case studies and a final chapter called 'Can Vulnerability be Understood', focus on conceptual and practical ways to better understand vulnerability. The book is based on grassroots realities and the material has been chosen to be of value to everyone working in disasters and sustainable development. However, the book recognises that understanding vulnerability is one step and the book hopes to stimulate effective actions to reduce vulnerability and increase security, recognising that understanding needs to be translated into 'effective, practical efforts on the ground.' In particular, see:

*Women victims' view of urban and rural vulnerability.* Bhatt, Ela: 12-27  
*Can vulnerability be understood?* Bhatt, Mihir: 68-77

---

## 1.4 Dangerous Liaisons Women, Men and Hurricane Mitch

Sarah Bradshaw. Fundacion Puntos de Encuentro: Managua, Nicaragua, 2001 (English/Spanish bilingual publication, ISBN9992401281)

The study considered how men and women's roles changed post-Mitch and how the hurricane and the reconstruction process that followed affected gender relations. The study explores how the disaster has influenced women's perceptions of their own value within the household and the extent to which this translates into a stronger decision making voice. It highlights that women's perceptions of change may differ from those of their male partner. The study also considered reconstruction projects concluding that while many claim to be gendered the majority do little more than target women as suppliers of goods and services to others, doing little to improve the welfare of the women themselves. It also demonstrates how reconstruction projects can cause conflicts not only within communities but also within households, between women and their male partners.

Available on-line in English: [http://www.b.linneker.dsl.pipex.com/docs/DISASTER\\_Eng.pdf](http://www.b.linneker.dsl.pipex.com/docs/DISASTER_Eng.pdf)  
Available on-line in Spanish: [http://www.b.linneker.dsl.pipex.com/docs/DESASTRE\\_esp.pdf](http://www.b.linneker.dsl.pipex.com/docs/DESASTRE_esp.pdf)

---

## 1.5 Disaster and Destitute Women: Twelve Case Studies

Sharif Abdullahel Kafi, 1992. 94 pp. Source: Disaster Resource Unit, Bangladesh Development Partnership Centre. Available from: DRU/BDPC, 2/3 Block A, 1st Floor, Lalmatia, Mirpur Road, Dhaka-1207.

The case studies in this book arise from a Bangladesh study to understand and learn directly from destitute women how they survived disasters, the extent of their access to resources following disaster, and their struggle and coping strategies in the disaster aftermath. The case studies comprise of personal testimonies. However, the book begins with 'keynotes' drawn from the twelve case studies, extracted specifically to aid more effective programme development in disaster management and social development. The target for this information is national and international organisations, government departments, UN agencies, donors and other groups and individuals concerned with disaster preparedness and management. The book is also of relevance to those directly involved in disaster mitigation, and to human rights groups, researchers, training institutes and libraries.

---

## 1.6 The Gendered Terrain Of Disaster: Through Women's Eyes

Elaine Enarson and Betty Hearn Morrow (eds.). 1998. First published by Greenwood/Praeger. Now available in paperback through the International Hurricane Center, Florida International University (<http://www.fiu.edu/~lsbr>) or by contacting the authors ([eenarson@earthlink.net](mailto:eenarson@earthlink.net); [betty@bmorrow.com](mailto:betty@bmorrow.com)). Note: Many chapters were uploaded by CRID (search by chapter title): [http://www.crid.or.cr/crid/ing/bases\\_datos\\_desastres\\_ing.html](http://www.crid.or.cr/crid/ing/bases_datos_desastres_ing.html)

Table of contents:

1. Why gender? Why women? An introduction to women and disaster. Enarson, E. and Morrow, B. H.
2. The neglect of gender in disaster work: an overview of the literature. Fothergill, A.
3. Gender inequality, vulnerability and disaster: issues in theory and research. Bolin R., Jackson, M. and Crist, A.
4. The perspective of gender: a missing element in disaster response. Scanlon, J.  
Eve and Adam among the embers: gender patterns after the Oakland/Berkeley firestorm. Hoffman, S.
5. A comparative perspective on household, gender, and kinship in relation to disaster. Wiest R.
6. 'Men must work and women must weep': examining gender stereotypes in disasters. Fordham, M. and Ketteridge, A.
7. Women and postdisaster stress. Ollenburger, J. and Tobin, G.  
Balancing vulnerability and capacity: women and children in the Philippines. Delica, Z.
8. Gender, disaster, and empowerment: a case study from Pakistan. Bari, F.
9. Women in bushfire territory. Cox, H.
10. Floods, they're a damned nuisance: women's flood experiences in rural Australia. Finlay, C.
11. Disaster prone: reflections of a female permanent disaster volunteer. Barnecut, C.
12. Women's disaster vulnerability and response to the Colima earthquake, Vinas Serrat, C.
13. Gender differentiation and aftershock warning response. O'Brien, P. and Patricia Atchison, P.
14. Reflections from a teacher and survivor. Colina, D.
15. Women Will Rebuild Miami: a case study of feminist response to disaster. Enarson, E. and Morrow, B.H.
16. Domestic violence after disaster. Wilson, J., Phillips, B. and Neal, D.
17. Women in emergency management: an Australian perspective. Robertson, D.
18. Women's roles in natural disaster preparation and aid: a Central American view. Toscani, L.
19. The role of women in health-related aspects of emergency management: a Caribbean perspective. Noel, G.
20. Conclusion: toward gendered disaster policy, practice and research. Enarson, E. and Morrow, B.H.



---

## 1.7 Heads Above Water: Gender, Class And Family In The Grand Forks Flood

Alice Fothergill. 2004. Ithaca, NY: SUNY Press.

As described by the publisher, "*Heads above Water* tells the stories of women and their families who survived the Grand Forks, North Dakota, flood of 1997, one of the worst natural disasters in U.S. history. This book describes the challenges women faced and explores the importance of class, race, gender, sexual orientation, and disability in their disaster recovery. The women found themselves face-to-face with social and familial upheaval, emotional and physical trauma, precarious economic and social status, and feelings of loss and violation. physical trauma, precarious economic and social status, and feelings of loss and violation. By exploring the experiences of these women, author Alice Fothergill contributes to broader sociological discussions about women's changing roles, the stigma of needing and receiving assistance, family relationships under stress, domestic violence, downward mobility, and the importance of "home" to one's identity and sense of self. *Heads above Water* offers poignant insight into women's everyday lives in an extraordinary time."

---

## 1.8 Women victims' view of urban and rural vulnerability

Ela R. Bhatt , 1998. 15 pp. Chapter in *Understanding Vulnerability: South Asia Perspectives*, edited by John Twigg and Mirhir R. Bhatt. Source: Intermediate Technology Publications on behalf of Duryog Nivaran. ISBN: 1 85339 455 6. Available from: <http://www.developmentbookshop.com>, Tel: +44 (0) 1926 634 501. Cost: GBP15.95p.

This chapter collates the views of poor women in rural and urban areas of Gujarat about 'what they mean by vulnerability'. The information was collected through a method called 'Participatory Evaluation Writing' (PEW) designed for understanding vulnerability and women victims' perceptions of it. The PEW method was followed in order to develop new tools for participatory evaluation and assessment placing poor people at the 'centre'. The PEW process involved focus group meetings concentrating on issues and joint preparation of PEW manuals in local languages. Only a little detail is provided on the PEW method and the chapter concentrates on the findings from groups of rural and urban women. Rural women were often victims of droughts, floods, fire and health emergencies. Urban women also faced floods, fire, health emergencies, and riots. The chapter discusses the views of rural and urban women separately, summarising their collective views and relaying personal views and stories of individual women and groups. The chapter conclusion focuses on how women perceived themselves as 'locked' in vulnerability and the dynamics that lead to this situation. It highlights how vulnerability compels women into often hostile and exploitative work environments outside the home, and domestic clashes and violence in the home. The conclusion also points to the erosion of community and family support systems, particularly in urban areas. Most vulnerable groups were women headed households, often widows and deserted wives. The author argues the need for a wider range of methods to better understand community perceptions and dimensions of vulnerability, in order to gain a better understanding of the association between vulnerability, life cycles and quality of life. Ultimately, improved understanding of communities about the vulnerability, combined with resources and institutions, is needed to reduce risk.

---

## 1.9 Gender differences in psychological distress, coping, social support and related variables following the 1995 Dinar (Turkey) earthquake

Karanci, N.A., Alkan, N., Aksit, B., Sucuoglu, H., Balta, E. 1999. *North American Journal of Psychology*, 1(2), 189-204. Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey

This study examined gender differences in psychological distress, coping strategies and social support subsequent to the 1995 Dinar (Turkey) earthquake. The study also aimed to examine variables related to distress levels for females and males. A sample of 315 adult survivors living in Dinar were administered a questionnaire focusing on socio-demographic variables, earthquake impact, psychological distress, coping strategies, perceived social support and life events since the earthquake, in February 1997, 16 months after the earthquake. The findings of the study revealed

that women reported greater distress as compared to men. There were gender differences in reported coping strategies. Problem solving/optimistic approach was the most frequently used coping strategy for men, whereas for women fatalistic approach was the most frequently employed coping strategy. Perceived social support did not differ for women and men. Both groups perceived highest support from the family and spouse. Women reported experiencing more negative life-events since the earthquake. The results of the regression analyses showed that for women, perceived threat during the earthquake, the use of helplessness coping and lack of belief in control over the future were positively related to distress levels. On the other hand, for men the number of negative life-events experienced since the earthquake and helplessness coping were related positively, whereas the use of problem solving/optimistic approach was related negatively with distress levels. The results are discussed within the cognitive theory of stress and coping and implications for disaster mental health programs are offered.

---

### 1.10 Double victims of Latur earthquake

Niru.Acharya, 2000. *Indian Journal of Social Work*, Issue 61.

An empirical study of 40 women who underwent recanalisation in private hospitals 6 months after the 1994 Latur quake. Analyzes health issues in particular with attention to the risks women face of being seen as “tubes and wombs” instead of whole people in the post-quake emphasis of medical professionals to restore women’s fertility through recanalisation. Women’s reproductive health suffers when relief and rehabilitation is seen as the restoration of patriarchal order.

---

### 1.11 Reconstructing roles and relations: women’s participation in reconstruction in post-Mitch Nicaragua

Sarah Bradshaw, 2000. 8 pp. Available through the University of Hawaii:  
<http://www.ssri.hawaii.edu/research/GDWwebsite/pdf/Bradshaw.pdf>

Final version published as Bradshaw, Sarah (2001) ‘Reconstructing Roles and Relations: Women’s participation in reconstruction in post-Mitch Nicaragua’ *Gender and Development*, 9:3, 79 – 87

The paper questions the extent to which the much talked about change in gender roles and relations that may occur in situations of crisis and reconstruction actually occurred in Nicaragua post-Hurricane Mitch. The paper explores the extent to which relief and reconstruction initiatives post-Hurricane Mitch included women as well as men, and had a gender focus. The central theme of the paper is the implications within households of women’s involvement in reconstruction processes and projects, considering not only changing roles but also changing perceptions of value or worth that such involvement may bring. The notes that important differences exist between women in terms of how they experience change in post-disaster reconstruction, and that important differences exist between men and women in terms of how they understand these changes. The paper highlights that women’s inclusion in reconstruction projects may be as problematic as their exclusion.

---

### 1.12 Gender vulnerability to drought : a case study of the Hausa social environment

Richard Schroeder, 1987. 64 pp. Natural Hazard Center Working Paper 58.

Available through the University of Colorado: <http://www.colorado.edu/hazards/publist.html#1>

This case study investigates the effects of different class and gender-based relationships on the relative drought vulnerability of Hausa households on the southern fringe of the Sahel. In particular, it describes the economic and social relationships that make certain people in that part of Africa (in particular, women) more likely to occupy the ecological and economic margins where drought and famine are commonplace. The customs and beliefs associated with gender roles among the Hausa range widely, and the degree of vulnerability of different households varies accordingly. This study concludes that environmental relations are in all respects social relations, and that gender constructions have environmental implications. It follows that an understanding of how these relationships are formed and how they change is essential to an understanding of the relationship

of a particular society to its environment.

---

### **1.13 Gender Based Violence in Sri Lanka in the Aftermath of the 2004 Tsunami Crisis: The Role of International Organisations and International NGOs in Prevention and Response to Gender Based Violence**

Sarah Fisher, 2005. 74 pp. A dissertation submitted to the University of Leeds, Institute of Politics and International Studies, in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in International Studies. For more information: [sarahfisher100@yahoo.com](mailto:sarahfisher100@yahoo.com)

Edited version available through the GDN [search Latest Additions]:  
[http://www.gdnonline.org/wot\\_latest\\_additions.htm](http://www.gdnonline.org/wot_latest_additions.htm)

While women are commonly acknowledged to suffer increased vulnerability to the effects of natural disasters, their particular vulnerability to GBV in a natural disaster context is less recognised and remains a neglected area within both disaster management and international attention to GBV. The dissertation examines the role of international organisations and international NGOs can play in preventing and responding gender based violence (GBV) in natural disaster situations. The analysis is based on the 2004 tsunami crisis in Sri Lanka, where it was reported within 24 hours of the tsunami, the affected women were subjected to rape, physical and sexual abuse. Women's increased vulnerability to GBV, and in particular domestic violence, remained somewhat hidden but persisted well beyond the initial emergency phase of disaster. The dissertation discusses the issues of gender, natural disaster and gender based violence, GBV programmes of International Organisations in the tsunami affected areas in Sri Lanka, factors affecting the response of international organisations in post tsunami Sri Lanka, and offers recommendations for humanitarian agencies and for the international community.

---

### **1.14 Women in Emergency Management: An Australian Perspective**

Doone Robertson, 1998. 6 pp. Chapter 18 in Enarson and Morrow (eds.), *The Gendered Terrain of Disaster*. The author speaks from experience as one of very few women in emergency management positions in the nation. She identifies barriers constraining women's full participation and describes an initiative to help bring women in the field together for support and advocacy. Uploaded by CRID: <http://www.crid.or.cr/digitalizacion/pdf/eng/doc12899/doc12899.pdf>

---

### **1.15 "We want work": rural women in the Gujarat drought and earthquake**

Elaine Enarson, 2001. 24 pp. Natural Hazards Center Quick Response Report #135. Available through the University of Colorado Natural Hazards Center: <http://www.colorado.edu/hazards/qr/qr135/qr135.html>

This report is based on a community survey conducted by an independent American sociologist in conjunction with the Disaster Mitigation Institute and the Self-Employed Women's Organization following the 2001 Gujarat earthquake. It focuses on the interactive effects of the quake and the preceding years of severe drought on poor women's livelihoods in rural Surendranagar. Women's opportunities to earn income were found to be severely impacted while community services were disrupted increasing women's community and family labor. Short term losses such as loss of waged agricultural jobs in the local area were reported as were more protracted impacts such as disruption of transport and markets essential to craft workers and the unemployment of women salt farmers due to the quake-induced conversion of salt water to fresh. The report primarily addresses impact and response issues at the village level with a concluding section about the need for community-based mitigation and preparedness. It will be of most interest to researchers with an interest in economic analysis but is also a useful discussion for community and government approaches to reduce risk. The author uses the case study to illustrate the need for working closely with grassroots women to anticipate and address the gender-specific effects of hazards and disasters on women's family, community and waged labor.

Note: Also see "Promoting social justice in disaster reconstruction: guidelines for gender-sensitive

and community-based planning,” available through the Gender and Disaster Network:[http://online.northumbria.ac.uk/geography\\_research/gdn](http://online.northumbria.ac.uk/geography_research/gdn). This is a related document with planning guidelines by the same author.

---

### **1.16 Women’s technological innovations and adaptations for disaster mitigation: a case study of charlands in Bangladesh**

16pp. 2001. Mahjabeen Chawdhary. On-line Pdf File.

Source: United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women, International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN-DAW/ISDR), 6-9 November, 2001, Turkey.

Available at [http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env\\_manage/documents/EP6-2001Nov01.pdf](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env_manage/documents/EP6-2001Nov01.pdf) (Accessed 10/04).

Based on focus group discussions with women, this paper documents the technological knowledge, skills, practices and constraints of women in the *Charlands* in Bangladesh. *Charlands* are pieces of land resulting from the accretion of silt in river channel. Although *charlands* provide land for settlement and cultivation, they are prone to acute flooding, erosion hazards, fierce storms and sand carpeting. The paper documents how technologies, possessed and practised by women, evolved through small innovations and adaptations from time immemorial, have been the key to communities’ wellbeing in high-risk zones of the *charlands*. The case study is used to illustrate that women do innovate and adapt techniques, skills, organisation, management and behaviour to minimise the effects of hazard-ridden circumstances, and that their knowledge and practices are not confined to a single technical area or sphere of knowledge. The paper is addressed to development policy makers and practitioners who are trying to find ways to manage disaster issues as part of mainstream development interventions. It endorses the understanding that a disaster should not be treated as a singular phenomenon, but instead seen to be linked to complex intersections of geophysical, social, technological and political systems. The key message is that planning has to be based on an understanding of women’s technological ability. Technology is ‘gendered’ and recognition of this will need to underpin development policy measures regarding technology development options for disaster-affected communities.

---

### **1.17 A we run tings: women rebuilding Montserrat**

Judith Soares and Audrey Mullings. 2003. Chapter in G D. Howe and Howard Fergus (eds.), *A Will to Survive: Volcanic Impact and Crisis Mitigation in Montserrat*. Barbados: University of West Indies Press.

The paper analyzes the relevant role women played during the volcanic eruption in Montserrat during the different disaster phases. It clearly documents women’s participation in broadcasting information, preparedness, recovery and reconstruction. Through interviews of women who experienced the eruption, the authors give a description of how the women of Montserrat took charge of the situation when most men had decided to leave the island.

---

### **1.18 Hurricane Georges in the Dominican Republic: civil society and local participation**

2002. Lourdes Meyreles. Chapter in *The Impact of Natural Disasters in Urban Areas and Urban Public Health in Central America and the Caribbean*. Woodrow Wilson Center, ÇAISES, USAID, Guatemala.

This paper presents an analysis of the impact of Hurricane Georges in the Dominican Republic and the response from civil society. It focuses on the post hurricane activities of community women’s groups and their participation in recovery and reconstruction in situations where national and local authorities were absent. This participation resulted in better health attention in shelters, where women’s experience with natural health remedies were useful, women’s access to building materials for reconstructing homes and a change in the status of women’s groups in the affected communities

---

### **1.19 Environmental management and natural disasters mitigation: Middle Eastern gender perspective**

Samia Galal Saad, 2001. Paper prepared for the Expert Working Group meeting, Ankara, Turkey. Available through the UN Division for the Advancement of Women: [http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env\\_manage/documents.html](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env_manage/documents.html).

This paper, entitled "Environmental management and natural disaster mitigation: A Middle Eastern gender perspective" was presented by Dr. Samia Galal Saad at the United Nations Expert Group meeting on environmental management and natural disaster mitigation in Ankara, Turkey in November 2001. The paper provides an overview of the gender issues confronting the Middle East, the types of natural and environmental disasters afflicting the region, the role of women as natural resource managers in the region, gender issues related to natural disaster preparedness, mitigation, and relief, and the roles of governmental, non-governmental, and international organizations.

---

## 1.20 Women and Disasters

Betty Hearn Morrow and Brenda Phillips, editors. Special Issue of the International Journal of Mass Emergencies and Disasters Vol. 17, No. 1, 1999.

All papers can be accessed on-line: <http://www.ijmed.org/1999.php>

**Note:** An expanded version containing these and additional papers is forthcoming 2006 from ExLibris Publications, Brenda Phillips and B. H. Morrow editors.

### **Contents and abstracts:**

Betty Hearn Morrow and Brenda D. Phillips, "*What's Gender 'Got to Do With It'?*" pp. 5-11.

Disaster researchers are accumulating clear evidence that, as a group, women are likely to respond, experience, and be affected by disasters in ways that are qualitatively different. At the same time it is important to recognize and document women's diversity. Clearly, not all women experience disasters uniformly. It is our privilege to work with a growing cadre of disaster researchers and responders who are dedicated to documenting the experiences of women—their proactions and contributions, as well as reactions and needs. To this end we are pleased to serve as editors for this special collection on women and disaster as viewed from a variety of disciplines, professions, and perspectives, both theoretical and practical. As the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction concludes, we offer the articles that follow as a new step into the next century. All of us associated with this special issue on women and disasters hope the collection will interest you and will have relevance to your work. May you find the arguments compelling and the commitment to a better understanding of the disaster-related vulnerabilities and capacities of women contagious. (Edited from the introduction)

Maureen Fordham, "*The Intersection of Gender and Social Class in Disaster: Balancing Resilience and Vulnerability*," pp. 15-37.

Those who experience disaster are widely regarded as an undifferentiated group, labeled "victims." In the immediate crisis period, it is difficult for professionals to differentiate, except crudely, between varying levels of need and still carry out urgent duties and responsibilities. However, it soon becomes apparent that some are hit harder than others and that disasters are not the great levelers they are sometimes considered to be. Close examination reveals complex variations within, and not just between, social groups broadly understood as middle- and working-class. This paper examines the intersection of gender and social class in two major flood events and argues for a more

nuanced appreciation of these factors, at both the conceptual and the practical level, to be incorporated throughout the disaster process. (AA)

Elaine Enarson, "*Women and Housing Issues in Two U.S. Disasters: Case Studies from Hurricane Andrew and the Red River Valley Flood*," pp. 39-63.

This paper examines housing as part of a larger project to illuminate "shadow risks and hidden damages" and to specify root causes reproducing women's disaster vulnerability in developed nations, among them the gendered division of labor, economic dependency, male violence, and housing insecurity. I begin with a theoretical grounding of disaster housing in gender relations and global development patterns and then focus on United States, drawing on Census data and qualitative field studies to address two key questions. First, what structural trends and patterns suggest women's housing insecurity in this context? Second, what emergency management issues emerge from empirical investigations of women's disaster housing experiences? I draw examples from two U.S. case studies to illustrate how housing in the disaster context is a highly gendered issue. The final section outlines women's housing needs and strategic interests and offers guidelines to practitioners. (Edited from the author's introduction)

Jane C. Ollenburger and Graham Tobin, "*Women, Aging and Post-Disaster Stress: Risk Factors for Psychological Morbidity*," pp. 65-78.

The goal of this research was to model the relationship between stress and natural disasters, with a view to explaining levels of stress among women. Following flooding in Iowa in 1993, two in-depth questionnaire surveys were administered, one to residents in high flood exposure areas and another to the general population as a control. Results indicated that gender plays a significant role in interpreting stress responses to natural hazards, with women consistently exhibiting greater stress than men. However, it was evident that a complex web of factors influenced stress levels including marital status, structure of the family unit, age, socio-economic status, health, levels of social involvement, and degree of hazard experience. These findings suggest that more research should focus on determining structural constraints that exacerbate stress levels for women. (AA)

Alice Fothergill, "*An Exploratory Study of Woman Battering in the Grand Forks Flood Disaster: Implications for Community Responses and Policies*," pp. 79-98.

This paper presents an exploratory study of woman battering in the Grand Forks, North Dakota, flood of April 1997. Based on my qualitative research of women's experiences in this flood, I present two case studies of battered women to enhance understanding of what intimate partner violence means to women in the face of a natural disaster. The case studies illustrate how battered women make sense of their situations and how factors such as class and disability play a role in how women experience domestic violence. The case studies also show why services for battered women, such as emergency shelters and crisis counseling, are crucial during a disaster period. Even though we do not know if domestic violence rates increase in a disaster, we do have evidence that the demand for domestic violence services increases during disaster times. In light of this, I argue that there is a need to prepare for that situation. (AA)

Cheryl D. Childers, "*Elderly Female-Headed Households in the Disaster Loan Process*," pp. 99-110.

The purpose of this exploratory research was to compare the income and approval rates of elderly single-female households and other types of households applying for disaster aid. Households from two parishes involved in the flooding in and around New Orleans, Louisiana, in May 1995 who applied for federal loans via the U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) National Teleregistration Center were compared on demographics and outcomes. Data analysis showed that elderly single-female households were over-represented in the population applying to FEMA; two and one-half times as likely as other elderly households or non-elderly households to have incomes of \$11,000 or lower; and three times less likely than other elderly households to receive a low-interest loan. This study indicates that the current federal low-interest loan program does not adequately address the needs of poor elderly women. Special initiatives are needed that target this population. (AA)

Jennifer Wilson, "*Women and Local Emergency Management*," pp. 111-122.

There is no doubt that women are in short supply as emergency managers at the local level. In many parts in our society women still do not hold positions of leadership, authority, or management. Emergency response agencies are no exception. Indeed, contemporary county offices of emergency management evolved from the traditional local offices of civil defense which were predominately occupied and operated by men. Thus there is a long history of emergency management being considered a male domain. Although the number of women involved in the process of local emergency management is increasing, there has been little research on women's and men's different experiences in this environment. This exploratory study examines women in local emergency management by looking at how gendered expectations, roles, and relationships might affect local offices of emergency management. (AA)

Feedback From The Field

Richard L. Krajewski and Kristina J. Peterson, "*But She's a Woman and This is a Man's Job': Lessons for Participatory Research and Participatory Recovery*," pp. 123-130.

---

### 1.21 Gender and Development Journal: special editions on four relevant themes

This Oxfam journal has published several special issues relevant to women, gender and disaster. The entire issue could be used as a reading for trainings or college courses as each offers an analytic introduction, short case studies (or excerpts) from around the world based on accounts from field workers or researchers with a gender focus, and an excellent resource section:

**Women and the Environment**, G. Reardon, ed. *Oxfam Focus on Gender 1 (1)*, 1993.

**Women and Emergencies**, B. Walker, ed. *Oxfam Focus on Gender 2 (1)*, 1994.

**Humanitarian Work**. *Gender and Development 9 (3)*, 2001.

**Climate Change**. *Gender and Development 10 (2)*, 2002.

---

### 1.22 The significance of the gender division of labor in assessing disaster impacts: a case study of Hurricane Mitch and hillside farmers in Honduras

Michael Paolisso, Amanda Ritchie, and Aleyda Ramirez, 2002. *International Journal of Mass Emergencies and Disasters 20/2*: 171-195.

To date, most disaster study and practice have not explicitly considered the different roles, needs, and experiences of women and men in response to disasters. Disaster research that does incorporate gender analysis often concludes that the needs, experiences, and contributions of men and women in disaster situations are distinct. In this paper, we present a case study analysis of the agricultural and domestic impacts of Hurricane Mitch among rural, hillside farmers in Honduras, disaggregated by gender. Our research incorporates empirical data from 68 households and reveals that men and women reported similar physical impacts, but that they evaluated these impacts differently depending on where the impact fell within the gender division of labor. Our main conclusion is that impact evaluation and disaster policy must include a consideration of disaster impacts as they are filtered through the actual and normative gender division of labor, in order to determine the degree of priority or severity assigned to impacts. (AA)

---

### **1.23 Gender and evacuation: a closer look at why women are more likely to evacuate for hurricanes**

J. Bateman and R. Edwards. 2002. *Natural Hazards Review* 3 (3): 107-117

Studies of hurricane evacuation have often noted that women are more likely than men to evacuate, yet few examined those differences and tried to explain them. This paper undertakes a series of bivariate and multivariate analyses to examine the relationship between evacuation and gendered variations in socioeconomic status, care-giving roles in the household, evacuation incentives, exposure to risks, and perception of risk. A series of hypotheses are developed and tested in order to help explain why women are more likely than men to evacuate. The data used come from a cross-sectional survey of 1,050 coastal North Carolina households affected by Hurricane Bonnie, which made landfall near Wilmington, N. C., on August 25, 1998. Results from a series of bivariate and multivariate logistic regression analyses indicate that women are more likely to evacuate than men because of socially constructed gender differences in care-giving roles, access to evacuation incentives, exposure to risk, and perceived risk. We find, in part, that women are more likely to evacuate because, compared to men, they live at greater exposure to risk and have a heightened perception of risk. Yet, those men who are at greater risk and do perceive heightened risk are more likely to evacuate than women with comparable risk exposure and perception. Future studies of disaster response should distinguish clearly between the intention to evacuate and the capacity to do so. 107-117

---

### **1.24 The Gendered Context of Vulnerability: Coping / Adapting to Floods in Eastern India**

Sara Ahmed, 2004. 26 pp. Paper prepared for the Gender Equality and Disaster Risk Reduction Workshop. Available through the University of Hawaii:  
[http://www.ssri.hawaii.edu/research/GDWwebsite/pdf/Ahmed\\_floods.pdf](http://www.ssri.hawaii.edu/research/GDWwebsite/pdf/Ahmed_floods.pdf)

This case study was written as part of the Adaptive Strategies project, funded by USAID through ISET (USA/Nepal) which looks at how communities cope/adapt to drought and floods by reshaping their livelihood strategies as actors rather than passive victims. The author begins by briefly describing the physical, economic and institutional context of disasters in India, outlining the largely top-down and gender-blind approach to disaster management by the state apparatus. Drawing on insights from qualitative research, both primary and secondary, the paper then looks at women's lived experience of floods in Eastern Uttar Pradesh (U.P.), using the narrative form where appropriate to better understand the social context of disaster impacts. How do women, particularly the most vulnerable perceive 'disasters', how do they respond to them (cope) and to what extent do they adapt in terms of changing livelihood strategies (or otherwise)? The paper stands out for its sustained analysis of senior women, some widowed or deserted, who live alone or with daughters-in-law as they strive to reconstruct their lives. Rich narrative from these older women combined with careful analysis make the paper an especially valuable theoretically informed case study.

---

## **GOVERNMENTAL AND NONGOVERNMENTAL REPORTS**

---

### **2.1 Gender and post-disaster reconstruction: the case of hurricane Mitch in Honduras and Nicaragua**

2000. Delaney, P. L., and Shrader, E. (The World Bank Gender Team in Latin America and the



Caribbean (LCSPG/LAC).

This paper carried out a gender analysis of the pre-disaster, emergency, rehabilitation and reconstruction phases of Hurricane Mitch in Nicaragua and Honduras. The study reports finding changes in gender roles, men's and women's different priorities, perceptions and coping strategies, and the way governments, NGOs and relief agencies responded to the disaster. Some recommendations are suggested for the World Bank and government agencies to integrate gender in ongoing and future operations Available through the GDN:

[http://online.northumbria.ac.uk/geography\\_research/gdn/resources/reviewdraft.doc](http://online.northumbria.ac.uk/geography_research/gdn/resources/reviewdraft.doc)

---

## **2.2 Voicing Silence: Experience of Women with Disasters in Orissa**

Orissa State Disaster Mitigation Authority. Booklet. 2002. 26pp.

Source: Published by OSDMA, Rajib Bhawan, Bhubaneswar, Orissa, India, Tel: +91 674 401769/401773/400369, Fax: +91 674 401871, Email: [osdma@stpbh.soft.net](mailto:osdma@stpbh.soft.net), Website: <http://www.osdma.org>. Cost: Token donation of Indian Rs50.

This booklet is an attempt by the OSDMA to highlight women's situation in disasters and to promote their role in prevention and mitigation at community and state levels. It explores women's particular vulnerabilities to disasters at community and family level, as well as their marginalisation in political power and governance systems. Case studies discuss women's roles in floods and droughts, during and after disaster. These experiences are used to discuss and challenge conventional approaches to women's involvement in government programmes and the portrayal of women in disasters by the media. It explores the possibilities for change, providing specific examples of how mobilisation and organisation of women in disaster scenarios can bring positive results. The booklet ends by laying out a 'road ahead' identifying areas that warrant attention in order to mainstream women's participation in disaster management at different levels. It also identifies processes that can be called upon to provide policy and practical guidelines in achieving gender mainstreaming. The book has wide relevance to state and non-governmental agencies, researchers and others concerned with disaster mitigation, development gender mainstreaming.

---

## **2.3 Post-disaster rehabilitation and seed restoration in flood affected areas of Xai-Xai district, Mozambique**

Food and Agricultural Organization, March 2001.

Available On-line through FAO: [http://www.fao.org/sd/2001/PE0302\\_en.htm](http://www.fao.org/sd/2001/PE0302_en.htm)

This research was sponsored by an FAO regional project called "Gender, Biodiversity and Local Knowledge Systems to Strengthen Agriculture and Rural Development in Southern Africa". The project is assisting many organisations to better understand how the local knowledge of men and women can promote the conservation of biodiversity and enhance food security. The project works with a diverse group of partners in each country including NGOs, government institutions, universities and training centres.

The report contributes a better understanding of the role of traditional seed systems in the food security of rural people in the Xai-Xai district, Mozambique, especially in light of the recent floods. The information gathered for this report may prove useful to many relief efforts currently underway in the region.

---

## **2.4 Gender framework for tsunami relief and rehabilitation: focus on Sri Lanka**

Madhavi Ariyabandu and Louise Platt, 2005. 70 pp. Prepared for USAID Bureau for Asia and the Near East. Available through USAID: [http://www.usaid.gov/locations/asia\\_near\\_east/](http://www.usaid.gov/locations/asia_near_east/) . Or contact the USAID Bureau for Asia, Washington, USA. Fax ++ 202 216317.

The primary aim of this framework is to guide USAID staff and their implementing partners on gender aspects in post tsunami recovery. It is intended as a resource on gender for field missions

and for reconstruction teams in planning and implementing programs in the tail end of the relief, in recovery and long term development. The document presents key gender concerns and priorities and provide recommendations that aim to produce positive, systemic and sustainable change. It discusses the pre- tsunami crosscutting gender-related issues in tsunami affected areas in Sri Lanka looking at the areas of: Conflict, ethnicity and religion; Economy and poverty; Education and Health. Based on observations and discussions held with affected women and men in and outside of camp situations in the tsunami aftermath in Sri Lanka, the document provides an in-depth account of key gender concerns in the emergency and transitional phase, which include shelter, water and sanitation, food nutrition and health, education, livelihoods, and security. The gender concerns arising in the tsunami aftermath is discussed against the pre- tsunami situation. The document proposes a framework for recovery in the immediate medium and long term, paying specific attention to the key areas of: Resettlement/relocation, Women's property and land rights, Livelihood recovery, Environment, Governance and participation.

---

## **2.5 Mainstreaming gender in disaster management support project**

Mary Hope Schwoebel and Geeta Menon for USAID/India, 2004. 59 pp. Available through the GDN [search by title under Latest Additions]: [http://www.gdnonline.org/wot\\_latest\\_additions.htm](http://www.gdnonline.org/wot_latest_additions.htm)

The report covers outstanding challenges and opportunities; strategies for assessing tasks and methodologies; approaches to analysis of gender concerns in disasters in Indian contexts, parameters of gendered vulnerability analysis and capacity analysis, institutional capacities and strategies for gender mainstreaming, and recommended action. These include training and capacity building to mainstream gender throughout every aspect of the Indian government's disaster management training; developing sector specific tools for gender and disaster management; using consultative process to develop curricula and training materials on mainstreaming gender in disaster management; establishing a documentation center, potentially as a part of the National Institute of Disaster Management; developing a comprehensive tool kit for gender mainstreaming in disaster management; offering technical assistance to establish procedures for the sex-disaggregation of relevant data for the Incident Comment System and the emergency operating centers; supporting applied research, monitoring and evaluation on gender and disaster management; offering technical assistance to mainstream gender into operational guidelines for disaster management; support recruitment, training, and retraining of a critical mass of women for on-site disaster response teams at all levels and in climate forecasting systems and earthquake-safety initiatives; encouraging establishment of gender focal points in key disaster management institutions, the on-site disaster response teams, and the emergency operations centers; and supporting institutionalization of ties between gender experts and disaster management institutions.

---

## **2.6 Gender and disaster management policy in Africa: review and recommendations for action**

Joint project of ISDR Africa and UN Habitat, 2004. 39 pp. Illustrated. Joint project of ISDR Africa and UN Habitat. This comprehensive planning document is an exciting model for gendering disaster risk management at the regional level and includes an excellent empirical case study of women, gender and flooding in Kenya conducted by the author with the support of the Kenyan Red Cross and Soroptimists International. Available through ISDR Africa: <http://www.unisdrafira.org/Review%20Draft%204%20December%2019.pdf>

---

## **2.7 Gender, households, community and disaster management: case studies from the Pacific Islands**

South Pacific Disaster Reduction Programme (SPDRP), 2002, South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC) Technical Report 282 (TR0282), 96 pages. Available through SOPAC's website, [http://www.sopac.org/tiki/tiki-sopac\\_download.php?path=/data/virlib/TR/TR0282.pdf&file=TR0282.pdf&loc=TR](http://www.sopac.org/tiki/tiki-sopac_download.php?path=/data/virlib/TR/TR0282.pdf&file=TR0282.pdf&loc=TR)

The purpose of this study was to improve understanding of the relative status, roles and responsibilities of women and men in Pacific Island households and communities. The objective was to use this study to design more gender-inclusive strategies and programmes in disaster management at local, national, and regional levels. The methodologies employed in this document

include: 1) community consultations in four countries (Samoa, Solomon Islands, Fiji, and Kiribati) where the roles of men and women in household maintenance and production, and community management and 2) literature review of relevant literature on gender and development in the Pacific Islands, and gender and disaster management internationally. Discussions focused on disaster prevention and post-disaster cleanup as household and community responsibilities. In the findings, research shows that the division of labour between men and women varies quite markedly within and between Pacific Island countries. Housework is defined as 'women's work' in all four countries, but in all countries men and boys do some "housework." The most significant fact about gender roles revealed is that a line is drawn in all countries between "private versus public" or "informal versus formal" authorities. Adult men and women and elders, and youth of both sexes were well informed about what should be done when a disaster warning is received and that communications to households through radio was generally good. Recommendations for disaster managers and for gender mainstreaming disaster are included.

---

## **2.8 A study of gender aspects of communities living with drought and landslide in Sri Lanka**

Sepali Kottegoda, 2001. 43 pp. Case Study Paper. Source: LODRR Project, ITDG-South Asia, 5 Lionel Edirisinghe Mawatha, Kirulapone, Colombo 5, Sri Lanka, Tel: +94 11 2829412, Fax: +94 11 2856188, E-mail: [general@itdg.slt.lk](mailto:general@itdg.slt.lk).

This case study was undertaken for the Livelihood Options for Disaster Risk Reduction (LODRR) project coordinated by ITDG-South Asia (see full reference). The research was carried out by the Agrarian Research and Training Institute (ARTI), Colombo and the National Building Research Organisation (NBRO), Sri Lanka. The case study comprises a sample survey of households experiencing drought in two districts of Sri Lanka and landslide-affected communities within an urban council. The case study explores and documents gender differences on sensitivity to and anticipation of the onset of landslide or drought, impact of the disaster, response and recommendations.

---

## **2.9 Flood impact on women & girls in Prey Veng province, Cambodia**

IDP Education Australia, June 2002, CARE-Cambodia, 75 pages. Available through ADPC: <http://www.adpc.net/pdr-sea/publications.htm>

This study is a gender analysis of the impact of flooding on women and girls in Cambodia. The topics covered through case studies show differing male and female perceptions of the flood disaster, the time required to sustain livelihood, the impact of debt, security concerns, community emergency response, and family emergency decision making. Recommendations are directed at the CARE disaster preparedness project staff, gender in the Preparedness Action Planning process, and gender in community-based disaster preparedness initiatives. The needs identified to be addressed include: external relief response, rice shortage, access to boats, access to fishing equipment, access to firewood, access to temporary shelter, health, livestock health, information and communication, early warning, personal safety, relief distribution, community organized reconstruction activities, food shortages and nutrition, water supply, sanitation, and credit agencies.

---

## **2.10 The tsunami's impact on women**

Oxfam International Briefing Note, 2005. 14 pp. Available through OXFAM: [http://www.oxfam.org.uk/what\\_we\\_do/issues/conflict\\_disasters/downloads/bn\\_tsunami\\_women.pdf](http://www.oxfam.org.uk/what_we_do/issues/conflict_disasters/downloads/bn_tsunami_women.pdf)

This widely cited report provides empirical support for the observations made by many that the 2004 tsunami cost more women than men their lives due to the everyday living patterns of women and men and cultural constructions of gender. It is especially valuable for providing close profiles of the gender dimensions of this event in areas across the 4 main countries affected rather than offering only generalized analysis. The report will be useful to academics as well as practitioners and policy-makers.

---

## **2.11 Redesigning reconstruction: women's collectives at the centre of rehabilitation in Latur**

Swayam Shikshan Prayog , 2001. 12 pp. Illustrated. Available through SSP:  
[http://www.indiadisasters.org/gujrat/pdf/redesigning\\_reconstruction.pdf](http://www.indiadisasters.org/gujrat/pdf/redesigning_reconstruction.pdf)

An excellent overview of the response of SSP to the Gujarat earthquake based on experiences of women during the earlier quake in Latur, with discussion of how the community-based and women-focused strategy was developed, the association of SSP with government programs, case studies of women's lives in two demonstration villages, analysis of the role of women as community facilitators in the SSP model and a first-person account, summary of activities of women at the grassroots level in reconstruction, and a concluding description of how SSP built on these disastrous events to mobilize women to help women. A wonderful case study of one women's NGO in action.

---

## 2.12 Surviving domestic violence and disaster

Elaine Enarson, 1999. 3 pp. Condensed version of a larger paper [Violence against women in disasters: a study of domestic violence programs in the US and Canada. *Violence Against Women* 5 (7): 742-768]. The article was designed for community use and subsequently reprinted in the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence journal *Voice* (No. 2). Following hurricane Katrina, the NCADV posted the link to this on their website:  
[http://www.ncadv.org/unsorted/TheImpactofDisasteronBatteredWomen\\_162.html](http://www.ncadv.org/unsorted/TheImpactofDisasteronBatteredWomen_162.html)

---

## 2.13 The women of New Orleans and the Gulf Coast: multiple disadvantages and key assets for recovery, part one: poverty, race, gender and class

Barbara Gault et al. October, 2005. 12 pp. Institute for Women's Policy Research. Available through the IWPR: <http://www.iwpr.org/pdf/D464.pdf>.

Part One of a series focusing on gender, race and class dimensions of people's vulnerability to hurricane Katrina. Comprehensive report utilizing census data to assess education levels, poverty levels, household structure, living conditions and other factors. Unusual for reports on Katrina, this study examines gender in racial and class contexts simultaneously with attention to specific local conditions such as the high number of historically Black colleges and universities in the area and hence the strong African American middle class. The authors suggest that the resources of middle class African American women and others will be important in the long-term recovery process. A number of strategic recommendations are made. Good resource for use in the classroom or for media communications.

---

## 2.14 The status of life in temporary shelters

Swayam Shikshan Prayog report, July 2005. 32 pp. An assessment of living conditions in temporary shelters for tsunami-affected persons in 11 villages in Tamil Nadu identifying health, sanitation, heat and other issues affecting women in particular in advance of the monsoon season. Users will find the assessment questionnaire used with women for participatory research into emergency shelter useful as well as the action steps recommended. Research conducted by the members of SSP. Available through SSP: [http://www.disasterwatch.net/resources%20links/Life\\_in\\_Temporary\\_Shelters.pdf](http://www.disasterwatch.net/resources%20links/Life_in_Temporary_Shelters.pdf)

---

## 2.15 Setting the stage for resettlement: Tuareg women's groups

Brigitte Delay and et al, pp 216-248. In *Complex Humanitarian Emergencies: Lessons From Practitioners*, ed. Mark Janz and Joann Sleed, 2000, pp. 274 (Monrovia, CA: World Vision International).  
Order through: [http://www.lastfirst.net/product\\_info.php?products\\_id=46815](http://www.lastfirst.net/product_info.php?products_id=46815) (Accessed 12/04).

This case study report documents a World Vision program, Malian Refugee Program (MRP), and its attempts to mitigate various social and economic factors in a refugee crisis by creating opportunities for women's growth and learning. MRP is an example of how a grassroots project targeting women had both a direct impact and a powerful indirect effect on the refugee efforts to build their

communities upon return. Using examples, the report points to the fact that 'developmental participatory grass-root techniques' –often seen as inappropriate or impossible in emergency settings, can actually be very effective. The report provides moving stories of how the process of using PRA techniques to lay the foundation for the program transformed the program staff's perceptions of women's abilities as much as it transformed the women's self image through mental liberation and empowerment. One of the most remarkable changes noted by the case study, is that through participatory approaches, the program women began to see themselves as doers and learners. In the words of one of the program-assisted women, "before, all we wanted for our daughters was to that they get fat and ready for marriage and then have children. Now, we have the spirit of development in our minds."

---

## **2.16 Understanding resettlement capacities and vulnerabilities of displaced male and female headed households: a case of three camps in Northern Uganda**

Stuart Katwikirize, 2002. 99 pp Available through World Vision Uganda, Cranfield University and the Gender and Disaster Network.  
Downloadable at: <http://www.ssri.hawaii.edu/research/GDWwebsite/pdf/Katwikirize.pdf>

The report documents findings and recommendations of a study conducted in the Northern Uganda complex emergency in 2001. The dual aims of the study were (i) to investigate, compare and contrast the resettlement capacities and vulnerabilities of conflict displaced male and female-headed households and (ii) to assess the perceived resettlement priorities of displaced male and female-headed households. The study reveals that compared to Male-Headed Households (MHH), Female-Headed Household (FHH) have limited asset ownership, limited sources of income, and limited access to required farm inputs. FHH have weak labour, and may not be able to open up sufficient cultivable land upon resettlement. In addition, they lack granary construction skills and their disadvantaged economic status does not allow many of them to have one built for them. Consequently, 20-40% of the FHH experience post-harvest handling losses. And in an effort to limit such losses, there is a high propensity among FHH to sell their produce during the immediate post harvest period. Thus unless given careful attention, the condition of FHH is likely to be worsened by the demands of the resettlement process. The study makes 15 resettlement-related risk reduction recommendations to the Government of Uganda, Donors and Humanitarian Organizations. Donors, researchers, resettlement policy makers, and resettlement programmers will find this report very useful.

---

## **2.17 Storm warnings**

Martin Mowforth, 2001. 56pp. CIIR Briefings, CIIR London. (ISBN 1 85287 232 2)  
Available to order from: <http://www.ciir.org> (via 'publications' price £4.95)

This briefing considers non-governmental organisations have responded to two recent large-scale hurricanes in Central America and the Caribbean by examining the activities of national NGOs that work in partnership with the UK based organisation – International Cooperation for Development (ICD). The briefing seeks to draw out lessons learned from the experience, learning from both positive and not so positive outcomes of post-disaster reconstruction processes. These lessons include the need for national civil society and more specifically national NGOs to critically review their own role in reconstruction and the wider implications of this role, and the need for international organisations to tackle the issue of land rights and access to land. In terms of gender, while the lessons learned are not necessarily anything 'new', the projects described in the report provide useful case study materials on gendered responses to disasters, such as the Women Builders' Collective in Nicaragua and the Enlace de las Mujeres Negras in Honduras, and more general innovative project design such as the mental health project in Posoltega, Nicaragua.

---

## **2.18 Women's human rights concerns in tsunami affected countries**

Asian Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development, March 2005. 15 pp. Report prepared by the based on research conducted following the Civil Society Consultation on Post Tsunami Challenges in Bangkok, February 13-15 2005. Women's organizations collaborating in the wake of the Indian

Ocean tsunami undertook to identify the most pressing problems facing women as they report them, and issue specific recommendations to UN agencies and humanitarian agencies actively in tsunami relief. The report is distinctive for rich case material reported and discussed separately by community, and for analysis of the situation of migrant women's concerns. Available on-line: <http://www.panap.net/highlightsA.cfm?id=46&hiliteid=HILITE46>

---

## 2.19 La situación de la mujer en El Salvador

1999. Summary findings from 'La Encuesta sobre Género: El Salvador' by Consulta de Opinión Pública (IUDOP), Universidad Centroamericana "José Simeón Cañas". San Salvador, El Salvador. Available from: <http://www.uca.edu.sv/publica/iudop/principal.htm>

An initiative of the El Salvadorian women's group, Las Dignas, in coordination with other actors in the women's movements, this study undertaken by researchers within the University Centroamericana "José Simeón Cañas" of El Salvador provides reliable information on the perceptions and opinions of Salvadorian women as well as basic information about incomes etc. The study included questions around such important themes as gender based violence, women's rights and the attitudes of women to socially prescribed gender stereotypical roles and relations. It also collected information about environmental initiatives and initiatives aimed at reducing vulnerability. It provides as example of what can be done and the type of study that should be undertaken in every country in order to ensure base line data exists about the situation of women and women's relative status from which to gauge change over time and change produced through events such as 'natural' disasters.

Summary findings of the study in Spanish (focusing on women's rights, violence, machismo, labour market, citizen participation and communication) are available online.

---

## 2.20 Gender issues in livelihood options for disaster risk reduction

Priti B Krishnaswamy (Disaster Mitigation Institute, Ahmedabad), Santosh Kumar (Rajasthan Institute of Public Administration) and Mona Dave (Kutch Craft Association), 2001. Unpublished Document. 36pp. Available from: ITDG-South Asia, 5 Lionel Edirisinghe Mawatha, Kirulapone, Colombo 5, Sri Lanka, Tel: +94 11 2829412, Fax: +94 11 2856188, E-mail: [general@itdg.slt.lk](mailto:general@itdg.slt.lk).

This paper is based on case studies conducted under one of five research themes of the Duryog Nivaran network, "Understanding Vulnerability and Building Capacity". (See the Duryog Nivaran reference). Under this research theme, case studies on gender consideration in risk management were conducted in order to bring first hand experiences of practitioners and researchers across the South Asia region to policy makers. Case studies were conducted in drought-affected districts of Rajasthan, and flooded districts in Orissa. The paper explores the gender issues in livelihood options for disaster risk reduction drawn from these case studies. It discusses conceptual frameworks useful for gender analysis, and provides an overview of gender relations, gendered impact of disasters, and the role of external intervention. The paper concludes with recommendations for fostering more equitable gender relations in disaster mitigation. The gender analysis of the two case studies showed that women face specific disadvantages that are a consequence of their gender, yet disaster mitigation is usually based on ideological notions of women's roles in society and households rather than reality. This is seen in the emphasis on women's reproductive roles, whereby their productive activities are often overlooked. The paper also highlights the need to assess the extent to which disaster mitigation address women's 'strategic gender needs' as well as their more immediate 'practical needs'. Recommendations conclude with the expressed need to look at disaster mitigation programmes as opportunities for introducing policies that are 'gender-transformative'.

---

## 2.21 UNFPA response to Indian Ocean tsunami

2005, 51 pp. Six month update. Available through UNFPA: [http://www.unfpa.org/emergencies/pacific/docs/tsunami\\_report.doc](http://www.unfpa.org/emergencies/pacific/docs/tsunami_report.doc)

The document is an update at six months after tsunami and provides country overviews and covers women and children's needs. The issues covered include maternal health, ensuring safety and security of women and girls, and preventing gender based violence, safeguarding hygiene and dignity of women, participation of women in aid distribution. The document highlights some of the key challenges in terms of weak capacities, gaps in coordination, start up challenges, security situation, and the neglect of the health and gender issues in the initial emergency phase.

---

## 2.22 Sharing information for tsunami recovery in South Asia

World Disaster Report, 2005. 4 pp. Available through IFRC:  
<http://www.ifrc.org/publicat/wdr2005/chpater5.asp>

The chapter discusses the issues related to the need based aid and recovery, and the key role information sharing can play in ensuring the same. The influx of goods, money and NGO led agencies compete for space, and conceal rather than sharing information. Unprecedented media coverage provoked a rush to respond to the tsunami disaster, and many agencies overlooked the longer term risks of inappropriate rehabilitation. In Tamil Nadu, India, information gathering on the fishery sector was biased towards men, who undervalued women's economic contribution to fishing. Omitting women's needs had serious implications, particularly for widows who risked sinking into debt. In Sri Lanka, more women died than men. For most women learning swimming was culturally taboo. They spent critical minutes gathering their children before fleeing, and their traditional clothes made running or swimming near impossible. Immediate relief operations were largely 'gender blind', according to women's groups. Only a few organisations provided women's sanitary needs, underwear or appropriate clothing. Pregnant and lactating mothers were insufficiently cared for. Women's groups in Sri Lanka promoted the rights of affected women to participate in decision making. The chapter also highlights the media reporting which focused women on victim stories.

---

## LITERATURE REVIEWS AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES

---

### 3.1 The neglect of gender in disaster work: an overview of the literature

Alice Fothergill, 1998, pp. 11-25 in Enarson, Elaine and Betty Hearn Morrow (eds.) *The Gendered Terrain of Disaster: Through Women's Eyes*. Expanded version of "Gender, Risk, and Disaster," originally published in *International Journal of Mass Emergencies and Disasters* 14 (1), 1996. Focusing on gender differences, this article synthesizes the literature on gender, risk, and disasters and presents a comprehensive view of what is known in this area. Data are limited, yet by using a nine-stage typology to delineate disaster preparedness, impact, and recovery, noteworthy findings are documented and discussed. The literature reveals a pattern of gender differentiation throughout the disaster process. The differences are largely attributed to childcare responsibilities, poverty, social networks, traditional roles, discrimination, and other issues of gender stratification. The emergent patterns have important implications, and recommendations for future directions are offered. The *neglect of gender in disaster work* was uploaded by CRID:  
<http://www.crid.or.cr/digitalizacion/pdf/eng/doc12883/doc12883.htm>

---

### 3.2 International perspectives on gender and disaster: differences and possibilities

Enarson, Elaine and Lourdes Meyreles. 2004. *International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy* 14 (10 ): 49-92. The article provides an introduction and assessment of the English and Spanish literatures on gender relations in disaster contexts. We analyze regional patterns of differences and similarities in women's disaster experiences and the differing research questions raised by these patterns in the scholarly and practice-based literature. The analysis supports the claim that how gender is theorized makes a difference in public policy and practical approaches to disaster risk management. We propose new directions in the field of disaster social science and contribute a current bibliography in the emerging gender and disaster field.

---

### 3.3 Women and Children in Disasters

PAHO Regional Disaster Documentation Center, Bibio Des No. 19, 1996. 19 pp. This partially annotated bibliography contains approximately 150 references to materials that examine the impacts of disasters on women and children as well as their roles in community preparedness in the home and community. Roughly one-half of the citations are in Spanish with the remainder written in English. Available through CRID:  
<http://www.crid.or.cr/crid/eng/services/services.htm>

---

### 3.4 Selected Resources on Gender and Disaster

Prepared by E. Enarson for the Gender and Disaster Network, revised annually and uploaded on the GDN website. The document included here in its entirety was last updated July 2005. Please consider submitting additional materials.

#### SELECTED RESOURCES ON GENDER AND DISASTER

**Note:** This bibliography was compiled by Elaine Enarson [[eenarson@earthlink.net](mailto:eenarson@earthlink.net) or [enarsone@brandonu.ca](mailto:enarsone@brandonu.ca)] with preference to accessible English-language publications that directly address gender relations in the construction of disaster risk and the social experience of disaster events. Submissions are warmly welcomed as the bibliography is updated annually for the Gender and Disaster Network.

#### Publications, Reports and Presentations

Acar, Feride and Gamze Ege. 2001. Women's human rights in disaster contexts: how can CEDAW help? Paper prepared for the Expert Working Group meeting, Ankara, Turkey. Available through the UN Division for the Advancement of Women:  
[http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env\\_manage/documents.html](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env_manage/documents.html)

Acharya, Niru. 2000. Double Victims of Latur Earthquake. *Indian Journal of Social Work*, Issue 61.

Agarwal, Bina. 1992. Environmental action, gender equity and women's participation. *Feminist Studies* 18 (1): 1-43.

Ahmed, Sarah. 2004. The gendered context of vulnerability: coping/adapting to floods in Eastern India. Paper prepared for the Gender Equality and Disaster Risk Reduction Workshop (Honolulu, HI). Conference proceedings [presentations]:  
<http://www.ssri.hawaii.edu/research/GDWwebsite/pages/proceeding.html>

Akçar, Sengül. 2001. Grassroots women's collectives roles in post – disaster effort: potential for sustainable partnership and good governance: Lessons learned from the Marmara earthquake in Turkey. Paper prepared for the Expert Working Group meeting, Ankara, Turkey. Available on line through the UN Division for the Advancement of Women:  
[http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env\\_manage/documents.html](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env_manage/documents.html).

Akhter, Farida. 1992. Women are not only victims. Pp. 59-65 in H. Hossain et al. (eds.), *From Crisis to Development: Coping With Disasters in Bangladesh*. Dhaka: University Press Limited.

Alway, Joan et al. 1998. Back to normal: gender and disaster. *Symbolic Interaction* 21(2): 175-195.

Anderson, Mary. 1994. Understanding the disaster-development continuum: gender analysis is the essential tool. *Focus on Gender* 2 (1): 7-10.

Anderson, William. 2000. Women and children in disasters. Pp. 85-90 in Alcira Kreimer and Margaret Arnold (eds.), *Managing Disaster Risk in Emerging Economies*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.

Anderson, Karen and Gerdenio Manuel. 1994. Gender differences in reported stress response to the Loma Prieta earthquake. *Sex Roles* 30: 9-10.



Ariyabandu, Madhavi Malalgoda. 2000. Impact of hazards on women and children: situation in South Asia. Paper presented at the Miami conference on Reaching Women and Children in Disaster, June 2000. Available through the Gender and Disaster Network: [http://online.northumbria.ac.uk/geography\\_research/gdn](http://online.northumbria.ac.uk/geography_research/gdn).

Ariyabandu, Madhavi, Malalgoda and Rohana Weragoda. 2004. Nurturing relationship with nature. *Voice of Women: A Sri Lankan Journal for Women's Liberation* 6 (3).

Ariyabandu, Madhavi Malalgoda and Maithree Wickramasinghe. 2004. *Gender Dimensions in Disaster Management; A Guide for South Asia*. ITDG South Asia, Colombo, Sri Lanka. Available at ITDG, UK and ITDG South Asia: [general@itdg.slt.lk](mailto:general@itdg.slt.lk). Also available through Zubaan Publishers, New Delhi (Distributed in India only).

Ariyabandu, Madhavi Malalgoda and Louise Platt. 2005. Gender framework for tsunami relief and rehabilitation – focus on Sri Lanka. Prepared for USAID Bureau for Asia and the Near East. Available at USAID Bureau for Asia, Washington, USA.

Ariyabandu, Madhavi Malalgoda. 2005. Addressing gender issues in humanitarian practice. concept note & power point presentation at the 17th Biannual meeting of the Learning – Accountability Performance in Humanitarian Action (ALNAP) network held in Netherlands, 9-10 June 2005. Available at ITDG South Asia, Colombo, Sri Lanka and ALNAP Secretariat, UK, [aln@odi.org.uk](mailto:aln@odi.org.uk)

\_\_\_\_\_. 2005a. Paying attention to women's and gender issues in responding to the Tsunami crisis. Available at ITDG South Asia, Colombo, Sri Lanka.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2005b. How to mainstream gender into disaster management and responses – addressing gender issues in post-tsunami reconstruction. Report prepared for workshop conducted for bilateral donors, INGOs, NGOs and policy makers of state agencies working on post-tsunami reconstruction. Available at ITDG South Asia, Colombo, Sri Lanka.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2004. Building capacities of women and community groups. Power point presentation prepared for the Gender Equality and Disaster Risk Reduction Workshop (Honolulu, HI). Conference proceedings [presentations]: <http://www.ssri.hawaii.edu/research/GDWwebsite/pages/proceeding.html>

\_\_\_\_\_. 2003. Women: the risk managers in natural disasters. *Voice of Women: Sri Lankan Journal for Women's Liberation* 6 (1).

Ayvazova R.A. and B.V. Mehrabian. 1995. Post-disaster initiatives in traditional society: Armenian women after 'Spitak' earthquake. *Stop Disasters* 24: 13.

Bari, Farzana. 1998. Gender, disaster, and empowerment: a case study from Pakistan. Pp. 125-132 in Elaine Enarson and Betty Hearn Morrow (eds.), *The Gendered Terrain of Disaster*.

Bari, Sona. 1992. Women in the aftermath. Pp. 55-58 in H. Hossain et al. (eds.), *From Crisis to Development: Coping With Disasters in Bangladesh*. Dhaka: University Press Limited.

Barnecut, Carrie. 1998. Disaster prone: reflections of a female permanent disaster volunteer. Pp. 51-159 in Elaine Enarson and Betty Hearn Morrow (eds.), *The Gendered Terrain of Disaster*. Westport, CT: Greenwood.

Bateman, Julie and Robert Edwards. 2002. *Gender and evacuation: a closer look at why women are more likely to evacuate for hurricanes*. *Natural Hazards Review* 3 (3).

Begum, Rasheda. 1993. Women in environmental disasters: the 1991 cyclone in Bangladesh. in *Focus on Gender* 1 (1): 34-39.

- Behera, Aurobindo, Prafulla Mishra, and Sneha Mishra. 2002. *Voicing Silence: Experience of Women With Disasters in Orissa*. Orissa, India: Orissa State Disaster Mitigation Authority.
- Bhatt, Ela . 1998. Women victims' view of urban and rural vulnerability. Pp. 12-26 in John Twigg and Mihir Bhatt (eds.) *Understanding Vulnerability: South Asian Perspectives*. Colombo, Sri Lanka: Intermediate Technology Publications, Duryog Nivaran.
- Bhatt, Mihir. 1997. Maintaining families in drought India: the fodder security system of the Banaskantha women. In Fernando, P. and V. Fernando (eds.). *South Asian: Women Facing Disaster, Securing Life*. Colombo, Sri Lanka: Intermediate Technology Development Group, Duryog Nivaran.
- Bhatt, Mihir. 1998. Can vulnerability be understood? Pp. 68-77 in John Twigg and Mihir Bhatt (eds.) *Understanding Vulnerability: South Asian Perspectives*. Colombo, Sri Lanka: Intermediate Technology Publications, Duryog Nivaran.
- Biel, Steven. 2001. 'Unknown and unsung': feminist, African-American, and radical responses to the Titanic disaster. Pp. 305-338 in Steven Biel (ed.), *American Disasters*. New York: New York University Press.
- Blanchard-Boehm, Denise. 1997. Risk communication in Southern California: ethnic and gender response to 1995 revised, upgraded earthquake probabilities. *Natural Hazards Center Quick Response Report #94*. Available through the University of Colorado :<http://www.colorado.edu/hazards/qr/q94.html>.
- Bolin Robert, Martina Jackson, and Allison Crist. 1998. Gender inequality, vulnerability and disaster: issues in theory and research. Pp. 27-44 in Elaine Enarson and Betty Hearn Morrow (eds.), *The Gendered Terrain of Disaster*.
- Bradshaw, Sarah. 2002. Exploring the gender dimensions of reconstruction processes post-hurricane Mitch, *Journal of International Development* 14, 871 –879.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 2001. *Dangerous Liaisons: Women, Men and Hurricane Mitch*. Fundacion Puntos de Encuentro: Managua, Nicaragua. English/Spanish bilingual publication.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 2001a. Reconstructing roles and relations: women's participation in reconstruction in post-Mitch Nicaragua. *Gender and Development* 9 (3): 79-87.
- \_\_\_\_\_. ND. Socio-economic impacts of natural disasters: a gender analysis. United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America, Serie Manuales 33 (English translation of original Spanish document) Available from: <http://www.eclac.cl/publicaciones/UnidadMujer/8/LCL2128/lcl2128i.pdf>
- Briceño, Sávano. 2001. Gender mainstreaming in disaster reduction. Statement for the UN Commission for the Status of Women [46th session) panel discussion on Environmental Management and Mitigation of Natural Disasters: a Gender Perspective. Available through DAW: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/csw46/panel-briceno.pdf>
- \_\_\_\_\_. 2004. Gender equality and disaster risk reduction. Statement to the UN Commission on the Status of Women for International Women's Day. Available through ISDR: <http://www.unisdr.org/eng/media-room/statements/stmts-2005-8-march-sb-gender.doc>
- BRIDGE, 1996. Integrating gender into emergency responses. Gender and Development in Brief # 4. Available through the Institute of Development Studies: <http://www.ids.ac.uk/bridge/dgb4.html>.
- Brown, Phil and Faith Ferguson. 1995. 'Making a big stink': women's work, women's relationships, and toxic waste activism. *Gender and Society* 9 (2): 145-172.

- Buvinic, Mayra. 1999. *Hurricane Mitch: Women's Needs and Contributions*. Inter-American Development Bank, Sustainable Development Department.
- Camara, Toure Idiату. 2001. Statement for the UN Commission for the Status of Women [46th session) panel discussion on Environmental Management and Mitigation of Natural Disasters: a Gender Perspective. Available [in French only] through DAW: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/csw46/panel-Camara.pdf>.
- Canadian International Development Agency. 2004. Gender equality and humanitarian assistance: a guide to the issues. Available through CIDA: <http://www.cida.gc.ca>) or [http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/Africa/\\$file/Guide-Gender.pdf](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/Africa/$file/Guide-Gender.pdf)
- Cannon, Terry. 2002. Gender and climate hazards in Bangladesh. *Gender and Development* 10 (2): 45-50.
- Care International. 2002. Impact on Women and Girls, Prey Veng Province Cambodia. IDP Education Australia. Available through Care-Cambodia: <http://www.adpc.net/pdr-sea/publications.htm>.
- CIET International. 1999. Principle results of the Social Audit for Emergency and Reconstruction, Phases I and II. English/Spanish document for Civil Coordinator for Emergency and Reconstruction (CCRE), Nicaragua. available from: <http://www.ccer-nic.org> or <http://www.ccer.org.ni>
- Childers, Cheryl. 1999. Elderly female-headed households in the disaster loan process. *International Journal of Mass Emergencies and Disasters* 17 (1): 99-110.
- Chowdhury, A.Mushtaque, Abbas U. Bhuyia, A. Yusuf Choudhury and Rita Sen. 1993. The Bangladesh cyclone of 1991: why so many people died. *Disasters* 17 (4): 291-304.
- Chowdhury, Mahjabeen. 2001. Women's technological innovations and adaptations for disaster mitigation: a case study of charlands in Bangladesh. Paper prepared for the Expert Working Group meeting, Ankara, Turkey. Available on line through the UN Division for the Advancement of Women: [http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env\\_manage/documents.html](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env_manage/documents.html).
- Clemens, Petra, Jennifer Hietala, Mamie Rytter, Robin Schmidt, and Dona Reese. 1999. Risk of domestic violence after flood impact: effects of social support, age, and history of domestic violence. *Applied Behavioral Science Review* 7(2): 199-206.
- Clifton, Deborah and Fiona Gell. 2001. Saving and protecting lives by empowering women. *Gender and Development* 9 (3): 8-18.
- Colina Diane. 1998. Reflections from a teacher and survivor. Pp. 181-184 in Elaine Enarson and Betty Hearn Morrow (eds.), *The Gendered Terrain of Disaster*. Westport, CT: Greenwood.
- Cox, Helen. 1998. Women in bushfire territory. Pp. 133-142 in Elaine Enarson and Betty Hearn Morrow (eds.), *The Gendered Terrain of Disaster*.
- Cutter, Susan 1995. The forgotten casualties: women, children, and environmental change. *Global Environmental Change* 5 (3): 181-194.
- Cutter, Susan, John Tiefenbacher and Wilkiam Soleci. 1992. Engendered fears: femininity and technological risk perception. *Industrial Crisis Quarterly* 6: 5-22.
- Dankelman, Irene. 2001. Gender and environment: lessons to learn. Paper prepared for the Expert Working Group meeting, Ankara, Turkey. Available on line through the UN Division for the Advancement of Women: [http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env\\_manage/documents.html](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env_manage/documents.html).

Date-Bah, Eugenia. 2004. ILO, its crisis response and reconstruction program and natural disasters: jobs and gender dimensions. Paper prepared for the Gender Equality and Disaster Risk Reduction Workshop (Honolulu, HI). Conference proceedings [presentations]: <http://www.ssri.hawaii.edu/research/GDWwebsite/pages/proceeding.html>

Davis, Karen and Morten Ender. 1999. The 1997 Red River Valley flood: impact on marital relationships. *Applied Behavioral Science Review* 7(2): 181-188.

Delaney, Patricia and Elizabeth Shrader. 2000. *Gender and post-disaster reconstruction: the case of hurricane Mitch in Honduras and Nicaragua*. Preliminary report commissioned by the World Bank. Available through the Gender and Disaster Network: [http://online.northumbria.ac.uk/geography\\_research/gdn/resources/reviewdraft.doc](http://online.northumbria.ac.uk/geography_research/gdn/resources/reviewdraft.doc).

Delica, Zenaida. 1998. Balancing vulnerability and capacity: women and children in the Philippines. Pp. 109-114 in Elaine Enarson and Betty Hearn Morrow (eds.), *The Gendered Terrain of Disaster*.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2000. Enhancing women's capacity to manage and recover from disasters. Paper prepared for the ILO InFocus Programme on Crisis Response and Reconstruction. Pp. 71-73 in *High-Level Research Consultation on Crisis*. Geneva: ILO Recovery and Reconstruction Department.

Dobson, Narelle. 1994. From under the mud-pack: women and the Charleville floods. *Australian Journal of Emergency Management* 9 (2): 11-13.

Domeisen, Natalie. 1997. The role of women in protecting communities from disasters. *Natural Hazards Observer* 21 (5): 5-6.

D'Cunha, Jean. 1997. Foregrounding gender concerns in emergency management. *Asian Disaster Management News* (3).

Drew, Kirstine. 2000. Gender issues in disaster response. British Red Cross Society, International Programme Advisory and Development Department. Available through CRID (#12927): <http://www.crid.or.cr/scripts/wxis.exe/iah/>

Eade, Dianne and Suzanne Williams (eds.). 1995. *The Oxfam Handbook of Development and Relief*, Vol 1-3. Oxford: Oxfam.

Eads, Marci. 2002. Marginalized groups in times of crisis: identity, needs, and response. *Natural Hazards Quick Response* #152. Available through the University of Colorado: <http://www.colorado.edu/hazards/qr/qr152/qr152.html>.

Enarson, Elaine. 1997. Gender issues for emergency medical planners. *British Columbia Medical Journal* 39 (11): 586-588.

\_\_\_\_\_. 1998. Through women's eyes: a gendered research agenda for disaster social science. *Disasters* 22 (2): 157-173.

\_\_\_\_\_. 1999. Women and housing issues in two US disasters. *International Journal of Mass Emergencies and Disasters* 17 (1): 39-63.

\_\_\_\_\_. 1999a. Violence against women in disasters: a study of domestic violence programs in the US and Canada. *Violence Against Women* 5 (7): 742-768.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2000. 'We will make meaning out of this': women's cultural responses to the Red River Valley flood. *International Journal of Mass Emergencies and Disasters* 18 (1): 39-62

\_\_\_\_\_. 2000a. *A Gender Analysis of Work and Employment Issues in Natural Disasters*. Final report prepared for the International Labour Organization's InFocus Programme on Crisis and Reconstruction. Source: <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/recon/crisis/gender.htm>.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2000b. Gender issues in natural disasters. Talking points and research needs. Paper prepared for the ILO InFocus Programme on Crisis Response and Reconstruction. Pp. 101-108 in *High-Level Research Consultation on Crisis*. Geneva: ILO Recovery and Reconstruction Department.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2001. What women do: gendered labor in the Red River Valley flood. *Environmental Hazards* 3/1: 1-18.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2001a. 'We want work;' rural women in the Gujarat drought and earthquake. Natural Hazards Center Quick Response Report #135. Available through the University of Colorado: <http://www.colorado.edu/hazards/qr/qr135/qr135.html>.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2001b. Promoting social justice in disaster reconstruction: guidelines for gender-sensitive and community-based planning [Report from Gujarat, India]. Available through the Gender and Disaster Network: [http://online.northumbria.ac.uk/geography\\_research/gdn](http://online.northumbria.ac.uk/geography_research/gdn).

\_\_\_\_\_. 2001c. Gender equality, environmental management and natural disaster mitigation. Report from the on-line conference conducted by the UN Division for the Advancement of Women (November). Available through the DAW: [http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env\\_manage/documents.html](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env_manage/documents.html).

\_\_\_\_\_. 2002. Building disaster resilient communities: learning from community women. Statement for the UN Commission for the Status of Women [46th session) panel discussion on Environmental Management and Mitigation of Natural Disasters: a Gender Perspective. Available through DAW: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/csw46/panel-Enarson.pdf>.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2003. Gender. Chapter prepared for *A Social Vulnerability Approach to Disasters* [on-line college syllabus for the US Federal Emergency Management Agency]. Available through FEMA: [http://166.112.200.141/emi/edu/aem\\_courses.htm](http://166.112.200.141/emi/edu/aem_courses.htm).

\_\_\_\_\_. 2004. *Making Risky Environments Safer: Women Building Sustainable and Disaster-Resilient Communities*. Women 2000 and Beyond publication (April 2004), UN DAW (available in French and Spanish): <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/public/w2000.html>

\_\_\_\_\_. Forthcoming from the International Labour Organisation. Gender equality, work, and disaster reduction: making the connections. Book chapter revising and expanding Enarson 2000a.

\_\_\_\_\_. ND. Selected Readings on Gender and Disaster. Available on-line through the Gender and Disaster Network: [http://online.northumbria.ac.uk/geography\\_research/gdn/](http://online.northumbria.ac.uk/geography_research/gdn/)

Enarson, Elaine and Maureen Fordham. 2001. Lines that divide, ties that bind: race, class, and gender in women's flood recovery in the US and UK. *Australian Journal of Emergency Management* 15 (4): 43-53.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2001a. From women's needs to women's rights in disasters. *Environmental Hazards* 3: 133-136.

Enarson, Elaine with Marta Gonzáles, Lourdes Meyreles, Betty Hearn Morrow, Audrey Mullings, and Judith Soares. 2003. *Working With Women at Risk: Practical Guidelines for Assessing Local Disaster Risk*. Available through the Gender and Disaster Network: [http://online.northumbria.ac.uk/geography\\_research/gdn/resources/Working%20w%20Women%20English%20.pdf](http://online.northumbria.ac.uk/geography_research/gdn/resources/Working%20w%20Women%20English%20.pdf).

Enarson, Elaine and Lourdes Meyreles. 2004. International Perspectives on Gender and Disaster: Differences and Possibilities. *International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy* 14 (10 ): 49-92.

Enarson, Elaine and Betty Hearn Morrow. 1997. A gendered perspective: the voices of women. Pp. 116-140 in Walter Gillis Peacock, Betty Hearn Morrow, and Hugh Gladwin (eds.), *Hurricane Andrew: Race, Gender and the Sociology of Disaster*. London: Routledge.

\_\_\_\_\_. (eds.) 1998. *The Gendered Terrain of Disaster: Through Women's Eyes*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Publications. Available in paperback through the International Hurricane Center, Florida International University (<http://www.fiu.edu/~lsbr>).

\_\_\_\_\_. 1998. Women will rebuild Miami: a case study of feminist response to disaster. Pp. 185-200 in Elaine Enarson and Betty Hearn Morrow (eds.), *The Gendered Terrain of Disaster*.

Enarson, Elaine and Brenda Phillips. 2003. Invitation to a new feminist disaster sociology: integrating feminist theory and methods. In Brenda Phillips and Betty Hearn Morrow (eds.), *Women in Disaster*. Forthcoming (2005) from Xlibris Publications: <http://www.xlibris.com>.

Enarson, Elaine and Joe Scanlon. 1999. Gender patterns in a flood evacuation: a case study of couples in Canada's Red River Valley. *Applied Behavioral Science Review* 7/2.

European Commission. 2003. Research on Gender, *The Environment and Sustainable Development*. Brussels: European Commission.

Fenton, Heather. 1989. Impact of hurricane Gilbert on Jamaican women. Paper presented at Meeting on the Role of Women in Disaster Management, Port of Spain, November 13-15. On-line: PAHO/CRID # 1302:

Fernando, Priyanty and Vijitha Fernando. 1997. *South Asian Women Facing Disasters, Securing Life*. Colombo: Intermediate Technology Publications for Duryog Nivaran.

Ferriz, Angeles Arenas. 2001. The relevance of considering a gender perspective in damage assessment and recovery strategies. a case study in El Salvador, Central America. Paper prepared for the Expert Working Group meeting, Ankara, Turkey. Available through the UN Division for the Advancement of Women: [http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env\\_manage/documents.html](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env_manage/documents.html)

Fieth, Rosemary. 1995. Saving lives after disaster strikes. *Stop Disasters* 24: 7.

Finlay, C. Christine 'Floods, they're a damned nuisance: women's flood experiences in rural Australia. Pp. 143-150 in Elaine Enarson and Betty Hearn Morrow (eds.), *The Gendered Terrain of Disaster*. Westport, CT: Greenwood.

Fordham, Maureen. 1998. Making women visible in disasters: problematising the private domain. *Disasters* 22 (2): 126-143.

\_\_\_\_\_. 1999. The intersection of gender and social class in disaster: balancing resilience and vulnerability. *International Journal of Mass Emergencies and Disasters* 17 (1): 15-36.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2000. The place of gender in earthquake vulnerability and mitigation. Paper presented at the Second Euro Conference on Global Change and Catastrophic Risk Management. Earthquake Risks in Europe, International Institute of Advanced Systems Analysis. Laxenburg, Austria. July, 2000. Available through RADIX: [http://online.northumbria.ac.uk/geography\\_research/radix/resources\\_papers.htm](http://online.northumbria.ac.uk/geography_research/radix/resources_papers.htm).

\_\_\_\_\_. 2001. Gendering vulnerability analysis: towards a more nuanced approach. Paper prepared for an International Work Conference on Vulnerability in Disaster Theory and Practice. Disaster Studies of Wageningen University and Research Centre. June 2001. Forthcoming

publication by Earthscan.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2001a. Challenging boundaries: A gender perspective on early warning in disaster and environmental management. Paper prepared for the Expert Working Group meeting, Ankara, Turkey. Available through the UN Division for the Advancement of Women: [http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env\\_manage/documents.html](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env_manage/documents.html).

\_\_\_\_\_. 2004. Promoting gender equality in disaster reduction: strategies currently in place. Power point presentation prepared for the Gender Equality and Disaster Risk Reduction Workshop (Honolulu, HI). Conference proceedings [presentations]: <http://www.ssri.hawaii.edu/research/GDWwebsite/pages/proceeding.html>

Fordham, Maureen and Anne-Michelle Ketteridge. 1998. 'Men must work and women must weep': examining gender stereotypes in disasters. Pp. 81-94 in Elaine Enarson and Betty Hearn Morrow (eds.), *The Gendered Terrain of Disaster*.

Formati, Mary Jean. 2003. *Experiences of older women following the 1997 flood in Grand Forks, North Dakota*. University of North Dakota dissertation. See *Dissertation Abstracts* 64(4-B): 1940.

Fothergill, Alice. 1998. The neglect of gender in disaster work: an overview of the literature. Pp. 11-25 in Enarson and Morrow (eds.), *The Gendered Terrain of Disaster*.

\_\_\_\_\_. 1999. Women's roles in a disaster. *Applied Behavioral Science Review* 7 (2): 125-143.

\_\_\_\_\_. 1999a. An exploratory study of woman battering in the Grand Forks flood disaster: implications for community responses and policies. *International Journal of Mass Emergencies and Disasters* 17 (1): 79-98.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2004. *Heads Above Water: Gender, Class And Family In The Grand Forks Flood*. Ithaca, NY: SUNY Press.

Fukhruddin, S.H.M. 2004. Gender and risk reduction through a community-based system for flood monitoring. Paper prepared for the Gender Equality and Disaster Risk Reduction Workshop (Honolulu, HI). Conference proceedings [presentations]: <http://www.ssri.hawaii.edu/research/GDWwebsite/pages/proceeding.html>

\_\_\_\_\_. 2004a. Increase the involvement of women in the country's water and natural resources management sectors. Paper prepared for the Gender Equality and Disaster Risk Reduction Workshop (Honolulu, HI). Conference proceedings [presentations]: <http://www.ssri.hawaii.edu/research/GDWwebsite/pages/proceeding.html>

Fuller, Helene. 1994. Development of women's policies for emergencies and disasters. *Australian Journal of Emergency Management* 9 (2): 24-27.

Gell, Fiona. 1999. Gender concerns in emergencies. Pp. 37-46 in Fenella Porter et al. (eds.), *Gender Works*. London: Oxfam UK.

Gibbs, Susan. 1990. *Women's Role in the Red Cross/Red Crescent*. Geneva: Henry Dunant Institute.

Gomez, Yolanda. 2004. Engendering environmental governance: the experiences of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources [Philippines]. Paper prepared for the Gender Equality and Disaster Risk Reduction Workshop (Honolulu, HI). Conference proceedings [presentations]: <http://www.ssri.hawaii.edu/research/GDWwebsite/pages/proceeding.html>

Gopalan, Prema. 2001. Responding to earthquakes: people's participation in reconstruction and rehabilitation. Paper prepared for the Expert Working Group meeting, Ankara, Turkey. Available

through the UN Division for the Advancement of Women:  
[http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env\\_manage/documents.html](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env_manage/documents.html).

Graham, Angus. 2001. Gender mainstreaming guidelines for disaster management programmes: a principled socio-economic and gender analysis approach. per prepared for the Expert Working Group meeting, Ankara, Turkey. Available through the UN Division for the Advancement of Women: [http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env\\_manage/documents.html](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env_manage/documents.html).

Gray, Leslie. 1993. The effect of drought and economic decline on rural women in Western Sudan. *Geoforum* 24 (1): 89-98.

Hagen, Susan and Mary Carouba. 2003. *Women at Ground Zero: Stories of Courage and Compassion*. Indianapolis: Pearson/Alpha Books.

Halvorson, Sarah J. 2004. Women's management of the household health environment: responding to childhood diarrheal disease in the northern areas, Pakistan. *Health and Place* 10: 43-58.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2003. Placing health risks in the Karakoram: local perceptions of disease, dependency, and social change in northern Pakistan. *Mountain Research and Development* 23(3): 271-277.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2003a. A geography of children's vulnerability: gender, household resources, and water-related disease hazard in northern Pakistan. *The Professional Geographer* 55(2):120-133.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2002. Environmental health risks and gender in the Karakoram-Himalaya, Pakistan. *The Geographical Review* 92 (2): 257-281.

Hameed, Kashif. 2001. Gender Issues in Livelihood and Flood Disaster: Case Studies of Kamra and Kort Villages, Jhang District, Punjab. Source: LODRR Project, ITDG-South Asia, 5 Lionel Edirisinghe Mawatha, Kirulapone, Colombo 5, Sri Lanka, Tel: +94 11 2829412, Fax: +94 11 2856188, E-mail: [general@itdg.slt.lk](mailto:general@itdg.slt.lk).

Hena, Hasna. 1992. Why women appear vulnerable. Pp. 67-73 in H. Hossain et al. (eds.), *From Crisis to Development: Coping With Disasters in Bangladesh*. Dhaka: University Press Limited.

Hoffman, Susanna. 1998. Eve and Adam among the embers: gender patterns after the Oakland Berkeley firestorm. Pp. 55-61 in Elaine Enarson and Betty Hearn Morrow (eds.), *The Gendered Terrain of Disaster*.

Hoffman, Susanna. 1999. The regeneration of traditional gender patterns in the wake of disaster. Pp. 173-191 in Susanna Hoffman and Anthony Oliver-Smith (eds.), *The Angry Earth: Disaster in Anthropological Perspective*. New York: Routledge.

Holloway, Ailsa (ed). 1999. *Risk, Sustainable Development and Disasters*. Capetown: PeriPeri Publications.

Honeycombe, Beth. 1994. Special needs of women in emergency situations. *Australian Journal of Emergency Management* 8 (4): 28-31.

Ikeda, Keiko. 1995. Gender differences in human loss and vulnerability in natural disasters: a case study from Bangladesh. *Indian Journal of Gender Studies* 2 (2): 171-193.

Intermediate Technology Group. *Women and drought*. 1997. Occasional Paper on Disaster and Development. Available through ITG: <http://www.oneworld.org/itdg> and excerpted in Fernando and Fernando (eds), *South Asian Women Facing Disasters, Securing Life*. Colombo: Intermediate Technology Publications for Duryog Nivaran



Jiggins, Janice. 1986. Women and seasonality: coping with crisis and calamity. *IDS Bulletin* 17 (3): Sussex: Institute of Development Studies.

Kabir, Krushi. 1992. *How women survived*. Pp. 74-80 in Hameeda Hossain et al. (eds.) *From Crisis to Development: Coping With Disaster in Bangladesh*. Dhaka: University Press.

Kabir, Royeka. 1995. Bangladesh: surviving the cyclone is not enough. *Stop Disasters* 24: 5-6.

Kafi, Sharif. 1992. *Disaster and destitute women: twelve case studies*. Dhaka: Bangladesh Development Partnership Center, Disaster Resource Unit.

Kuranci, Nuray. 1995. Turkey: what makes women act. *Stop Disasters* 24: 9.

Karanci, Nuray and Bahattin Askrit. 2003. Observations on social and psychological aspects of the 1 May 2003 Bingöl earthquake. Paper submitted to the Gender Equality and Disaster Risk Reduction Workshop (Honolulu, HI). Conference proceedings [presentations]: <http://www.ssri.hawaii.edu/research/GDWwebsite/pages/proceeding.html>

Karanci, Nuray et al. 1999. Gender differences in psychological distress, coping, social support and related variables following the 1995 Dinar (Turkey) earthquake. *North American Journal of Psychology* 1(2): 189-204.

Katwikirize, Stuart. 2001. *Understanding Resettlement Capacities and Vulnerabilities of Displaced Male and Female Headed Households: A Case of Three Camps in Northern Uganda*. World Vision International/Cranfield Disaster Management Centre. Thesis presented at the Gender Equality and Disaster Risk Reduction Workshop (Honolulu, HI). Conference proceedings [presentations]: <http://www.ssri.hawaii.edu/research/GDWwebsite/pages/proceeding.html>

Kelleher, Margaret. 1997. *The Feminization of Famine: Expressions of the Inexpressible?* Durham: Duke University Press.

\_\_\_\_\_. 1997a. Woman as famine victim: the figure of woman in Irish famine narratives. Pp. 241-254 in Ronit Lentin (ed.), *Gender and Catastrophe*. London: Zed.

Kerner, D.O. and K. Cook. 1991. Gender, hunger and crisis in Tanzania. Pp. 257-272 in R. Downs, D. Kerner and S. Reyna (eds), *The Political Economy of African Famine*. Philadelphia: Gordon and Breach.

Khogali, Hisham and Parmjit Takhar. 2001. Empowering women through cash relief in humanitarian contexts. *Gender and Development* 9 (3): 40-49.

Khondker, Habibul Haque. 1996. Women and floods in Bangladesh. *International Journal of Mass Emergencies and Disasters* 14 (3): 281-292.

Kirambi, Alice. 2004. Gender equality and disaster risk reduction: building capacity in women's and community groups. Paper prepared for the Gender Equality and Disaster Risk Reduction Workshop (Honolulu, HI). Conference proceedings [presentations]: <http://www.ssri.hawaii.edu/research/GDWwebsite/pages/proceeding.html>

Kirschenbaum, Avi. 2003. "Mother Hen Effect," book chapter in *Chaos Organization and Disaster Management*, Public Administration and Public Policy Series #105. Available through Dekker.com.

\_\_\_\_\_. Forthcoming. Families and disaster behavior: a reassessment of family preparedness. Working Paper, Behavioral Science Area, Technion-Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, Israel.

Klinenberg, Eric. 2002. Dying alone: the social production of isolation (Chapter One). Pp. 37-78 in

*Heat Wave: A Social Autopsy of Disaster in Chicago*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Kottegoda, Sepati. 2001. *A study of gender aspects of communities living with drought and landslide in Sri Lanka*. Source: LODRR Project, ITDG-South Asia, 5 Lionel Edirisinghe Mawatha, Kirulapone, Colombo 5, Sri Lanka, Tel: +94 11 2829412, Fax: +94 11 2856188, E-mail: [general@itdg.slt.lk](mailto:general@itdg.slt.lk)

Krajeski, Richard and Kristina Peterson. 1997. 'But she is a woman and this is a man's job:' lessons for participatory research and participatory recovery. *International Journal of Mass Emergencies and Disasters* 17 (1): 123-130.

Krauss, Celene. 1993. Women and toxic waste protests: race, class and gender as sources of resistance. *Qualitative Sociology* 16 (3): 247-262.

Krishna, Sumi. 2004. Gender and disasters: coping with drought and floods in Orissa. In Sumi Krishna (ed.), *Livelihood and Gender*. Sage Publications.

Krishnamurty, Jayasankar. 2001. The ILO response to natural disasters. Paper prepared for the Expert Working Group meeting, Ankara, Turkey. Available through the UN Division for the Advancement of Women: [http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env\\_manage/documents.html](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env_manage/documents.html).

Krishnaraj, Maithreyi. 1997. Gender issues in disaster management: the Latur earthquake. *Gender, Technology and Development* 1 (3): 395-411.

Kumar-Range, Shubh. 2001. Environmental management and disaster risk reduction: a gender perspective. Paper prepared for the Expert Working Group meeting, Ankara, Turkey. Available through the UN Division for the Advancement of Women: [http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env\\_manage/documents.html](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env_manage/documents.html).

Lambrou, Yianna and Regina Laub. 2004. Gender perspectives on the conventions on biodiversity, climate change and desertification. Gender and Development Service. UN FAO, Gender and Population Division: [http://www.fao.org/sd/dim\\_pe1/pe1\\_041002\\_en.htm](http://www.fao.org/sd/dim_pe1/pe1_041002_en.htm)

La Red de las Mujeres Contra la Violencia and Wisconsin Coordinating Council on Nicaragua. 2004. *Rebuilding lives, rebuilding Nicaragua: the importance of emotional recovery in the face of natural disasters and gender violence*. [Systematisation of work from the Commission of Psychosocial Development of the Women's Network Against Violence 1998-2001]. Abridged translation of the Spanish document *Reconstruyendo vidas, reconstruimos Nicaragua*. Available via Wisconsin Coordinating Council on Nicaragua <http://www.wccnica.org/pubs/Rebuilding.pdf>

Larabee, Ann. 2000. Oil and water (Chapter 4). Pp.82-116 in *Decade of Disaster*. Chicago: University of Illinois Press.

League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. 1991. Working with women in emergency relief and rehabilitation programmes. Field studies Paper No. 2. Geneva: IFRC.

Lentin, Ronit (ed.). 1997. *Gender and Catastrophe*. London: Zed.

Lovekamp, William. 2003. Gender and disaster: a synthesis of flood research in Bangladesh. Forthcoming in Brenda Phillips and Betty Hearn Morrow (eds.), *Women and Disasters*. Exlibris publication from the International Sociological Association, Research Committee on Disasters. Available through Exlibris: <http://www.xlibris.com>.

Luongo G et al. 2003. Impact of the AD79 explosive eruption on Pompeii II. Causes of death of the inhabitants inferred by stratigraphic analysis and areal distribution of the human casualties. *Journal of Volcanology & Geothermal Research* 126: 169-200.

Major, Ann Marie. 1999. Gender differences in risk and communication behavior: responses to the

New Madrid earthquake prediction. *International Journal of Mass Emergencies and Disasters* 17 (3): 313-338.

Mankuta, David et al. 2004. Anxiety and fears of pregnant women: evaluation of incidence during the earthquake in Turkey, 1999. *International Journal of Disaster Medicine* 2: 38-40.

Martin, Max. 2004. *Women Builders: Breaking Barriers in Earthquake-torn Villages*. 2003. Bangalore: Books for Change.

Melick, Mary Evans and James Logue. 1985. The effect of disaster on the health and well-being of older women. *International Journal on Aging and Human Development* 21 (1): 27-38.

Meyreles, Lourdes and Kelva Perez. Gender and risk reduction, Dominican Republic: la barquita. Power Point presentation prepared for the Gender Equality and Disaster Risk Reduction Workshop (Honolulu, HI). Conference proceedings [presentations]: <http://www.ssri.hawaii.edu/research/GDWwebsite/pages/proceeding.html>

Mikayelyan, Armine. 2001. Earthquake mitigation from a gender perspective in Armenia. Paper prepared for the Expert Working Group meeting, Ankara, Turkey. Available through the UN Division for the Advancement of Women: [http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env\\_manage/documents.html](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env_manage/documents.html).

Mishra, Prafulla. 2004. Resources and strategies for engendering disaster risk reduction. Paper prepared for the Gender Equality and Disaster Risk Reduction Workshop (Honolulu, HI). Conference proceedings [presentations]: <http://www.ssri.hawaii.edu/research/GDWwebsite/pages/proceeding.html>

Mishra, Prafulla, Shaheen Nilofer and Sumananjali Mohanty. 2004. Gender and disasters; coping with drought and floods in Orissa. Pp. 226-247 in Sumi Krishna (ed.), *Livelihood & Gender: Equity in Community Resource Management*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.

Morris, Pat. 1998. *Weaving Gender in Disaster and Refugee Assistance*. Report prepared by Interaction: American Council for Voluntary International Action. Washington, D. C.

Morrow, Betty Hearn. 1997. Stretching the bonds: the families of Andrew. Pp. 141-170 in Peacock, Walt, Betty Morrow and Hugh Gladwin (eds.), *Hurricane Andrew: Ethnicity, Gender and the Sociology of Disasters*. New York: Routledge.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2000. Women and families in disaster: emergency management issues and recommendations. Pp. 554-563 in Sammy Amin and Sam Fullerton (eds.), *International Business Practices: Contemporary Readings*. Cumberland, MD: Academy of Business Administration.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2003. Household and Family. Chapter prepared for A Social Vulnerability Approach to Disasters [on-line college syllabus for the US Federal Emergency Management Agency]. Available through FEMA: [http://166.112.200.141/emi/edu/aem\\_courses.htm](http://166.112.200.141/emi/edu/aem_courses.htm).

Morrow, Betty Hearn and Elaine Enarson. 1996. "Hurricane Andrew through Women's Eyes: Issues and Recommendations." *International Journal of Mass Emergencies and Disasters* 14 (1): 1-22.

Mukhopadhyay, Durgadas. 2004. Women folk performers as agents of social change in capacity building, education and awareness generation for disaster mitigation. Paper prepared for the Gender Equality and Disaster Risk Reduction Workshop (Honolulu, HI). Conference proceedings [presentations]: <http://www.ssri.hawaii.edu/research/GDWwebsite/pages/proceeding.html>

Mullis, Jean-Paul. 1999. Gender and earthquake preparedness: a research study of gender issues in disaster management. *Australian Journal of Emergency Management* 14: 41-50.

Munoz, Nora Sequeira. 2001. Risk management: an alternative perspective in gender analysis. Paper prepared for the Expert Working Group meeting, Ankara, Turkey. Available through the UN Division for the Advancement of Women: [http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env\\_manage/documents.html](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env_manage/documents.html).

Myers, Mary. 1994. Women and children first: introducing a gender strategy into disaster preparedness. *Focus on Gender* 2(1): 14-16.

Neal, David and Brenda Phillips. 1990. Female-dominated local social movement organizations in disaster-threat situations. Pp. 243-255 in G. West and R. Blumberg (eds.), *Women and Social Protest*. New York: Oxford.

Nigg, Joanne and Kathleen Tierney. 1990. Explaining differential outcomes in the small business disaster loan application process. Preliminary Paper #156. University of Delaware: Disaster Research Center.

Noel, Gloria. 1998. The role of women in health-related aspects of emergency management: a Caribbean perspective. Pp. 213-224 in Elaine Enarson and Betty Hearn Morrow (eds.), *The Gendered Terrain of Disaster*.

O'Brien Paul and Patricia Atchison. 1998. Gender differentiation and aftershock warning response. Pp. 161-172 in Elaine Enarson and Betty Hearn Morrow (eds.), *The Gendered Terrain of Disaster*.

Ollenburger, Jane and Graham Tobin. 1998. Women and postdisaster stress. Pp. 95-108 in Elaine Enarson and Betty Hearn Morrow (eds.), *The Gendered Terrain of Disaster*.

\_\_\_\_\_. 1999. Women, aging, and post-disaster stress: risk factors. *International Journal of Mass Emergencies and Disasters* 17 (1): 65-78.

Orstad, Lynn. 2001. Tools for change: emergency management for women. Paper prepared for the Expert Working Group meeting, Ankara, Turkey. Available through the UN Division for the Advancement of Women: [http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env\\_manage/documents.html](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env_manage/documents.html).

Oxfam UK. 2004. *A Little Gender Handbook for Emergencies (Or Just Plain Common Sense)*, Humanitarian Department. Available through Oxfam: [http://homepage.oxfam.org.uk/emergencies/ed\\_general/scipio/gender\\_handbook.htm](http://homepage.oxfam.org.uk/emergencies/ed_general/scipio/gender_handbook.htm)

Oxlee, Carolyn. 2000. Beyond the veil: women in Islamic National Societies. *IFRC Magazine*.

Palmer, Robin and Hamaundu Nawina. 1993. Enduring the drought: the responses of Zambian women. *Focus on Gender* 1(1): 40-45.

Pan American Health Organization. 1991. *Guidelines on the Role of Women in Disaster Management: Caribbean Region*. Available from Centro de Documentacion de Desastres: <http://www.crid.desastres.net/crid/indexen.htm>.

Pandya, Mehul. 2004. The *Jeevika* project: building institutional for disaster preparedness of women. Paper prepared for the Gender Equality and Disaster Risk Reduction Workshop (Honolulu, HI). Conference proceedings [presentations]: <http://www.ssri.hawaii.edu/research/GDWwebsite/pages/proceeding.html>

Paolisso, Michael, Amanda Ritchi, and Aleyda Ramirez. 2002. The significance of the gender division of labor in assessing disaster impacts: a case study of Hurricane Mitch and hillside farmers in Honduras. *International Journal of Mass Emergencies and Disasters* 20/2: 171-195.

Parasuraman, S. and Niru Acharya. 2000. Analysing Forms of Vulnerability. *Indian Journal of Social Work*, Issue 61.

Peacock, Walt, Betty Morrow and Hugh Gladwin (eds.). 1997. *Hurricane Andrew: Ethnicity, Gender and the Sociology of Disasters*. New York: Routledge. Available in paperback from the International Hurricane Center at Florida International University: <http://www.fiu.edu/~lsbr>.

Perminova, Alla. 1995. Consequences of ecological disasters and their influence on women's health: the Russian example. Paper presented at the European Conference on Gender Approaches to Health in Emergency Situations: Women's Realities. San Marino. December, 1995. Available from European Centre for Disaster Medicine, Repubblica di San Marino.

Peterson, Kristina. 1997. From the field: gender issues in disaster response and recovery. *Natural Hazards Observer* 21 (5): 3-4.

Phillips, Brenda. 1993. Gender as a variable in emergency response. Pp. 83-90 in R. Bolin (ed.), *The Loma Prieta Earthquake*. Boulder: University of Colorado, Institute for Behavioral Science.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2000. And Aretha sang R-E-S-P-E-C-T!. Paper presented at the conference Reaching Women and Children in Disasters, Miami 2000. Available through the GDN: [http://online.northumbria.ac.uk/geography\\_research/gdn/resources/phillips\\_paper.doc](http://online.northumbria.ac.uk/geography_research/gdn/resources/phillips_paper.doc).

Phillips, Brenda and Betty Hearn Morrow (eds.). Forthcoming fall, 2003. *Women and Disasters*. Xlibris Publications: International Sociological Association, Research Committee on Disasters. Available from <http://www.xlibris.com>.

Rashid, Sabina and Stephanie Michaud. 2000. Female adolescents and their sexuality: notions of honour, shame, purity and pollution during the floods. *Disasters* 24 (1): 54-70.

Reyes, Rosa Rivero. 2002. Gendering responses to El Nino in rural Peru. *Gender and Development* 10 (2): 60-69.

Rivers, J.P.W. 1982. Women and children last: an essay on sex discrimination in disasters. *Disasters* 6 (4): 256-267.

Roberts, J. Timmons. 1997. Negotiating both sides of the plant gate: gender, hazardous facility workers and community responses to technological hazards. *Current Sociology* 45 (3): 157-177.

Robertson, Doone. 1998. Women in emergency management: an Australian perspective. Pp. 201-206 in Elaine Enarson and Betty Hearn Morrow (eds.), *The Gendered Terrain of Disaster*.

Robineault, Maria Sophia. 1990. *The Integration of Women in Multilateral Disaster Management*. Unpublished MA Thesis. Ottawa, CA: University of Ottawa.

Rozario, Santi. 1997. 'Disasters' and Bangladeshi women. Pp. 255-268 in Ronit Lentin (ed.), *Gender & Catastrophe*. London: Zed.

Saad, Samia Galal. 2001. Environmental management and natural disasters mitigation: Middle Eastern gender perspective. Paper prepared for the Expert Working Group meeting, Ankara, Turkey. Available through the UN Division for the Advancement of Women: [http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env\\_manage/documents.html](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env_manage/documents.html).

Safran, Claire. 1993. The women who helped themselves. *Good Housekeeping* (May): 40-48.

Sapir-Guha, Debarati. 1993. Disaster relief and rehabilitation: policy issues related to women and children. Paper commissioned for the World Health Organization Expert Committee on Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning. Available from Centro de Documentación de Desastres (#4656): <http://www.crid.or.cr/crid/eng/tools/tools.htm>.

- Sapir-Guha, Debarati. 1997. Women in the front line. *Unesco Courier* (October): 27-130.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1993. Natural and man-made disasters: the vulnerability of women-headed households and children without families. *World Health Statistics Quarterly* 46: 227-233.
- Scanlon, Joseph. 1996. Human Behaviour in Disaster: The Relevance of Gender. *Australian Journal of Emergency Management* (January): 2-7.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1998. The perspective of gender: a missing element in disaster response. Pp. 45-52 in Elaine Enarson and Betty Hearn Morrow (eds.), *The Gendered Terrain of Disaster*.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1999. Myths of male and military superiority: fictional accounts of the 1917 Halifax explosion. *English Studies in Canada* 24: 1001-1025.
- Seager, Joni. 1996. "Hysterical housewives' and other mad women. Pp. 271-286 in Dianne Rocheleau et al. (eds.), *Feminist Political Ecology: Global Issues and Local Experiences*. London: Routledge.
- Serrat Viñas, Carolina. 1998. Women's disaster vulnerability and response to the Colima earthquake. Pp. 161-172 in Elaine Enarson and Betty Hearn Morrow (eds.), *The Gendered Terrain of Disaster*.
- Shaw, Rosalind. 1992. 'Nature,' 'culture' and disasters: floods and gender in Bangladesh. Pp. 201-217 in Elisabeth Croll and David Parkin (eds.), *Bush Base: Forest Farm. Culture, environment and development*. London: Routledge.
- Shroeder, Richard. 1987. Gender vulnerability to drought: a case study of the Hausa social environment. Natural Hazards Center, Working Paper #58. Available through the University of Colorado: <http://www.colorado.edu/hazards/publist.html#1>.
- Sims, Jacqueline. 2004. Natural disasters and the role of women. Pp.429-443 in Joseph Stoltman, John Lidstone and Lisa Dechano (eds.), *International Perspectives on Natural Disasters: Occurrence, Mitigation, and Consequences*. Dordrecht/Boston/London: Kluwer Academic Publishers.
- Soares, Judith and Audrey Mullings. 2003. 'A we run tings: women rebuilding Montserrat. In G D. Howe and Howard Fergus (eds.), *A Will to Survive: Volcanic Impact and Crisis Mitigation in Montserrat*. Barbados: University of West Indies Press.
- South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC). 2002. *Gender, Households, Community and Disaster Management: Case Studies from the Pacific Islands*, South Pacific Disaster Reduction Programme (SPDRP), Technical Report 282 (TR0282). Source: [http://www.sopac.org/tiki/tiki-sopac\\_download.php?path=/data/virlib/TR/TR0282.pdf&file=TR0282.pdf&loc=TR](http://www.sopac.org/tiki/tiki-sopac_download.php?path=/data/virlib/TR/TR0282.pdf&file=TR0282.pdf&loc=TR)
- Stehlik, Daniela and Geoffrey Lawrence. 2000. Gender and drought: experiences of Australian women in the drought of the 1990s. *Disasters* 24 (1): 38-53.
- Sultana, Fulhana. 2005. Sociology of an escalating disaster: gender, water and arsenic in Bangladesh. Paper presented to the Midwest Sociological Society (spring 2005), Minneapolis, MN. Forthcoming as Dying for water, dying from water: gendered geographies of the drinking water crisis from arsenic contamination in Bangladesh. In Saraswati Raju (ed.), *Gendered Geographies: Interrogating Place and Space in South Asia*. London: Oxford University Press.
- Swayam Shikshan Prayag (SSP). 2003. Women's Stories from Latur and Osmanabad [ten year post-quake retrospective]. Available through SSP India: <http://www.sspindia.org/maharashtra.htm>
- \_\_\_\_\_. Nd. Lessons from the Epicentre: Mainstreaming Women's Initiatives in Disaster and

Development. Available through SSP India: <http://www.sspindia.org/PDF%20files/Lessons%20from%20the%20Epicentre.pdf>

Thapa, Man B. 2001. Participatory disaster management programme. Paper prepared for the Expert Working Group meeting, Ankara, Turkey. Available through the UN Division for the Advancement of Women: [http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env\\_manage/documents.html](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env_manage/documents.html).

Thomas, Deborah. 2004. Using science and technology differently. Power point presentation prepared for the Gender Equality and Disaster Risk Reduction Workshop (Honolulu, HI). Conference proceedings [presentations]: <http://www.ssri.hawaii.edu/research/GDWwebsite/pages/proceeding.html>

Tichagwa, Wilfred. 1994. The effects of drought on the condition of women. *Focus on Gender* 2 (1): 20-25.

Toscani Letizia, . 1998. Women's roles in natural disaster preparation and aid: a Central American view. Pp. 207-212 in Elaine Enarson and Betty Hearn Morrow (eds.), *The Gendered Terrain of Disaster*.

Trujillo, Monica. 2000. Disaster preparedness: the gender dimension. Paper from Central America prepared for the ILO InFocus Programme on Crisis Response and Reconstruction. Pp. 93-97 in *High-Level Research Consultation on Crisis*. Geneva: ILO Recovery and Reconstruction Department.

Turner, Elizabeth Hayes. 1997. After the storm: women, public policy, and power (Chapter 7). Pp. 187-227 in *Women, Culture, and Community: Religion and Reform in Galveston, 1880-1920*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Twigg, John. 2004. Chapter 6 (Marginalized Groups/Gender). *Disaster Risk Reduction: Mitigation and Preparedness in Development and Emergency Programming*. Available online from Humanitarian Practice Network: <http://www.odi.org.uk/publications/hpngpr.html>

Twigg, John and Mihir Bhatt (eds). 1998. *Understanding Vulnerability: South Asian Perspectives*. Colombo: Intermediate Technology Publications, Duryog Nivaran.

UNICEF. Nd. *Mainstreaming Gender in Unstable Environments*. Available on-line through CRID: #13934: <http://www.crid.or.cr/digitalizacion/pdf/eng/doc13934/doc13934.htm>

United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women. 2001. Environmental Management and the Mitigation of Natural Disasters: A Gender Perspective. Final report of the Expert Group Meeting in Ankara, Turkey (November, 2001) including papers and action recommendations. All documentation available online from the Division for the Advancement of Women: [http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env\\_manage/documents/EGM-Turkey-final-report.pdf](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env_manage/documents/EGM-Turkey-final-report.pdf)

United Nations Economic and Social Council. 2002. Environmental Management and the Mitigation of Natural Disasters: a Gender Perspective. Secretary-General's Report from the 46th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (4-15 March). Available through the Division for the Advancement of Women: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw>.

United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. 2002. The impact of disasters on women. Pp. 315-326 in Section Five: Effects of Damages. Manual for Estimating the Socio-Economic Effects of Natural Disasters. Available through PROVENTION: <http://www.proventionconsortium.org/files/eclac/10women.pdf>.

United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. Field level handbook of socio-economic and gender analysis (SEAGA) Programme. Available through FAO: <http://www.fao.org/sd/seaga/downloads/En/FieldEn.pdf>

\_\_\_\_\_. Fact sheet on emergency and rehabilitation programmes: does gender matter? Available through FAO: [http://www.fao.org/sd/dim\\_pe1/docs/pe1\\_050102d1\\_en.pdf](http://www.fao.org/sd/dim_pe1/docs/pe1_050102d1_en.pdf)

United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Food Programme. Passport to mainstreaming a gender perspective in emergency programmes: key analytic questions for designing gender-sensitive humanitarian operations. Available through FAO: <http://www.fao.org/sd/seaga/downloads/En/passporten.pdf>

\_\_\_\_\_. Guidelines on socio-economic and gender analysis in emergency and rehabilitation programmes. Available through FAO: <http://www.fao.org/sd/seaga/downloads/En/EmergencyGuidelinesEn.pdf>

United Nations International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction. 1996. Summaries and Analysis: Report on 1995 Day for the IDNDR: Women and Children, Key to Prevention. New York: UN IDNDR.

United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR). 2004. *Living With Risk: A Global Review of Disaster Reduction Initiatives*. Available through ISDR: [http://www.unisdr.org/eng/about\\_isdr/bd-lwr-2004-eng.htm](http://www.unisdr.org/eng/about_isdr/bd-lwr-2004-eng.htm)

\_\_\_\_\_. 2003. Women, disaster reduction and sustainable development. Available on the gender page of ISDR: <http://www.unisdr.org/unisdr>.

Valdés, Helena Molin. 1995. Expanding women's participation in disaster prevention and mitigation: some approaches from Latin America and the Caribbean. *Stop Disasters* 24: 10-11.

Van Willigen, Maria. 2001. Do disasters affect individuals' psychological well-being? An over-time analysis of the effect of hurricane Floyd on men and women in Eastern North Carolina. *International Journal of Mass Emergencies and Disasters* 19/1.

Vaughan, M. 1987. *The Story of an African Famine: Gender and Famine in Twentieth Century Malawi*. UK: Cambridge University Press.

Von Kotze, Astrid and Ailso Holloway. 1996. *Reducing Risk: Participatory Learning Activities for Disaster Mitigation in Southern Africa*. Natal: IFRCRS.

Waite, Louise. 2000. How is household vulnerability gendered? Female-headed households in the collectives of Suleimaniyah, Iraqui Kurdistan. *Disasters* 24 (2): 153-172.

Weidner, Naomi. 2004. Neighborhood emergency networks in Corvallis, Oregon and Uzhhorod, Ukraine. Paper prepared for the Gender Equality and Disaster Risk Reduction Workshop (Honolulu, HI). Conference proceedings [presentations]: <http://www.ssri.hawaii.edu/research/GDWwebsite/pages/proceeding.html>

Wiest Ray. 1998. A comparative perspective on household, gender, and kinship in relation to disaster. Pp. 63-80 in Elaine Enarson and Betty Hearn Morrow (eds.), *The Gendered Terrain of Disaster*.

Wiest, Raymond; Jane Mocellin and . Thandiwe Motsisi. 1994. *The Needs of Women in Disasters and Emergencies*. Report for the UN Development Programme and the Office of the US Disaster Relief Coordinator. Available through the Gender and Disaster Network: [http://online.northumbria.ac.uk/geography\\_research/gdn](http://online.northumbria.ac.uk/geography_research/gdn).

Williams, Jan. 1994. Responding to women in emergencies and disasters: the role of community services development. *Australian Journal of Emergency Management* 8 (4): 32-36.

Wilson, Jennifer. 1999. Professionalization and gender in local emergency management.



*International Journal of Mass Emergencies and Disasters* 17 (1): 111-122.

Wilson, Jennifer, Brenda Phillips and David Neal. 1998. Domestic violence after disaster. Pp. 115-123 in Elaine Enarson and Betty Hearn Morrow (eds.), *The Gendered Terrain of Disaster*.

Wilson, Jennifer and Arthur Oyola-Yemaiel. 1998. Emergent coordinative groups and women's response roles in the Central Florida tornado disaster. Natural Hazards Center Quick Response Report #110. Available through the University of Colorado:  
<http://www.colorado.edu/hazards/qr/qr110/qr110.html>.

Wisner, Benjamin et al. 2004. 2nd Edition. *At Risk: Natural Hazards, People's Vulnerability, and Disasters*. NY: Routledge.

Wraith, Ruth. 1997. Women in disaster management: where are they? *Australian Journal of Emergency Management*. January: 9-11.

Young, Edward. 2004. NOAA/NWS and gender equality. Power point presentation prepared for the Gender Equality and Disaster Risk Reduction Workshop (Honolulu, HI). Conference proceedings [presentations]: <http://www.ssri.hawaii.edu/research/GDWwebsite/pages/proceeding.html>

### **Special Issues of Journals [Selected]**

Women and Disaster. *Natural Hazards Observer* 21 (5), May 1997.

Environmentalism and Race, Gender, Class Issues, Bullard, Robert et al. (eds.). Two-part special issue of *Race, Gender & Class* 5 (1), 1997 and 6 (1), 1998.

Women and Disasters, Morrow, Betty and Brenda Phillips (eds). *International Journal of Mass Emergencies and Disasters* 17 (1), 1999.

Women and Disasters, Brenda Phillips and Betty Morrow (eds). Revised and expanded special issue of *International Journal of Mass Emergencies and Disasters* 17 (1), 1999. Forthcoming 2004 from Xlibris.

Women and Emergencies, *The Macedon Digest/Australian Journal of Emergency Management* 8 (4), 1993/94.

Women and Emergencies, *Department of Humanitarian News*, November 1997.

Women and Children: Keys to Prevention, *Stop Disasters* 24, 1995.

*Gender and Development* (formerly *Oxfam Focus on Gender*)

Women and the Environment, G. Reardon, ed. *Oxfam Focus on Gender* 1 (1), 1993.

Women and Emergencies, B. Walker, ed. *Oxfam Focus on Gender* 2 (1), 1994.

Humanitarian Work. *Gender and Development* 9 (3), 2001.

Climate Change. *Gender and Development* 10 (2), 2002.

### **Spanish Readings [selected—please submit]**

Bradshaw, Sarah and Ángeles Arenas. 2004. Análisis de género en la evaluación de los efectos

socioeconómicos de los desastres naturales. Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL), Serie Manuales 33. Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsade/fulltext/analisisgen.pdf>

Calles, Gloria de. 1997. El papel de la mujer en preparativos para emergencias y desastres.; En: Castillo Godoy, Delia, coord. Memoria : Primer encuentro constructivo centroamericano "Genero y cultura en desastres". Guatemala. , Centro de Coordinación para la Prevención de los Desastres Naturales en América Central (CEPREDENAC). Guatemala. Comité Nacional de Emergencia (CONE). Guatemala. Instituto Nacional de Sismología, Vulcanología, Meteorología e Hidrología (INSIVUMEH). Suecia. Agencia Sueca de Desarrollo Internacional (ASDI). ,. p.43-6.; Presentado en: Encuentro Constructivo Centroamericano "Genero y Cultura en Desastres", 1, Guatemala, 20-23 nov. 1996.

Caravantes, Lily.; Género y desastres; 1996. En: Castillo Godoy, Delia. Memoria : Primer encuentro centroamericano genero y cultura en desastres. . Guatemala. , Centro de Coordinación para la Prevención de los Desastres Naturales en América Central (CEPREDENAC). Guatemala. Comité Nacional de Emergencia (CONE). Guatemala. Instituto Nacional de Sismología, Vulcanología, Meteorología e Hidrología (INSIVUMEH). Suecia. Agencia Sueca de Desarrollo Internacional (ASDI). , 1997. p.102-12. Presentado en: Encuentro Constructivo Centroamericano "Genero y Cultura en Desastres", 1, Guatemala, 21-23 nov.

CIET International. 1999. Principle results of the Social Audit for Emergency and Reconstruction, Phases I and II / Principales Resultados de la Auditoría Social para la Emergencia y la Reconstrucción – Fase I/II. Spanish/English document available through the Civil Coordinator for Emergency and Reconstruction, Managua, Nicaragua: <http://www.ccer-nic.org> or <http://www.ccer.org.ni>

Coehlo, Angela E L. 1997. Género : La variable invisible en la evaluación del distress postdesastre. Desastres y Sociedad No. 8 año 5 Diciembre. LA RED Editores.

Comision Mujer, Salud Y Desarrollo/Organization Panamericana de la Salud. 1990. *El Papel de la Mujer en Preparativos Para Desastres Naturales y Socorros*. Available from Centro de Documentacion de Desastres, San Jose, Costa Rica.

Cruz, Nubia de la; Díaz, Mirna E.; 1997. Una metodología de género en las acciones que realiza la mujer en Panamá en la prevención y mitigación de los desastres.; En: Castillo Godoy, Delia, coord. Memoria : Primer encuentro constructivo centroamericano "Genero y cultura en desastres". . Guatemala. , Centro de Coordinación para la Prevención de los Desastres Naturales en América Central (CEPREDENAC). Guatemala. Comité Nacional de Emergencia (CONE). Guatemala. Instituto Nacional de Sismología, Vulcanología, Meteorología e Hidrología (INSIVUMEH). Suecia. Agencia Sueca de Desarrollo Internacional (ASDI)p.20-9.; Presentado en: Encuentro Constructivo Centroamericano "Genero y Cultura en Desastres", 1, Guatemala, 20-23 nov. 1996

De Sousa R., D. 1995: Sequía, migración y vivienda. ¿Dónde queda la mujer invisible? *Desastres y Sociedad* Julio-Diciembre 1995/Año 3/No.5; LA RED Editores. Pags. 115-126.

Encuentro Centroamericano de Las Mujeres en la Reconstrucción . 2000. Centro de Estudios de la Mujer Honduras (CEM-H), Tegucigalpa, Honduras: <http://www.cidbimena.desastres.hn/docum/html/doch0011/pdf/doch0011-1.pdf>

Flores, Alba Consuelo; Suyapa Bustamante, Florisel; 1997. Desertación delegadas de Honduras : Mujeres frente a la cultura de desastres; En: Castillo Godoy, Delia, coord. Memoria : Primer encuentro constructivo centroamericano "Genero y cultura en desastres". . Guatemala. , Centro de Coordinación para la Prevención de los Desastres Naturales en América Central (CEPREDENAC). Guatemala. Comité Nacional de Emergencia (CONE). Guatemala. Instituto Nacional de Sismología, Vulcanología, Meteorología e Hidrología (INSIVUMEH). Suecia. Agencia Sueca de Desarrollo Internacional (ASDI). ,. p.31-7. , ilus; Presentado en: Encuentro Constructivo Centroamericano "Genero y Cultura en Desastres", 1, Guatemala, 20-23 nov. 1996.

Gomáriz Moraga, Enrique: 1999. *Género Y Desastres. Introducción Conceptual Y Criterios Operativos. La Crisis Del Huracán Mitch En Centroamérica*; Fundación Género y Sociedad, Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo BID, Costa Rica.

Ibarra, Angel, Ulises Campos and David Pereira. 2000. Los desastres naturales no existen. In *Hacia Una Gestión Ecológica de los Riesgos*. Unidad Ecológica Salvadoreña, El Salvador: Federación Luterana Mundial.

Larios, Maria de Lourdes. Género y desastres. Una perspectiva en Construcción. Ceprode, El Salvador.

La Red. 1995. ¿Los desastres afectan al hombre y a la mujer de igual manera? *Desastres y Sociedad*, julio-Diciembre/Año 3/No. 5; LA RED Editores. Pags.162-166.

La Red de las Mujeres Contra la Violencia and Wisconsin Coordinating Council on Nicaragua. 2004. Reconstruyendo vidas, reconstruimos Nicaragua. Available via Wisconsin Coordinating Council on Nicaragua: <http://www.wccnica.org/pubs/Rebuilding.pdf>

Massolo, Alejandra y Martha Schteingart. 1992. *Participación social, reconstrucción y mujer: el sismo de 1985*. México: El Colegio de México-PIEM. Available through El Centro de Estudios Sociológicos (CES) de El Colegio de México: <http://www.colmex.mx/centros/ces/piem/public.htm>

Melo Branco, A. 1995. Organizadas para sobrevivir. El caso de un grupo de mujeres del Sertao de Araripe; *Desastres y Sociedad*, Julio-Diciembre, 1995/Año 3/ No. 5; LA RED Editores. Pags. 127-138.

Meyreles, Lourdes. 2000: Huracán Georges en la República Dominicana: sociedad civil y participación local; Asises, Guatemala.

Moisa, Ana María; 1996. Desastres y relaciones de género en comunidades del bajo Lempa. Departamento de Usulután. .-; San Salvador. ; El Salvador. Centro de Protección para Desastres (CEPRODE).

Montero Solís, Antonio; Rojas Quesada, Sonia; Montero Solís, Denis; Murillo Miranda, Denia; 1998. Género y desarrollo en la prevención de desastres : Unidad didáctica para la acción comunal e institucional. .-; San José. ; Costa Rica. Comisión Nacional de Emergencia.

Organización Panamericana de la Salud OPS/OMS; Ministerio de Salud de Costa Rica. 1990. Reunión Centroamericana , El papel de la mujer en los preparativos para desastres y los socorros. Septiembre, San Jose, CR.

Organización Panamericana de la Salud . Genero y desastres naturales. Spanish/English fact sheet available from PAHO: <http://www.paho.org>)

Puntos de Encuentro/Nicaragua. 1999 (Enero). Violencia contra las mujeres un desastre que los hombres Sí podemos evitar: Primera campaña nacional dirigida a hombres. La Boletina 41 Available from: <http://boletina.puntos.org.ni/>

Sánchez del Valle, Rosa; Dimensión de género en la gestión local de riesgo : Participación de mujeres en el proyecto Fortalecimiento de Estructas Locales para la Mitigación de Desastres (FEMID) : Versión final a publicar. .- .I. ; Fortalecimiento de Estructuras Locales para la Mitigación de Desastres (FEMID). Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ). ; oct. 2001. . 36 p. ilus, tab

Soto, Linda Zilbert. 1998. Guía de La Red ara la Gestión Local Del Riesgo. *Módulos Para la Capacitación*. Red de Estudios Sociales en Prevencion de Desastres en America Latina.

Wiest, Raymond; Mocellin, Jane; Mtosisi, D.Thandiwe: 1995. Reconstrucción y desarrollo: La mujer en la etapa posterior a un desastre; *Desastres y Sociedad*, enero-junio1995/No. 4/año 3; LA RED, Editores. Pags. 51-61.

UN Division for the Advancement of Women. 2004 *Making Risky Environments Safer: Women Building Sustainable and Disaster-Resilient Communities*. Women 2000 and Beyond series. Available in Spanish and French through the UN DAW:  
<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/public/w2000-natdisasters-e.pdf>

Zanetti, Aurelia et al. 2003. Catástrofes de la naturaleza y catástrofes antropógenas en 2001 : Los siniestros antropógenos cobran una nueva dimensión. Available through CRID (#143998):  
<http://www.crid.or.cr/digitalizacion/pdf/spa/doc14398/doc14398.pdf>

Note: For more Spanish resources visit the Central American information resource center CRID regularly. There are currently 52 documents cited under the search term Gender, only some of which are included here: [http://www.crid.or.cr/crid/esp/busqueda\\_documentos\\_electronicos.html](http://www.crid.or.cr/crid/esp/busqueda_documentos_electronicos.html)

### **French Readings [selected—please submit]**

Camara, Toure Idiату. 2001. Statement for the UN Commission for the Status of Women [46th session) panel discussion on Environmental Management and Mitigation of Natural Disasters: a Gender Perspective. Available [in French only] through DAW:  
<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/csw46/panel-Camara.pdf>.

Surema, Yolèn Vaval. 2001. Gestion de risques: perspectives de genre. Statement for the UN Commission for the Status of Women [46th session) panel discussion on Environmental Management and Mitigation of Natural Disasters: a Gender Perspective. Available [in French only] through DAW: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/csw46/panel-Surena.pdf>.

UN Division for the Advancement of Women. 2004 *Making Risky Environments Safer: Women Building Sustainable and Disaster-Resilient Communities*. Women 2000 and Beyond series. Available in Spanish and French through the UN DAW:  
<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/public/w2000-natdisasters-e.pdf>

### **Fact Sheets and Newsletters**

Gender in Crisis Response. Nd. International Labour Organisation:  
<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/recon/crisis/download/factsheet.pdf>

Unsung heroines: women and natural disasters. 2000 (January). *Gender Matters Information Bulletin* No. 8. US Agency for International Development.

Gender and natural disasters (Spanish/English), developed by PAHO (<http://www.paho.org>)

Engendering Disaster Preparedness and Management, *Asian Disaster Management News* 3 (3), November, 1997

Prevention Pays: Success Stories Featuring Women and Children and Women and children: disaster victims or forces for change, both from the UN International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, 1995.

Violence Against Women in Disasters Fact sheet (compiled by E. Enarson) available through the

Gender and Disaster Network:

[http://online.northumbria.ac.uk/geography\\_research/gdn/resources/violence-against-women-in-disasters.doc](http://online.northumbria.ac.uk/geography_research/gdn/resources/violence-against-women-in-disasters.doc)

## Conference Proceedings

*Gender Equality and Disaster Risk Reduction Workshop, summer 2004, Honolulu, Hawaii*. Proceedings: <http://www.ssri.hawaii.edu/research/GDWwebsite/pages/proceeding.html>

*Gender Equality, Environmental Management and Natural Disaster Mitigation*. 2001. UN Division for the Advancement of Women, Expert Working Group meeting in Ankara, Turkey. Proceedings: [http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env\\_manage/documents.html](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env_manage/documents.html).

*Reaching Women and Children in Disasters*. Miami, FL, summer 2000. Available through the Gender and Disaster Network: [http://online.northumbria.ac.uk/geography\\_research/gdn](http://online.northumbria.ac.uk/geography_research/gdn).

*Women and Disaster: Exploring the Issues*. Vancouver, BC, spring 1999. Available through the Gender and Disaster Network: [http://online.northumbria.ac.uk/geography\\_research/gdn](http://online.northumbria.ac.uk/geography_research/gdn).

*Gender and Disaster in Pakistan*, 1996. Fernando and Fernando [1997] incorporates most of the proceedings from this major conference.

*Women and Emergencies*, 1993. Papers from this Australian conference were reprinted in *The Macedon Digest (now the Australian Journal of Emergency Management)* 8 (4), 1993/94.

*Central American Meeting on Women in Disasters*, 1990. Country reports and recommendations from this early conference are available in Spanish through PAHO's Regional Documentation Center: <http://www.crid.desastres.net/crid/indexen.htm>.

## Audiovisuals

*Living with Disaster*. 60 min. Includes gender-aware profiles of communities responding to risk in Bangladesh, Zimbabwe, the Philippines, and Peru and Columbia. Produced by Intermediate Technology and available for purchase through Television Trust for the Environment, London, UK: <http://www.oneworld.org/tve>.

*South Asian Women: Facing Disaster, Securing Life*. 60 min. Profiles women in Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka responding to armed conflict, displacement, epidemic, and natural disaster. Produced by Duryog Nivaran, an alternative disaster and development agency in Sri Lanka with a strong gender focus, and available for purchase through their website: <http://www.duryognivaran.org>

*Our Life Our film*. 45 min. Directed by women from Kutch and Saurashtra, working with the women's NGO Swayam Shikshan Prayog, about the struggle to rebuild safer following the 2001 earthquake. 45 minutes. Available through SSP: <http://www.sspindia.org>.

*Women of Ground Zero*. 15 min. First-person accounts from New York women who responded creatively to this crisis. Available for purchase from the National Organization of Women Legal Defense and Education Fund: <http://www.now.org>

*When the River Met the Sea*. 14 min. Profile of grassroots women in Honduras responding to hurricane Mitch and mobilizing to reduce risk at the community level. Produced by the Comité de Emergencia Garifuna de Honduras in conjunction with GROOTS ([www.groots.org](http://www.groots.org)). Available from:

<http://www.witnes.org>.

*From Chaos to Creativity*. 15 min. Groots International video showcasing the work of grassroots women in disaster-hit communities in Turkey, India and Honduras. To purchase (\$13 DVD/\$10 VHD) contact Groots International: 249 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, New York 11211, 718-388-8915/718-388-6761, <http://www.groots.org>. Brooklyn, New York 11211, 718-388-8915/718-388-6761, <http://www.groots.org>.

*Facing Disasters, Making Decisions: The Gender Dimensions of Disaster Management*. ITDG, 15 min, 2005. produced by YA TV with support from the Canadian International Development Agency for Intermediate Technology Group-Sri Lanka. Highlights the importance of gender issues in disaster management and attempts to raise awareness amongst those engaged in [tsunami] relief and recovery. Available from ITDG-South Asia: [http://www.itdg.org/?id=video\\_gender\\_disasters](http://www.itdg.org/?id=video_gender_disasters)

*Voices of Change*. 23 min. Produced by Catholic Relief Services - India Program. 2005. English. For more information, contact Snigdha Chakraborty, National Coordinator (Program Quality), Catholic Relief Services, India Program: (+91-11-2648-7256. cell: 9350990829); email: [schakraborty@crsindia.org](mailto:schakraborty@crsindia.org) .

## Bibliographies

*CRID, Regional Disaster Information System, Latin America and the Caribbean*. Searchable electronic data base in Spanish and English. Search for "gender" for two compilations: [http://www.crid.or.cr/crid/ing/documentos\\_predefinidos\\_ing.html#genero](http://www.crid.or.cr/crid/ing/documentos_predefinidos_ing.html#genero). : [http://www.crid.or.cr/crid/ing/bases\\_datos\\_desastres\\_ing.html](http://www.crid.or.cr/crid/ing/bases_datos_desastres_ing.html)

University of Colorado Natural Hazards Library. Self- and custom-searchable electronic data base with strong gender collection: <http://ibs.colorado.edu/hazards/Library/Hazlit/NatHazSearch.php>

*Women and Children in Disasters*, 1996. PAHO Regional Disaster Documentation Center, 1995; Bibio Des No. 19, 19 pp. This partially annotated bibliography contains approximately 150 references to materials that examine the impacts of disasters on women and children as well as their roles in community preparedness in the home and community. Roughly one-half of the citations are in Spanish with the remainder written in English. Available through PAHO: <http://www.crid.or.cr/crid/eng/services/services.htm>

*Gender and Humanitarian Assistance: A Select Annotated Bibliography*, 1994. Prepared by BRIDGE for US AID. Available through the Institute of Development Studies: <http://www.ids.ac.uk/bridge/Reports/bb3c.pdf>.

## Networks and Initiatives

*Disaster Watch*, an initiative of the Huariou Commission to support the growth & development of women - centered community based, post disaster response. Co-ordinated by Swayam Shikshan Prayog, India. For updates, resources, advocacy and action: <http://www.disasterwatch.net/>

*Gender and Disaster Network*, an international network of academics, practitioners and policy makers in support of gender equality in disaster risk reduction. On-line publications and reports, member information, and listserv: [http://online.northumbria.ac.uk/geography\\_research/](http://online.northumbria.ac.uk/geography_research/)

## Related Topics [new section for users who forward materials on closely related themes]

Martin, Susan. 2004. *Refugee Women* (2nd ed.). Lanham, MD: Lexington Books.

UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division for the Advancement of Women. Susan Martin, lead author. 2005. World Survey on the Role of Women Development: Women and International Migration. New York: United Nations. Related materials available through the Women's Commission on Refugee Women and Children: <http://www.womenscommission.org>.

---

**Note:** The salience of gender in the South Asian tsunami elicited a number of relevant publications. These will be included when the Gender & Disaster Sourcebook is uploaded to the GDN (12/05).





## INTRODUCTION TO THE SOURCEBOOK SECTION RELATED RESOURCES

CLIMATE CHANGE AND ADAPTATION · CONFLICT AND DISPLACEMENT  
PANDEMICS · WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

---

When do hazardous and unjust living conditions produce natural, technological and human-induced disasters and catastrophes? How do efforts to increase social justice and environmental sustainability reduce the risk of disasters? How do the everyday living conditions of girls and women around the world expose them to hazards and disasters?

These are clearly interlocking concerns. Accounts from survivors of disastrous events and the wide-ranging work of activists, practitioners and academics in and out of government in low-income nations and risk-prone places clearly indicate the need for fewer, not more, markers between highly integrated areas of concern.

Because the Sourcebook aims to promote connections rather than divisions between discourses of practice, we conclude with a sampling of resources on some of these themes. With special input from our African team, we offer a resource page weighted toward African resources and concerns.

Please consider submitting related materials for this section, for example on indigenous people's movements to protect land and culture, the practical and political needs of people living with disabilities, and initiatives and resources specific to particular environmental contexts, nations, or regions.



## SAMPLE DOCUMENTS FROM THE SOURCEBOOK RELATED RESOURCES

---

### CLIMATE CHANGE AND ADAPTATION

---

#### 1.1 Gender and climate change: a forgotten issue?

Ulrike Röhr, 2005. The author clearly outlines the parameters of the case for a gender approach and provides links to other resources and webpages. The article is available through Tiempo Climate Newswatch: <http://www.tiempocyberclimate.org/newswatch/comment050711.htm>

**Key words:** policy, gender analysis, energy, vulnerability, cross hazard

#### 1.2 Women, men and environmental change: the gender dimensions of environmental policies and programmes

Justine Sass, 2002. 8 pp. The second in PRB's series on emerging policy issues in Population, Health, and Environment: Making the Link. It examines the gender dimensions of environmental policies and programmes, highlighting how gender differences play a part in natural resource use, how resource depletion affects women and men differently, and what has been done worldwide to integrate gender concerns in environmental planning. Available through the Population Reference Bureau: [http://www.prb.org/pdf/WomenMenEnviron\\_Eng.pdf](http://www.prb.org/pdf/WomenMenEnviron_Eng.pdf)

**Key words:** gender analysis, cross hazard, resource management, policy

#### 1.3 Gender and climate hazards in Bangladesh

Terry Cannon, 2002. *Gender and Development* 10 (2): 45-50. This special issue of the journal includes other articles of note on gender and climate change though this focuses most directly on the link to hazards and disasters.



**Key words:** Bangladesh, vulnerability assessment, mitigation, gender analysis

---

#### **1.4 Mainstreaming Gender in water Management: A Practical Journey to Sustainability – a Resource Guide**

89pp, 2003. UNDP report available through the United Nations Development Programme, Bureau for Development Policy: Downloadable at: [http://www.undp.org/water/docs/resource\\_guide.pdf](http://www.undp.org/water/docs/resource_guide.pdf) (Accessed 09/05).

The guide is a reference document to assist in mainstreaming gender within the context of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). It builds on existing initiatives by summarizing the available tools and materials on gender mainstreaming in IWRM. It focuses on the improvement of sustainability and effectiveness of water-related activities through the incorporation of gender equality perspectives throughout the project cycle. It also aims to improve the approaches to planning, implementation, management and monitoring of IWRM and the understanding and awareness of gender concepts through an easy reference to existing materials and tools. The guide has been developed in response to an identified need. While a lot of information exists on gender mainstreaming in IWRM, this information is dispersed in different institutions and organizations, making it difficult to know where to get specific information. The guide supports the efforts of those trying to mainstream gender in their projects and those seeking to improve their knowledge and skills in gender and IWRM. An initial draft guide was produced in 2000 and wide consultation took place within several different regions. The consultative process then led to the revision of the initial document and a technical team also volunteered in reviewing the final document. The primary target groups for the resource guide are programme managers, gender specialists and researchers within the field of IWRM.

**Key words:** gender-sensitive approaches in water and sanitation programmes, poverty alleviation, livelihoods, environmental protection, gender equality

---

### **CONFLICT AND DISPLACEMENT**

---

#### **2.1 Rising Up In Response: Women's Rights Activism in Conflict**

Jane Barry for Urgent Action Fund for Women's Human Rights, July 2004. 111 pp. The UAF encourages collaborative projects supporting women in crisis through rapid response grant-making. This study was conducted in 2003 to identify strategies for supporting the interventions of women's rights activists and advocacy organizations. Over 82 women's rights activists were interviewed in the Balkans, Sierra Leon and Sri Lanka. Recommendations for capacity building are included based on rich case material. Available in Serbian-Croatian and Albanian as well as English through UAF: <http://www.urgentactionfund.org/>

**Key words:** conflict, grassroots, women's groups, human rights, capacity building

---

#### **2.2 A Gender Perspective for Conflict Management**

Kemi Ogunsanya and Kwezi Mngqibisa, 2000, 11pp. Occasional Paper – No. 4/2000. Online pdf document. Available on-line through Women Waging Peace: <http://www.womenwagingpeace.net/content/articles/OccasionalPaper.pdf> (Accessed 09/05)

This paper looks at the strategies that aim to increase the participation of women in the decision-making processes during peacekeeping missions and reconstruction. It also looks at attempts to integrate women in processes like conflict management, preventive diplomacy and peace-building as shown in case studies by the African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD). It also covers developments on the Conflict Management Front, Conflict Management and Women, Conflict Management Activities and the Role of Women, Preventative Diplomacy,

Peacemaking, Peacekeeping, the Role of Women in Post-Conflict Reconstruction, Peace Building and Challenges to Peacekeeping Capacity-Building Initiatives. It will be of interest to humanitarian agencies, government departments and policy makers.

**Key words:** conflict management, peacekeeping, participation of women, post-conflict reconstruction

---

## 2.3 Gender Approaches in Conflict and Post-Conflict Situations

27 pp. 2003. UNDP manual developed as a follow-up to the 2001 *Rome seminar on Gender approach in emergency, conflict, and post-conflict situations*. The manual is intended to build the capacity of UNDP staff to mainstream gender equality in all aspects of crisis and post-conflict situations. Available through the UNDP:

<http://www.undp.org/gender/docs/gendermanualfinalBCPR.pdf>

**Key words:** GO, complex emergency, training, conflict, practice guide

---

## PANDEMICS

---

### 3.1 Suffering in Silence: The Links between Human Rights Abuses and HIV Transmission to Girls in Zambia

Human Rights watch, 2002, pp 130. Available through Human Rights Watch:  
<http://www.hrw.org/reports/2003/zambia/zambia1202.pdf> (accessed 09/05).

The report is based on the impact that HIV/AIDS have in Africa, particularly on girls and women more than that of boys and men. This is linked mainly to the abuse of the human rights of girls along the lines of sexual violence and abuse. It also focuses on the high rate of orphaned girls in the country of Zambia and their "suffering in silence" as the government fails to provide basic protections from sexual assault and thus vulnerability to HIV/AIDS. The abuse of young girls is further exacerbated by the myth that sex with virgins will cure HIV/aids. The subordinate legal status of women and girls makes it difficult to negotiate safer sex, protection against aids and other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). The primary focus of the report falls on state response, the lack thereof, and the failure of the criminal justice system to deal appropriately with cases of sexual abuse. In Zambia itself, governments, schools and communities will have to enhance programs to keep girls in school and in a safe environment. The report concludes that international and national policy makers will have to impact on a political level to break the cycle of abuse and transmission and emphasis the protection of human rights of young girls and women. The report will be of particular interest to policy maker, international and national donors, researchers and human right activist aiming to improve human rights.

**Key words:** HIV/AIDS, human rights, sexual abuse and violence, women and girls HIV/AIDS transmission

---

### 3.2 Thirty Million African Youths to Join Forces to Combat HIV/AIDS

Karen Diakun, 2002, pp 2. Available through the International youth Foundation (IYF):  
<http://www.iyfnet.org/document.cfm/30/464> (Accessed 09/05).

The article is based on the coalition formed by a network of 30 million African youths, who are members of the world's seven largest youth organizations. It focuses on the joint forces aiming to counter the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Senior leaders are affiliates of seven organizations from Ghana, Zambia, Kenya and Uganda. The coalition will plan ways to best implement and scale-up existing

best practice programs in the six strategic areas. These include empowering African young people to adopt responsible sexual behaviour, spreading accurate information about HIV/AIDS, raising HIV/AIDS awareness and generating behaviour changes through religious and community partners, engaging African youth in advocacy efforts against discrimination, encouraging volunteer services and caring for those living with HIV/AIDS. The alliance will provide a coordinated response to crises and allow for the sustained and positive impact on African lives at risk. The coalition will in future develop specific strategies and programs to address and coordinate action plans with their regional and global offices. The goal is to mobilize and organise a capacity to rapidly deliver and expand a holistic response to the HIV/AIDS affected young people. The article will be of most interest to groups, donors and youth leaders aiming to combat HIV/AIDS in African Countries.

**Key words:** African youth, coalition, sustained impact, development strategies, HIV/AIDS programmes, youth organizations

---

## WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

---

### 4.1 Human Rights, Formalization and Women's Land Rights In Southern And Eastern Africa

Ilkdahl, A. Hellum, R Kaarhus, Tor A. Benjaminsen and Patricia Kameri-Mbote, 2005, pp 148. Available through Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD): [http://www.oxfam.org.uk/what\\_we\\_do/issues/livelihoods/landrights/downloads/womens\\_land\\_rights\\_in\\_southern\\_and\\_eastern\\_africa.pdf](http://www.oxfam.org.uk/what_we_do/issues/livelihoods/landrights/downloads/womens_land_rights_in_southern_and_eastern_africa.pdf) (Accessed 09/05).

The report is based on land reform initiatives from a gendered human rights perspective. The human rights-based approach (HRBA) has a direct bearing on international and national land reform policies, facilitating gender equality through elimination of discrimination against women. It focuses on making a contribution to the operationalisation of the HRBA. The human rights based approach to development was initiated by the UN and is gradually adopted by international and national donor agencies. The overall challenge addressed in the report is to bring the HRBA framework from the plane of abstract principles and turn it into a practical response to poor women's concerns. In southern and eastern Africa, contemporary formalization initiatives, understood as increased state engagement through legal regulation and registration of land rights, build on and seek to reform the legacy from the colonial period. To operationalise the HRBA women's human rights, land reform and formalization of land rights in Tanzania, Mozambique, South Africa, Zimbabwe and Kenya. The country studies look into the role of both economic and legal mechanisms at the international level, such as Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and human rights reporting systems. It will be of interest to policy makers on national, governmental and international level.

**Key words:** women's land rights, human rights, formalization, gender equality, non-discrimination

---

### 4.2 The Magic ingredient? Microfinance & Women's Empowerment

Lnda Mayoux, 1997, pp 9. Online word document. Available through the Global Development Research Centre, Improving Women's Access to Credit: <http://www.gdrc.org/icm/wind/magic.html> (Accessed 09/05).

The report is based on the promotion of microfinance programmes as key strategies toward addressing poverty alleviation and women's empowerment. It focuses on the improvement of women's income levels, providing better access to networks and markets (information and development opportunities), enhancing women's contribution to their household income and family welfare and the improvement of their role in the general household and community. However, in the evaluation of various micro-finance programmes, with blended negative consequences for women have emerged and require for further study e.g. within women's enterprises small increases in income is established at the cost of heavier work loads and repayment pressures. The report primarily focuses on the establishment of a more comprehensive framework for participatory planning to ensure the positive benefit of women's enterprises. The report will be of most interest to legislators, policy makers, national and governmental officials and microfinance researchers hoping

to improve the provision of microfinance on a local level to women entrepreneurs.

**Key words:** Microfinance programmes, women's enterprises, participatory planning, women's empowerment

---

#### 4.3 Changing Times Changing Attitudes: Alternative portrayals of men and women

DANIDA-UNESCO, 2001, pp 129. Source: UNESCO workshops for the production of gender-sensitive radio programmes: <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0011/001197/119793eo.pdf> (Accessed 09/05).

The report is based on the concerns surrounding illiteracy amongst women in Africa undermining development efforts. To remedy the situation the media and especially radio is seen as a important link to alleviate the problems that could limit the success or realization of sustainable development. It focuses on the programmes that can be utilized to target women and adolescent girls in addition to the general public. UNESCO-DANDIDA has organized various workshops with the aim of training and production of radio programmes and reading materials to the public and women in particular. Gender issues are introduced and guidelines provided on how to apply them in the media. The aim of the guidelines is to cater for the wide range of needs and conditions of African women. Broadcasted programmes have thus become the local resource for the production of gender-sensitive and educational information to African women. The report includes various case studies and programmes implemented on a local level and the general recommendations that came from the study. The report will be of most interest to broadcasting organizations and literacy workers seeking the help of the media as a literacy tool.

**Key words:** media, radio programmes, educational tool, literacy, gender-sensitive radio programmes

---

#### 4.4 Our Thoughts in Our Voices

Sheila Parvyn Wamahlu, 1996, pp 11. Available through the Forum for African Women Educationalists (FAWE): <http://www.fawe.org/publications/GESeries/thoughtsvoices.pdf> (Accessed 09/05).

The report is based on the Intergenerational Dialogue organized in Nairobi (Kenya) in 1995, to initiate a process of rapprochement between girls and older people. It focuses on the providing secondary school girls with a platform to exchange their views with representatives of the previous generations on a range of issues concerning academic performance and persistence in school. Adult participation included that of teachers, parents, researchers, guidance counselors and NGO's. The report contains extracts from the Intergenerational Dialogue held in Kenya and represents the voices of young girls and boys on issues such as school-girl pregnancy, sexual harassment, rape, lack of communication between parents and children, gender bias at home, community and the classroom, poor quality teaching, male-female attitudes towards formal education, sex education, guidance and counseling. The report will be of most interest to educational policy makers and practitioners concerned with the needs of young girls.

**Key words:** gender bias, education, sex education, communication

---

#### 4.5 Promoting Basic Education For Women And Girls: A Survey Of Structures, Programmes And Activities In Africa

Pai Obanya, 2004, pp 31. Online pdf document. Available through United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0013/001363/136373e.pdf> (Accessed 09/05).

The report provides a summary of a survey of structures, programmes and activities concerning basic education for women and girls. It is based on the findings of a self-report questionnaire study

that was completed by 23 of the 47 African member states. The study included questions on policy framework, structures for promoting the education of girls and women, special programmes and projects, the educational situation of girls and women over the years, women in teaching and in educational administration, the role of NGO's, problems and innovative solutions, and funding in the respective countries. This survey will be of interest to policy makers, government departments, humanitarian agencies and donors.

**Key words:** basic education for women and girls, programmes and projects, women in teaching and educational administration





## INTRODUCTION TO THE SAMPLER SELECTED LINKS

ACADEMIC LINKS · PRACTICE LINKS · WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS · GOVERNMENTAL LINKS

---

In this section, users will find hyperlinks and other contact information for a wide array of international groups and organizations active in the area of gender, development and disaster, humanitarian relief, research and information exchange, and the mobilization of women.

Periodic visits to these sites are recommended for updates and new information on gender, development and disaster. Naturally this is not a complete list but a selection of sites that contributors have found useful. We provided information about these organizations and sites in some but not all instances and welcome your contributions to develop this section of the Sourcebook across regions and sectors.

By sending us information about your organization or those whose work in this area you admire and recommend, you will help make the Sourcebook a portal to related work that supports gender-fair disaster management.



## SAMPLE DOCUMENTS FROM THE SOURCEBOOK SELECTED LINKS

---

### ACADEMIC LINKS

---

#### 1.1 BRIDGE

Supports gender mainstreaming efforts of policymakers and practitioners by bridging the gaps between theory, policy and practice with accessible and diverse gender information. This is undertaken through accessible and appropriate knowledge creation, sharing, and management, in long-term collaboration involving mutual capacity-building with Southern and Northern partners. BRIDGE produces the bulletin Gender and Development *In Brief* and hosts an on-line database *Siyanda* of gender and development materials (<http://www.siyanda.org>). See the Gender, Conflicts and Emergencies page: [http://www.bridge.ids.ac.uk/reports\\_gend\\_con\\_em.htm](http://www.bridge.ids.ac.uk/reports_gend_con_em.htm)

#### 1.2 Gender and Disaster Network

An educational project initiated by women and men interested in gender relations in disaster contexts. Since its origins in the 1997 Natural Hazards Center workshop at the University of Colorado, the GDN has expanded to include over 300 international members, including institutions, NGOs and individuals from around the world. **Website:** <http://www.gdnonline.org>

#### 1.3 ID21 Development Research

Reporting service offering a selection of the latest and best UK-based development research. This online service offers hundreds of summaries of problem-solving work on critical development dilemmas around the world. This *Information for Development in the 21st Century* is drawn from over 40 top UK research centres; conference papers, unpublished reports; research by aid and development agencies and pressure groups; research consultants. **Website:** <http://www.id21.org/>

#### 1.4 Middle East Technical University Department Of Gender & Women's Studies

IIBF B, I-102, Inonu Boulevard, 06531 Ankara, Turkey. Phone/ Fax: 90 0312 210 30 19. E-mail: [gws@metu.edu.tr](mailto:gws@metu.edu.tr). Web Site: <http://www.gws.metu.edu.tr/>

---

## 1.5 Radix [radical interpretations of disaster]

Offers alternative, progressive perspectives on the disaster risk reduction and particular disaster events including a dedicated gender section. Radix also maintains an active listserv with policy and practice debate and resource sharing. **Website:**

[http://online.northumbria.ac.uk/geography\\_research/radix/culturalandsocial.htm](http://online.northumbria.ac.uk/geography_research/radix/culturalandsocial.htm)

---

## 1.6 Women, Ink

A project of the International Women's Tribune Centre to market and distribute books on women and development world-wide. It is the exclusive distributor of publications from UNIFEM. **Website:**

<http://www.womenink.org/>

---

## PRACTICE LINKS [selected]

---

### 2.2 Aid Workers Exchange

See discussions on Incorporation of Gender in Emergency Assistance in the Aid Workers Forum listserv. **Website:** <http://www.aidworkers.net/exchange>.

---

### 2.3 Duryog Nivaran

Duryog Nivaran is a South Asia network of organizations and individuals concerned with development and disaster mitigation. The network was established in 1995 to fill a void in cross border dialogue and to promote experience sharing among organizations, governmental or otherwise, working in the world's most disaster-prone region. Duryog Nivaran promotes an 'alternative perspective' towards disasters - be they natural or man-made. This perspective points out that people affected by disasters are more than mere victims, but are partners in their future development and well-being. The network's activities are information sharing, building a concerned media, research and grassroots community action. Duryog Nivaran emphasizes much on the media and its importance in fighting the stereotypical view that disaster-prone communities are helpless victims who cannot change their circumstances. The network possesses some of the best examples of community-involved disaster management practices in the South Asian region, including documenting and advocating on gender dimensions in disasters and development. The Duryog Nivaran website provides online access to publications, including project experiences, case studies and features emerging from the Livelihood Options for Disaster Risk Reduction project (LODRR) which highlight gender issues in disasters, news about events and useful links. Launched in 2004, the website can be used as a platform for improved interaction across the region on gender issues in disasters through its bulletin board and through facilitated web discussions. **Website:**

<http://www.duryognivaran.org>

---

### 2.4 Humanitarian Practice Network

Resource for relief workers with "gray reports," on-line dialogue and policy discussions. **Website:** <http://www.odihpn.org/index.asp>

---

### 2.5 InterAction [Commission on the Advancement of Women]

US-based coalition of international groups active in humanitarian relief with a strong gender orientation and gender-sensitive practice resources. **Website:** <http://www.interaction.org/caw>

## **WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS [selected]**

---

### **3.1 Gender and Water Alliance**

International initiative to mainstream gender concerns in water management. Considerable common ground with disaster risk reduction to be developed. As described on the Website: "Everybody, men, women and children must help manage and share water fairly. Conflicts over "troubled water" - sometimes too much, too little or too polluted - must be avoided. They harm people, food production, nature and the environment. Research and practical experience from the Gender and Water Alliance (GWA) have demonstrated that effective, efficient and equitable water resources management is only achieved when both women and men are involved in integrated water resource management." On-line dialogue, disaster event analysis, policy papers, networking and other resources. **Website:** <http://www.genderandwater.org>.

### **3.2 Disaster Watch**

Disaster Watch is a web forum designed to support the growth and development of women-centered community-based, post-disaster initiatives. It is a joint effort of the Huairou Commission, GROOTS International and Swayam Shikshan Prayog (SSP). **Website:** <http://www.disasterwatch.net/>.

### **3.3 genanet: focal point on gender, environment and sustainability**

Organizers write that they "consider gender justice an indispensable prerequisite for sustainable development. genanet has been created to raise awareness of gender equity in environment and sustainability policy and to integrate it into research, to implement gender mainstreaming in environmental policymaking and into the activities of environmental organisations. genanet will prepare position statements on recent environment and sustainability issues, discuss strategies to implement gender mainstreaming, and will put structures in place to allow effective lobbying of environment policy decisions from a gender perspective." One working group focuses directly on gender and climate change working primarily at the international governmental policy level. New toolkits and other resources for challenging gender bias in the climate change discourse area available through the **Website:** <http://www.genanet.de/klimaschutz.html?&L=1>

### **3.4 Foundation For The Support Of Women's Work**

NGO working with women at the community level that became especially involved in disaster recovery led by grassroots women following the Marmara earthquake. Address: Galipdede Cad. 149/4 Kuledibi 80030 Istanbul-TURKEY. Tel: (90-212) 292 26 72. Fax: (90-212) 249 15 08. E-mail: [kedv@kedv.org.tr](mailto:kedv@kedv.org.tr). **Website:** <http://www.kedv.org.tr>

### **3.5 Huairou Commission**

NGO created for the partners and friends of grassroots women around the world. "Our mission is to forge strategic partnerships to advance the capacity of grassroots women to create and strengthen sustainable communities all over the world." 249 Manhattan Ave, Brooklyn, NY 11211. Tele: 718-388-8915. Fax: 718-388-0285. Cell: 1917-532-7055. **Website:** <http://www.huairou.org>. See the women and disaster section of the **Huairou Website:** <http://www.huairou.org/knowledge/resource.html#disaster>

### **3.6 Urgent Action Fund for Women's Human Rights**

This international nongovernmental women's fund responds on short notice to women in crisis whose human rights are in jeopardy. UAF collaborates with women activists in three primary contexts: peace building in situations of armed conflict, escalating violence, or politically volatile environments; potentially precedent-setting legal and legislative actions; and protection of women



human rights defenders. **Website:** <http://www.urgentactionfund.org/>

---

### 3.7 Women's Environment and Development Organisation

"WEDO is committed to empowering women. WEDO has a global information and advocacy network of more than 18.000. Women must have an equal say in decision-making on environment, development, population, reproductive rights, technology, political participation and other issues affecting their lives, their families and the future of the planet, and healthy communities make a healthy planet. In focusing on women's roles, needs, and capacities in movements to restore the environment to sustainable health." **Website:** <http://www.wedo.org/>

---

### 3.8 WIDE: Globalising gender equality and global justice

European network of development NGOs, gender specialists and human rights activists. Website <http://www.eurosur.org/wide/home.htm>

---

### 3.9 Women's International Studies Europe

WISE advocates for the promotion of women's studies research, teaching and publication in Europe, and the defence of women's studies on a European and international level in all appropriate institutions and organisations. Belgium-based. **Website:** <http://www.uia.ac.be/women/wise/>

---

### 3.10 Women For Women's Human Rights

NGO aiming to develop knowledge resources about women's human rights in Turkey and transfer this knowledge to the women in Turkey. Active following recent earthquakes..Address: Plaj Yolu Sok. No: 12/9 Suadiye Istanbul-Turkey. Phone: (90 216) 357 21 42. Fax: (90 216) 385 12 62. To contact by e-mail: [whrist@superonline.com](mailto:whrist@superonline.com)

---

### 3.11 Women's Edge Coalition

Over 40 organizations collaborate on focused, practical advocacy to monitor U.S. international trade and assistance programs and promote economic opportunities and self-sufficiency for women and their families worldwide. Contact: <http://www.womensedge.org/index.jsp>

---

## **GOVERNMENTAL LINKS [selected]**

---

### 4.1 Regional Disaster Information Center [CRID]

CRID (Spanish acronym) is an initiative sponsored by six organizations that decided to join efforts to ensure the compilation and dissemination of disaster-related information in Latin America and the Caribbean. Data base can be searched in English and Spanish using search term Gender: [http://www.crid.or.cr/crid/ing/bases\\_datos\\_desastres\\_ing.html](http://www.crid.or.cr/crid/ing/bases_datos_desastres_ing.html). Documents may be downloaded or courtesy copies requested.

---

### 4.2 Gender Dimensions in Natural Resource Management

An initiative of the Food and Agricultural Organization relating to women's management and use of natural resources and hence to disaster vulnerability and resilience. **Website:** <http://www.fao.org/sd/nrm/nrm.htm>

---

### 4.3 InFocus Programme on Crisis Response and Reconstruction

An initiative of the International Labour Organisation focusing on employment-intensive disaster risk mitigation, response and recovery. Strong gender focus in InFocus projects relating to fiscal crisis, armed conflict, severe social strain such as that caused by pandemics, and natural disasters.

**Website:** <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/recon/crisis/about/object.htm>

---

### 4.4 International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

UN coordinating body with platforms of study and action across all regions and sectors. Strong gender focus. For example, visit the dedicated gender page on the ISDR **Website:**

<http://www.unisdr.org/eng/risk-reduction/gender/rd-gender-eng.htm>.

---

### 4.5 Women Watch

Information and Resources on Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women. Website developed by the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality as a central gateway to information and resources on the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women throughout the United Nations system. Created in March 1997 to provide Internet space for global gender equality issues and to support implementation of the 1995 Beijing Platform for Action: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/>. For moderated on-line discussions on relevant topics: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/forums/review/>. Extensive archived material available electronically.

---

### 4.6 International Institute for Disaster Risk Management

1703 Cityland Herrera Tower, Corner Valero-Rufino Streets  
Salcedo Village, Makati City 1200, Philippines  
Tel. +632-8131668 / Fax +632-8170894

Email for general queries: [info@idrmhome.org](mailto:info@idrmhome.org)

Email for projects and partnerships: [deo@idrmhome.org](mailto:deo@idrmhome.org)

**Website:** <http://www.idrmhome.org/>

The International Institute for Disaster Risk Management (IDRM) philosophy is to promote international standards and world best practices in risk management through continued mutual sharing towards professional excellence in developing countries. IDRM works on principles of continuous learning, organizational and individual professional development. IDRM specialists and partners are committed to appropriate, user-friendly, innovative and cost-effective solutions for the promotion of community safety, self-reliance and sustainability.

Established in 1998 at the request of the Philippine Government, IDRM International is a uniquely self-reliant, not-for-profit organization. IDRM effectively transfers knowledge and expertise to its development partners by working with people to help build their capacities and confidence in implementing sustainable Risk Management programs and projects in their communities. IDRM conducts training and work in the South and Southeast Asia regions, including work with gender and disasters in Afghanistan. With partners in Australia, IDRM offers a series of disaster risk management certificates and training programs.

---

### 4.7 European Commission

Visit the Gender Equality site for relevant resources on women's empowerment, vulnerability, and gender mainstreaming. **Website:**

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/employment\\_social/equ\\_opp/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/equ_opp/index_en.htm)



## EVALUATION FORM

---

The Sourcebook is intended for use by a wide variety of people and for many different reasons. How does this Sampler of this electronic resource work in CD-ROM form?

To help with future revisions, we invite your feedback in these and other areas you would like to comment on. Your ideas can be forwarded by email to the project director and/or to any of the members of the writing team ([contact information here](#)).

**Ease of use:**

**Organization and topic areas:**

**Contents:**

**Scope and scale:**

**Presentation:**

**How did you use the Sourcebook Sampler?**

## Glossaries and Acronyms

---

In this section the user may access definitions for terms often employed by the authors of documents included in the Sourcebook.

Developing consensus about terminology across regions, cultures, world views, disciplines, organizational boundaries, and politics is not necessary, likely or perhaps even possible. This is one way approach among others.

To simplify the Sourcebook we have utilized abbreviations for frequently cited organizations. Below you will find the full name for those with which you are not yet familiar.

### GLOSSARIES

---

#### Disaster

**Terminology: Basic Terms of Disaster Risk Reduction**, appended to **Living With Risk: A Global Review of Disaster Reduction Initiatives**, ISDR 2002:

[http://www.unisdr.org/eng/about\\_isdr/basic\\_docs/LwR2004/Annex%201%20Terminology.pdf](http://www.unisdr.org/eng/about_isdr/basic_docs/LwR2004/Annex%201%20Terminology.pdf)

**Sphere Project Training Materials**, Module 4 (Disaster Preparedness), Session 1, Basic Concepts:

<http://www.sphereproject.org/training/pages/m4.htm>

#### Gender

**INSTRAW** (United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women) Glossary of Gender-related Terms and Concepts:

<http://www.un-instraw.org/en/index.php?option=content&task=view&id=37&Itemid=76>

### ACRONYMS USED IN THE SOURCEBOOK

---

#### Nongovernmental

**ADPC**- Asian Disaster Preparedness Center  
**AIDMI** - All-India Disaster Mitigation Institute (formerly DMI)  
**CIET** - Tropical Disease Research Center  
**CRID** - Regional Disaster Information Center  
**DURYOG NIVARAN** - Disaster Mitigation  
**FEMA** - Federal Emergency Management Agency  
**FSW**- Foundation for the Support of Women's Work, Turkey  
**GDN** - Gender and Disaster Network  
**GROOTS** -  
**IFRC** - International Federation of Red Cross/Red Crescent Society  
**ITDG** - Intermediate Technology and Development Group  
**NGO** - Non-Governmental Organization  
**SEEDS** - Sustainable Economic and Educational Development Society  
**SSP** - Swayam Shikshan Prayog, India  
**SEWA** - Self Employed Women's Association, India  
**WEDO** - Women's Environment and Development Organization

#### Governmental

**CIDA** - Canadian International Development Agency  
**CSD** - Commission on Sustainable Development  
**DHA** - Department of Humanitarian Affairs

**ECLAC** - Economic Commission for Latin America  
**ECOSOC**- United Nations Economic and Social Council  
**ESCAP** - Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific  
**FAO** - Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations  
**Habitat** - United Nations Centre for Human Settlements  
**IASC** - Inter-Agency Standing Committee [UN]  
**ILO** - International Labour Organisation  
**ISDR** - International Strategy for Disaster Reduction  
**OECD** - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development  
**OFDA** - Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance [US AID]  
**PAHO** - Pan American Health Organization  
**UN DAW** - United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women  
**UNDP** - United Nations Development Program  
**UNEP** - United Nations Environment Programme  
**UNESCO** - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization  
**UNFPA** - United Nations Population Fund  
**UNHCR** - Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees  
**UNICEF** - United Nations Children's Fund  
**UNIFEM**- United Nations Development Fund for Women  
**USAID** - United States Agency for International Development  
**WFP** - World Food Programme  
**WSSD** - World Summit for Social Development  
**WTO** - World Trade Organization

## BACKGROUND AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

---

This project was made possible through the generous support of the Public Entity Risk Institute and the Pacific Disaster Center. Heartfelt thanks to Claire Reiss, Gerry Hoetmer, Allen Clark and Ralph Carvalho for their help at every turn. To learn more, please visit the websites of PERI [[www.riskinstitute.org/](http://www.riskinstitute.org/)] and the PDC of the East-West Center [<http://www.pdc.org/iweb/index.jsp>].

It goes without saying that the Sourcebook could not have been developed without the continuing efforts of many, many people around the world who work in different sectors, languages, and ways to address gender concerns in disaster contexts. We applaud their passion and thank them for sharing their hard-won knowledge. Too many to name offered important guidance, documents and support over the past year as the Sourcebook took shape. We would be remiss, however, in not thanking our research and technical assistants by name: Elham Atashi, Sharon de Alvis, Jose Ramon Martinez Batlle, Maria de Lourdes Cabrera, Cenia Correa, Alex Enarson-Hering, Robin Fordham, Shani Fourie, Ayse Gonullu, Anne Gormally, Armine Mikayelyan, Reema Nasser, Louise W Platt and Manuela Scharf.

For his artistry and also for his great patience, we thank our “disaster designer” Krishan Jayatunge. Cheryl Anderson’s representation of the pilot version at the 2005 Kobe World Conference on Disaster Reduction was much appreciated as well as her leadership and support in bringing this project to fruition. Special thanks to Maureen Fordham for going above and beyond in her role as manager of the Gender and Disaster Network website.

Finally, as project manager I commend each member of the writing team. Your knowledge and commitment are reflected in the Sourcebook and in your continuing efforts to build more just, sustainable and safer communities. Special thanks to:

- Cheryl Anderson
- Madhavi Ariyabandu
- Sarah Bradshaw
- Maureen Fordham
- Stuart Katwikirize
- Rowena Hay
- Nuray Kuranci
- Lourdes Meyreles
- Mary Hope Schwoebe

With thanks for helping to move this discussion from knowledge to action—and special thanks in advance to all those planning already to contribute to the Sourcebook in the future.

***Elaine Enarson, March 2006***

Applied Disaster and Emergency Studies Department  
Ground Floor, John R. Brodie Science Centre, 270 18th Street  
Brandon University, Brandon Manitoba R7A 6A9 Canada  
204-727-9768 (office); 204-571-8588 (fax)  
E-mail: [eenarson@earthlink.net](mailto:eenarson@earthlink.net) or [enarson@brandonu.ca](mailto:enarson@brandonu.ca)

---

**Production of the Sourcebook was supported by the Pacific Disaster Center, through a Cooperative Agreement from the U.S. Department of the Army (#DASW01-02-2-0001) awarded to its Managing Partner, the East-West Center. The Public Entity Risk Institute provided early and continuing support for the project.**