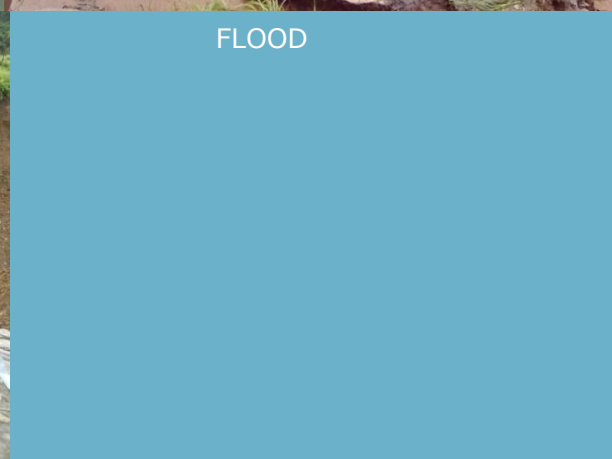
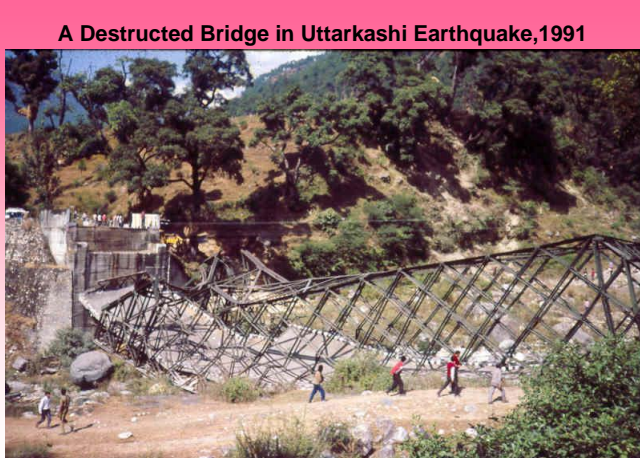


GENDER AND DISASTER



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A Destructed Bridge in Uttarkashi Earthquake,1991

LANDSLIDE IN HILLY TERRAIN

AIN... E...ATE FIRE

JD...ST

SUMGARH SCHOOL DISASTER

DHARCHULA LAKE FORMATION

MUNSYARI CLOUD BURST

FLOOD



What is Disaster????????

- ▣ A disaster is the tragedy of a natural or human-made hazard (**Hazard is a situation which poses a level of threat of life, health, property and environment**). It negatively affects society and environment. Natural Disasters are far from rare events, due to disaster million people lose their lives and many of them become homeless which costs in to billions rupees.
- ▣ Natural Disaster
- ▣ Man Made Disaster



@ Anup Sah Photography



@ Anup Sah Photography



FOREST FIRE IN UTTARAKHAND 2016

Definition

▣ **DISASTER:**

- Means a catastrophe, mishap, calamity, or grave occurrence in any area, arising from natural or man-made causes, or by accident or negligence, which results in substantial loss of life or human suffering, or damage to, and destruction of property, or damage to, or degradation of environment, and is of such a nature or magnitude as to be beyond the coping capacity of the community of the affected area.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT, 2005

Disaster occurs when hazards meet vulnerability

Progression of vulnerability

Root causes

- Limited Access to -**
- Power
 - Structure
 - Resources
- Ideologies-**
- Political - system
 - Economic - system

Dynamic pressures

- Lack of -**
- Local institutes
 - Training
 - Appropriate skills
 - Local investment
 - Local market
 - Media freedom
 - Ethical standards in public life
- Macro forces-**
- Rapid population growth
 - Rapid urbanization
 - Arms expenditure
 - Debt repayments
 - Deforestation
 - Decline in soil productivity

Unsafe conditions

- Fragile physical environment**
- Dangerous locations
 - Unprotected buildings & infrastructure
- Fragile local - economy**
- Livelihoods at risk
 - Low income levels
- Vulnerable society**
- Special groups at risk
- Public actions**
- Lack of preparedness
 - Endemic disease

Risk = Hazard + vulnerability

NOT PREVENTED

DISASTER

Hazards

- Earthquake
- High winds
- Hurricane
- Cyclone
- Typhoon
- Flood
- Volcanic - eruptions
- Landslides
- Drought
- Virus
- Bacteria
- Pests
- Fire
- Chemicals
- Radiation
- Armed - conflicts

Levels of Disaster

- According to ability of the agency or community to respond, disasters are classified by the following levels:
 - **Level I:** If the organization, agency, or community is able to contain the event and respond effectively utilizing its own resources.
 - **Level II:** If the disaster requires assistance from external sources, but these can be obtained from nearby agencies.
 - **Level III:** If the disaster is of a magnitude that exceeds the capacity of the local community or region and requires assistance from state-level or even federal assets.

Phases of a Disaster

▣ PRE-IMPACT PHASE:

- ▣ prior to the actual occurrence - A warning - with the aid of weather networks and satellite many meteorological disasters can be predicted.
 - ▣ Period when the emergency preparedness plan is put into effect
 - ▣ Communication is a very important factor during this phase

▣ IMPACT PHASE:

- ▣ when the disaster actually happens
 - ▣ May last for **several minutes** (e.g. after an earthquake, plane crash or explosion.) or for **days or weeks** (e.g. in a flood, famine or epidemic).
 - ▣ Continues until the threat of further destruction has passed and emergency plan is in effect.

Phases of a Disaster

- ▣ POST - IMPACT PHASE: For persons in the impact area this phase may last a lifetime (e.g. - victims of the atomic bomb of Hiroshima). Recovery begins during the emergency phase and ends with the return of normal community order and functioning. For persons in the impact area this phase may last a lifetime (e.g. - victims of the atomic bomb of Hiroshima). The victims of disaster in go through four stages of emotional response. Four stages of emotional response -
 - ▣ **Denial** - may appear usually unconcerned during the stage the victims may deny the magnitude of the problem or have not fully registered. The victims may appear usually unconcerned.

- **Strong Emotional Response** – in the second stage, the person is aware of the problem but regards it as overwhelming and unbearable. Common reaction during this stage is trembling, tightening of muscles, speaking with the difficulty, weeping heightened, sensitivity, restlessness sadness, anger and passivity. The victim may want to retell or relieve the disaster experience over and over.
- **Acceptance** – During the third stage, the victim begins to accept the problems caused by the disaster and makes a concentrated effort to solve them. It is important for victims to take specific action to help themselves and their families.
- **Recovery** – Victims feel that they are back to normal. A sense of well-being is restored. Victims develop the realistic memory of the experience. The fourth stage represent a recovery from the crisis reaction. Victims feel that they are back to normal. A sense of well-being is restored. Victims develop the realistic memory of the experience

GENDER??

- *Gender – socially constructed roles and responsibilities of male and female in a given culture and location, how they think, act and feel*
- *Gender does not mean “women.” However, given that women are often in a disadvantaged position in many developing, as well as developed countries, the promotion of gender equality implies an explicit attention to women's empowerment*

Common gender stereotypes

Women

- ▣ Dependent
- ▣ House keepers
- ▣ Weak
- ▣ Emotional
- ▣ Fearful
- ▣ Caretakers
- ▣ Passive

Men

- ▣ Independent
- ▣ Bread winners
- ▣ Powerful
- ▣ Logical
- ▣ Brave
- ▣ Achievers
- ▣ active

During Disaster

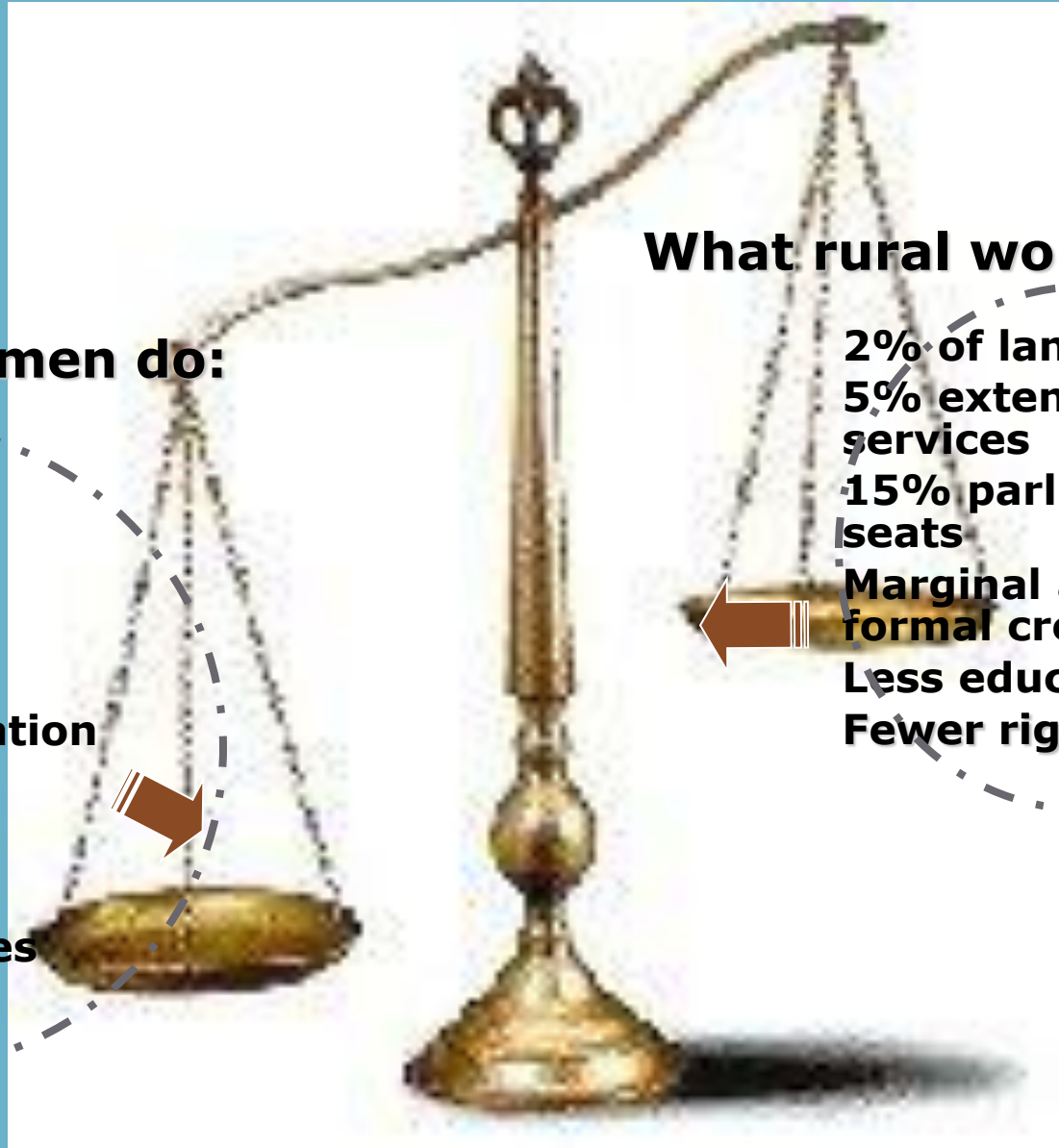
- ▣ Both men and women are affected
- ▣ Women more vulnerable than men in disaster

??



- ▣ **Sex:** The biological characteristics that define humans as either male or female. These sets of biological characteristics are not always mutually exclusive, as there are some individuals who possess both male and female characteristics.
- ▣ **Gender:** The socially constructed attributes and opportunities associated with being male and female vary widely from place to place. Gender defines social and cultural expectations about what behaviour and activities are allowed, what attributes are valued, and what rights and power one has in the family, community and nation. For example, in one society women may be expected to focus on the family's domestic needs while men engage in the formal paid workforce, whereas in another, both men and women may be expected to contribute to the family's cash income.

A root cause of poverty: the imbalance between...



What rural women do:

- Family care
- Domestic work
- Agricultural production
- Income - generation
- Management of household food security
- Natural resources management

What rural women have:

- 2% of land
- 5% extension services
- 15% parliamentary seats
- Marginal access to formal credit
- Less education
- Fewer rights

Factors affected person to person

- ▣ Disaster characteristics
- ▣ Disaster response characteristics
- ▣ Individual characteristics
- ▣ Factors that affects you as a disaster responder

DISASTER RESPONSE CHARACTERISTICS

- ▣ Level of Response Characteristics
- ▣ Post-Disaster living situation (eg. Individuals may need to evacuate their homes and stay in shelters, with friends or family, or in official and Non official shelters.
- ▣ Limited availability of food and water
- ▣ Delays in receiving relief services or medical care

KEY GENDER ISSUES IN DISASTERS

- ❑ Women and men are vulnerable to disasters in different ways due to social and economic reasons.
- ❑ Due to pre-existing gendered relations, within the same social group/class women are poorer and more vulnerable in comparison to men of the same category.
- ❑ Impacts of disasters are different on men and women in terms of survival, death, injury, trauma and recovery.
- ❑ Needs and priorities of women and men in different stages of the disaster cycle are different. (Biological, family, social and cultural).
- ❑ Gender based prejudices view women as weak, passive, incapacitated victims in need of rescue in crisis situations, although in reality women of different age groups play an active role.

| Biological | Educational | Economical | Sociocultural | Psychological |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| Less physical strength | poor education | Lower income | Beliefs and practices | More sensitive |
| Cannot run fast | Less awareness | Lack of job stability | Ownership of land | More emotional |
| Attire of sari | Low access to media and information | Dependent on male | Lack of credit facilities | Faces more stress-inferior social status |
| No swimming | | Limited access to resources | Less knowledge on credit facilities | Long recovery |
| Reproductive health problems | | Largely consumers rather than productive | Less access to transportation | |
| | | | Child rearing and domestic work | |
| | | | Female foeticide and infanticide | |

FAST FACTS

- Disasters lower women's life expectancy more than men's, according to data from 141 countries affected by disaster between 1981 and 2002.
- Women, boys and girls are 14 times more likely than men to die during a disaster.
- Most of the victims trapped in New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina were African-American women and their children, the poorest demographic group in that part of the country.
- Following a disaster, it is more likely that women will be victims of domestic and sexual violence; many even avoid using shelters for fear of being sexually assaulted.

Gender issues during rescue

- ▣ Rescue and evacuation of Injured women and child
- ▣ Personal discomfort
- ▣ Harrassment-physical and mental
- ▣ Psychological trauma

Lack of sensitiveness towards women.



Problems in Relief camps

- ▣ Lack of cleanliness
- ▣ Lack of privacy ie, separate section of tents
- ▣ Lack of Sanitation in relief camps-mensurating women ,pregnant women
- ▣ Lack of proper attention to children and new born
- ▣ Lack of health services
- ▣ Male dominance in camps
- ▣ Lack of toilets or separate toilets

After disaster

- Loss of property
- Loss of family members
- Widowers
- Orphans
- handicaps
- Homelessness
- Hunger
- Diseases

WHY PRIORITY TO WOMEN

- Adverse reproductive outcomes are reported following disasters as early pregnancy/ loss/ premature delivery/ stillbirths/ delivery-related complications and infertility
- In India, 24% of pregnant women exposed to isocyanide during the 1984 Bhopal explosion had spontaneous abortions, as against 6% in a comparison group

contd,...

Increased levels of violence during disaster in the society

- Child abuse and neglect
- Intimate partner violence
- Sexual molestation and forced marriage
- Child marriage and servitude
- Bonded labourers
- Sexual exploitation and trafficking are some forms of sexual and gender-based violence

During the 1998 floods in Bangladesh, adolescent girls reported perineal rashes and urinary tract infections(lack of privacy/ often had no place to hang the washed clothes or access to clean water,

- ▣ Transgendered persons have special vulnerabilities,
- ▣ they are unable to take shelter in homes for men, and they don't find shelter among women.
- ▣ Their experience of homelessness, hunger and violence is compounded because we choose not to "see" or "listen to" them.

Post-disaster relief problems

- ▣ Cultural norms- inhibit women from visibly accessing relief centres, cannot leave their homes to go to relief centres due to child care responsibilities.
- ▣ Women forbidden to interact with male members of the community who are not their kin, so difficulties in accessing relief services from male relief workers.
- ▣ Food distribution targets household heads, women may be systematically marginalized.(registered only when no adult male was present in household).

Contd,..

Pakistan.....

A majority of expectant mothers in the tent camps delivered their babies in the tents.

Even if medical aid was available in the camps, the medical doctors present were mostly men.

Women and families were very hesitant to bring the doctors either to the tents or to take women to the medical units.

Another woman reported walking in rain to get to the camp, and had her delivery at the camp at night with no medical assistance.

An extreme situation was reported by a woman who had delivered her baby whilst walking with her parents to reach a tent camp and the umbilical cord had to be cut using a stone.

- ▣ Marginalization of widows and single women living with the parental/husband
- ▣ Specific needs of religious groups ignored: e.g. muslim women

A woman with dark hair and glasses is shown in a close-up shot. She has a distressed expression, with her hand covering her mouth as if she is crying or trying to hold back tears. She is wearing a grey zip-up jacket over a blue t-shirt. The background is a blurred outdoor setting with buildings and trees.

SOLUTION???

A distraught woman waits for word of her missing father from Shiao Lin village, which was covered in a landslide from Typhoon Morakot in Kaohsiung county, southern Taiwan, at a rescue landing zone on Monday, Aug. 10, 2009.

- ▣ *Induction of women in SAR operations*
- ▣ *Service of nurses and female doctors in health camps*
- ▣ *More sensitisation to women problems*
- ▣ *Security in women camps to avoid crimes*
- ▣ *Upgradation of relief camps*
- ▣ *Providing good information and involving them in disaster management cycle.*

General functions of Relief camps

- Good medical treatment
- Psychological counselling for men and women
- Uniting with families and relatives
- Distribution of relief materials especially
 - Milk to new borns
 - Proper medication to pregnant and delivery case
 - Distribution of sanitary pads etc...

Mainstreaming Gender

- ▣ Gender Disaggregated Data
- ▣ Representation of women
- ▣ Policy level interventions
- ▣ Practical and Strategic Needs
- ▣ Empowerment Approach
- ▣ Challenging stereotypes
- ▣ Gender Responsive Budgeting in projects and programmes.

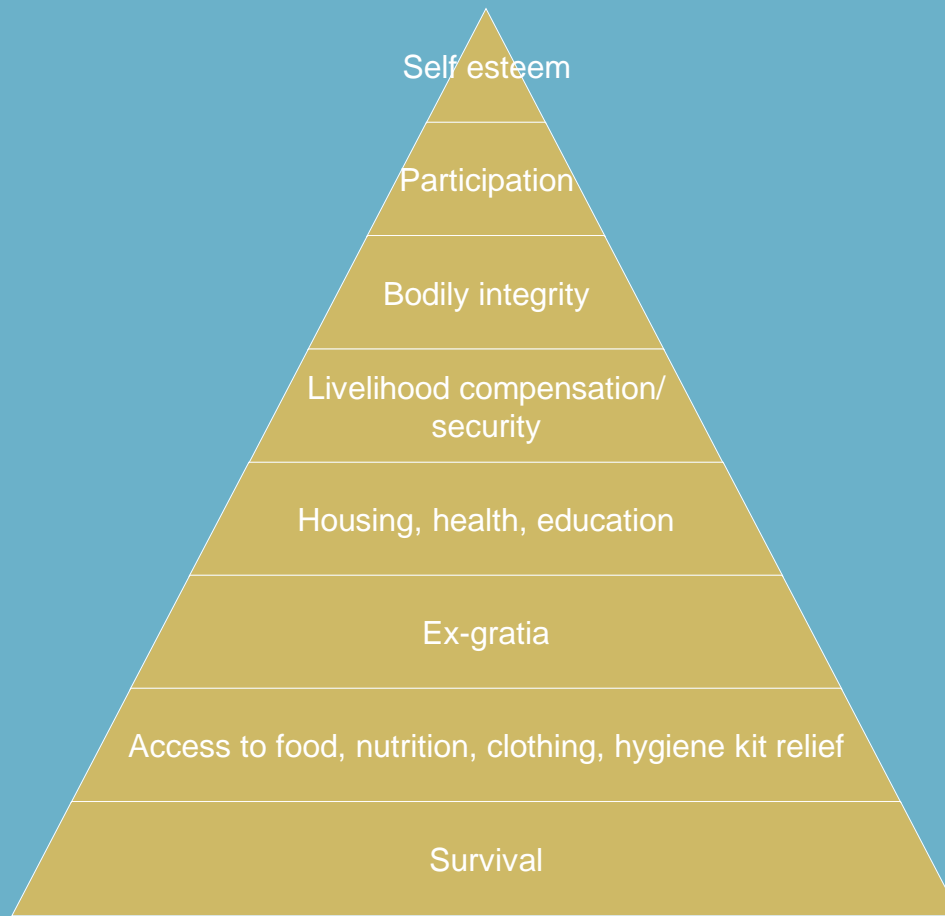
Gender budgeting

A process that entails incorporating a gender perspective at various stages- planning/ policy/ programme formulation, assessment of needs of target groups, allocation of resources, implementation, impact assessment, reprioritization of resources.

Need for Gender Budgeting (GB)?

- ❑ Women- 48 percent of total population in country.
- ❑ Face disparities in access/ control over services and resources.
- ❑ Bulk of Public Expenditure and policy concerns are in “gender neutral” sectors–Power, Defense, Petroleum, Transport etc.
- ❑ Implications on women in above sectors not recognized or identified.

Gender discrimination in disaster: in what?





Complete Sorrow and Endless Wait









ITBP Jawance distribute medicines to stranded pilgrims during in Uttarakhand rescue operation



INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS

- ▣ Age
- ▣ Gender
- ▣ Family Composition
- ▣ Cultural, ethnic, racial background
- ▣ Level of exposure to the disaster
- ▣ Loss of possessions
- ▣ Pre-Disaster stress
- ▣ Concerns with other
- ▣ During Disaster stress
- ▣ Mental status
- ▣ Physical status
- ▣ Learnings

Objectives For Gender Issues

- ▣ Building capacity in Women's and Community Group
- ▣ Communication, Training and Education Strategies to Reduce Risk
- ▣ Using Science and Technology Differently
- ▣ New partnerships and Collaborations
- ▣ Changing Organisational Culture and Structure
- ▣ Research for Social Action

These guidelines are a tribute to the women and men who have worked hard in the most challenging humanitarian environments possible, whether as people affected by disasters or as contributors to improving the lives of others, to ensure that gender equality and diversity have remained at the heart of effective disaster response, recovery and risk reduction work.



- ❑ Gender-based identities view **men as strong and capable** who require least assistance.
- ❑ Due to gendered identities, **women's vulnerabilities** of men are not visible and not recognised.
- ❑ Women and men have **different skills and capacities** resulting from gender-based roles and responsibilities and gender based division of labour.

The Himalayan ‘Tsunami’

हिमालयन सुनामी

1. The biggest flood in India – During 16-18 June 2013, a multiday Cloudburst centered on the north India state of Uttarakhand caused devastating floods and landslides in the country’s worst natural disaster since the Tsunami in 2004.
2. According to figures provided by the Uttarakhand Government, more then 5,700 people were “presumed dead.”

Some Statistics at a Glance :

| | |
|---|---------|
| Estimated no, of people missing | 5,748 |
| Estimated no, of Children missing | 1,227 |
| Estimated no, of Children out of school | 250,000 |
| Estimated no, of Pregnant women reached | 577 |
| Estimated no, of safe deliveries | 141 |

GENDER EQUALITY IN DISASTERS

Six principles for engendered Relief and

Reconstruction:-

THINK BIG

- ❑ Gender equality and risk reduction principles must guide all aspects of disaster mitigation, response and reconstruction. The window of opportunity for change and political organisation closes very quickly.
- ❑ Respond in ways that empower women and local communities.
- ❑ Take practical steps to empower women, among others.
- ❑ Rebuild in ways that address the root causes of vulnerability, including gender and social inequalities.

THINK BIG

- ▣ Create meaningful opportunities for women participation and leadership.
- ▣ Fully engage local women in hazard mitigation and vulnerability assessment projects.
- ▣ Ensure that women benefit from economic recovery and income support programmes like access, fairwages, non-traditional skills training, child care/ social support.
- ▣ Give priority to social services, children's support systems, women's centres, women's corner in camps and other safe.
- ▣ Consult fully with women in design and operation of emergency shelter.

GET THE FACTS

- ▣ Collect and solicit gender specific data
- ▣ **Train and employ women in community** based assessment and followup research.
- ▣ Tap womens knowledge of environmental resources and community complexity.
- ▣ Identify and assess sex-specific needs, for home based women workers or men's mental health, displaced and migrating women versus men.
- ▣ Gender budgeting of relief and response funds.
- ▣ Distribution of goods, services, opportunities to everyone.

WORK WITH GRASS ROOT WOMEN

- ▣ Womens groups experienced in disasters.
- ▣ Women and development NGO's
- ▣ Women enviornmental action groups.
- ▣ Advocacy Groups with a focus on girls and women.
- ▣ Womens neighbourhood groups.
- ▣ Faith based and service organisations.
- ▣ Professional womens, like educators, scientists, emergency managers.

RESIST STEREOTYPES

- ❑ Women survivors were first responder and rebuilders, not passive victims.
- ❑ Women are not economic dependents but producers, community workers, earners
- ❑ Gender norms put boy and mens at risk too, for ex. Mental health, risk taking accidents.
- ❑ Targetting womens for services is not always effective or desirable but can produce backlash or violence.
- ❑ Marginalised women (for ex. Undocumented, HIV/AIDS, low caste, indigenous, sex workers) have unique perspectives and capacities.
- ❑ No one fits all: cultural specific needs and desires must be respected for ex. Religious practices, clothing, personel hygiene, privacy norms etc.

TAKE A HUMAN RIGHTS APPROACH

- ▣ Sexual harassment and rape.
- ▣ Abuse by intimate partners.
- ▣ Exploitation by traffickers, for Ex. In to domestic, agricultural and sex work.
- ▣ Erosion or loss of existing land rights.
- ▣ Early forced marriage/ Girls Drop Out from Schools.
- ▣ Forced Migration.
- ▣ Reduced or lost access to reproductive health care services.
- ▣ Male control over economic recovery resources.

RESPECT AND DEVELOP THE CAPACITIES OF WOMEN

- ▣ Identify and support womens contributions to informal early warning systems, school and home preparedness, community solidarity, socio-emotional recovery, extended family care.
- ▣ Materially compensate the time, energy and skill of grass-roots women who are able and willing to partner with disaster organisation.
- ▣ Provide child care, transportation and other support as needed to enable women's full and equal participation in planning a more disaster resilient future.

FACTORS THAT AFFECTS ONE AS A DISASTER RESPONDER

- ❑ Leaving family members and loved ones to go on assignments
- ❑ Working in unfamiliar and challenging settings.
- ❑ Staying in a staff shelter with little privacy.
- ❑ Encountering unfamiliar cultural or ethnic populations whose primary language may be different.
- ❑ Listening to survivor's stories.
- ❑ Seeing disturbing sights.
- ❑ Working with difficult supervisors and co-workers.
- ❑ Returning home.

IMPORTANT STATEMENTS FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

- ▣ Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and local priority which explicitly recognizes gender as a cross-cutting concerns requiring attention throughout response, recovery, rehabilitation, preparedness and mitigation phases of disaster reduction planning.
- ▣ Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhances early warning. Recognizing daily routines and social conditions of women and men, girls and boys place them differently at risk and engage them in different networks of communication.

- ▣ Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels for all members of Nations and communities based on solid knowledge base of gender-disaggregated data, tools and information.
- ▣ Reduce the underlying risk factors which results in differential levels and occasions of vulnerability and endangerment and shape the capacities and resources of women and men to minimise harm.
- ▣ Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels by promoting the inclusion of women in disaster-related professions where they are under-represented, and actively engage with localities.

- ▣ Strategies that develop and strengthen women's capacity in Hazard reduction and disaster response acknowledge that they, along with men, are key social actors in developing more Hazard-Resilient Communities.

- ▣ Gender can make the difference between life and death. Working with women and men, young and old, to build community resilience has been found to pay enormous dividends. There can be no single blueprint for how to develop and practice gender-sensitive and socially inclusive methodologies. The prediction of ever-increasing natural hazards and their attendant high social and economic cost, the people of these fragile majestic mountains demand nothing less.

20 Point checklist on making disaster Risk Reduction Gender Sensitive:

- ▣ **Technical Process:**
- ▣ Carry out Gender Sensitive Risk Assessment based on Vulnerability
- ▣ Enhance National and Local Early Warning System
- ▣ Take actions to increase womens capacity and knowledge on gender sensitive risk assessment and vulnerability
- ▣ Develop gender-sensitive indicators for disaster risk reduction which will enable different organisations and governments to monitor and assess the progress.

Political Process:

- ▣ Establish a National Coordinator in different Committee for disaster risk reduction.
- ▣ Review of Policy and Plans for disaster risk reduction.
- ▣ Allocate a National Budget for advocacy, capacity building and programmes which promote gender sensitive disaster risk reduction(DRR)
- ▣ Introduce legislation to provide legal support to Gender sensitive DRR

The Social Process:

- ▣ Need of National and local campaigns on gender sensitive DRR through advocacy kits, national debates, community meetings and even recreation and cultural activities.
- ▣ Engage the media to report on gender differences in DRR Vulnerability
- ▣ Introduce Gender sensitive DRR in formal, informal and non formal education to promote women as leaders and agent of change in DRR.
- ▣ Develop Win-Win partnerships and networks with different stakeholders for developing policy makers, planners and implementers for DRR.

The Development Process:

- ❑ Make Gender-sensitive risk assessment for risk reduction concepts applied at the beginning in development
- ❑ Mainstreaming gender sensitive DRR in land use and urban planning policies and strategies in order to promote Disaster resilient development and gender equality in land use and urban planning
- ❑ Take actions to enhance women's leadership in DRR in natural resource management, environment protection and health education.
- ❑ Encourage micro credit and micro finance programmes to promote more support to women.

The Humanitarian Process:

- ▣ Develop a disaster contingency plan based on the results of a gender sensitive vulnerable analysis and risk assessment to address the different needs and concerns between men and Women during an emergency.
- ▣ Mainstream Gender Needs for disaster preparedness planning and storage of relief goods, especially in emergency relief during disaster.
- ▣ Include women's participation in planning and distribution of humanitarian assistance to address the existing unequal access to and benefit from relief assistance.
- ▣ Secure women's participation in disaster recovery and reconstruction planning and programmes.



THANKS FOR YOUR KIND SUPPORT AND PATIENCE