

**Gender in DRR and the Implications of Climate Change in Humanitarian Action
United Nations – OCHA**

Review of Existing Literature / Resources

Summary:

The most important findings in the literature are the following:

- Poverty increases vulnerability to disasters
- In general, women are poorer than men
- Women’s vulnerability is not a result of biological differences to men, but of socially constructed roles and responsibilities
- Disasters result in an increase burden of labour to women
- Women are agents for change, and should be considered resources in DRR
- Gender analysis is not applied in a consistent manner in DRR
- There is a lack of data on gender-specific impact of DRR
- There is a lack of tools to implement a gender perspective in DRR
- A rights-based approach to DRR

Literature list:

No.	Author/Title/Source/URL	Abstract
1	<p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway</p> <p><i>Good Humanitarian Donorship and Disaster Risk Reduction</i></p> <p>A Concept Paper, July 2007</p> <p>http://www.goodhumanitariananddonorship.org/Good%20Humanitarian%20Donorship%20and%20Disaster%20Risk%20Reduction%20Concept%20Paper%20july%2007.doc</p>	<p>The paper addresses the need to invest in DRR, in light of a dramatically increased spending on humanitarian action during the last 15 years. The paper’s starting point is the responsibility of donors, but it gives clear guidance to how resources should be spent.</p> <p>The paper states that DRR is currently lost in the gap between humanitarian assistance and development, and requests stronger coordination between the two in order to address the problem: “DRR is an important interface between relief, recovery and development. It is imperative to address DRR as early as possible in the development cycle in order to avoid the recreation of risks, or potential magnification of risks. Assessment should not only cover impact, but also underlying causes, vulnerabilities and capacities.”</p> <p>The paper does not recommend add DRR as another mainstreaming task, but rather add it to ongoing processes, such as gender or climate change. It also states that actions should target the most vulnerable groups of a population, but these should not only be considered as passive victims, but as a potential resource base.</p> <p>It is recommended that DRR are included in poverty reduction strategies, and that needs assessments, risk analysis and vulnerability assessments are integrated.</p>
2	<p><i>OCHA Action Plan on the Humanitarian Implications of Climate</i></p>	<p>The policy briefing paper concludes that OCHA should focus on adaptation; more specifically on activities related to its mandate, such as strengthen analysis, coordination, preparedness and response capacity. A guiding principle should be to “focus only on those areas were adaptation to climate change</p>

	<p>Change – Policy Briefing Paper</p> <p>Draft, June 2008</p>	<p>may result in increased humanitarian need” (p. 2).</p> <p>OCHA already has a global mandate on priority five of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-15 (HFA), related to preparedness and response.</p> <p>Five key responsibilities are outlined in the paper:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate/contribute to the development of interagency humanitarian policy, standards and/or tools on incorporating climate change risk analysis into humanitarian programming • Advise/report to the ERC on the inclusion of climate change analysis in ongoing efforts to improve contingency planning, preparedness and response activities • Facilitate ERC advocacy on the humanitarian implications of climate change, relevant to all areas of humanitarian concern • Advise/support UN interdepartmental and interagency bodies, such as the IASC, on the inclusion of climate change risk analysis in humanitarian action • Guide/support HCs, RCs, OCHA field staff, deploying OCHA teams and other key constituents, including through orientation, training and policy support when/as requested
3	<p>Tranter, Kellie</p> <p>Gender, climate change and natural disasters</p> <p>http://www.sciencealert.com.au/opinions/20080502-16850-2.html</p>	<p>The article is a summary of existing knowledge on the area, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More women than men die as the direct and indirect result of natural disaster • Men in Sri Lanka coped better in the tsunami than women because they had been taught to swim and climb • Women trying to save their children from the tsunami in Aceh were themselves swept away while pushing children on to buildings or trees • Traditional or mandatory clothing impedes movement for women • After a natural disaster, women are more likely to become victims of domestic and sexual abuse • Collection of water is normally a task for women. When water become scarce, women’s workload increases <p>The text also sums up the recommendation given by four organisations and female environmental ministers to the countries at the Bali Conference and the Secretariat of the UNFCCC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise that women are powerful agents of change and that their full participation is critical in adaptation and mitigation climate policies and initiatives, and guarantee that women and gender experts participate in all decisions related to climate change; • Take action in order to ensure UNFCCC compliance with human rights frameworks, international and national commitments on gender equality and equity, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW); • Develop a gender strategy, invest in gender-specific climate change research and establish a system for the use of gender-sensitive indicators and criteria for governments to use in national

		<p>reporting to the UNFCCC Secretariat;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyse and identify gender-specific impacts and protection measures related to floods, droughts, heatwaves, diseases, and other environmental changes and disasters; and • Design and implement funding mechanisms accessible to them to reduce their particular vulnerabilities
4	<p>Neumayer, Eric and Thomas Plumper.</p> <p><i>The Gendered Nature of Natural Disasters: The Impact of Catastrophic Events on the Gender Gap in Life Expectancy, 1981-2002</i></p> <p>Final version, January 2007</p> <p>http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/geographyAndEnvironment/whosWho/profiles/neumayer/pdf/Disastersarticle.pdf#search=%22The%20Gendered%20Nature%20of%20Natural%20Disasters%22</p>	<p>The authors have studied the impact of disasters on life expectancy in 141 countries from 1981 to 2002. They make the following conclusions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural disasters and their impact kill more women than men or shorten the life expectancy more for women than they do for men • The stronger the disaster (that is the more people killed related to population size) the more effect on narrowing the gender gap on life expectancy • The higher women's socio-economic status, the weaker the effect on the gender gap in life expectancy <p>“There are few reasons why female life expectancy should be systematically more adversely affected by natural disasters than that of men were it only for reasons determined by nature, such as biological and physiological differences that on average disadvantage women and girls relative to men and boys. A systematic effect on the gender gap in life expectancy is only plausible if natural disasters exacerbate previously existing patterns of discrimination that render females more vulnerable to the fatal impact of disasters. That this is no mere speculation is demonstrated by the fact that the adverse impact of disasters on females relative to men vanishes with rising socio-economic status of women.” (p. 27)</p> <p>“Our finding that, on average, large natural disasters lower the life expectancy of women more than that of men and particularly so where women have a lower socio-economic status implies that policy makers, non-governmental organizations and the academic community need to pay closer attention to the gendered nature of disaster vulnerability. Such attention should focus on the special medical, economic and security needs of women in the aftermath of disasters as well as on mechanisms to ensure fair and non-discriminatory allocation of relief resources.” (p. 27-28)</p>
5	<p>Lambrou, Yianna and Grazia Piana</p> <p><i>Gender: The Missing Component of the Response to Climate Change</i></p> <p>FAO, April 2006</p> <p>http://www.fao.org/sd/dim_pe1/docs/pe1_051001d1_en.pdf</p>	<p>The article argues that climate change will impact on food security, freshwater supply and rural and urban settlements and their infrastructure. Impacts will occur even if emissions would be curbed immediately. Poor and marginalised women have a limited ability to cope with challenges resulting from climate change. Moreover, most women have lower incomes and fewer opportunities than men, resulting in a further reduction of mitigative and adaptative capacities. The gender aspects are generally neglected in international climate policy.</p> <p>The following table on social differentiation on emissions and mitigative/adaptation potential is presented:</p>

	Emissions	Mitigative potential	Adaptive potential
High income/well educated	High	High	High, unless income generation activity is linked to a sector with high impacts
Marginalised/uneducated	Low. High in some cases of industrialised society (e.g. U.S.)	Low	Low. High, if people are nomadic and have a low ownership of goods that can be damaged by extreme weather events

“The most socially excluded and economically insecure in any community represents those least able to access to, or control strategic resources during and in the aftermath of a natural disaster” (p. 11)

Traditional configuration of gender roles leaves women with less time to actively participate in decision-making processes. An additional barrier is the attitude of patriarchy-based societies, in which men are considered superior to women. Consequently, women’s concerns are absent from the policy agenda.

More data on the issue is needed, and the information should include household structure, demographic trends, division of labour, local power structures, women’s working conditions and their relative control over key economic assets.

Household: Contamination or drought of wells and water sources results in women having to travel long distances to search for water.

Agriculture: Women have a high share of agriculture activities but little decision-making power. Men have water rights where irrigation is important. When water resources become scarce, women are denied access.

“The fundamental goal of adaptation strategies is the reduction of the vulnerabilities to climate-induced change in order to protect and enhance the livelihoods of poor people.” (p. 14)

“(i)n an eventual increase of water scarcity caused by climate change, women would most likely be expected to bear the associated labour of looking for water and facing the difficulties in ensuring their family’s food security. More precise data is needed to document these gender specific.” (p. 15)

Alternative crop and livestock recommended as options to climate change are rarely available to women farmers. Consequently, they contribute less to climate change than male farmers, but are more vulnerable to it.

“Women however, do develop adaptive strategies to protect the sustainability of their livelihoods.

Despite this, the magnitude and scale of predicted environmental stress is such that it can “overwhelm” their ability to react to the new threats. Very poor, nomadic women may have a relatively high adaptive capacity due to their intimate knowledge of their natural environment. Densely populated agrarian regions that are subject to increased extreme events may be the most vulnerable. Increased malaria and dengue cases for example, weaken vulnerable members of the household with the caring for the ill falling mainly on women. On the other hand, the additional nutritional difficulties, and, in particular, food and water issues, will impact more severely on women rather than on men, considering their respective roles in communities.” (p. 15)

Impacts of more frequent extreme weather events will be gender differentiated, including:

- increasing male migration, causing a further burden for women's responsibilities and chores inside and outside the household;
- changes in cropping and livestock production with associated effects of gender division of labour and income opportunities;
- increased difficulties in access to resources, especially for fuelwood and water, with consequent increased workload for women and children.

“(f)actors including high level of poverty, secondary *status* in the labour force, extensive informal sector work and lack of land rights associated to intensive domestic responsibilities decrease both the adaptive and mitigative capacity of women.” (p. 16)

Impacts on workload and well-being:

- Women's economic insecurity increases more than men's
- Gender barriers obstacle women's relief and reconstruction work
- A sustained increase of women's workload more so than men's
- A progressive deterioration of women's working conditions more so than men's
- Women recover more slowly from economic losses than men

“Lessons learned in natural disasters reveal that interventions to save lives and secure livelihoods are more efficient and effective when gender issues are properly understood and addressed.” (p.18)

There is a need for a correct assessment of local hazards, capacities and vulnerabilities.

- Women have proven themselves indispensable in the response to disasters
- Women are most effective at mobilising the community to respond to disasters
- Women are developing new skills as a result of their response efforts, and they can be used in future opportunities for income generation

“Gender analysis is considered one of the best approaches to reach this objective, promoting a shift from a special focus on women to the adoption of a broader gender approach, based on the relations between men and women. In particular, the *"confusion between a gender-aware approach and women-only support can lead to a range of problems, such as the marginalisation of women's issues and inappropriate projects for women (...)* No development work can be effective which does not take into

		<p><i>account the relationships between people. As the relationships between males and females form the basis of human society, the analysis of the implications of these relations must form the basis of development and relief interventions". As some authors point out, focusing simply on women's activities can exclude relevant dimensions of their livelihood strategies such as "vital relations of interdependence between men and women". In this way the challenge becomes "not whether to include men and masculinity" in the analysis but rather "the degree of centrality they should assume".</i>" (p. 20)</p> <p>The following activities are necessary both on the national and international level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of gender-specific emissions profiles, mitigative and adaptative capacity • Assessment of impacts on changing status of women on these parameters • Development of new policy instruments and adaptation of existing ones with regards to gender specificities <p>Any discussion on the economics of climate change to be effective should include issues including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • differences in emissions characteristics between men and women • the additional work burden of women, female children and men; • the gender differences in access to resources and consumption patterns; • the comparative vulnerability of women to climate change in comparison to men. <p>Actions must ensure that the effect of climate change do not further impoverish women. However, actions should not focus on women as victims, but also take into account their capacities.</p> <p>"Gender considerations should be introduced in the key critical issues on the climate change agenda, namely: mitigation, the CDM, adaptation and capacity building." (p. 23)</p>
6	<p>Final Report: Gender and Climate Change Workshop</p> <p>Dakar, 2-3 June 2008</p> <p>http://www.wedo.org/files/FINALReport.%20Dakar%20Workshop.%202008.pdf</p>	<p>Conclusions from the workshop were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change is happening now, must take action now • A holistic approach to manage climate change is needed. In many examples, entities develop policies and guidelines without coordination • Adaptation efforts should embrace a bottom-up approach • There is a gap between policy and implementation. There is a disconnection between what exists on the paper and the actual situation on the ground • Important to use clear and unified messages and avoid technical jargon • Adding the gendered dimension cannot be an excuse to further marginalise or fragment the issue • Focus must not only be on women or women's vulnerability • A gendered approach means a rights-based approach • Outcomes of advocacy will include awareness-raising and education in target communities, mobilise women's groups to take leadership on the issue of climate change and comprehensive gender-sensitive climate change policies on local and national level
7	<p>Women's Manifesto on Climate Change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor people are more vulnerable to environmental damage, and 70 % of the world's poor are women • 85 % of the people who die from climate-induced disaster are women

	<p>15 May 2007</p> <p>http://www.wen.org.uk/general_pages/reports/manifesto.pdf</p>	
8	<p>Araujo, Ariana and Andrea Quesada-Aguilar</p> <p>Gender Equality and Adaptation</p> <p>http://www.wedo.org/files/GenderEqualityAdaptation.pdf</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and children are 14 times more likely to die than men during a disaster. In the 1991 cyclone disasters which killed 140,000 in Bangladesh, 90% of victims were women (Aguilar, 2004). Similarly, in industrialized countries, more women than men died during the 2003 European heat wave. During Hurricane Katrina in the USA, African-American women who were the poorest population in that part of the country faced the greatest obstacles to survival. During the 2006 tsunami, more women died than men – for example in Indonesia and Sri Lanka, male survivors outnumber female survivors by 3 or 4 to 1 (Davis <i>et al.</i>, 2005). • In Sri Lanka, swimming and tree climbing are taught mainly to boys, which helped them survive and cope better than women when the waves of the tsunami hit. Social prejudice keeps girls and women from learning to swim, which severely reduces their chances of survival in flooding disasters (Oxfam, 2005). • Women become less mobile because they are the primary care-givers in times of disaster and environmental stress. • After a natural disaster, women are more likely to become victims of domestic and sexual violence therefore women often avoid using shelters from fear (Davis <i>et al.</i>, 2005). • The household workload increases substantially after a disaster, which forces many girls to drop out of school to help with chores (Davis <i>et al.</i>, 2005). • Nutritional status determines the ability to cope with the effect of natural disasters (Cannon, 2002). Women are more prone to nutritional deficiencies because of their unique nutritional needs, especially when they are pregnant or breastfeeding, and some cultures have household food hierarchies. For example, in South and Southeast Asia 45–60% of women of reproductive age are underweight and 80% of pregnant women have iron deficiencies. In sub-Saharan Africa, women carry greater loads than men, but have a lower intake of calories because the cultural norm is for men to receive more food (FAO, 2000). • Droughts could increase due to climate change, which will affect women’s crop and livestock production (increasing the work of collecting, storing, protecting and distributing water) and impact their own and their families’ health. There has been an increase in the frequency and intensity of drought in many African regions. Between 1984 and 2000, Morocco had ten years of drought and northern Kenya experienced four severe periods of drought between 1983 and 2001. • More women than men work in the informal sector and in small enterprises. These sectors are often the worst hit and least able to recover from the effects of disasters, due to lack of capital, and limited access to credit and information, among other obstacles (Nelson <i>et al.</i>, 2002). • In areas subject to periodic drought or flooding, men and women have different knowledge, management practices and exchange relationships. Women’s knowledge of their surroundings and of natural resources can prove essential when recovering from a natural disaster and this knowledge is usually underused (Hannan, 2002). For example, in the small islands of Micronesia, working the land has given women a unique knowledge of the island’s hydrology,

		<p>enabling them to find water and build wells during a drought period (Anderson, 2002).</p> <p>Adaptation and vulnerability to disasters are social issues. Risk is a function of exposure to a given hazard, and of the factors that perpetuate conditions of vulnerability. Variability in magnitude of vulnerability and the capacity to adapt depends on the political and social factors that determine the group of people or the individual. Adaptive capacity hinges on the options available to individuals or households for modifying dangerous conditions, for moving away from hazardous situations or protecting their assets from potential damage and loss. Political and social factors include initial conditions of a person, the resilience of their livelihood, the opportunities for self-protection, and their access to social protection and social organization. However, vulnerabilities are socially constructed and distinct for different groups of people.</p> <p>Although women are disproportionately impacted by disasters and swift environmental changes, women have also contributed to curbing the impacts of climate change. Women's knowledge and responsibilities related to natural resource management have proven to be critical to community survival. For example, after Hurricane Mitch in 1998, La Masica, Honduras surprisingly reported no deaths. A disaster agency had provided gender-sensitive community education on early warning systems and hazard management six months earlier. Women took over from men the abandoned task of continuously monitoring the early warning system. As a result, the municipality was able to evacuate the area promptly when Hurricane Mitch struck</p>
9	<p>Margaret Skutsch, et al.</p> <p><i>Mainstreaming Gender into the Climate Change Regime</i></p> <p>14 December 2004 COP10 Buenos Aires</p> <p>http://www.gencc.interconnection.org/Gender&CCCOP10.pdf</p>	<p>“Because of the feminization of poverty, other existing gender inequalities, and men’s and women’s gendered roles in society and in the division of labour, there are gender differences in Climate Change impacts and in adaptive capacities. These differences should be acknowledged in the adaptation process to avoid further increases in gender inequality and to ensure the successfulness of adaptation policies and measures.” (p. 1)</p> <p>“It is widely acknowledged that the negative effects of Climate Change are likely to hit the poorest people in the poorest countries hardest, in other words: that the poor are most vulnerable to Climate Change. Since women form a disproportionate share of the poor in developing countries and communities that are highly dependent on local natural resources, women are likely to be disproportionately vulnerable to the effects of Climate Change. Moreover, because of gender differences in property rights, access to information and in cultural, social and economic roles, the effects of Climate Change are likely to affect men and women differently.” (p. 1)</p> <p>“The effects of Climate Change on gender inequality are not limited to immediate impacts and changing behaviours but also lead to subsequent changes in gender relations. Spending more time on traditional reproductive tasks re-enforces traditional work roles and works against a change in which women might begin to play other roles. For instance, because women are primary care-givers in times of disaster and environmental stress, the occurrence of magnified burdens of caregiving is likely to make them less mobile. Also, since Climate Change is expected to exacerbate existing shortfalls in water resources and fuelwood the time taken to fetch water or wood (which in most countries is the responsibility of women) will certainly increase women’s workloads, thus, limiting their opportunities to branch out into other, non-traditional activities.” (p. 2)</p>

		<p>“Women, however, are often expected to contribute to unpaid labour for soil and water conservation efforts while absent from the planning and governance processes. Equal involvement of men and women in adaptation planning is important not only to ensure that the measures developed are actually beneficial for those who are supposed to implement them, but also to ensure that all relevant knowledge, i.e. knowledge from men <i>and</i> women, is integrated into policy and projects.” (p. 2)</p> <p>“the current problem is not a lack of willingness to incorporate a gender perspective but a lack of knowledge and available approaches or toolkits to do so. For instance, the Adaptation Policy Framework and the other tools referred to in the UNFCCC compendium for adaptation do not explicitly take gender issues into account. In principle gender could be relatively easily integrated into e.g. stakeholder analyses, livelihoods analyses and multi-criteria decision tools if the users are aware of the need and opportunity to do this.” (p. 3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for empirical data showing gender differences in climate impacts and the effect of using gender analysis when implementing adaptation projects • Gender experts should review current and future toolkits related to vulnerability analysis and adaptation projects to focus on how gender awareness can be stimulated and if gender can be integrated in existing tools or if new ones are needed
10	<p>Lambrou, Yianna and Regina Laub</p> <p><i>Gender Perspectives on the Conventions on Biodiversity, Climate Change and Desertification</i></p> <p>FAO, 2004</p> <p>http://www.fao.org/sd/dim_pe1/docs/pe1_041002d1_en.doc</p>	<p>“Other effects of climate change will affect women and men, sometimes in the same way, sometimes differently. An increase in temperature-related illnesses and deaths can be expected; changes in the geographic range of vector-borne diseases such as malaria and dengue fever because of changes in temperature and rainfall patterns are also likely. Anaemia – resulting among other factors from malaria – is responsible for a quarter of maternal mortality (ADB et al 2003). Degradation of water sources is a usual consequence of drought and natural disasters. Children and pregnant women are particularly susceptible to diseases which thrive in such conditions such as diarrhoea and cholera. Furthermore, because of their roles in relation with household water supply and domestic chores, women are particularly at risk for such diseases” (p. 10)</p> <p>“However, in the case of male migration, female-headed households have been identified as particularly vulnerable, since women must assume traditionally male responsibilities, without having equal or direct access to all resources, financial, technological, and social.” (p. 10)</p> <p>“the involvement of women and men has proven to be the key to the efficiency of solution finding decision-making and implementation process for long-term and short-term responses to disasters and climate change. A case study from Bangladesh may illustrate the gender issue on this subject: a community-based cyclone preparedness program in Bangladesh has found that sites where women were not involved in village level disaster preparedness committees, responsible for maintaining cyclone shelters and transmitting warnings, made up the highest proportion of cyclone victims. In Cox’s Bazaar in east Bangladesh, where women are now fully involved in disaster preparedness and support activities (education, reproductive health, self-help groups, and small and medium enterprises), there has been a huge reduction in the numbers of women killed or affected by cyclones.” (p. 11)</p>
11	WEDO	<p>The article deals with gender and climate change in the broader sense as the impact on human security. It then presents case studies from Senegal, Ghana and Bangladesh.</p>

	<p>Gender, Climate Change and Human Security Lessons from Bangladesh, Ghana and Senegal</p> <p>May 2008</p> <p>http://www.wedo.org/files/HSN%20Study%20Final%20May%202020,%202008.pdf</p>	<p>“Although the UNFCCC itself fails to incorporate gender equality as a cross-cutting issue, gender equality is a guiding principle in NAPA design and it was advised to include gender expertise in NAPA teams. 9 Many of the national reports submitted by signatory nations to the UNFCCC Secretariat emphasize the vulnerability of women and the importance of gender equality—albeit in broad terms. Most countries include some reference to the MDGs or national commitments to empowering women, but few detail how urgently women are affected by climate change, much less how they might be identified as powerful actors and agents for change.” (p. 19)</p> <p>The following are excerpts from the conclusions:</p> <p>“Climate change is not gender neutral, and gender is an important determinant in climate change mitigation and adaptation. As climate change tends to magnify existing inequalities, with gender inequality being one of the most pervasive, it has major impacts particularly on women. Women are likely to experience worsening inequalities of different magnitudes as a result of climate change impacts through their socially constructed roles, rights and responsibilities, and because they are often poorer.” (p. 60)</p> <p>“Climate change not only affects women’s health and wellbeing directly, but it also impacts negatively on their work burdens, opportunities and capacities through changes in their livelihoods. Apart from changes in their livelihoods that result from climate change, other important factors are lack of access to adequate (early warning) information, education, training and facilities to cope with these disasters.” (p. 60-61)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture is highly sensitive to climate change, and it is also women’s main livelihood. As a result, women’s income options are threatened • Climate change will also affect fisheries, resulting in loss of income for poor women and more expensive fish and less protein in diet • Access to water is a major issue for women, being responsible for bringing water to the household. Privatisation of water source further decreases availability <p>“Greater inclusion of women and inclusion of a gender-specific approach in climate change adaptation and decision-making may reverse the inequitable distribution of climate change impacts. And greater inclusion could improve adaptive decision-making itself, reducing the negative impacts on the entire community, thus enhancing human security.” (p. 63)</p>
12	<p>Valency, R. Alain</p> <p>Gender Perspective: Working Together for Disaster Risk Reduction</p> <p>ISDR 2007</p> <p>http://www.unisdr.org/eng/about_isdr/isdr</p>	<p>A compilation of good practices and lessons learned on gender mainstreaming in DRR from all over the world.</p>

	-publications/09-gender-good-practices/gender-good-practices.pdf	
13	<p><i>Gender Perspectives: Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction into Climate Change Adaption</i></p> <p>ISDR 2008</p> <p>http://www.unisdr.org/eng/about_isdr/isdr-publications/17-Gender_Perspectives_Integrating_DRR_CC/Gender_Perspectives_Integrating_DRR_CC_Good_Practices.pdf</p>	<p>A compilation of good practices and lessons learned on how women’s experiences and natural resources management make whole communities strong when faced with climate change. The booklet presents experiences from countries all over the world.</p>
14	<p><i>Climate Wrongs and Human Rights</i></p> <p>Oxfam, September 2008</p> <p>http://www.oxfam.org/files/bp117-climate-wrongs-and-human-rights-0809.pdf</p> <p>Executive Summary: http://www.oxfam.org/files/bp117-climate-wrongs-human-rights-summary-0809.pdf</p>	<p>The text argues that continuing emissions from rich countries is a violation of the human rights of people in poor countries. It says that the rich world cannot use an economic argument to continue emissions, and says it is appalling to weigh off financial costs of emissions cuts to human costs of climate change among the world’s poor.</p> <p>It lists how the effects of climate change are in breach with human rights, and also suggests a human rights-based approach to mitigation and adaptation. A table for this is presented in the executive summary.</p> <p>“Safeguarding women’s rights must also be at the core of adaptation strategies. Yet a focus on women is missing from the text of the UNFCCC: gender-disaggregated data are not even required in national reporting on impacts or adaptation. Likewise, the vast majority of National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs), drawn up by the 50 LDCs, acknowledge the importance of addressing gender in adaptation, but fail to propose specific activities to ensure it happens. One exception is Malawi, which plans to build women’s resilience by digging more boreholes and planting new trees to ensure easier access to water and fuel, and by promoting micro-credit schemes so women can diversify their incomes.” (p. 18)</p>
15	<p><i>International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development</i></p> <p>http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/G/EN/N08/459/81/PDF/N0845981.pdf?OpenElement</p>	<p>The report is the response to General Assembly 62/92. It sums up trends and emerging challenges, and reviews region by region from 1 June 2007 to 1 May 2008. It also sums up challenges and response. The following are the main findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons affected by disasters may suffer increased vulnerability and violation of their human rights as a result of inadequate planning and disaster preparedness and inappropriate policies or neglect in the disaster response. Women, children and already marginalized groups are often among those most at risk • Although the number of recorded disasters has increased significantly, deaths, as by number,

<p>Symbol A/63/277</p> <p>13 August 2008</p>	<p>have been relatively stable. This is attributed to improved and better use of early warning systems and community-based preparedness measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened preparedness is essential to saving lives and livelihoods in disaster. Increasing capacity to predict, monitor, warn and respond to the needs of those who have been adversely affected in an emergency is essential for effective humanitarian action • The early recovery cluster brings together most major humanitarian, disaster preparedness and development actors, from both within and outside the United Nations system, under one coordinated framework. • During the period of reporting, workshops on the concept and practice of early recovery, as well as how to mainstream cross-cutting issues such as gender, were held in Geneva, targeting field-based practitioners • During the reporting period, the United Nations system and its partner organisations issued 16 flash appeals for hazard-related disasters, the highest number recorded to date. • As a result of the high number of flash appeals received, the process was reviewed, aiming at launch appeals quickly despite the lack of accurate initial data and the subsequent difficulty of integrating preparedness and early recovery into the appeal process. • The need to channel humanitarian funding to upstream activities such as disaster preparedness, early warning and contingency planning was highlighted in a number of contexts • While preparedness measures will alleviate the cost of response and reduce disaster tolls at the onset of disasters, they have often fallen outside of the humanitarian funding for emergency response. • Analysis of post-crisis action has repeatedly shown that needs related to early recovery receive less financial assistance than humanitarian and development requirements and that dedicated mechanisms to target early recovery activities have not yet been established. • Among the recommendations are: to improve dissemination of tools and services; and to encourage disaster preparedness activities, such as contingency planning.
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Additional recommended literature (not included in the review because it repeats many of the same messages):

1. Briceño, Sálvano, *Gender Mainstreaming in Disaster Reduction*, Panel presentation Commission on the Status of Women, 6 March 2002, <http://www.unisdr.org/eng/media-room/statements/stmts-2005-8-march-sb-gender.doc>¹

Other resources:

1. Gender & Disaster Sourcebook

A comprehensive resource with a lot of information divided in a table of contents. It has a short summary of each of the resources, and links, when available.

<http://www.gdonline.org/sourcebook/>

2. ReliefWeb – Humanitarian Implications of Climate Change

¹ This presentation present many of the same arguments as other of the documents presented in the table: poverty increases vulnerability and women as agents of change.

A wide collection of articles and documents of the broader issue of climate change and humanitarian implications. It has a section on gender, of which most articles are revised in the table above.

http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/hlp.nsf/db900ByKey/climate_change

3. Gender and Climate Change

A resource more relevant to development issues. However, some of the articles are revised in the table above.

<http://www.gencc.interconnection.org/resources.htm>

4. PreventionWeb – Gender

Contains articles, address lists and other useful resources.

<http://www.preventionweb.net/english/themes/gender/>

5. Emergency Events Database

Includes an extensive database on disasters, although not only linked to disasters provoked by climate change. It also has some useful publications, most notably on data collection.

<http://www.emdat.be/Publications/publications.html> (link to the publications)

Available toolkits, guidelines, etc.

1. Inter-Agency Contingency Planning Guidelines for Humanitarian Assistance, [http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/lib.nsf/db900sid/DPAL-7AEEVG/\\$file/IASC_Guidelines_contingency_planning.pdf?openelement](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/lib.nsf/db900sid/DPAL-7AEEVG/$file/IASC_Guidelines_contingency_planning.pdf?openelement)
2. Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response, <http://ocha.unog.ch/drptoolkit/PreparednessTools/Disaster%20Preparedness%20Planning/Disaster-preparedness-for-effective-response-web.pdf>
3. Guidelines for the Domestic Facilitation and Regulation of International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance², <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/pubs/idrl/guidelines/guidelines.pdf>
4. Operational Guidelines on Human Rights and Natural Disasters (Protecting Persons Affected by Natural Disasters), http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/iasc/content/documents/working/OtherDocs/2006_IASC_NaturalDisasterGuidelines.pdf
5. Preliminary report on the protection of persons in the event of disasters, http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/CN.4/598

² The Guidelines provide a compilation of existing international norms and are designed to assist Governments in preparing their legal and institutional arrangements for international disaster assistance. The incorporation of the Guidelines into legal development, disaster management and risk reduction initiatives is promoted.