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Workshop report

Disaster prevention, preparedness and response in South and Southeast Asia: maximizing a gender-inclusive approach

Monday 24 – Tuesday 25 November 2014 | WP1371

Held in Manila, Philippines



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Key questions/issues raised

- Women do not have equal access to response and recovery services, control over resources generated from these services, and equal voices and control over decisions that determine response and recovery. However, women can play a key role in areas that have annual disasters and should be stakeholders in decision making.
- Most of the disaster prone countries in South and Southeast Asia have a low ranking in the Global Gender Gap Report 2014 released by the World Economic Forum, which measures, amongst other things, the discrepancy in opportunities and status attitudes between men and women. Unfortunately, these gender inequalities are magnified after a disaster. Increasing capacity must be combined with addressing the inequalities that make certain groups more vulnerable in the first place.
- Women should not only be seen as a recipient of aid, but a force in resilience building and disaster risk reduction due to their knowledge of society and family obligation.
- Generally, there are weaknesses in disaster risk reduction policies, especially with respect to incorporating gender issues. Implementation of Standard Operating Procedures is one example of good practice for Government line agencies in pre- and post-disasters.
- Women are often at risk in vulnerable areas and lack imperative information on disaster preparedness. There is a need to include women in disaster preparation and planning. Raising awareness of men and making them key actors to address gender-based violence is another important component. Gender-based violence measures need to be mainstreamed into disaster risk reduction and management plans.

Recommendations

- Utilizing gender inclusive approaches in disaster management will build the capacity of women, youth, elderly, LGTB and vulnerable groups. There is a need to empower women by capitalizing on the important role they play, and what role they can play such as disaster risk reduction planners on a community level and information providers for both preparedness and response.
- Gender inclusive initiatives are an operational requirement to have efficient programs in vulnerable communities. These initiatives will need long term

financial support.

- Monitoring and evaluation for gender inclusive approaches need to be conducted to see what works well and to present as replicable models. In response, loss and damage assessments should be gender specific and especially include gender- and age- disaggregated data. This is crucial in order to develop appropriate response plans and to illustrate how women, men, boys and girls and vulnerable groups are directly affected.
- Developing 'women friendly spaces' are important components of response operations. Other crucial issues include addressing gender based violence at a policy level as well as the multi-sector level including health and prevention. Prevention of gender-based violence can be initiated in response operations.
- Consistent sensitization of gender issues, particularly towards staff within response operations either on government, United Nations or NGO, need to be regularly carried out. Utilizing gender advisors in response operations has shown to be an effective mechanism to ensure gender considerations are taken into account and coordinated. There needs to be a focus on co-ordination and collaboration between aid agencies and other stakeholders for an effective cluster approach.
- Policy for gender inclusive preparedness would benefit from an integrated approach, based on linkages between all stakeholders. One recommended action point is supporting government capacity to incorporate Gender Action Plans for more efficient and successful project management with a gender sensitive approach. Lessons learned show that multiple overarching guidelines to direct policy have been effective in translating policy into practice.
- Country-specific recommendations for gender inclusive approaches to disasters, outlined during the discussions, are noted below.

Introduction: aims and objectives of the workshop

1. The gender workshop was run in partnership between Asian Disaster Preparedness Center and Wilton Park with support from the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and focused on gender issues in disaster prevention, preparedness and response in South and Southeast Asia. It brought together development experts, disaster risk reduction practitioners, disaster managers, members from community and national networks, UN agencies involved in disaster management, academia and gender focused networks in the regions.
2. The purpose of the meeting was to highlight gender approaches to disasters through conversation, whether in the response phase, during the recovery process or in disaster prevention and preparedness plans. Discussion also included addressing gender-based violence in disaster response, techniques to include vulnerable groups, enable and empower women and strengthen current preparedness frameworks. Understanding the role, responsibilities and capacities of women and girls, men and boys will positively impact response and recovery from natural disasters.
3. The workshop provided an opportunity to highlight the benefits and identify the mechanisms for gender-based approaches to be integrated into national and regional good practice in disaster management in relation to prevention, preparedness response and recovery.

Highlighted themes of the workshop

Gender inclusiveness

4. The root causes for why gender inclusiveness is not gaining traction in a community needs to be addressed and efforts should be made to address these causes. Gender

inclusive approaches should be a requirement for efficient programs in vulnerable communities. It is an operational requirement for effective results.

5. During Typhoon Haiyan in 2013 there are examples of the Philippines incorporating gender inclusive strategies in their disaster response efforts. Some of these examples include ensuring private facilities for breastfeeding to support maternal needs.

The importance of gender disaggregated data

6. Even though data is available there is a need for more disaggregated data that represents the needs of specific groups including women, girls, boys, men, elderly, youth, persons with disabilities and other groups.
7. Loss and damage assessments should be gender specific to provide information on how a disaster affects both men and women within a community. With this information we can see how women are directly affected and how it differentiates from men. Emergency responses can then be based on data collected after past disasters for more accurate preparedness efforts.
8. Research methods used need to ask the right questions that can illustrate specific gender issues in a society. For example, assessment on hazards in a community and how they affect men, women and children differently. Layered questions are important to get the right data.
9. Case studies that illustrate gender inclusive approaches are important tools to see what works well in practice.

Coordination between response agencies and organizations

10. Effective coordination between international and domestic response groups is imperative when engaging in preparedness, response and recovery efforts. Multiple non-governmental organizations and other aid groups can rely on each other's strengths before and after a disaster, but this cannot be done if they are not aware of each other's activities.

The roles of women

11. Women have a unique role within their community, which is sometimes lost once a disaster occurs and aid begins to arrive. It is important to understand the role of women in a society before a disaster occurs to empower them and build upon their existing responsibility.
12. Women can play a vital role in disaster preparedness and response due to their unique social and family responsibility. They are a powerful agent of change and their leadership is effective when given the opportunity to respond. To allow this to happen, a gender inclusive approach must be present in all phases of the disaster risk management cycle including preparedness, response and recovery phases.
13. Gender inclusive assessments for identification of needs should address the prevalent gender roles in a community and society. Root causes for gender inequality must be taken into account in assessments and planning.
14. Awareness-raising focused on gender roles and root causes of gender inequality need to be provided to decisions-makers for effective disaster preparedness and response activities. Other interventions include capacity-building through training, education and livelihood support interventions, using a gender inclusive approach.
15. Articulating women's role in family, society and committees to the community will help build awareness.
16. Women cannot be defined as a vulnerable group; this in itself is a handicap. However, women can be vulnerable during a disaster due to gender roles and cultural specificities. The capacity of women should be built in a way that addresses this fact to prepare them for disasters. If women are defined as a vulnerable group actions may not be taken to empower their roles and gender biases may be reinforced.

Gender inclusive approaches to disaster risk reduction

17. An understanding of gender roles needs to be included in all aspects of disaster risk reduction (DRR) work.
18. Disaster risk management can be used as an entry point to highlight the role of women and engage in the empowerment of women as agents of change. Mitigation, preparedness and recovery programs should include specific interventions that address the gender roles in a community. This inclusion can be a part of awareness raising programs, disaster response operations, early warning systems, and search and rescue operations. Every aspect of preparedness and response should include gender roles because their participation helps break gender stereotypes. Effective programs are those that build on the capacities of women and men and where community-based DRR includes a gendered approach.
19. Women and men should be involved in the process of designing DRR programs, to implement identified solutions and create favorable conditions for both sexes.
20. Failure to include gender sensitive approaches in disaster risk management can have long lasting effects by continuing to alienate and reinforce negative gender roles, causing women and vulnerable groups to be overlooked and leaving these groups even more susceptible to the effects of a disaster.
21. There are many examples where gender stereotypes prevent women from participating in DRR. This needs to be changed through awareness-raising, education and empowerment interventions. Women cannot only be viewed as a recipient, but should be viewed as a force in resilience-building and DRR activities.
22. There are many examples across the region of using gender inclusive approaches to DRR. Whilst it has taken many years to get a gender inclusive approach into DRR, progress is being made and should be continued. Resilience is for life it is argued.
23. Case studies can be used to analyze efforts and address pitfalls thus ensuring less effective approaches will be learned from and success strategies are shared between agencies.

Community engagement

24. It is important to engage non-practitioners on gender inequality issues in ways they understand, rather than from a technical perspective. An example of this would be talking about the number of women who are not getting jobs which can effectively provide for them to support their families, rather than the effect on the country's GDP. Issue-based approaches are more likely to get the desired results.
25. Identifying agents of change and advocates within a community, who understand how important gender inclusiveness is, will have an impact on community engagement in DRR interventions. Gender should not only be integrated but also measured. Leaders and advocates will ensure inclusiveness is taken into account and become a norm.
26. There needs to be engagement with communities to see what preparedness means to them, what should be the focus to build their unique capacity based on their role within the community. Discrimination needs to be addressed during this process as well.
27. Women can be trained, their capacity built, and their past experiences utilized to become "women champions" within a community. They will encourage both men and women to participate in disaster risk reduction interventions. This method has been effective because they are seen as being part of the community already, rather than being an outsider.

Women, preparedness and recovery

28. Gender inequalities are magnified after a disaster. However, using a gendered approach to the preparedness and recovery efforts can play a role in reducing inequalities.
29. For example women play a key role in analyzing the damage and losses during a

recovery situation. Women can report on what was affected based on the specific role they play within the community.

30. Women also have a key role in adaptation activities based on their unique role in the household and in response activities because they have a unique understanding of certain parts of daily life for instance relating to children, the elderly or livestock.
31. Through capacity-building at the community level development can be 'fast-tracked' after a disaster. The disaster can bring the community together because everyone commits to recovery and this should be taken advantage of. There is a need to look not only at 'building back better', but also at how resilience can be built through community capacities and networks, and how local authorities can be more responsive. If barriers can be broken before a disaster and women are empowered they can have a key role after a disaster that will further empower their role in the community
32. Building the capacity of the community can enable it to identify problems and find their own solution to those problems. A key element of the recovery after a disaster is to build community institutions. Plans need to ensure that women and men play a role in this work.
33. There are examples whereby the role of women as community stakeholders disappear after a disaster due to men and women being seen homogeneously as beneficiaries to outside response agencies. Because of this view life does not return to normal after a disaster because unique gender roles are lost throughout the community. The goal of response efforts and support should be to have life return to normal as quickly as possible and to build back better.
34. Grassroots women's organizations show the different roles women can play within a community, working with local authorities, district planners and through informal networks and community groups. Grassroots organizations can have impacts that go beyond the response and recovery period for months and years. They sustain themselves within the community. Inclusion of separate women groups encourages women to participate in disaster preparedness.

Disaster response

35. Experience shows that systematic coordination between gender experts and cross-cutting advisors in the overall response process is an effective approach to ensuring gender considerations are made throughout the process. Using different thematic advisors to help affected people, including vulnerable groups, allows for a coordinated approach. Examples of thematic advisors include financial, community, and cash transfer specialists as well as WASH, SHELTER, protection and reproductive health.
36. Standard operating procedures (SOPs) should be used in government line agencies pre and post disasters. SOPs need to be put in place by the government .
37. Needs assessments should identify particular gender needs and special needs for pregnant and lactating mothers, issues for girls and boys, and elderly women.
38. There is also a need to ensure access to data for a comprehensive gender analysis during the first phase of the response that can identify needs and take diversities into account including disabled persons, members of the LGBT community and indigenous groups.
39. Early recovery emergency response is important. Sustainable livelihoods programs are responsible for quick recovery after a disaster.

Post disaster item distribution

40. Items to be distributed during a response include essential kits that include mats, mosquito nets, traditional wear, blankets, and sanitary napkins among other items; the primary concern is that gender specific items are distributed to address the needs of women and children.
41. Food distribution that prioritizes women as the household food entitlement holder is one

strategy that empowers women using a role they might have had before a disaster.

42. It's important to understand before a disaster, and observe after it, to see if women have equal control over access to materials and resources.

International support to the disaster response and recovery phase

43. International workers need to be briefed on the cultural perspective of the country including gender specificities, gender norms and practices. Different livelihood intervention needs should be addressed specifically for men and women. The psychosocial and mental health needs of women, girls, men and boys should also be addressed from a coordinated perspective.
44. In response efforts the role of gender specialists is significant. They should be fully integrated into existing systems of gender-related concerns to ensure that gender issues are fully mainstreamed across the different clusters involved in coordinating the response.
45. It is crucial to identify and work with women friendly organizations already existing in the region when implementing new initiatives.
46. Aid should be given to support what the person was involved in pre-disaster if possible. For women, this means helping women re-establish their role within the household and community post-disaster as quickly as possible.
47. If no gender specialists are available consultants should be used as gender specialists during projects.

Gender-based violence (GBV)

48. In the context of a disaster women and children are more at risk of gender-based violence in multiple forms such as sexual exploitation, physical violence, trafficking, intimate partner violence etc. Several factors cause this including: disruptions to protection; and disruption to service delivery such as health, education and police systems during a disaster. There is also often break-down in the community support system and protection mechanisms when communities are displaced.
49. Steps should be taken to ensure gender equality and gender-based violence prevention measures are fully mainstreamed into disaster risk reduction and management plans.
50. Before a disaster occurs awareness-raising campaigns on gender-based violence should be conducted. Coordinated approaches between government, military, and local NGOs can help disseminate information throughout communities.
51. Policy guidelines that represent girls groups should be created that address response, recovery and rehabilitation for those affected by gender based violence. In policy guidelines, all government departments should be involved to create systems and mechanisms to address GBV issues.
52. Women need to know their rights and efforts should be made to ensure this is respected by aid workers and local institutions. A code of conduct should be followed when dealing with GBV, and response and recovery personnel need to understand the local context.
53. Men need to be educated on GBV so they can later become key actors to help disseminate information and prevent GBV.

Women friendly spaces

54. Women friendly spaces can help lessen gender-based violence by providing a 'safe zone' for women and should focus on helping and supporting GBV survivors. Spaces should be set up in the worst areas with extreme poverty and growing GBV and in camps after a disaster.
55. They should be initiated by the government, or have good government involvement, using local women organizations to help in the camps. It's a good method to take

advantage of women's organizations which are already established.

56. Women friendly spaces should provide psychosocial rehabilitation, a meeting point for local support groups, and a place to network with duty bearers able to inform them about GBV.
57. When outside actors provide such services it is important to liaise with a community before intervening with initiatives. There is a need to build allies before establishing a women friendly center in the midst of the community. Formation of local support committees and community response plans if GBV should occur is important.

Women police forces

58. Women police forces should be used to provide a gender balance to provide security after a disaster. For example, women police forces were successfully used in the tent cities following Typhoon Haiyan and stayed in the camps for several months. They were a direct way to combat gender based violence.
59. It was suggested that the number of women in the police force should be increased, or at least included in post disaster services.

The role of government

60. Government at all levels plays a crucial role in addressing gender and GBV issues. In many countries there is a lack of policy. This can cause problems because groups do not have government support or guidelines to fall back on when attempting to mainstream gender sensitivity and include it in disaster preparedness and response.
61. The government's role in developing gender sensitive policy will set an example throughout a country that this is an effort that needs to be focused on. Policies should not be created for a political agenda, but to help change the mindset of people. Empowering women through government programs can help challenge cultural norms because the women have to be recognized as they have government backing.
62. Multiple stakeholders should be involved in developing gender-sensitive policy and guidelines. This can take time. Effective communication strategies need to be developed between government and communities to listen to community needs. Women should also have a representation in government bodies and other decision making positions to promote balanced opinions in government decisions. Advocacy in the provincial and district level is essential to ensure development planning is considered with a gender sensitive approach.
63. Ambiguous terms should be avoided in official documents. For example, what does "acceptable" really mean and who defines these terms.
64. Implementers who are working with government should make sure government issues are executed. Laws need to be followed, but that is not always the case with policies. If there are gender-based laws to protect women, these laws can be enforced to help combat gender-based violence at the government level.
65. Strong accountability and monitoring mechanisms are crucial components to ensure that policy and laws are being followed. The government can be held accountable by implementing project reviews.
66. There should be coordination at the national level between NGOs and government bodies to encourage best practice across the country. There are many ways to bring NGOs and government officials together including meetings, conferences, events and trainings. An inventory of donor programs should be conducted at the national level.
67. Leadership at the government level is of the utmost importance when facing the challenge of coordinating different ministries to work together. There needs to be an organization that is empowered to coordinate across ministries. Disaster management agencies are the focal point for Hyogo Framework for Action, and much focus is moved to development agenda, the government alone might not be able to control this.

Gender mainstreaming tools

68. Gender action plans (GAPs) are strategies that address issues related to gender and any type of plan which aims to increase gender inclusiveness and/or promote gender equality.
69. Gender mainstreaming tools should include: analysis and project preparation; inclusion of a GAP in project documents; GAPs that mirror project outputs; gender targets and existing design failures; gender performance indicators in project design and monitoring framework; gender specialists included in project implementation teams; a covenant for GAP implementation.
70. Gender analysis is increasingly a requirement for loans, grants and technical assistance. During project implementation, governments undertaking such loans or grants have to report on the progress of implementation of GAPs as a part of the general quarterly or 6-month report.
71. GAPs need to be monitored by the appropriate authority, either government or overseeing organization. Target goals should be identified and success or failures should be analyzed. 'Borrowing' governments own the GAP, hence this greater sense of accountability.
72. Analysis strategies can include midterm reviews that measures progress and shows if the project can meet the desired goals and describe problems. Conducting independent reviews and visiting field sites to see what the situation is like are recommended. The monitoring body should be more like a partner than a police force. Usually, there is a gender focal point in the government who can help with monitoring and reporting.

Cultural issues

73. Gender stereotypes prevent women from participating in DRR. This can be addressed through education and empowerment interventions, linked to any type of women's organizations already existent in the community. Reducing vulnerability can be done through addressing inequality and power.
74. Cultural beliefs that do not treat women fairly will continue to be a challenge when working towards gender inclusiveness. This occurs in decision-making processes within a community. Capacity building for women is important and women need the skills and knowledge to speak out during public events. Awareness-raising for men and women is important to create a platform where gender issues can be discussed. Meaningful participation is key, but it can sometimes be hard to get them to speak out. Methods need to be used to build their capacity to encourage their active participation.
75. Media outlets and the increasing use of social media can be used to not only to engage audience but inform them on the importance of gender inclusiveness.

Poverty reduction programs

76. Figures from the United Nations Development Programme show that people in countries ranked among the lowest 20 percent in the Human Development Index are 10 to 1,000 times more likely to die in a natural disaster than people from countries in the top 20 percent. Disasters have a greater impact on low-income persons due to a lack of access to information, to pre- and post-disaster protection, and to sustainable agriculture options.
77. In areas where the economy is struggling, the financial situation in the area needs to be improved before work addressing gender issues can begin. Increasing capacity must be combined with addressing inequality and injustices that makes the poor more vulnerable in the first place.
78. Inequalities within the communities should be closely examined. An example of this is exploring the level of how poor one person is compared to the other. Even if someone is in a slightly better financial situation, they will be dominant over the poorer person. This issue would need to be addressed to ensure substantial participation from

everyone in the community.

Challenges identified and conclusions

- Put commitments into action. Make government accountable to address the issues.
- There is a lack of information available to women and children. This translates into a lack of early action to help women and girls.
- Diversity should have a main definition. What are vulnerable groups, who do they represent?
- Integrate gender during disaster response
- More specific and gender disaggregated data from damage and loss assessment needed
- Generate conversations from many different specialists.
- Need more coordination between stakeholders.
- How to institutionalize gender mainstreams to stakeholders. Training, recruitment, equal rights etc.
- Information and education to the government and community level.
- Lack of capacity at the government level to turn plans into action.
- Empower women and let women identify their own risks within a community.
- Lack of gender specific response strategies. Women and girls should be advised after a disaster and during preparation efforts.
- How to reform the local mechanisms that doesn't reflect a political agenda?

Barriers, best practice and what needs to change

Group Work from Day 1

Discussion to identify barriers, best practices and what needs to change, looking at how to ensure gender approaches are included in response and recovery from various perspectives.

What's going well?

- Communities are being consulted but their priorities are not reflected in planning
- Communities have their own coping mechanisms
- Communities are better prepared for disasters
- There is a good potential for improvement
- Access to resources and health services are improving
- More local livelihood opportunities
- Education centers are more available
- Change in policy means more coordination between NGOs government and community This sets better networks and helps the vulnerable
- Community know where and how to access info, resources and work
- Early warning systems working well – people know what to do when they receive a warning, therefore losses of life are decreasing
- Opportunities for women to engage

- Openness to change roles of men and women
- Communities and NGOs work together to push policy change
- All communities welcome public safety programs
- Increasing recognition of experienced indigenous knowledge and utilizing elderly groups
- Governance practices ensure the children are given priority in disasters
- Increasing presence of DRR policies and programs

What are the problems and vulnerabilities?

- Lack of coordination
- Not using a rights based approach
- No accountability for gender issues
- Lack of political will, access to local resources and information
- Lack of awareness
- Haphazard profiling of internally displaced persons
- Lack of monitoring and evaluation
- Official responders are not differentiating between the needs of vulnerable groups
- Lack of sustainability of programs
- Needs assessments not always gender sensitive
- Number of vulnerable groups is exhaustive (so many of them we're all vulnerable)
- Communities are bombarded by surveys and research, communities receive multiple visitors but there's no continuity in making plans
- Good practices don't get institutionalized
- Youth not engaged in recovery
- Post disaster healing not addressed, such as psychosocial support

What are we doing about the problems?

- Working towards empowering communities and women
- Improving women's access to material for livelihoods
- Ensuring stakeholders provide feedback and recommendations of programs
- Recognizing contributions and capacities of marginalized groups
- Mobilizing the youth
- Continuing information sessions for women and girls on laws and rights
- Training men as peer educators
- Providing gender friendly environments in schools
- Creating dialogue platforms with governments to engage all stakeholders
- Creating focal points to oversee the process of integration.
- Empowering local government and community groups.
- Involving all stakeholders in programs.
- Sharing examples of good practices.

- Using monitoring and evaluation systems
- Mainstreaming gender issues
- Considering different community priorities
- Regularly collecting data that represents certain groups
- Budget allocation for mainstreaming
- Providing gender sensitization activities
- Creating gender advisors
- Addressing practical and strategic gender needs
- Reducing stereotype vulnerability
- Forming dynamic gender sensitive contingency plans for response and recovery.
- Looking at people as resources, not as victims
- Training of stakeholders to include gender based violence into disaster risk reduction
- Disseminating good practices to media.
- Identification of vulnerable groups. (work towards definition)
- Improving methodology in data gathering
- NGOs facilitating processes of participation in programs to ensure impartiality
- Increased data sharing
- Working with technical and communication experts.
- Overcoming cultural barriers
- Strengthen cluster programs.
- Employ more social workers, health workers and women police. And more post disaster services.
- Make gender training mandatory
- Develop standard guidelines for gender integration into DRR
- Increasing female staff

Summary action points for country-specific transformations

Group Work Day 2

Discuss suggested framework and proposed next steps for a gender-based approach to disaster management in the assigned country.

Bangladesh

- Increase and enhance women's voice and role in leadership position at policy and decision making for DRM.
- Advocacy and campaign for adequate allocation in national budget to facilitate gender responsive DRM Planning with specific budget.
- Harmonization of existing and available tools through a review from gender perspective.

India

- Revisit to ensure greater language mainstreaming

- Stronger link between DM departments and line ministries
- Not enough gender sensitive language in Disaster Management Act 2005. This needs to be changed.
- Women should be included more in local government bodies.

Nepal

- Transparent government plans on budget allocations ensuring the 33%
- National Disaster Management Authority created in consultation with Home ministry and civil society
- National coordination mechanism needed as currently Home Ministry is managing coordination

Pakistan

- Budget implementation to most needed districts and provinces
- Engage private sector as one of the key stakeholders for development
- The paradigm shift from disaster relief to preparedness happened after the 2005 earthquake and this is continuing, but should make strides to incorporate gender inclusive activities.
- Capacity building of women in government line departments on disaster risk reduction should be focused on.

Myanmar

- Gender based approach to disaster management.
- Involvement of gender focused groups in planning assessment and early warning system mechanism.
- Gender inclusion at all levels of government to ministries.
- Increase in training, capacity building, and gender toolkits.
- Stakeholders: government sectors, INGO, NGOs, comm. groups, gender focused groups, Red Cross groups.

Vietnam

- Working groups and identify priorities.
- Include women participation in disaster management intervention
- Increase capacities of local communities in DM.
- Propose a structural system specifically designed for disaster management.
- Raise capacities of women.
- Quantity and quality resources specific to gendered information.
- Gender talks to improve gender awareness of community in general.
- Raising awareness of communities.
- Stakeholder: specific committees ministry of labor and affairs manages gender issues, and roles of women's union, Red Cross, INGO, NGOs, and other donors.

Cambodia

- Promote and empower women and girls in the disaster management cycle.
- Work with UN agency to develop policy and guideline
- Build functionality of existing government structure
- Promote and empower women in our disaster management cycle, respond, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

- Work to develop policy and guidelines.
- Advocate for government to allocate budget.

Thailand

- To achieve a transformational result in the disaster management national agenda on gender sensitivity, the implementation needed is effective coordination. The key actors are the relevant governmental agencies.
- The second transformational result is gender awareness. This can be implemented through training and capacity building. The key actor for this is the Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM, National level).
- The third is building the community resilience and empowerment on Disaster preparedness. The implementation is to provide effective focal points in the community. The key actors are CSOs, NGOs, and local government agencies.

Indonesia

- There is a need to implement gender inclusive laws and regulations. Laws already exist, and many kinds of policy regulations, but there are gaps between policies and implementation.
- There needs to be more mainstreaming of gender into DRR efforts. Technical guidelines should be developed to promote affective monitoring and evaluation of implementation and regulation. Knowledge management and dissemination needs to be engaged in. A national disaster agency should be established. Provincial level is represented with 75% of districts having a DRR agency.
- Ensure affective coordination for cluster systems. Sexual and GBV is one sub cluster. Hope that by doing this we will achieve outputs and data.
- Create more national and local level women empowerment organizations.

Philippines

- Strengthen the human resource capacity in DRRM at all levels from national to local government units and in villages
- Utilize the DRM fund because under this law government can use part of their budget for DRRM to ensure integration of DRR in development.
- Mainstream gender and DRR into education curriculum, and training of teachers
- Localization of gender based responsive DRRM and make commitments to all stakeholder and civil society
- Provide DRR plan to all stakeholders
- Continue awareness raising at community levels.

Don Tartaglione

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