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Gender and CBDRR

Case study of the Philippines & Sri Lanka

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Presentation Outline

I. Purpose of Presentation

II. Research Outline

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I. Purpose of Presentation

- ◆ To present the key findings of our case study of the Philippines and Sri Lanka conducted in 2015 and share with you the lessons learnt on constraints to address gender strategic needs through CBDRR interventions

Core research questions:

- ✓ JICA's post-disaster recovery/ CBDRR projects contribute to a change of traditional gender role and unequal gender relations while reducing women and men's vulnerability ?
- ✓ If not, what were main constraints and possible measures?

II. Research Outline

◆ Research Strategy and Methods:

- ◆ Case study with sub-structured key informant interviews & focus groups discussions

◆ Cases/Research Sites:

- ◆ The Philippines (July and September 2015)

Case	Research Sites	JICA Project
Typhoon Haiyan (2013)	Tacloban, Tolosa, Palo, Tanauan, Basey	Urgent Development Study on Rehabilitation and Recovery from Typhoon Haiyan (2014-2016) Quick Impact Projects (QIPs)

- ◆ Sri Lanka (July to August and October 2015)

Case/ Research Sites	JICA or other organizations' Project
Indian Ocean Tsunami (2004)/ Iqbal Nagar, Trincomalee	JICA's Tsunami & Conflict-affected Community's Uplifting Project (T-CUP) (2005-20007)
Landslide-prone area/ Ranhotikanda, Rathnapura	JICA's Disaster Management Capacity Enhancement Project Adaptive to Climate Change (DiMCEP)
Flood-prone area/ Manmumai West DS, Batticaloa	SWDC / Oxfam's CBDRR Projects

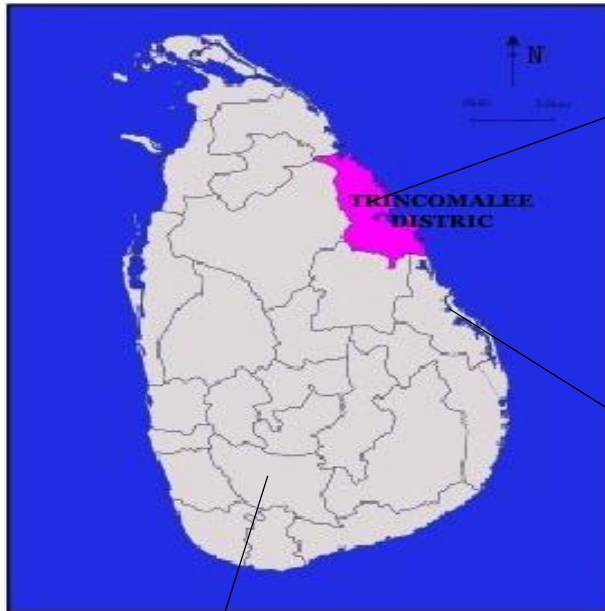
Case of the Philippines



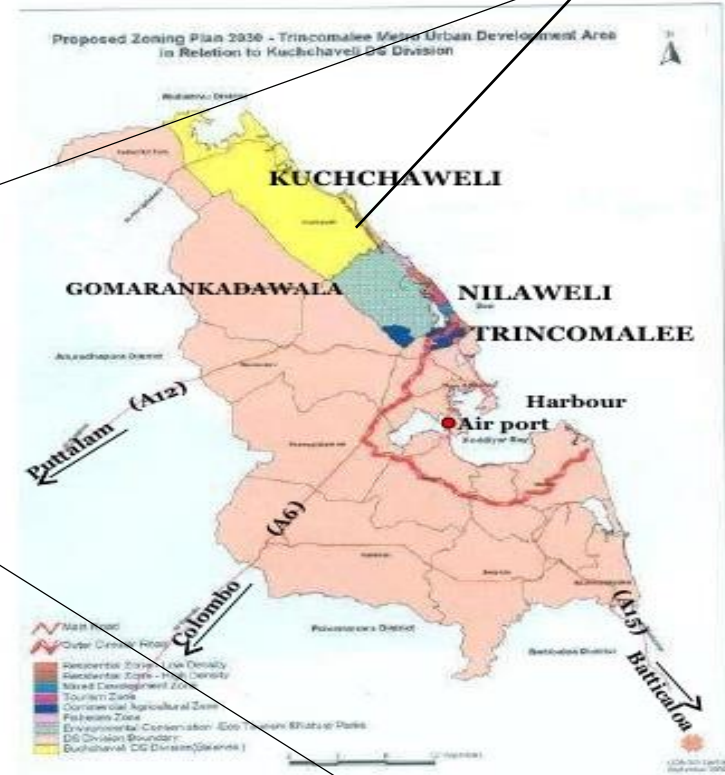
Case of Sri Lanka

JICA's T-CUP
Iqubal Nagar, Trincomalee

LOCATION OF TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT



JICA's DiMCEP
landslide-prone area in Rathnapura



Flood-prone area in Batticaloa
(Oxfam and SWDC)

III. Key Findings (1)

◆ Legislative & institutional situation and challenges faced by both countries

The Philippines	Sri Lanka
<p><u>Law & Plans:</u> Gender perspective is integrated, but limited to the identification of vulnerable groups in evacuation/response phase</p> <p><u>Budget:</u> Gender budget is allocated, but not necessarily for women's empowerment</p> <p><u>Structure:</u> National Machinery not actively involved CBDRR committees not structured at all villages</p>	<p><u>Law & Plans:</u> Very limited</p> <p><u>Budget:</u> No specific gender budget allocated</p> <p><u>Structure:</u> National Machinery involved in one of coordinating DRR committee CBDRR committees not structured at all villages</p>

- ✓ Influential inputs/interventions by National Machinery and relevant gov. organizations in DRR, especially CBDRR which was on a voluntary basis, were limited
- ✓ No budget allocated for CBDRR at village level, so CBDRR planning and actual activities were limited to the villages which were supported by NGOs

Thus, external organizations, including JICA, are expected to support CBDRR and reflect their experiences into the legislative & planning process

III. Key Findings (2)

◆ Interventions by the Government & Other Organizations

The Philippines

WFS by UNFPA & DSWD

- Trained women facilitators → **ongoing**

Cash for Work by Oxfam

- Training on carpentering for women (did not sustain due to gender role)

Food Assistance by Gov.

- Free food for 6 months

Shelter Assistance by Gov./ NGOs

- Cash & material for fully-damaged hh a year later (not enough)

Temporary Housings by Gov.

- Women involved in camp management & VAW
- Women police regularly patrolled

Livelihood Support by Gov./NGOs

- CCT reinforced women's role as mothers
- Some women utilized as a source of seed money

Sri Lanka

Temporary Housings by mosque & NGOs

- No women involved in camp management
- No support for a risk of VAW

Cash for Work by Oxfam

- Prioritized female widows and people with disabilities for cash for work

Women in untraditional role by Oxfam

- As members of early warning, search & relief, etc.

CBDRR by Oxfam

- Construction of a reservoir based on women's needs

Problems:

- Those supports tended to be just responsive to a disaster, not proactive
- focused more on provision, not agency of men & women

III. Key Findings (3)

The Philippines:

◆ JICA's Project

Urgent Development Study on Rehabilitation & Recovery from Typhoon Yolanda 2014-16

- Rehabilitation/reconstruction of damaged road, schools, etc.
- Development of city/municipality-level hazard maps
- Support for livelihood recovery for women (QIPs)
 - Formation of women's association
 - Provision of necessary equipment and a building
 - Skill and business training

◆ Good points:

- Women collectively worked and shared knowledges and skills, which contributed to resilience of women's association to some extent

◆ Problems & Challenges:

- Not enough profits made, which did not lead to risk reduction even at individual/hh level
- Women's work increased due to no work share at home, more burdens on leaders
- Women's participation limited to QIPs, not expanded to CBDRR or other activities

◆ Causes/constraints:

- QIPs implemented on an ad-hoc basis for livelihood enhancement, not aimed at women's agency/leadership, so no inputs of experts in gender and even in marketing for long-term
- No social mobilization or gender sensitization conducted

III. Key Findings (4)

Sri Lanka:

- ◆ JICA's Project: Disaster Management Capacity Enhancement Project Adaptive to Climate Change (DiMCEP) 20010-2013
- ◆ Main activities
 - Technical support for landslide-risk mitigation and early warning systems
 - Implementation of CBDRR pilot projects
 - workshops for risk-awareness-raising
 - training for early warning and evacuation
 - formation of CBDRR committee
- ◆ Good points
 - Both men and women more aware of a risk of future landslides and took some adaptations
 - CBDRR committee developed and meetings regularly conducted
- ◆ Problems & Challenges
 - Women not excluded, but participated not as main actors/decision-makers
 - Women's role in CBDRR committee based on pre-existing gender role, such as cooking at an evacuation center, not untraditional role such as search & relief
- ◆ Causes/Constraints
 - No integration of a gender perspective in the project design, which was based on the bias of community as a neutral sphere and lack of the ideas to involve women as main actors
 - No social mobilization or gender sensitization conducted

IV. Conclusions

Based on the findings, JICA's post-disaster recovery project in the Philippines and CDRR project in Sri Lanka did not address gender strategic gender needs: transformation of gender role and unequal power structures

◆ Causes/constraints

The Philippines

- gender not integrated from the planning process, but added on an ad-hoc basis, so no vision for women's agency or transformation of gender role and unequal power relations through the projects' interventions
- Took livelihood enhancement only as women's needs, no vision for VAW and other gender issues
- not enough technical support in terms of gender and business

Sri Lanka

- Gender not integrated from the planning process: women were not excluded, but not actively involved or tried to improve their decision-making power and capacity
- took community and people as equal/neutral mainly because gender seems invisible (women seemed not to be humiliated or exclusively exposed to a risk, which was based on a vulnerability perspective, not capacity & transformation perspective)

◆ Possible measures

- to integrate a gender perspective in all post-disaster recovery projects as an institutional rule, regardless of gender index of a target country, and shift to a CBDRR project or support for long-term
- to develop guidelines on how to integrate a gender perspective into CBDRR and design CBDRR projects, focusing on the power structure of a target community; the risks exposed to the community; knowledge and resources available for CBDRR; vision for transformation of role and power structure for decision-making; etc.
- to train staff to be more gender responsive in the planning & implementation of CBDRR projects

Thank You!