



# Gender Action Plan 2016-2021

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**GFDRR**  
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery



## Why a Gender Action Plan?

**GFDRR is bolstering both its commitment to and capacity for integrating gender issues into its climate and disaster risk management efforts.** GFDRR's gender strategy is an overarching plan that emerges from and is driven by the Inclusive Community Resilience (ICR) program but is applied across the GFDRR portfolio. The plan addresses two critical aspects of gender and Disaster Risk Management (DRM): (i) understanding and addressing the different needs of men and women in DRM investments; and, (ii) promoting women's empowerment for broader resilience strengthening.

**Understanding the different needs and capacities of women and men is critical to effective DRM.** Women typically outnumber men among those dying from natural disasters, often because of cultural and behavioral restrictions on women's mobility and socially ascribed roles and responsibilities (e.g. caring for young, elderly or sick household members). However, this gap in vulnerability is not inevitable. In Bangladesh, when Cyclone Gorky hit in 1991, women outnumbered men by 14:1 among those dying as a result of cyclone-induced flooding. When Cyclone Sidr hit in 2007, the gender gap in mortality rates had shrunk to 5:1 by specifically addressing the cultural reasons why women were reluctant to use cyclone shelters. While women are often more adversely affected by disasters due to overall lower access to assets, services and voice, gender identities and gender norms can also increase the vulnerability of men in disaster situations. For example, many survivors of the 2004 tsunami in Aceh, Indonesia were fishermen who survived at sea or male farmers in the hills above the high waterline. In the town of Lamteungoh, there were 105 widowers and 19 widows, and the men were left grappling with unfamiliar roles and dependent on one another to care for children in communal style.

**Research has also identified women's empowerment as an important approach to building broader community resilience.** The ICR program documented a number of cases where grassroots women have led the charge to strengthen community resilience.<sup>1</sup> In Uganda, the Slum Women's Initiative for Development (SWID) negotiated with local authorities for small plots of land to teach communities to grow fruits and vegetables using sustainable farming techniques which would assure them higher yields so that they could feed their families and sell the surplus. Through their success, women have increased food security and persuaded men to move away from renting their lands for sugarcane farming as it undermines the natural resource base.

**GFDRR's Gender Action Plan accompanies the World Bank Group's new Gender Strategy, and operationalizes it for GFDRR's activities and the WBG's DRM sector.** GFDRR aims to ensure that DRM investments go beyond "gender screening" towards specific actions and outcomes that both address the gender dimensions of DRM and empower women for broader resilience strengthening. The Gender Action Plan will establish a clear baseline of where DRM investments and GFDRR stand on gender issues, identify gaps, and provide a measurable pathway to achieving the goals of the gender strategy.

**In developing this Gender Action Plan, GFDRR also leverages the momentum of the 2015-23 World Bank Group Gender Strategy<sup>2</sup> and its extensive evidence base.** The new WBG Strategy builds on the evidence base and conceptual framework of the *World Development Report 2012: Gender Equality and Development*,<sup>3</sup> and was consulted with over 1,000 stakeholders in 22 countries. It aims to move the Bank's development work beyond gender mainstreaming to outcomes and results. It also identifies climate change and disaster risk management as emerging areas that require additional attention and calls for bringing a gender lens to resilience and developing gender-smart solutions to climate change.

1. See Community-Led Partnerships for Disaster and Climate Resilience, 2015. Available at [https://www.gfdr.org/sites/default/files/publication/Community\\_led\\_partnership\\_JUNE24.pdf](https://www.gfdr.org/sites/default/files/publication/Community_led_partnership_JUNE24.pdf)

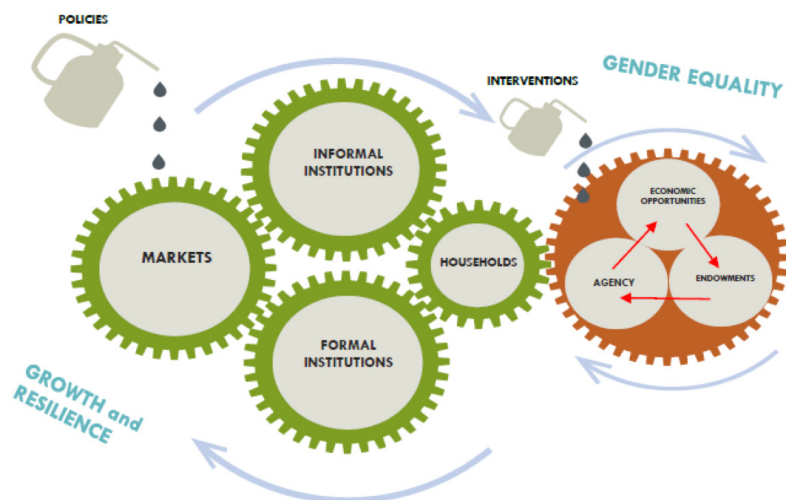
2. See World Bank Group Gender Strategy 2016-2023 at [http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSP/IB/2016/02/23/090224b0841a382c/3\\_0/Rendered/PDF/](http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSP/IB/2016/02/23/090224b0841a382c/3_0/Rendered/PDF/)

3. See World Development Report 2012 on Gender Equality and Development at <https://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTWDR2012/Resources/7778105-1299699968583/7786210-1315936222006/Complete-Report.pdf>

## What does this mean for disaster and climate risk management?

The WDR 2012 defines gender as the social, behavioral and cultural attributes, expectations, and norms associated with being male or female. The conceptual framework for analyzing gender focuses on three domains of gender equality: endowments, particularly health, education, and social protection; economic opportunity, defined as participation in economic activities and access to productive assets; and voice and agency, understood as freedom from violence, and the ability to participate in decision-making and influence political processes and governance mechanisms.

Figure 1.1 Conceptual Framework



Source: Adapted from the 2012 World Development Report (World Bank 2011).

The table below applies this conceptual framework to disaster and climate risk management, and identifies potential areas of intervention.

	DRM/gender interface	Potential applications to DRM
<p><b>Endowments:</b></p> <p>Health, education, social protection</p>	<p>Women typically face greater mortality, health risks, and domestic and sexual violence in hazard events</p> <p>Education is an indicator of adaptive capacity; the DRM profession is male-dominated in most countries which can result in a lack of access for women to risk information, early warning</p> <p>Women may have less access to social protection (safety nets, insurance, etc.)</p>	<p>Health – Closing health gaps between men and women to strengthen household resilience; providing adequate access to sexual and reproductive health services after-disasters; and adequate access to gender-targeted mental health and counseling services (for men and women)</p> <p>Education – Breaking down gender stereotypes and reducing skill gaps by increasing girl's enrollment in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) with an emphasis in DRM-related fields, usually male-dominated – need to reduce occupational sex-segregation</p> <p>Increasing access to information and participation in risk management and early warning systems</p> <p>Social protection - Promoting women's economic empowerment in social safety net interventions; ensuring equitable access to relief and recovery resources</p>

	DRM/gender interface	Potential applications to DRM
<p><b>Economic opportunities:</b></p> <p>Participation in economic activities and access to and control over key productive assets</p>	<p>Informal sector not captured, where women are predominantly found; women often perform unremunerated work that does not get captured or compensated in post-disaster needs assessments</p> <p>Women often have less access to credit and savings to absorb shocks</p> <p>Women's burden increases (caring for injured, children, elders) after disasters; often expected to do unremunerated work in recovery</p> <p>Women lack access to relief and recovery resources, property and inheritance rights are not adequately recognized or understood to protect women's assets</p> <p>Women are often referred to as an homogeneous group but are stratified by race, ethnicity, disability, sexual identity, as well as by their socio-economic status, their geographic location and migration status</p>	<p>Women's economic empowerment is key to resilience --removing constraints to economic activities and increasing women's participation in income-earning opportunities and access to productive assets in pre- and post-disaster context</p> <p>Need to better capture gender disaggregated and losses in post-disaster assessments</p> <p>Reducing gaps in access to productive assets, notably land (individual control/ownership of land and female access to community-owned land), housing and technology</p> <p>Register land and housing built in recovery process in woman's name, or joint names</p>
<p><b>Agency:</b></p> <p>Freedom from violence; the ability to have voice and influence in governance and political processes</p>	<p>Gender-based violence (GBV) increases in many post-disaster contexts</p> <p>Evidence that women contribute to greater resilience when empowered and put in decision making positions</p>	<p>Protection of safety and human rights in DRM for women and children, including sensitivity and attention to multiple forms of social marginalization (age, disability, etc.)</p> <p>Enhancing women's role in building broader resilience; fostering women's participation in policy formulation processes – need for women in decision making positions; promoting more partnerships of women with governments</p>

The three pillars are strongly interconnected. Health and education contribute to women's ability to take advantage of economic opportunities and to their capacity to exercise voice and agency. For example, in the post-disaster context, access to social safety nets helps women get back on their feet quicker, their health and education contribute to their ability to participate in economic opportunities and access key productive assets and to exercise their voice and agency in the reconstruction process. Gender-based violence is a constraint to women's voice and agency; it can prevent women and girls from accessing shelters during an emergency, and hamper their ability to access aid and other resources during recovery and reconstruction. Using this framework, GFDRR's Gender Action Plan will promote gender equity and women's empowerment for broader resilience strengthening.



## Where are we? Progress and gaps

**Since 2009, GFDRR has increasingly underscored in its strategic documents the importance of integrating gender dimensions into its activities as a core operating principle.** In the 2009-2012 partnership strategy, GFDRR committed to integrate gender into national DRM strategies and supporting programs targeting women and children. The subsequent 2013-2015 strategy also underscored this need for a stronger effort to address gender dimensions throughout GFDRR-supported projects. Notably, in 2013 with the support of its Consultative Group, GFDRR adopted an annual work planning process that, for the first time, allocated dedicated resources to support mainstreaming of gender-sensitive approaches into projects.

**Additionally, GFDRR has provided support to a number of analytical and knowledge-sharing initiatives to strengthen the evidence base and promote policy dialogue on gender and DRM.** For example, in 2011, GFDRR supported the development of a series of Guidance Notes focused on integrating gender considerations into DRM programs in the East Asia and Pacific Region. The notes offered practical tools to governments and implementing partners to mainstream gender into DRM projects, and help project teams design and implement gender dimensions into DRM work across the Region. In response to the Haiti earthquake, GFDRR prepared a short guidance note for the government and responding team to address gender in the response and recovery phase. See annex 1 for a full list of GFDRR-supported publications that include a gender focus. Gender and DRM trainings were also piloted on a one-off basis to DRM staff in the East Asia and Pacific and Latin America and Caribbean regions. In parallel, early engagement with the GROOTS network through the 2011 South-South grant and collaboration with this and other civil society networks through the Pilot Civil Society Strategy (2012–2014), helped to advance the dialogue on gender and women's leadership within the GFDRR partnership.

**Operationally, a review of World Bank DRM activities<sup>4</sup> show an improvement over the past few years in terms of considering gender.** Of 368 WB lending projects with DRM components or DRM co-benefits (see annex 3) approved between FY2012-2015, 74% are “gender informed.”<sup>5</sup> Of these, 48% go further to include specific “gender actions.” Since FY12, gender integration within DRM lending operations has increased from 59% of the annual portfolio to 82% in FY15. Of the 179 projects approved between FY12-15 that were considered to have gender actions or be gender informed, 23% seek to improve women’s barriers to ownership of assets, 74% seek to empower women and 37% enhance women’s voice and agency. The review was not able to capture information related to project outcomes and impacts, as most of the projects had not been implemented for a sufficient amount of time to show results at the outcome or impact level.

**GFDRR has also recently taken some important steps to improve its monitoring and reporting on gender aspects across the portfolio.** Beginning in FY15, implementing teams have been requested to indicate in project proposals whether the project supports gender equality aspects. This tagging of proposals with a gender marker, however, is done on a voluntary basis by the task team leader (TTL), and not always followed up in the later project phases. While some TTLs may be aware of the potential gender dimensions of specific DRM investments, others may be less so and in need of inputs from a gender specialist to consider these dimensions. Additionally, there may not be much incentive for a TTL to tag a project with the gender marker, as it would then imply adjusting the project design and monitoring the impacts on gender equity.

**Since the rollout of the new system, 100% of GFDRR funded projects have been screened for the gender cross-cutting theme.** Of these projects, 21% are “gender informed” and 12% include actions to address gender aspects. Under the FY17-19 GFDRR Work Plan, 53% of proposed projects are expected to undertake specific actions to address gender dimensions.

**More work is needed to ensure that all relevant GFDRR activities consider the gender dimension of DRM, and that these aspects are monitored and evaluated for impact on gender equity.** Currently, indicators to monitor and report on gender outcomes are not yet embedded within GFDRR’s program logic as well as its monitoring and evaluation framework. Broader gender integration across the portfolio, therefore, is still a work in progress and efforts to expand engagement and investment in this area are ongoing.<sup>6</sup>

**In summary, GFDRR has increasingly strengthened its policy statements on gender and DRM. And while it has also supported some key pilots and analytical work to support these policies and strategies, these have been undertaken in an ad hoc fashion.** What has been lacking is a review of global experience to better inform GFDRR policies and strategies, and a comprehensive strategy to strengthen the awareness and capacity of government partners and operational staff to understand and address the gender aspects of DRM investments. In addition, since one of GFDRR’s key roles is to leverage larger development investments, a clearer understanding of the specific gaps and opportunities that GFDRR could address and promote within larger development investments in relation to gender and disaster risk management would be beneficial.

4. GFDRR’s activities are guided by its Annual Work Plan, endorsed by the Consultative Group (CG). The Work Plan presents a pathway for GFDRR to scale up efforts to meet the demand of developing countries for enhanced resilience in the face of growing hazards from and exposure to natural disasters and climate change. The latest work plan is available at [www.gfdr.org](http://www.gfdr.org).

5. Operations are considered to be “gender informed” if a gender analysis or gender impact was either taken into consideration during project design or mentioned as an expected outcome. Operations are considered to have “gender actions” when analyzed as being “gender informed” while additionally having specific components/activities that seek to minimize mentioned gender gaps relevant to the project’s development objective(s).

6. For more information, see: <https://www.gfdr.org/inclusive-community-resilience>

## Where do we want to be in five years and how will we get there?

Based on the learning accumulated through the implementation of the pilot CSO strategy (2012-2014), the CG endorsed the Inclusive Community Resilience strategy at the fall CG of 2014, which provides the foundation for a more comprehensive approach. The ICR program document lays out the ICR work plan endorsed by its Technical Advisory Group in 2015, and indicates expected results of the gender integration efforts throughout the GFDRR portfolio of activities (see Box 1).

### **Box 1. ICR Strategy, 2015-2017**

#### **Objective 1**

Integrate civil society, citizen engagement, gender, women's empowerment, and social inclusion mechanisms into GFDRR's portfolio

#### **Action**

Promote broader civil society, citizen engagement, gender, women's empowerment, and social inclusion mechanisms into GFDRR's portfolio to ensure that DRM efforts are responsive to community priorities and to improve development impact.

#### **Results**

- 1.1 Technical assistance provided to GFDRR projects to integrate civil society, citizen engagement, and gender/women's empowerment elements
- 1.2 Progress monitored and reported following GFDRR's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework

As mentioned, the Gender Action Plan will be implemented across GFDRR's portfolio. The ICR program functions both as a thematic initiative integrating disaster and climate resilience into "non-DRM" areas of development work that focus on households and communities, in addition to a cross-cutting theme throughout GFDRR country programs to integrate gender, social inclusion and citizen engagement into DRM activities. The GAP will also be aligned with the World Bank's broader policies, approaches, strategies and mechanisms for gender integration and women's empowerment.

## Planned Activities

The specific objective of the GAP is to develop and implement a more systematic and results-focused approach to the analysis, design, and monitoring and evaluation of the integration of gender and women's empowerment within the GFDRR's DRM policies, programs, projects, analytics and advisory services. This objective will be achieved through a number of targeted interventions focused on two key areas: (i) Knowledge, Learning and innovation, and (ii) Programming, Analytics and Advisory Services.

### (i) Knowledge, Learning and Innovation

- Undertake training and other professional development activities to increase the capacity of GFDRR staff, partners and governments to identify, analyse and incorporate gender and women's empowerment elements into its portfolio activities. This includes developing a module for DRM staff to be included in orientation curricula, a module for social development specialists that may not be familiar with DRM/CCA contexts or concepts, and modules specific to the Social Impact Assessment and Post-Disasters Needs Assessments (PDNA) processes.
- Support the generation and dissemination of best practices, evidence and results of effective gender integration and women's empowerment being generated through other ICR-supported research. Highlight any innovations and emerging developments in this area.
- Establish a Rapid Response Window to make resources available to task teams for just-in-time, specialized capacity-building or advice to help them address specific gender-related DRM issues. The design of this just-in-time mechanism will be based on lessons learned from the Climate Change Rapid Response Window on setting up eligibility criteria, level of maximum funding, and best practices setting up feedback mechanisms for impact assessment.
- Increase the number of GFDRR investments specifically focused on women's empowerment. For examples of such investments under development, see Box 2.

## **(ii) Programming, Analytics and Advisory Services**

- Identify and put in place an easily accessed pool of expertise in gender and DRM/CCA to provide technical advice to GFDRR staff, partners and client governments. This will include partnerships with institutions having a recognized performance record in gender and DRM/CCA. Specific attention also will be given to the identification and training of specialists who can be mobilized to participate in the specific context of post-disaster needs assessments.
- Introduce tools and mechanisms to strengthen the process for developing and screening proposed investments to ensure that they adequately comply with the intent of the World Bank's gender policies and performance indicators, i.e. systematic and effective gender integration and women's empowerment.
- Identify specific needs and initiatives to support client governments to more effectively generate gender-disaggregated data and analysis for PDNAs.

## **Expected Results**

The overall expected results of the GAP are:

- Increased capacity of trained personnel to identify, analyze and incorporate gender elements into GFDRR's investment portfolio;
- Mechanisms and practices in place to improve the quality of gender analysis; and,
- Physical targets related to actual improvements in integration of gender in activity design and implementation and its assessment during activity screening – including having the GFDRR portfolio be 100% gender-informed and to ensure that 50% of the GFDRR active portfolio incorporate specific actions to address gender aspects.
- Increased investments in specific activities focused on women's empowerment related to disaster and climate risk management.
- Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and indicators in place that accurately capture the results of interventions in programs/projects

## Box 2. Examples of GFDRR investments focused on women's empowerment

**Strengthening community resilience, with a focus on gender-based violence.** In Somalia, GFDRR is seeking to increase the resilience of vulnerable populations to multiple risks through improved livelihoods and economic opportunities, targeting support towards women. The project will work to improve gender-based violence prevention and response services, and will pilot an innovative economic and social empowerment model that aims to increase women's access to and control over economic resources and social networks. Additionally, the project will test a range of interventions to improve women's agency and decision-making power, thereby reducing vulnerability to violence within or outside the home, and ultimately improving socio-economic resilience to external shocks.

**Community-Based Disaster Risk Mapping:** In the Philippines, GFDRR is supporting communities targeted by National Community Driven Development (NCCD) to conduct participatory disaster risk mapping to inform the design and implementation of community sub-projects, improving sub-project quality and community resilience to disasters. The NCCD is a pillar of the Government of the Philippines' National Poverty Reduction Strategy and is implemented by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). It aims to empower communities in 847 targeted municipalities to achieve improved access to services and to participate in more inclusive local governance.

**Catalyzing Community-Public Partnerships for Inclusive DRM:** This project will build technical capacity and political-will for practical, collaborative initiatives enabling DRM Agencies to partner with grassroots women community organizations to reduce risks, facilitate resilience building activities, and engage disaster struck communities in recovery and reconstruction. Working with civil society and government partners, the activities focus on transferring institutional support for context-appropriate public-community partnership activities that accelerate risk reduction and recovery programs, through the leadership of women's groups, in rural and urban poor settlements in Central America and South Asia; and, establishing regional and national agreements to cooperate with community based organizations and local authorities to facilitate South - South exchanges and training processes that transfer and adapt good practices in inclusive, multi-stakeholder disaster risk reduction.

## How will we know we've arrived/ on our way?

Performance indicators will be developed that are aligned with GFDRR's ICR strategy, which is broadly aligned with the GFDRR's overall M&E framework. These performance indicators will also be aligned with the World Bank's indicators for collecting and monitoring projects along three dimensions of gender (gender analysis and/or consultation on gender-related issues; pro-active gender-sensitive project design; M&E of gender impacts).

To ensure effective implementation of the action plan, GFDRR will periodically monitor progress in meeting the Plan's overarching goals. The periodic monitoring and reporting will also contribute to the Plan's smooth implementation and allow the replication and scaling up of the most successful initiatives. Specific elements of the monitoring plan will include:

- Improving GFDRR portfolio performance: GFDRR will track gender inclusion across its portfolio, measuring the achievement of expected results, outcomes, and outputs. The target is to ensure that the portfolio is 100% gender-informed (i.e., not just tagged for the gender theme), working through two main avenues: (i) improving understanding of how to effectively engender activities through dedicated resources, building capacity, and strengthening the body of analytical work and tools to help implementing teams effectively engender their activities.
- Improving GFDRR reporting: Baseline assessments of the situation before the plan starts will need to be undertaken so as to be able to report progress. Specific indicators to track gender outcomes across the portfolio will need to be developed and embedded within GFDRR's existing monitoring and evaluation systems. The target over the period of this plan is to ensure that 50% of the projects in the active portfolio incorporate specific actions to address gender inequality. Progress will be captured through GFDRR's annual report and can include: (i) quantitative indicators

and targets (e.g. outcomes disaggregated by sex, as appropriate), which will serve as prima facie measures of progress in gender mainstreaming, and (ii) qualitative analysis of what's working and what's not, with a view of capturing best practices and showcasing the impact of specific interventions on outcomes.

The two monitoring elements are complementary, and will be implemented in parallel. It is expected that as GFDRR increases support to task teams to better understand ways to engender their activities, the performance of the portfolio, measured through indicators embedded in GFDRR's reporting mechanisms, is expected to improve. Similarly, efforts to improve the measurement and reporting of outcomes will help guide the approaches taken to build capacity and develop analytical work.



## Next Steps

This draft benefited from initial consultations with a number of internal and external gender experts and CSO partners. In completing the development of the Gender Action Plan, GFDRR will undertake additional consultations on the draft to illicit further input and feedback from key stakeholders. The objectives of the consultation process are to:

- Shape and inform the development and operationalization of the plan by seeking specific inputs on global lessons learned and good practices.
- Identify specific targets and indicators to measure progress of the Plan.
- Build a base for dialogue between GFDRR and its stakeholders so that implementation of the plan will continue to benefit from diverse perspectives.

Stakeholders to be consulted include members of the ICR Technical Advisory Group and the broader Consultative Group; and, within the World Bank, the Gender CCSA, Climate Change CCSA, GSURR Social Development Specialists, DRM Regional Coordinators and DRM specialists, among others.

Input will be solicited on key topics that should be considered for inclusion. Areas for discussion include – but are not limited to – the following:

- additional constraints to gender equality that should be considered beyond those described in this draft Gender Action Plan and that align with GFDRR's comparative advantage;
- recommendations with respect to any of the identified areas of action;

- recommendations to improve the availability, quality of data to measure improvements in women's empowerment; and
- how GFDRR can better support governments in their efforts to strengthen their systems and institutions with respect to women's empowerment for broader resilience strengthening to yield more sustainable results on the ground.

The input collected will inform the finalization of the Gender Action Plan, expected to be completed by end of August 2016.

Based on the consultations, implementation of the Gender Action Plan will be costed out based on two scenarios of different levels of ambition.

Annexes

## **ANNEX 1: List of key gender-themed publications supported by GFDRR and the World Bank**

**Ahmad, Nilufar. 2012. *Gender and climate change in Bangladesh: The role of institutions in reducing gender gaps in adaptation program*. Social development papers; no. 126. Social inclusion. Washington, DC: World Bank.**

This study, from 2010-2011, analyzed the gender dimension of climate change and the role of institutions in reducing gender gaps in Bangladesh. The study also provides suggestions for reducing the vulnerability of women to climate change-related hazards. The study provides an overview of climate change and the gender and institutional context; key study findings (site- and household-specific vulnerabilities and a description of institutional challenges and gaps in supporting the resilience of women and men); examples of adaptation programs in Bangladesh; and recommendations for enhancing gender-responsive adaptive capacity in Bangladesh. Examples of activities include the construction and rehabilitation of gender-friendly, multipurpose cyclone shelters in the coastal areas through the Emergency 2007 Cyclone Recovery Project.

**Arnold, Margaret, and De Cosmo, Sergio. 2015. *Building social resilience: Protecting and empowering those most at risk*. Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery. Washington D.C.: World Bank.**

This document highlights the benefits of increasing the role of women (and other marginalized groups) in decision making and improving access to education, healthcare, and other resources. The document posits that increased participation among diverse marginalized groups will increase social resilience overall, and states that it is necessary “go beyond consulting with communities to build meaningful partnerships between communities and their governments.” Like many other documents on gender and DRM, it points out that disaster recovery provides an opportunity to reduce gender inequality.

**Arnold, Margaret. 2010. *Helping women and children to recover and build resilient communities*. World Bank, Washington, DC.**

This short guidance note was prepared for the government of Haiti and the agencies involved in the response and recovery of the 2010 earthquake in Haiti. It lays out key principles and approaches to supporting the recovery of women in the immediate, medium, and longer term recovery phases, including: ensure that relief and recovery interventions protect the safety and human rights of all; assess and understand the different needs of women, girls, boys and men for recovery, including the indirect economic impacts women typically suffer from being

in the informal economy; establish specific monitoring mechanisms (e.g., Continuous Social Impact Assessments) to ensure that women and children can access recovery resources; and fostering grassroots women as leaders in community recovery.

**Ashwill, Maximillian; Blomqvist, Morten; Salinas, Silvia; Ugaz-Simonsen, Kira. 2011. *Gender dynamics and climate change in rural Bolivia*. Washington, DC: World Bank.**

This report studied gender dynamics in rural Bolivia and is intended to provide useful insights that support gender-mainstreaming efforts in rural development and climate change adaptation projects. Recommendations include specifically targeting women and their specific needs through climate projects; considering that adaptation strategies proposed by women tend to be more individual, small-scale, low-cost and low-impact, whereas strategies proposed by men are often larger-scale, more capital intensive and more technically complex; and development and government agencies should promote activities and projects that aim to reduce the workload of women, rather than simply offering more trainings and project related tasks; and investing in women can lead to beneficial and cost-effective outcomes.

**Gennari, Floriza; Arango, Diana; Hidalgo, Nidia; McCleary-Sills, Jennifer. 2015. *Violence against women and girls resource guide: Disaster risk management brief*. Washington, DC; World Bank Group.**

This document focuses on the prevalence of violence against women in post-disaster scenarios, with attention paid to possible interventions to reduce gender-based violence. It notes that violence against women can prevent them from seeking shelter and aid, increasing their susceptibility to injury and reducing their ability to fully recover from the losses of disaster. The document then outlines the steps to integration of a gender-based violence component into DRM in preparedness stages as well as post-disaster response and recovery stages, from rapid situation analysis to steps at the policy-, institutional-, and community-level.

**Gupta, Suranjana. 2015. *Community Led Partnerships for Resilience*. Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction. Washington, DC: World Bank.**

This report surveys community-led partnerships for resilience that are organized and led by grassroots women. The report highlights the successes of community-led partnerships that leverage field-tested practices and solutions, and seek larger partners to strengthen, refine, and scale up.

**De Silva, Samantha; Burton, Cynthia. 2008. *Building resilient communities: Risk management and response to natural disasters through social funds and community-driven development operations*. Washington, DC: World Bank.**

This document is designed primarily to help Task Teams on social funds and community-

driven development (CDD) operations identify disaster risk management issues in their programs and projects and to design and implement appropriate responses. Module 7, *Gender in Community-Based Disaster Management*, gives guidance on mainstreaming gender in community-based disaster risk management strategies and projects and emphasizes the need to mainstream gender at policy, program, and project levels and offers suggestions on best practices from project experiences in diverse settings.

**Parker, Ronald S.; Thomas, Vinod; Chhibber, Ajay; Barbu, Alain. 2006. *Hazards of Nature, Risks to Development: An IEG evaluation of World Bank assistance for natural disasters*. Washington, D.C: World Bank.**

The document is an evaluation of the World Bank's experience with disasters from 1984 to 2005. This represents 528 projects and \$26 billion in lending. One section is dedicated to the "social dimensions of disaster," with a subsection dedicated to gender. The review identified 71 projects that considered women's specific needs and vulnerabilities. The section provides some recommendations, including improving data gathering (including gender desegregated data), targeting female-headed households, ensuring access to training and employment, and seeking opportunities to create equity in land ownership (pp. 50-52).

**Rex, Helene Carlsson; Trohanis, Zoe. 2011. *Making women's voices count: Addressing gender issues in disaster risk management in East Asia and the Pacific*. East Asia and the Pacific Region sustainable development guidance note; no. 1. Gender and disaster risk management. Washington, DC: World Bank.**

This guidance note gives an overview of the links between gender and disaster risk management, identifies key operational bottlenecks, and recommends strategies and resources. It notes that while many guides exist, implementation of gender mainstreaming into DRM remains ad hoc (p. 6).

**Rex, Helene Carlsson; Trohanis, Zoe. 2011. *Integrating gender issues in disaster risk management: Policy development and in projects*. East Asia and the Pacific Region sustainable development guidance note; no. 2. Gender and disaster risk management. Washington, DC: World Bank.**

This guidance note focuses on integrating gender in DRM policy and projects, with the majority of content weighted towards the latter. The guidance note references the Infrastructure Reconstruction Financing Facility, which was aimed at filling financing deficiencies for public infrastructure after the 2004 tsunami. The project's Environmental and Social Safeguards framework included an annex, "Framework for Mainstreaming Gender in Infrastructure," which required men and women to have equal input in the consultation process, and targeted potential gender problems specific to infrastructure reconstruction.

**Rex, Helene Carlsson; Trohanis, Zoe. 2011. *Gender informed monitoring and evaluation in disaster risk management*. East Asia and the Pacific Region sustainable development guidance note; no. 3. Gender and disaster risk management. Washington, DC: World Bank**

This note covers the collection and analysis of sex-disaggregated data, needs assessment, pre- and post-disaster assessment and analysis, and gender indicators. An annex provides examples of common tools to incorporate gender into pre- and post-disaster assessment and analysis.

**Rex, Helene Carlsson; Trohanis, Zoe. 2011. *Integrating gender issues in community-based disaster risk management*. East Asia and the Pacific Region sustainable development guidance note; no. 4. Gender and disaster risk management. Washington, DC: World Bank.**

This guidance note outlines the rationale behind integrating gender into CBDRM, and the methods and processes for integration. An annex focuses on gender-based community mapping.

**Rex, Helene Carlsson; Trohanis, Zoe. 2011. *Integrating gender issues in recovery and reconstruction planning*. East Asia and the Pacific Region sustainable development guidance note; no. 5. Gender and disaster risk management. Washington, DC: World Bank.**

This guidance note examines the particular challenges that women face in the disaster recovery and reconstruction process. The note specifically address bottlenecks, including housing, land, and property rights; health and post-disaster violence; community services and infrastructure restoration; and poverty reduction, livelihood restoration and economic development. It also provides a point of entry for gender in post-disaster recovery and reconstruction.

**Rex, Helene Carlsson; Trohanis, Zoe; Burton, Cynthia; Stanton-Geddes, Zuzana. 2012. *Integrating gender-sensitive disaster risk management into community-driven development programs*. East Asia and the Pacific Region sustainable development guidance note; no. 6. Gender and disaster risk management. Washington, DC: World Bank.**

This document focuses on mainstreaming gender in community-driven development (CDD) programs. It outlines the importance of CDD programs in disaster risk reduction and recovery, and provides guidelines on how to integrate gender sensitivity into CDD programs.

**Rex, Helene Carlsson; Trohanis, Zoe; Burton, Cynthia; Stanton-Geddes, Zuzana. 2012. *Making livelihoods and social protection gender-sensitive*. East Asia and the Pacific Region sustainable development guidance note; no. 7. Gender and disaster risk management. Washington, DC: World Bank.**

This guidance note focuses on the importance of gender considerations in social protection programs as part of a DRM strategy. Social protection programs are important in reducing the increasing economic marginalization of already vulnerable poor communities. Programs can neglect to provide or replace the assets and technical support necessary for women to strengthen/adapt or resume their economic activities.

**World Bank. 2011. *Gender and climate change: three things you should know*. Washington DC: World Bank.**

This document is a summary of the “why” and “how” of mainstreaming gender-sensitive approaches into climate action. Below are highlighted examples of overlap between the documents climate change focus and DRM activities, mostly in climate resilience activities.

**World Bank Distance Learning. 2008. *Gender Aspects of Disaster Recovery and Reconstruction: Tsunami Recovery and Reconstruction in Tamil Nadu, India*. Washington, D.C: World Bank.**

This document is a case study of how gender was and was not included in post-tsunami recovery and reconstruction conducted three years post-disaster. It examines the housing sector, the re-establishment of the social capital through communal spaces, livelihood restoration through loss recovery, and new economic opportunities and to improved preparedness through establishment of early warning system and knowledge dissemination. It also gives background on national-level and state-level policy and administrative systems involved in DRM in Tamil Nadu, and makes recommendations for future gender-sensitive recovery efforts and strategies to increase resilience. It notes that a gender neutral or explicitly non-exclusionary DRM policy is not the same as actively promoting integrating gender components into recovery efforts (p. 1). It also posits that post-disaster recovery periods offer the opportunity to recalibrate infrastructure, housing, property, and land ownership, in ways that improve women’s capacity to be involved in economic activity.

**World Bank. 2012. *More than mainstreaming: promoting gender equality and empowering women through post-disaster reconstruction*. MDF-JRF working paper series; no. 4. Washington DC; World Bank Group.**

This rapid assessment analyzed gender dimensions of CDD and DRM in an Indonesian government anti-poverty program. It investigated community perceptions of women’s participation in activities, the extent and type of women’s participation and engagement with the program, and the local government context. The document also provides strategic direction as well as operationalization suggestions for the specific program. The study found high-level support for gender mainstreaming, institutional capacity dedicated to gender mainstreaming, and the incorporation of gender into local policies and plans.



## ANNEX 2: Methodology for gender Analysis of the DRM Portfolio

For purposes of this review, the DRM portfolio consists of World Bank lending projects with DRM-specific components or co-benefits approved from FY12-15 (368 projects), and GFDRR projects that were in active status between the same period.

Data was collected from several different WB resources including Business Warehouse, Operations Portal, and Image Bank. When analyzing operations, gender was screened in relation to three main components- analysis, action, and impact (see chart 1). Additionally, eleven indicators were developed (see chart 2) and used to gain a deeper understanding of gender dimensions within relevant projects. Operations were considered to be “gender informed” if a gender analysis or gender impact was either taken into consideration during project design or mentioned as an expected outcome. Operations were considered to have “gender actions” when analyzed as being “gender informed” while additionally having specific components/activities that seek to minimize mentioned gender gaps relevant to the project’s development objective(s). The absence of an analysis, action, or impact resulted in projects being categorized as “not gender relevant.”

**Chart 1**

<b>Analysis</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Does the project identify and analyze gender issues relevant to the project objectives or components?</li> <li>■ Was a gender assessment conducted and are findings relevant to the design of the project?</li> <li>■ Are results of consultations with women/girls and/or other vulnerable groups or NGOs that focus on these groups reported?</li> </ul>
<b>Actions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Are there specific or targeted actions that address minimizing gaps women and men?</li> </ul>
<b>Impacts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Are specific gender and sex-disaggregated indicators present in the results framework?</li> <li>■ Is an evaluation planned in which gender specific impacts are to be considered?</li> </ul>

**Chart 2. DRM/Gender Indicators**

Does the project appraisal document (PAD) identify the specific gender gaps with respect to the problem that is being addressed? If yes, does the PAD explain or indicate potential causes of the identified gaps?	Yes or No
Is the project required to conduct a more detailed gender analysis prior to or at an early stage of implementation?	Yes or No
Does the PAD indicate what opportunities there are to promote women's leadership and empowerment as a result of the project?	Yes or No
Does the PAD require stand-alone or integrated activities to ensure the project is reducing the gender gaps between males and females that were identified in the gender analysis/assessment?	Yes or No
Does the PAD require monitoring plans to track the differential impact of these activities on male and female beneficiaries?	Yes or No
Does the PAD require data to be disaggregated by sex?	Yes or No
Does the project seek to remove barriers to women's ownership and control over assets	Yes or No
Does the PAD enhance women's voice and agency and seek to engage men and boys	Yes or No
Are there components that have a direct Gender-DRM relationship?	Yes or No
Sections/ page numbers from PAD that could be used as examples of good practice	Page Numbers
Gender (Y/N) or Gender Informed	Yes or No

## **Steps to Analyzing Gender Mainstreaming within Disaster Risk Management Operations**

### **Step 1: Data collection and identifying the portfolio**

1. Through the WB Business Warehouse and SAP, a dataset of WB lending and GFDRR projects from FY12-15 was created. All of these collected operations were screened during the project design phase by Task Team Leaders for:
  - a) Gender Actions
  - b) Gender Analysis
  - c) Gender Mechanisms
  - d) Gender (Y/N)
  - e) Gender Theme Code - 0059

Although all aggregated projects were screened for the above-mentioned actions or mechanisms, not all were marked as having gender dimensions during the project design phase.

2. For WB lending operations, all projects were compared to the DRM co-benefit portfolio (see annex 3) and overlapping projects were extracted, creating a DRM dataset with the above mentioned integrated World Bank gender indicators. In regards to the GFDRR portfolio, all projects funded by GFDRR were considered since they were originally not analyzed in the DRM co-benefit analysis and also because they all have DRM relevance.

### **Step 2: Review of Documents and Data Analysis**

3. All relevant project documents from the DRM co-benefit portfolio were reviewed individually to assess gender dimensions against the three aforementioned components- analysis, action, and impacts and the 11 gender related indicators. All gender relevance was document in a Excel.
4. For each project, at least one project document (PADs, PIDs or, Project Paper) was referenced for analysis.

### General limitations/caveats

- Project documents for additional financing operations may not include detailed descriptions of components since often detailed information is outlined in parent project documents. Typically, these original projects will fall outside of the FY12-FY15 scope, and therefore may not have been included in the Imagebank Keyword Search Dataset for the DRM co-benefit analysis. Therefore, there is a small probability that some additional financing documents did not contain any of the listed DRM keywords and the parent project occurred before FY12, causing them to not be included in this dataset. This retroactive approach additionally limits the determination of gender integration within DRM operations by the information provided in the project documents. With this limited amount of information, many gender activities may be overlooked simply due to lack of understanding or inclusion in project descriptions.

## **ANNEX 3: Methodology to identify projects with DRM co-benefits**

### **I. Background**

The World Bank's coding system tracks lending projects and captures activities in which a primary objective involves DRM. Since DRM is a cross-cutting issue that applies to all sectors of development and is often not referred to as a project objective, GFDRR also tracks WB operations that provide DRM co-benefits. DRM co-benefits are DRM positive externalities that accrue in addition to the main objectives of the development activity. An activity provides DRM co-benefits if it has the explicit purpose of increasing human security, well-being, quality of life and sustainable development by improving the understanding of disaster risk, fostering risk reduction or risk transfer, or by improving disaster preparedness, response, and resilient recovery practices.

Activities that have DRM co-benefits aim to reduce the human, social, and economic impact of natural disasters and include interventions such as:

- a) assessing and identifying natural hazards and vulnerabilities;
- b) integrating disaster prevention and mitigation into development to reduce the potential impacts of disasters;
- c) adapting to climate change and variability and developing sustainable environmental management interventions for disaster prevention and mitigation;
- d) preparing for disasters through for example improved early warnings and contingency plans;
- e) preparing to cope with disaster impacts through such mechanisms as risk sharing and transfer and;
- f) engaging in post-disaster interventions that foster resilient recovery and reconstruction.

The tracking system measures lending commitments with DRM co-benefits at the time of project approval as opposed to measuring increased disaster resilience resulting from the financing associated with each operation. As part of the system, newly approved projects from the following lending sources are screened for their potential contributions to DRM: IDA/IBRD (PE), Recipient Executed Activities (RE), Special Financing (SF), Guarantees (GU), and select Trust funds (GE).

In order to differentiate between DRM and development, activities are only recorded as contributing to DRM if the following eligibility criteria are met:

1. There is explicit DRM reasoning in the project's appraisal and/or supporting documents
2. The activity directly addresses vulnerability resulting from natural disasters and Climate Change

3. The activity contributes to post-disaster reconstruction measures through implementation support, infrastructure development, recovery strategies, or post-disaster assessments.

The methodology for measuring DRM co-benefits can be found below:

### **Step 1: Creating the baseline and determining the universe**

Actions taken:

1. A condensed dataset was prepared, using Bank portfolio analysis databases that contained projects from relevant fiscal years.
2. An automated keyword search, using standard DRM language, was conducted of all approved Bank project documents to identify projects not included in any of the above mentioned databases.
3. The list of projects was crosschecked with all projects approved by the Board between FY12 – FY15 under the Bank sector and Thematic Codes to ensure that no DRM projects had been overlooked.

### **Step 2: Review of project documents**

Actions taken:

1. The review was conducted for IDA/IBRD projects, Recipient Executed Activities and other bank executed Trust Funds, approved by the Board.
2. All relevant project documents were reviewed to assess co-benefits or whether they were “DRM informed,” based on the definition of DRM co-benefits in Section IV (adapted from the Climate Change co-benefit methodology: <http://go.worldbank.org/RM27OYR5FO>). Project designs that were informed by a disaster risk assessment/study, but did not finance any DRM activities were kept in the database and not counted as having a DRM co-benefits.
3. At least one project document (PADs, PIDs or, Project Paper) was referenced for analysis.
4. After updating and confirming project information with the World Bank Group Operations Portal and Imagebank, Projects were labeled/categorized using a series of criteria, the most important in attempting to quantify co-benefits are the following:
  - 1.Total Commitment
    - a. Total commitment from relevant financing (IBRD/IDA, Trust Funds, etc.) including contingencies.
  - 2.Climate Change Adaptation co-benefit
  - 3.Mutual DRM and CCA co-benefit
    - a. This includes financing that was determined to have CCA co-benefits by OPCS as well as DRM co-benefits

## 4. Project DRM Co-benefit Financing

- a. The sum of all DRM sector financing (not including contingencies)

## 5. Project DRM Co-benefit Financing %

- a. Calculated using total DRM co-benefit financing and total project financing (not including contingencies)

## 6. IBRD/ IDA/ Grant DRM Co-benefits

## 7. Disaster Type

- a. Determined by what disaster(s) is referenced. If the project is to reduce general risks associated with various natural disasters, the disaster type is referred to as “DRM General”

## 8. DRM Relevant Component (1-6)

- a. The title of the first Component, sub-component, or policy area that contains a DRM co-benefit
- b. A short summary of the component was included in a cell comment, as well as an explanation of DRM activities and associated pillar
- c. For Policy Areas, all prior actions with DRM co-benefits under that policy area were listed with its associated pillar and a short summary in a cell comment

## 9. Relevance to DRM pillar (1-5) (with explanation)

- a. A short explanation was included on relevance to the DRM Pillar

## 10. DRM Pillar (1-5) Financing \$

## 11. Total DRM Pillar Financing \$

## 12. Relevance to HFA (1-5) (with explanation)

- a. Short explanation of relevance was included

**General limitations/ caveats:**

- Project documents for additional financing projects may not contain detailed descriptions of components because the parent project documents generally includes this detailed information. Typically, these original projects will fall outside of the FY12-FY15 scope, and would therefore not have been included in the Imagebank Keyword Search Dataset. Therefore, there is a small probability that some additional financing documents did not contain any of the listed DRM keywords and the parent project occurred before FY12, causing them to not be included in this dataset.
- This retroactive approach additionally limits the determination of DRM co-benefits by the information provided in the project documents. With this limited amount of information, some DRM activities may be overlooked simply due to lack of inclusion in the project descriptions.

## ANNEX 4: Glossary of key terms

<b>Agency</b>	The capacity to make decisions about one's own life and act on them to achieve a desired outcome, free of violence, retribution or fear (World Bank 2014b).
<b>DRM Co-Benefits</b>	Disaster Risk Management positive externalities that accrue in addition to the main objectives of the development activity.
<b>Gender</b>	Gender refers to the social, behavioral and cultural attributes, expectations and norms associated with being male or female (World Bank 2011).
<b>Gender equality</b>	Refers to how these factors determine the way in which women and men relate to each other and to the resulting differences in power between them (World Bank 2011).
<b>Gender-based violence</b>	An umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will and that is based on socially ascribed (that is, gender) differences between males and females. Gender-based violence includes acts that inflict physical, mental, or sexual harm or suffering; threats of such acts; and coercion and other deprivations of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life (IASC 2015).
<b>Gender mainstreaming</b>	A process that systematically integrates gender perspectives into legislation, public policies, programs and projects. This process enables making women's and men's concerns and experiences to be made an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs in all political, economic, and societal spheres with the goal of achieving gender equality (United Nations 2002).
<b>Gender-smart solutions</b>	Solutions that achieve the overall objectives of an intervention while closing relevant gender gaps in the process.
<b>Risk</b>	The combination of the probability of an event and its negative consequences. UNISDR (2009). UNISDR Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction. UNISDR: Geneva.
<b>Strategic approach to mainstreaming</b>	The use of diagnostics and analytics to identify the key gaps between males and females in a country or sector, and constraints to agency that will be targeted through operations to achieve clearly articulated results.



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