



Integrating Gender Perspective into Sustainable Livelihoods Framework in Assessing Impacts of Disasters: A Case in Central Philippines

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Introduction

- + Disasters affect men and women differently.
- + Women however are more vulnerable because they are poorer, have restricted rights, and have lesser decision-making power.
- + High rates of mortality and morbidity among women were observed during disasters (90% - 1991 Bangladesh cyclone, 55-70% - 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami)

Women are more vulnerable during and after disasters.....

- + Programs and institutional responses to disasters often ignore women's needs.
- + They are marginalized in relief and rehabilitation efforts.
- + Their needs are often ignored in relief distribution
- + Their livelihoods are less visible hence they receive lower damage compensation.

Causes:

- + Manifestations of gender bias
 - + Pervasive gender inequalities
 - + Lack of gender lens in many disaster vulnerability and impact assessment models.
- most vulnerability and impact assessment models do not include gender concerns.

The study

- + It is an attempt to address the problem of vulnerability and impact assessment models
- + integrates gender analysis into a widely used framework in vulnerability and impact assessment – the livelihood sustainability (SL) framework

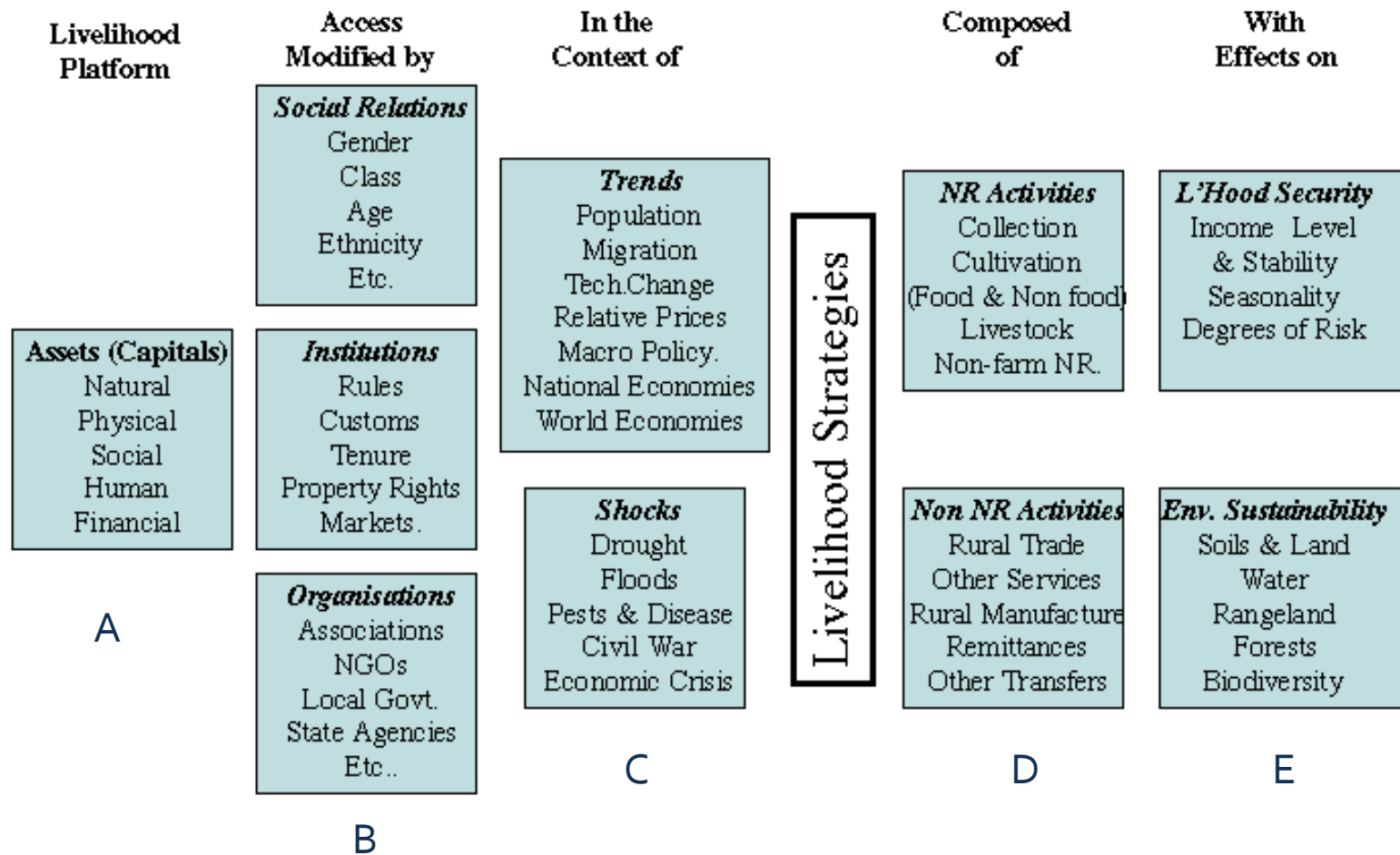
The Sustainable Livelihoods (SL) Framework

- + The sustainable livelihoods approach is an important tool of analysis that has been widely applied in poverty and vulnerability studies of rural communities.
- + The SL approach seeks to better understand the factors that affect poor people's livelihoods and the relationships between these factors (www.ifad.org).
- + More recently, the SL approach has also been applied in vulnerability and impact assessments of disasters and climate change.

The Sustainable Livelihoods (SL) Defined (Gordon and Conway)

- + "A **Livelihood** comprises the **capabilities, assets** (including both material and social resources) and **activities** required for a means of living.
- + A Livelihood is **sustainable** when it can **cope** with and **recover** from **stresses** and **shocks** and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource (NR) base."

The Sustainable Livelihoods (SL) Framework (Ellis, 2000)



Integrating Gender Analysis into the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework

- + Gender analysis can be applied in almost every aspect of the framework.
 1. A - asset ownership; distribution; access and control
 - what assets are owned? who owns these assets? how are these distributed in the community? who has access and control?
 2. B - factors that determine access and control of assets
 - How does gender affect social relations, institutions and organizations and vice versa?
- + Disaggregate data by gender
- + Data collection using participatory techniques
 - gendered resource use maps

3. C – trends and shocks

- vulnerability of men and women to disasters; how disasters affect men and women; their exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity
- gender sensitivity of disaster prevention and mitigation programs
- Analysis of sex disaggregated data (ex. mortality and morbidity rates, displaced, etc.)
- VAW cases during and after the disaster
- Gender needs assessment (practical and strategic needs)

4. D - livelihood strategies

- Do women and men have equal access to livelihood opportunities and income sources?
- Who does what (gender division of labor) ?
- How do the livelihoods affect men and women?

5. E - Effects on livelihood security and environmental sustainability.

- Assess nature of livelihoods of male and female-headed households (security/sustainability)
- Sex disaggregated analysis of economic benefits and how are these distributed (e.g. economic marginalization)
- Which activities are more destructive to the environment?

Case : a typhoon*

IMPACTS/DAMAGES	TYPHOON (2013)
nature	category 5 typhoon
affected population	1.6M homeless 6M displaced
death, injury	6,300 dead; 1061 missing; 28,000 injured
livelihoods	500M US\$
cost	3.64B US\$

* based on official reports

Estancia, Iloilo Case

- Estancia is located Northern Iloilo, Central Philippines, known for its rich marine resources
- Heavily affected by Typhoon Haiyan in 2013
- Bayas is an island barangay in Estancia, Iloilo where fishing is considered as the major source of income.

Damage Report for Estancia, Iloilo (ADRA, 2013)

Total Population	43,476
Total Households	9,254
Dead	91
Injured	500
Missing	7
Totally Damaged Houses	4,503
Partially Damaged Houses	7,296

The after the storm....



Sources: Personal file of Prof. Mediodia; ADRA, 2013

The study

- + Impacts of the typhoon on the livelihoods of fishing households of Bayas, an island village in Estancia
- + Data were gathered from focus group discussions, workshops and secondary sources.
- + Results are from a rapid assessment study; focused on natural assets.
- + Gender resource mapping and seasonality calendar, 24-hour activity profiles.

Results

+ Resources

--- fishing grounds in the vicinity of the island and offshore

--- gleaning area

+ Fishing grounds/gleaning areas are common property resources and “shared by everyone” in the community

+ Fishing grounds are male dominated

+ Gleaning area are female dominated (customary rule)

Gender roles

+ Women are in found in their traditional roles

Roles	By whom?
Reproductive	women
Productive	Mostly men, women are into some "minor" fishing activities (gleaning, fish drying/packing)
Community	Both men and women

Activities of Men and Women before the typhoon

Activities	Men	Women
Average sleeping hours	6	6
Average waking hours	18	18
Average Number of activities	5	13
Nature of activities	Fishing, Carpentry, maintaining fishing gears	Cooking, child rearing, house cleaning, laundry, animal rearing, gardening, fish processing, fish packing gleaning, mending nets, etc.
Leisure activities	4 hours/day	2-3 hours/day

Livelihood Activities: Fishing

Fishing	Who are involved (red font – plays the dominant role)
Lucos (Squid)	male, female
Tabagak (sardines)	male
Lagaw/opusan (threadfin bream)	male, female
Hasa-hasa/Dalinuan (short mackerel)	male, female
Pamanggal kasag (crab)	male, female
Liwit/daguldulan/latab/abo/sapsap	male
Gleaning	female

Livelihood Activities: Alternative

Other sources of income	Who are involved
Sari-sari store	male, female
Water delivery	male
vending of vegetables and crops	female
Livestock/poultry (hog, chicken, duck,goat and carabao)	male, female
Passenger boat	male, female
Carpentry (boats and houses)	male
Drying of fish/squid	male, female
Hollow blocks making	male
manicure, pedicure	female
Hair cutting	male
Dressmaking/repair	Male, female
Shoe repair	male
Charcoal Making	male
Wood Gathering	male

Major findings: Marginalization of Women even before the typhoon

- + Fishing which is male dominated; is generally a seasonal activity.
- + Gleaning, female dominated; continues all year round
- + Other sources of income are mostly either done by men alone or male dominated.
- + But most of livelihoods that are participated by women or female dominated continue throughout the year and do not show seasonality.
- + Household Income largely comes from fishing.

Impacts of the typhoon

- + The typhoon was a shock to the community
- + Women are overburdened based on the activities that they perform prior to the typhoon
- + This did not change – based on the 24-hr activity profile on the days after the typhoon.
- + Longer leisure hours for men.

Immediately after the typhoon

	A	B	C
1	Activities	Men	Women
2	Average sleeping hours	6	6
3	Average waking hours	18	18
4	Average Number of activities	2-3	10-13
5	Nature of activities	Carpentry, clean surroundings of debris; house repair	Cooking, child care, house cleaning, laundry, animal rearing, gardening, clean surroundings of debris; minor house repairs
6	Leisure activities	5-6 hours/day	2-3 hours/day

- * Women spent longer hours on laundry and cleaning of surroundings
- * No fishing, families relied on relief goods for several weeks

Impacts of the typhoon

- + All fishing activities were disrupted boats and gears were destroyed
- + Women's livelihoods are more varied/diversified and non seasonal but due to lack of fishing income these also stopped.
- + Relief goods were given per family and did not consider special needs of women.
- + Livelihood rehabilitation (from different organizations) were mostly in the form of fishing assets (boats/gears), hence mostly benefitted men.
- + Women's livelihoods were either non-fishing or minor fishing activity, hence were not compensated in the rehabilitation phase.

Some implications and lessons

- + The results are telling of coastal women's situation following a disaster.
- + The SL framework using gender lens highlights these realities.
- + Hence a better impact assessment tool and a better guide in the formulation of disaster rehabilitation strategies.
- + The analysis is rapid and rather simple. Did not capture the long term effects of the disaster on men and women.
- + A dynamic analysis of how livelihoods have evolved after the typhoon would give a better picture of the long term impacts of the typhoon. This would be a good area of research in the future.

Thank for your attention!