

Green Coast

For **nature** and **people**
after the tsunami

Gender in Green Coast

31st July 2006

Both ENDS



Financed by:



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1. Introduction

Main objective of the project *Coastal ecosystems and livelihoods after the tsunami* is the promotion of reconstruction of ecosystem based livelihoods. The project is initiated by IUCN-NL, Both ENDS, Wetlands International and WWF Netherlands, and exists of three components:

- (a) assessment of ecological damage and opportunities for rehabilitation,
- (b) policy support to guide reconstruction policies, and
- (c) ecosystem restoration activities/projects

A clear focus on gender is well reflected in the objectives of the Green Coast project. It is hereby emphasized that gender issues in this project are understood as part of the wider context of power relations and inequities, land tenure and access to resources and services. Hence, the project takes into account the specific roles, rights and responsibilities of men, women, boys and girls. The degree in which gender concerns are addressed can be used as a benchmark to both measure policy plans, and impact and effects of the small grants.

Gender concepts

The word gender is not synonymous with women. Gender refers to how societies define different roles, rights and responsibilities. These rights, roles and responsibilities are variable across countries and may change over time. A key aspect of gender is that it defines the social relations and power balance between the sexes.

*Annex I provides a useful overview explaining the meaning of **main gender concepts** such as gender roles, division of labour, equity and equality.*

To mainstream gender effectively, it is important for all project partners to understand *why* a focus on gender is important in this project, and *how* to integrate a gender sensitive approach in a practical and effective way. This document provides an overview of some answers to these questions based on the progress so far.

Gender training in Bangkok

During the Green Coast Workshop organized in Thailand in February 2006, a gender training was organised for all project partners. The training focused on all three components of the project: assessment, small grants, and policy work. The aim of the gender training was to ensure that all project partners are familiar with the most important gender concepts, to show how these relate to the project and their work in the tsunami hit areas and to come to a concrete work plan on how to adopt a gender focus in the different project components.

Gender experts provided useful frameworks to carry out livelihoods analyses and to monitor gender sensitivity and inclusion. These frameworks are included in this document. It was decided that the partner organizations will incorporate the lessons learned and the tools for gender mainstreaming in their work and that on request Both ENDS and local gender experts will offer backstopping to that end.

2. Rationale for gender mainstreaming in Green Coast project

Why is it important to mainstream gender in this project?

➤ *Position of women already vulnerable in tsunami regions*

Feedback from the various tsunami-hit regions reiterate that disadvantaged communities even prior to the tsunami disaster were surviving in an already strongly marginalized position. In the process of post-tsunami relief, these groups are also at risk of being bypassed or even having their rights not acknowledged and taken from them. The position of women in many communities is notably vulnerable.

The vulnerability of women depends a lot on their social, cultural and economic status. The tsunami affected mostly poor coastal fishers living in traditional, patriarchal societies, in which women are usually economically weaker and socially subordinate to men.

- *Women disproportionately hit by the tsunami*
It has been widely observed that in many areas women have been disproportionately hit by the tsunami and its after-effects, both in terms of life loss as loss of means of existence. The fact that many more women than men died in the tsunami can be attributed to several reasons, e.g.: many women did not know how to swim or to climb in trees (conservative Islamic society does not encourage them to engage in physical activity), women tried to rescue their children and other family members, they were too embarrassed to take off their saris, they were with their children in their homes near the beach (whereas many men were in the field or on sea). This resulted in major demographic changes: in Aceh for instance, more than 75 per cent of those who died were women, resulting in a male-female ratio of 3:1 among the survivors. India already has a shortage of women, with a national average of 939 women for every 1000 men (2001 census): in places hit by the tsunami that ratio is now assumed to be extremely lopsided.
- *Gender related power inequalities exacerbated by tsunami*
Various reports and studies reiterate that existing gender related power inequalities in the coastal regions have, in many respects, been exacerbated by the tsunami disaster: e.g. in terms of tenure arrangements, access to resources, credit and aid. Many post-tsunami relief and reconstruction applications submitted, mention the importance of addressing the plight of the large number of female-headed households. Also, the tsunami increased the vulnerability and unequal position of women: as many mothers died, problems arise with infant mortality; 'scarcity' of women results in early marriage of girls; neglect of girls' education; sexual assault especially of women who lost their home and live in transition camps (where there is often a lack of privacy in the latrines for example); trafficking in women; prostitution, etc. To reduce the vulnerability of women it is essential to provide direct support to their empowerment.
- *Men and women have different roles, responsibilities and needs*
Many women in the affected villages play an important role in the household, but also in small-scale fish processing, livestock rearing, vegetables growing and as fish -, food - or handicraft vendors for example. Much of their work is unpaid and therefore neglected or underestimated as an essential part of the families income. The immediate plans of most governments and other aid in the affected areas were directed at rebuilding the fisheries (compensating for the loss of boats and cages etc) with financial help reaching the men, and with minimal help to assist women in rebuilding their livelihoods (e.g. support for post-harvest activities). This project should take the different roles and needs of women and men into account and ensure an equal distribution of benefits for men's and women's livelihoods.
- *Women tend to have less access to decision-making structures and different access to and control over land and water resources.*
Women tend to have less contact and experience with local and national governments and in decision-making structures. They are often not consulted and their interests are not well represented. Furthermore, men usually have more secure land and water rights compared to women, who often have access to land and water through male family members rather than hold titles in their own names. Legal tenure is important as it influences who can make formal decisions about land use, who is consulted on development plans, and who has access to other supportive services (e.g. credit and extension).
- *Women important contributors to rehabilitation*
From a more 'positive' angle, women's contributions are very important for rehabilitation activities. They possess essential knowledge and skills related to local natural resources management. There have also been reports that some women have emerged stronger than men in the tsunami aftermath, taking up the responsibility of rebuilding their lives and the ones of family members.

- *Gender offers a benchmark to assess the impact of interventions.*

Interventions may have different impacts on women and men. Focusing explicitly on gender offers a valuable benchmark to assess and understand the impact of interventions.

*Gender and Disaster Network, 2005: Gender Equality in Disasters: **Six principles for engendered relief and reconstruction** (www.eldis.org/gender) - Nothing in disaster work is 'gender-neutral':*

- o think big: gender equality and risk reduction principles must guide all aspects of disasters mitigation, response and reconstruction; the window of opportunity closes quickly*
- o get the facts: gender analysis is not optional or divisive but imperative to direct aid and plan for full and equitable recovery*
- o work with grassroots women: woman's community organizations have insight, information, experience, networks, and resources vital to increasing disaster resilience; work with and develop capacities of existing women's groups*
- o resist stereotypes: base all initiatives on knowledge of difference and specific cultural, economic, political, and sexual contexts, not on false generalities*
- o take a human rights approach: democratic and participatory initiatives serve women and girls best; women and men alike must be assured of the conditions needed to enjoy their fundamental human rights, as well as simply survive*
- o respect and develop the capacities of women: avoid overburdening women with already heavy work loads and family responsibilities likely to increase.*

3. Gender mainstreaming in appraisal and capacity building

As is stated in the project proposal Small Grants will also be used to empower women and promote innovative strategies to overcome existing gender biased constraints within the context of ecosystem and livelihood reconstruction. Projects will be supported which also present concrete examples which make more tangible what gender equity means in practice, how this can be achieved and how this benefits the quality of resource management and thereby the community at large.

To support small grants staff and national reference groups to carry out a gender sensitive appraisal and selection of Small Grants projects, the checklist to be found in *annex II* can be used. The checklist consists of a number of relevant questions regarding the gender sensitivity of project proposals, dealing with the objectives, design, benefits and impacts, participation, capacity and monitoring of the project. These questions can be used by small grants staff in their appraisal of project proposals, as well as to improve proposals and enhance capacities of the proposal writers to integrate more gender sensitivity. The list is meant as a guide only and relevance of all questions should be assessed in each specific case.

The checklist in annex II refers to a gender and livelihoods analysis. A useful framework to carry out such an analysis can be found in *annex III*. The list also mentions the important role of gender-sensitive indicators for monitoring. For a good set of such indicators one can refer to *annex IV*.

Women's livelihoods

Drinking water in tsunami-affected areas is often salinated adding to the burden of women who have to look out for drinking water for the whole family.

In Kolathur village, Kancheepuram district, India, women earned living by river fishing. As a result of the tsunami the river is sand clogged, and the river water is salinated. Fish has gone leaving Kolathur women with no means for living. The coconut trees, another source of income, are damaged. Women used to weave and thatch the leaves.

On the Green Coast website, a portfolio will be developed of projects in which a clear gender perspective is integrated.

4. Gender mainstreaming in assessment, monitoring and evaluation

Based on existing information and new data, insight should be gained in the ways in which the position of women - in ecosystem management, livelihood provision, tenure rights, workload, and decision-making - in the various areas was prior to and after the tsunami. Special attention should be given to the fact that men and women have their specific requirements, responsibilities, tasks and knowledge of the management of coastal resources at the level of the household, the community and the larger surrounding area.

The environmental and socio-economic assessments identified how and to what extent the different types of livelihoods of the people in the tsunami-hit regions have been affected. Assessments have the dual objective to guide policies and strategies for sustainable coastal rehabilitation and to identify high priority areas for community based rehabilitation projects. It is thus crucial to incorporate gender and livelihood analyses in the assessments to be able to determine what is required to assist a gender sensitive rehabilitation process in these regions, and ensure effective gender mainstreaming in the policy work and the Small Grants Facility. It is also crucial to monitor and evaluate to what extent gender relations are changing due to policy work and rehabilitation projects.

Caste discrimination in India

Special care should be taken to see that the needs and priorities of women, children and marginalized groups, Dalits and Irulas, are addressed. The problems of caste discrimination have added to the misery caused by the tsunami. They are receiving less relief and support from aid groups. Indian authorities are discriminating in providing financial assistance to the families of deceased Dalits. Dalit areas have been the last to have electricity and water supplies restored during rehabilitation efforts.

Annex III and IV provide two frameworks to support this process. *Annex III* gives a framework to carry out a livelihood analysis, i.e. a systematic assessment of the division of labour over gender lines, the differences in access to and control over resources as well as a gender based capacity assessment. Such a livelihood analysis is important to get insight in the gender context in a given area, and will show where inequities lie and help to anticipate how policies and projects may affect the roles, rights and capacities of men and

women. *Annex IV* gives a list of important indicators to be used to monitor and evaluate women's participation in the project cycle and the benefits they gain from interventions.

It is important to stress that any assessment or evaluation team should always include both men and women. Women tend to bring in different perspectives and ways of working, and local women have shown to find it much easier to talk to other women compared to men. Furthermore, it is suggested to where possible, consult international, national and local gender networks and professionals to give advice to, and participate in, the various assessments and monitoring efforts. Local women's community based organizations are more likely than professional planners or foreign relief workers to understand the needs and vulnerability facing local women.

5. Gender mainstreaming in policy work

The project proposal states that policy work will incorporate special actions to facilitate and promote the inclusion of women. Components will need to be built in to improve women's participation, access, equity and benefits and leadership roles. Policy work, and through the provision of Small Grants, should aim to help ensure local participation by women in decision-making bodies at all levels of decision making and policy design, i.e. at national and district-local level.

As regards the legal framework, customary law may grant women different access rights from formal legislation. Care has to be taken that gender sensitive provisions in customary law are integrated into legal frameworks being designed to govern coastal regions. Women are often unaware of their rights to participate in decision-making bodies. The project aims to help raise

awareness about such rights. The same applies for the position and ownership and user rights of disadvantaged groups. This may also call for recognition and accommodation of the fact that costs and benefits of participation in such fora are often different for men and women. (e.g. due the fact that women also have to look after their families and often lack sufficient finances). In rural areas, high female illiteracy rates are a major constraint to women's participation and this is often used as a justification for exclusion. The adaptation of the rules and procedures may be crucial in ensuring that women have a voice.

Patriarchal culture

Aceh is a province with predominantly Muslim population and strong patriarchal culture where Shariah (Islamic) law is practiced. Women are represented by male family members in the public life, therefore at camps women are not involved in management of the camps, nor in decision making processes for reconstruction and rehabilitation. Moreover, the Indonesian government policies do not acknowledge women as head of the household. But the fact is millions of Indonesian women are head of their households and main earner of the family. This policy denies access to public services to many young women who lost their fathers or married women who lost their husbands.

The frameworks presented in this document, i.e. the livelihood analysis framework and the monitoring indicators in annex III and IV respectively, can not only assist small grants officers and project partners, but can also be used to support the policy work: to raise awareness of decision and policy makers and guide policy decisions to better take into account the impact of proposed interventions for men and women from different castes and socio-economic backgrounds.

6. Internal gender expertise

In order to seriously take up gender issues in all aspects of this project, profound expertise and local knowledge is required, notably within the Project Steering Groups, the National Reference Groups and the National Coordinating Teams. It is therefore crucial to maintain close collaboration with international, national and local gender experts and organisations, such as the global Gender and Water Alliance which has developed an important body of know how and instruments to address gender issues in policy, analysis and field work.

A tentative overview of some local, regional and international gender experts and organizations and women's groups can be found in *annex V*. In *annex VI* a list of links to relevant background information is provided. The links refer to documents on gender issues in disaster management and coastal ecosystem management.

In February 2005 a gender training was provided to the project teams. Project teams are asked to document lessons learned on mainstreaming gender in the different components of the project, in tandem with the quarterly reporting.

For questions or further information please contact:

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Annex I: Gender concepts and definitions

Prepared by Madhavi Ariyabandu for Practical Action (formerly ITDG South Asia)
Green Coast workshop
15-18 Feb 06, Bangkok

Gender	Gender refers to the roles and responsibilities of men and women that are created in our families, societies and cultures. Gender roles and expectations are learned; they can change over time and vary within cultures. It is not biologically pre- determined or fixed forever. The concept of gender includes the expectations about the characteristics, likely behaviours and aptitudes of men and women, boys and girls (femininity and masculinity). Systems of social differentiation such as political status, class, ethnicity, wealth, age, physical and mental ability etc. modify gender roles. When applied to social analysis, the concept of gender reveals the patterns of subordination and domination between women and men.
Sex	Sex relates to the biological differences between women and men.
Division of Labour	Gender division of labour refers to the areas of work in the household, community, and society allocated or deemed appropriate for women and men, boys and girls. Gender division of labour is specific to particular communities, social groups and periods of time.
Productive and reproductive gender roles	Productive role is associated with generating income and contributing to the household and national economy Reproductive role: Biological (child bearing, early nurturing) and household: work related to daily maintaining of the family and household.
Community role	Community role involves contributing to (organizing and participating) in social/cultural, civil society and political events and processes.
Access to resources	Refers to gender based differentiation of access to productive/social resources such as land, production inputs, technology, credit, markets, income, information, training, education, health services
Control of Resources	Control refers to the differential ability to make independent decisions to the use and management of the resources
Condition	Condition refers to the differential day-to-day physical/social situation of women's and men's lives
Position	Position refers to the differential status and level of influence/power of women and men and of different economic groups
Practical Needs	Practical needs are the immediate, material needs related to gender roles and individuals that are required for daily living and that can be met through short-term practical solutions
Strategic interests	Strategic interests relate to improving the position and equality of disadvantaged societal groups, involving longer-term processes that change restricting laws, policies, structures and attitudes.

Gender Equity	Equity is the process of being fair to men and women. To ensure fairness, measures must be put in place to compensate for the historical and social disadvantages that prevent men and women from operating on a level playing field. An equity approach recognizes women's disadvantages and includes pro-active, women-focused measures to increase women's capacity, experience and opportunity – to create a more equal playing field. Equity is a means of achieving equality.
Gender Equality	Women and men have equal conditions for realising their full human rights, for contributing to and benefiting from economic, social, cultural and political development. Gender equality refers to equal valuing by society of the similarities and the differences of men and women, and the roles they play. Gender equality is based on women and men being full partners in their home, community and society.
Empowerment	Empowerment is a process of building capacity, confidence and experience to exercise greater control over the social, economic and political aspects of one's (or a group's) life

Annex II: Gender sensitive appraisal of small grants projects: a checklist

1) Project objectives explicit on gender

- Do project objectives explicitly refer to men and women?
- Are target beneficiaries been described/analysed according to gender? Have target groups and others directly or indirectly associated with the project identified their own needs, concerns and priorities?

2) Project design based on gender analysis

- Has a gender/livelihoods analysis been carried out (*see also annex III*), in which data and information (incl. differences before and after the tsunami) has been gathered distinguishing between men and women regarding:
 - o The **gender division of labour** (the roles, views and responsibilities of men and women in use and management of resources, main sources of income and their respective dependency on the ecosystem targeted by the project).
 - o Men and women's **access to and control over resources** ((customary) land use rights, tenure, credit, grants)
 - o The **gender based skills and capacities** and other relevant **social, cultural, religious, economic, and demographic factors** and trends (power relations, vulnerability, status)
- Is the project design based on the results of a gender analysis? I.e. does the project build upon women's and men's knowledge and skills, and acknowledge they have different roles, responsibilities, vulnerabilities, needs and priorities?

3) Equal access and control of the benefits and project impacts

- Will men and women have equal access to benefits of the project or will groups of either women or men be disadvantaged (e.g. will it lead to inadequate and unequal access to resources (land, water, information), diminish income earning opportunities, or change socio-economic positions)? If so, are the reasons for this clear and acceptable, and what remedial measures are/can be taken?
- Will women's or men's workloads increase as a result of project involvement?

4) Equal participation and decision making power

- Will women and men have equal access and decision-making power in project planning, consultation and implementation? Are project communication channels equally accessible to both women and men?
- Have constraints to women's and men's participation in project activities been identified? Have strategies been identified to overcome these constraints?
- Will any separate activities be needed for women to ensure that they participate, and that they are not disadvantaged by the project?

5) Availability of gender expertise, capacity and resources

- Is gender expertise available throughout the project?
- Is there an acceptable gender balance in the project team?
- Are there women's groups or other NGOs active in the target area who focus on gender issues?
- Are project resources and the applicant's capacity adequate to ensure that both men and women participate in and benefit from the project?
- Is there a need to increase the capacity of the applicant for gender-sensitive planning and implementation?

6) Adequate project monitoring

- Have targets been set for men's and women's participation and benefits?
- Have gender-sensitive indicators been identified? (*see also annex IV*)
- Will all data collected be paying attention to differences between roles and rights of respectively men and women?
- Will there be on-going consultation with community groups, including women's groups, directly or indirectly affected by the project?

Based on/ for further reading:

Australian Agency for International Development, *Land, Environment d) Coastal zone management*:
<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/2/46/1896496.pdf>

Canadian International; Development Agency, *Coastal zone management & equality between women and men*:

[http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/Policy/\\$file/12zones.pdf](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/Policy/$file/12zones.pdf):

ADB gender checklist Agriculture:

http://www.adb.org/documents/manuals/gender_checklists/:

Annex III: A framework for livelihood analysis¹

Gender Division of labour

<i>Phases of production cycle in the coastal areas</i>	<i>Economic activities related to livelihood (Productive Role)</i>		<i>Non- economic activities related to livelihood (Re-productive role: sustenance of family, sustenance of community, collective activities)</i>	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
<i>Fishing</i>				
Rough season (April- September)				
Regular/Normal season (October- March)				
<i>Agriculture</i>				
Wet season				
Dry season				
<i>Phases of hazards</i>				
Preparation for the prevalent disasters in the area (cyclone, floods, drought etc)				
During disaster/emergency situations				
Post disaster situation – re building livelihoods				

Gender based capacity assessment

<i>Specific skills and capacities</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Productive activities			
Re- productive activities			
Community activities			
Disaster preparedness			
Emergency response			
Risk management			
Other general skills			
Potential for skill development			

¹ Adopted for the Green Coast project from: Ariyabandu M.M, Wickramasinghe M, Gender Dimensions of Disaster Management, a Guide for South Asia, 2004, ITDG South Asia Publication

Gender based assessment of access to and control of resources

Resource	Access		Control		Ownership	Remarks
	Men	Women	Men	Women		
Beach area (for processing and drying fish, for collecting coastal items)						
Grazing land						
Forest area						
Mangrove area						
Lagoon area						
Lime stone/ seashell/coral collection						
Land for cultivation/other productive activities						
Water resources (wells, tanks, streams)						
Ditches for processing coconut husks						
Savings (formal/informal)						
Credit (formal/informal)						
Assets (household- such as tools, animals)						
Assets – personal (such as jewellery)						
Skills and knowledge related to production resources (including legal aspects)						

Annex IV: Monitoring for gender sensitivity and inclusion: a checklist

<i>1. Indicators to determine participation and benefits accessed by women and men with specific focus on women</i>

1. To determine women's participation in project assessments

- 1.1 Women's organizations, women in leadership roles (e.g. teachers, midwife, healer, female representatives of religious institutions etc.) are identified, initial rapport built for planning the assessment of the village/community/selected location
- 1.2 The assessment team (Project team- National NGO, local NGO, others) comprise of both men and women
- 1.3 Village/community assessment conducting plan reflect measures for consulting women (time plan considers when women are available for consultation, methods of collecting information is sensitive to local cultural specificities of consulting women such as organizing specific focus groups)
- 1.4 Consultations in the village have included contributions of different categories of women; young, old, low caste, disabled, politically, ethnically and religiously marginalized

2. To determine women's participation in project planning

- 2.1 Women belonging to different categories take part in the project planning exercises (participation in planning meetings, alternative measures taken to ensure the contribution for those who cannot take part in meetings due to social, political and religious reasons, due to mobility issues)
- 2.2 Priorities of both women and men are clearly identified and included in the analysis
- 2.3 Action plan clearly specifies the responsibilities of men and women, division of labour, benefits to be derived.
- 2.4 Clearly specified skill development activities for women are included in the plans (technical, management, leadership, and communication skills)
- 2.5 Measures taken to ensure participation of women in general skill development programs
- 2.6 Decision-making mechanisms for project planning and implementation include women representatives of different categories, ensures the balance of women and men
- 2.7 Decision making mechanisms identified by the project management team are sensitive to the time availability, places of meeting, and unconventional ways of contribution of women members

3. To determine women's participation in project implementation

The project implementation mechanisms ensure:

- 3.1 Women participation reflect their priorities (ref 2.2), reflect their engagement in non – stereotype activities, not limited to contribution with labour.
- 3.2 Accessibility of the resources enabling women's participation (Information, skills, tools, equipment, cash etc.)
- 3.3 Men and women get equal pay for contribution with labour and other forms of contribution

3.4 Arrangements made for child care and /or acceptance of accompanying children when women contribute

3. 5 Sensitivity to the time availability, nature and place of activity appropriate and acceptable to women

4. To determine women's participation in project monitoring

4.1 Women representatives take part in identifying and developing project outcome monitoring indicators

4.2 Women representation is ensured in collecting monitoring and evaluation information

4.3 Monitoring information collection samples ensure information collection from women beneficiaries, office bearers

5. Women's participation: General indicators

5.1 Women representation, men/women ratio of representation in the office bearer positions in project related committees, CBOs, other decision making bodies

5.2 Women are represented in the project implementing local partner organization/NGO

5.3 Project outcomes reflect women's priorities and perceptions on project outcomes from their view point

5.4 Number of women, men /women ratio, young/old women ratio in participation in planning, labor work, assessment and monitoring teams, decision making teams

5.5 Ideas/priorities identified by women representatives (community, local partner organizations) have been included in the project proposals

<i>II. Indicators to determine women's access and control over resources and benefits</i>

1. Status and issues concerning women's access and control over main resources is documented in the baseline relating to the local social economic and political reality (in the village, community assessment see I .1 above)

2. Local/community women's perception of access and control of resources

3. Project plans contain clear actions (series of actions, time bound) to address the issues identified and listed under point 1 above.

4. Tools, technologies, techniques, approaches used improve the status of access and control of resources for women

5. The numbers of women who derived benefits in terms of:

- Accessing income generation options
- Skill development
- Interactive opportunities leading to improved social mobility resulting in specific outcomes (such as contact for obtaining loans, improved social status, membership in societies, higher social acceptance, influential power for community development, higher self esteem etc.)
- Increase of asset ownership and access to physical assets (e.g. Bicycle, Radio, fridge savings, bank account, joint ownership of physical assets)
- Representation in the decision making bodies/authorities on natural resources
- Representation in the local councils/local government bodies

Annex V: Tentative overview of gender contacts in Green Coast countries

Name	Contact	Address	City	Country	Telephone	Email	Website
<i>International/ regional</i>							
Asia Pacific Forum in Women, Law and Development (APWLD)	Judy Pasimio	189/3 Changklan Road Amphoe Muang	Chang Mai 50101	Thailand	(66) 53 284527, 284856		http://www.apwld.org/
UNIFEM South Asia Regional Office	Regional Programme Director: Chandni Joshi	223 Jor Bagh	New Delhi 110 003	India	(+91) 11-2469- 8297 or +91 11- 2469-4351		http://www.unifem.org.in/
UNIFEM East and South-East Asia Regional Office	Regional Programme Director: Jean D'Cunha	United Nations Building, 5th Floor Rajdamnern Nok Avenue	Bangkok 10200	Thailand	Tel: +66 2-288- 2093		http://unifem-eseasia.org/
Womens' Edge Coalition		1825 Connecticut Avenue NW Suite 800	Washington, D.C. 20009	USA	(202) 884-8396	edge@womensedge.org	http://www.womensedge.org/index.jsp
PAN-Asia Pacific	Sarojeni Rengam					panap@panap.net	
<i>Sri Lanka</i>							
Practical Action (formerly ITDG)	Madhavi Ariyabandu	5 Lionel Edirisinghe Mawatha, Kirulapone	Colombo 5	Sri Lanka	(+94) 11 2829 412		http://www.itdg.org/
Coalition for Assisting Tsunami Affected Women (CATAW)		c/o. WMC, 20/1 Eighth Lane	Nawala	Sri Lanka			http://www.iwraw-ap.org/womens_fund.htm
Women and Media Collective Groups	Sepali Kottegoda /Kumudini Samuel	5 Jayaratne Avenue	Columbo 5	Sri Lanka	Tel: 94-1-584-350	womedia@slt.net.lk	

INFORM	Sunila Abysekera	5 Jayaratna Avenue	Colombo 5	Sri Lanka	Tel: 94 1 584350	inform@lanka.gn.apc.org	
Flower Aceh Women's Group				Sri Lanka			
Centre for Women's Research (CENWOR)		225/4 Kirula Road	5 Colombo	Sri Lanka	Tele/Fax: 9-41-502-828 / 9-41-502-153	cenwor@panlanka.net /cenwor@slt.lk	http://www.cenwor.lk/
Kantha Shakthi (Strength of Women)		5/1 Edmonton Road Kirulapana	Colombo 6	Sri Lanka	(941) 852-990		
Indonesia							
Solidaritas Perempuan	Titi Soentoro			Indonesia			
India							
Gender expert/ consultant	Meena Bilgi	A2/33 Goyal Intercity, opp. Durdarshan, Thaltej	Ahmedabad 380054; Gujarat	India	bilgiad1@sanchar net.in		
Society for Rural Education and Development	Fatima Burnad			India			
Malaysia							
Ministry for Women, Family and Community Development		Aras 1-6, Blok E, Kompleks Pejabat Kerajaan Bukit Perdana, Jalan Dato' Onn	50515 Kuala Lumpur	Malaysia	Tel: 03-2693 0095	info@kpwkm.gov.my	http://www.kpwkm.gov.my/
Thailand							
Culture and Peace Foundation		Wanee Bangprapha		Thailand			
Migrant Action Program		Pranom Somwong		Thailand			

Annex VI: Relevant background documents and websites

Relevant websites and background docs on gender issues and the tsunami

Report: Tsunami aftermath: is relief aid gender sensitive?, by Poh-Sze Choo, WorldFish Center, Malaysia

http://www.worldfishcenter.org/naga/naga28-1&2/tsunami_02.pdf

Report: The Tsunami's Impact on Women, by Oxfam

http://www.oxfam.org.uk/what_we_do/issues/conflict_disasters/downloads/bn_tsunami_women.pdf

Website: Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (section Tsunami Aftermath)

<http://www.apwld.org/> amongst others

Report: Women's Human Rights Concerns in Tsunami Affected Countries, by APWLD

http://www.apwld.org/tsunami_humanrights.htm

Press release: UN calls for empowering women to address tsunami's gender-specific needs

<http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=13039&Cr=tsunami&Cr1>

Gender equity in environmental risk management: the tsunami experience, IUCN

http://www.iucn.org/tsunami/news_archive/news/gender-tsunami-experience.pdf

On gender and disasters (including tsunami):

[Website Gender and Disaster network](#)

http://online.northumbria.ac.uk/geography_research/gdn/

Report: Caught in the Storm: The Impact of Natural Disasters on Women, by Lin Chew & Kavita Ramdas, Global Fund for Women

<http://www.globalfundforwomen.org/downloads/disaster-report.pdf>

Book: Gender Dimensions in Disaster Management, by Madhavi Malalgoda Ariyabandu and Maithree Wickremasinghe, ITDG

http://www.itdg.org/?id=disaster_gender_book

Guidelines: Promoting social justice in disaster reconstruction: guidelines for gender sensitive and community based planning, by Elaine Enarson Drafted March 13, 2001 for the Disaster Mitigation Institute of Ahmedabad, Gujarat

http://online.northumbria.ac.uk/geography_research/gdn/resources/gender-sensitive-planning.doc

Policy guidance on the gender perspectives of natural disasters

<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/news/news2005/nat-traf.htm#pol>

