The Hyogo Framework for Action

Disaster Risk Reduction

The Five priorities for the Hyogo Framework for Action

- **Action 1**: Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.
- **Action 2**: Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning.
- **Action 3**: Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels.
- **Action 4**: Reduce the underlying risk factors.
- **Action 5**: Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.
- Role Plays
- Mama Chichi
- Shemeji

Hazard

- A **dangerous** phenomenon, substance, human activity, or condition that may cause **loss of life**, injury or other health impacts, damage to property, **loss of livelihoods** and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage.
Vulnerability

- The characteristics and circumstances of a person, community, system, or asset that make it susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard.

- Vulnerability is a condition that makes a community weak and susceptible to the impacts of a hazard.

Capacity

- The combination of all the strengths, attributes, and resources available within a community, society, or organization that can be used to achieve agreed goals.
  - [What resources do they have access to and control over, so that they can effectively protect themselves from the impact of a disaster?]

- ...As capacities of communities are increased, they become less vulnerable to disasters
Risk

The combination of the probability of an event and its negative consequences, often referred to by the following function:

But What is Disaster?

Disaster is a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society, involving widespread human, material, economic, or environmental losses and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources.
Disaster Risk

Disaster Risk = **Hazard** x **Vulnerability**

**Capacity**

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

- The concept and practice of reducing disaster risks, through systematic efforts to analyse and manage the causal factors of disasters.

- It is concerned with managing intensive, extensive, and emerging disaster risks both hydro meteorological as well as geophysical.
How then does gender affect the way people experience disasters?

- While disasters affect everyone, they are not gender neutral. They impact on women and men in different ways.
- Disasters tend to magnify existing inequalities.
- Discuss. How so?

Differentiated Impacts of flood disaster on women (Exercise, Discuss)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of women’s life</th>
<th>How they may be affected by a flood, drought, earthquake, fire disaster</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Health (of self and children under their care)</td>
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<td>2. Safety</td>
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<td>3. Work within community</td>
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<td>4. Resources (land, livestock)</td>
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<td>5. Food security, and personal security</td>
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Core principles for putting gender equality at the heart of planning for DRR

1. **Know the facts**: Gender analysis is not an option. It is imperative for planning an equitable programme addressing relief and recovery, risk reduction, or disaster preparedness.

Core principles for putting gender equality at the heart of planning for DRR (2)

2. **Use a human rights approach**: Women and men have equal rights to the opportunities, resources, and conditions needed to survive and recover from disasters. Democratic and participatory initiatives strengthen the ability of women and girls to access their human rights.
Core principles for putting gender equality at the heart of planning for DRR

3. **Think big:** Gender equality and the principles of DRR must guide all disaster mitigation, disaster response, and reconstruction activities. Opportunities for women’s empowerment often open up during disasters, but there is often a limited time for these opportunities to be exploited.

Core principles for putting gender equality at the heart of planning for DRR

4. **Resist stereotypes:** Base all initiatives on knowledge and understanding of the specific cultural, economic, and political context.
Core principles for putting gender equality at the heart of planning for DRR

5. Respect and build women’s capacities: Work with and strengthen existing grassroots women’s groups. They have the information, knowledge, experiences, networks, and resources to increase a community’s resilience to change and disaster. But avoid adding to their already heavy workloads.

PLAYS

MAMA CHICHI: THE ROLE PLAY 1

Assign two people in your group to read the following role play

Mama Mahewa: Good morning Mama Chichi, where did you get all that mud and yet there is no rain?
Mama Chichi: We had a hailstorm on our side of the hill last evening; in fact when I left this morning it was so cold I had to wear this heavy jacket. The hail stones were still on the ground! The river was so swollen; I had to go round the long way to get here.

Mama Mahewa: There was absolutely no rain here as you can see. I wonder what is happening with the weather nowadays. Yesterday was hot and we had very strong winds that almost brought down our cowshed.

Mama Chichi: You know, usually after such heavy hailstorms crops just dry up and we face crop failure. Last season it happened exactly like that and I lost my entire bean crop. I tell you I harvested nothing Mama Mahewa and now again it looks like we are headed there. It is terrible.
**Mama Mahewa:** I think there is a problem. They have been talking about a phenomenon called climate change but I don't understand exactly what that means.

**Mama Chichi:** I think I understand it a little now. Recently I attended a seminar for our community women’s group and they explained to us that actually things are changing a little. They said, there might be more rains falling in our area here but for a shorter period. Instead of what we are used to – March to June; the rains will start in April and end in May, BUT there will be more. That means that the intensity will increase. The same will happen during the second season of rains. They will start in November and end in January as opposed to September till December. They also said that the days will get hotter during the dry seasons. But I am not sure how accurate these predictions are.

**Mama Mahewa:** Eh! Mama Chichi. But then, what does that mean for us farmers?

**Mama Chichi:** I think we'll need to change some things. For example, we may need to introduce new crops that mature faster. We may also need to store more water by digging earth dams – especially during the rains so as to have enough water during the dry season for our cows.

**Mama Mahewa:** Yenyewe! We can also use that water to irrigate vegetables during the same season. You know like now here, two leaves of “sukuma wiki” are going for ten shillings at the market. I think I agree with that thinking. Anyway, how is your daughter doing now?

Discuss answers to the following Questions
1. What weather elements are mentioned in the play?
2. List and discuss. [rainfall, temperature, wind, hailstorm, floods etc]

Discuss briefly how these events may affect catchment characteristics

**GO TO THE NEXT PAGE FOR THE SECOND PLAY**
SHEMEJI – ROLE PLAY 2

Mr. Otieno: Good morning Shemeji

Shemeji: Good morning, and how are you?

Mr. Otieno: I am doing as well as I can under the circumstances. How is the weather on your side of the hill Shemeji?

Shemeji: We are still recovering from the shocks of last week. I still cannot believe that we lost Mama Shujaa in that landslide.

Mr. Otieno: You know, it is very sad that in this age and time we are still so prone to elements of the weather! (Pauses). It is true that we people on this side of the hill are more prone to landslides during the rains because of the way these slopes are shaped. But what exactly caused that landslide Shemeji?

Shemeji: You know the rains had been quite heavy and after the quarry people took stones from the base of the hill, they left such a huge cliff with tree roots all exposed and no soil cover, it was bound to happen.

Mr. Otieno: Quite apart from that, there are also always people who are more affected than others. I mean all the households on that side of the hill were exposed to the same landslide but somehow the older people like Mama Shujaa were more affected because due to age, they simply could not run as fast when the mud started flowing.

Mr. Otieno: I think we need to develop a plan to address these challenges because from what I hear, they are likely to occur more frequently now due to this climate change.

Discuss the play

1. Can you name the hazards in the play?
2. What disaster occurred? What was the result?
3. Why did Mama Shujaa affected by the landslide