

**BUILDING RESILIENCE TO DISASTER:
A WINNIPEG WOMEN'S ACTION PLANNING FOLLOW-UP WORKSHOP**

Workshop Report, December 3, 2008

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Background International case studies have demonstrated that gender plays a role in the vulnerability of a community to hazards and disasters. Gender is also a key component in a community's capacity to respond and cope in the aftermath of disasters. Girls and women are particularly vulnerable in disasters, because of the inequalities arising from traditional gender relations. Recognizing this, local experts (in and out of government) with context-specific knowledge about gender inequalities and gender differences joined efforts with academic and community researchers, policy-makers, women leaders, women's advocates and service providers in Manitoba to develop local initiatives to increase girls' and women's resilience to hazards and disasters.

The work began with an action planning workshop in the summer of 2007. The aim of the workshop, *Building Resilience to Disaster: A Winnipeg Women's Action Planning Workshop*, was to capture local resources in the women's community and identify specific gaps and areas where more gender-sensitive outreach and education are needed. Although efforts were made to include at-risk women and representatives from groups, organizations and networks knowledgeable about the needs and interests of girls and women who are likely to be hard hit in times of emergency, the workshop resulted in little representation from Aboriginal and immigrant women, health workers, child care managers and women living with disabilities. Accordingly, a follow-up workshop was deemed necessary to engage these groups in community dialogue about the gender dimensions of disaster.

The Winnipeg Follow-up Workshop The follow-up workshop, *Building Resilience to Disaster: A Winnipeg Women's Action Planning Follow-up Workshop*, took place on December 7, 2007 at Crossways-in-Common, a multi-use community facility located in the West Broadway area of inner-city Winnipeg. The full-day workshop, which ran from 9:00 am through to 4:00 pm, was divided into two parts: The morning half of the event included a condensed reiteration of the initial workshop that took place on July 27, 2007 to pave a starting point for local knowledge exchange; the afternoon half of the workshop was directed to developing concrete steps and plans for action to put disaster risk reduction on the agenda of the women's community in Winnipeg and gender-based concerns and resources on the agenda of local disaster managers and responders [see Appendix A]. This report offers a summary of the event.

The workshop was co-hosted by Dr. Elaine Enarson, Assistant Professor and disaster sociologist with Brandon University's Applied Disaster and Emergency Studies, and Margaret Haworth-Brockman, Executive Director at Prairie Women's Health Centre of Excellence, with support from the Public Health Agency of Canada's Centre of Emergency Preparedness and Response.

Workshop presenters included Dr. Elaine Enarson, Margaret Haworth-Brockman, and Joe Egan, Emergency Social Services Coordinator for the City of Winnipeg.

Participants invited included academics, researchers, policy-makers, service providers and other representatives from local organizations and networks knowledgeable about the needs and interests of girls and women likely to be hard hit in emergencies and disasters; women in disaster-related occupations; women living with a disability; and representatives from Aboriginal and immigrant women's communities.

Attending participants included local community service providers, disability service providers, policy-makers, representatives from emergency services organizations and representatives from Aboriginal community organizations. Although invited, there was no representation from the immigrant women's community or from women who occupy health care worker and child care provider occupations [see Appendix B].

Background materials were e-mailed to participants upon confirming their registration to attend the workshop. These materials included five guiding questions for consideration [see Appendix C] and a list of selected Canadian-based on-line resources [see Appendix D], including an emergency preparedness guide developed for women's crisis centres in British Columbia, CIDA's gender-sensitive guide to humanitarian relief, gender-focused academic papers on the Red River floods, conference proceedings from the 1998 and 2006 Canadian meetings and international gender and disaster conferences, advocacy documents from international organizations such as the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, and the Gender and Disaster Network website and sourcebook.

Workshop packages of print materials were also provided to participants on the day of the workshop. The packages included practice-oriented handouts and guides on gender-sensitivity, selected academic papers, a fact sheet prepared for Sociologists for Women in Society by Dr. Elaine Enarson and other original research papers, a critique of the invisibility of gender in the wake of hurricane Katrina, a violence against women in disasters fact sheet, and related materials. The workshop packages were not intended to provide tools or strategies for changing practice; however, guidelines for gender-sensitive practice and organizational self-assessment guides were included in the package of printed materials.

Workshop activities began with a welcome by Margaret Haworth-Brockman to the participants, a brief rundown of the activities that were planned for the day, and an introduction to the key people responsible for making the workshop happen. Roundtable introductions followed; the self-introductions included participant names and professional affiliations, as well as expressions of interest in the event.

Dr. Enarson took the floor and, after introducing herself and the focus of her work to the group, she stressed the importance of the workshop by directing attention to the issue of women and gender in developing countries. Dr. Enarson talked about the lack of sanitation in times of disaster and the fact that women are more likely to be harmed by contaminated water because they do most of their daily work with water (i.e. cooking, cleaning and washing). Indeed, women virtually touch upon all aspects of human experience, and they are more likely than men to be part of life from birth to death.

Dr. Enarson spoke about stress and coping strategies and how they differ for men and women in emergencies and disasters. Senior women, for instance, have specific physical needs that must be met in disasters (i.e. Alzheimer's disease). The heat waves that follow disaster are worse for men than for women. The mental health of older men is worse than that of women, yet there appears to be a lack of social networks for men.

Dr. Enarson pointed out that women do not wait to be rescued. In most emergencies and disasters, women are usually the first responders. Life experiences and coping strategies of women often position them as community leaders, responders, caregivers and advocates during situations of disaster. They are active in relief efforts, and they do what they must do when disaster strikes. In the aftermath of disaster, men are usually the ones to rebuild the cities, while women rebuild the fabrics of social life; all new connections following disaster are made by women. Vivid examples about women's reaction to emergencies and disasters were provided:

- Aboriginal women are often the most hard-hit by disaster, due to their connection with the land.
- Women provide emotional support to others (hugs, etc.).
- Women are more likely to be there for children because men are usually off working to help with the aftermath of disaster.
- Gay and lesbian individuals are not allowed to access the same supports as other individuals (i.e. head of household).
- Border patrols bearing loaded guns were delivering water to children; yet, they questioned why no one came to them to get water.
- Women's work places are second to men's places of work.
- A lack of childcare following disaster means that many women are unable to go back to work.
- All of the paperwork that must be done following disaster falls to women for completion and follow-up.
- Women are responsible for building new lives for the children.
- Women promote education.
- Memorializing pets, acknowledging anniversaries and symbolizing gestures (i.e. symbolic quilt) are left to women, who are responsible for the emotional aspects of disaster.

In addition to responding and coping in disasters, women also work to prepare for disasters and reduce hazards:

- risk mapping
- public awareness
- first aid training
- sandbag lines (individuals without responsibilities)
- food (sustain people and families)
- school-based programs for children
- community education regarding preparedness (water, safety plans)

Dr. Enarson spoke about the issue of domestic violence and its increased significance in times of disaster. Nevertheless, women are resilient. They are prominent figures in meeting our practical needs, as well as our human rights needs. Women are not out to change the world, but they are important to overcoming disaster. Consequently, many girls and women turn to community organizations for assistance in the event of a disaster such as a devastating tornado, health emergency, toxic spill, flood or explosion. Dr. Enarson questioned whether these local organizations would be functional and prepared to respond to the needs of women in states of emergency. She further questioned whether their emergency preparedness and recovery systems would be sensitive to the differing abilities, faiths and cultures of hard-hit girls and women in Winnipeg.

As individuals with expert knowledge about girls and women whose everyday lives put them at risk, it is not uncommon for women leaders, advocates and service providers to know little about local systems for mitigating hazards and for responding to disasters. Local emergency managers are often keen to support

women's local capacity in this regard; however, some practical considerations are necessary. With this, Dr. Enarson turned the floor to Joe Egan.

Mr. Egan pointed out that disaster management begins at home, within neighbourhoods and communities, as capacity-building efforts. During disasters and emergencies, emergency services personnel must turn their attention to those at risk.

Natural disasters that have occurred in Winnipeg in the past were discussed, including snow storms, flooding, tornados, fires, plane crashes, train derailments and power outages. Mr. Egan talked about the outcome of having many people disbursed to a number of hospitals in disasters and how the emergency evacuation of a daycare centre, for example, may mean that calls to parents need to be placed from a location outside of the daycare. He pointed out that since train and truck routes run through most areas of the city, the effects of natural disasters may be adverse. Mr. Egan also provided examples of human-caused events that have occurred in Winnipeg, including fires, explosions, building collapse and power failure.

Regardless of the form or cause of a disaster, it is important to understand how the emergency response system works. Mr. Egan provided an explanation of the emergency response system, beginning with the first response, which is at the individual level and includes the 911 call to alert local authorities. The different emergency sectors (i.e. police, fire paramedics) in Winnipeg were discussed, a diagram was created and examples were provided to better illustrate the overall picture of Winnipeg's emergency response system:

Federal	Public Safety Canada	Public Health Agency of Canada
Provincial	Emergency Measures Organization	Manitoba Health Office of Disaster Management
Municipal	Emergency Preparedness Program	Winnipeg Regional Health Authority Disaster Management Program

Mr. Egan concluded his presentation by reminding the group of the importance of individual preparedness; the longer the amount of time that individuals can look after themselves, the greater the capability of emergency personnel to take care of individuals and situations most at risk.

After a short mid-morning refreshment break, the floor was opened for discussion. The discussion continued through the lunch break. Some of the issues discussed and concerns raised included the following:

- Women with disabilities are most at risk in times of disaster.

- The chemical plant around the Health Sciences Centre is an issue to be considered. What would we do if there was a contamination leakage?
- Water will always be an issue when everyday essentials are taken into consideration.
- In terms of public education, Winnipeg deserves an “F”. Public education is huge, and it is our greatest deficit.
- My gut says we’re over-reacting. This is just one more thing saying we need to stay indoors, but now, we are saying that we are not even safe in our homes.
- There is diversity among women (i.e. poor, Aboriginal, mental health issues). Who has privilege and who does not?
- We need three cases of water in the event of a disaster, but some women don’t even have a couple of dollars for a jug of milk.
- Poverty is a huge concern. There are people living on the streets.
- There are people with pets. What about clients who won’t leave their pets behind?
- Post-traumatic stress disorder.
- Two prominent issues are weather and location. Where do we fit into the picture?
- The cycle of disaster.
- Need food and water. Need resources to cook cheaper foods.
- Staff may not be available if the only way they can get to work is by driving.
- We don’t have resources to get into neighbourhoods, but we do have brochures. Still, there is a need for dialogue and discussion. This is the beginning; we need to build a culture where we are more resilient in emergencies.
- People are limited. Seniors need to speak to other senior groups. Talk to MS groups; they talk to someone else.
- The well-to-do need to take care because communities most at-risk will be addressed first.
- From one group to another group to another group: We need to build a support network in which we work together and educate each other.
- The cycle of money should be considered; when do government disbursements come in?
- We need to develop the strengths that we already have. We should create an emergency guide which includes frequently asked questions, a list of the different resources available and where to find them, and steps to follow in disaster.
- Métis women are most at risk. We need to consider the historical piece for Aboriginal people (i.e. colonization). We already went through a disaster that placed us in the situations where we are at today. We need to remember the colonization piece and recognize that the spiritual piece is missing. Both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal women depend on our services in times of crisis. This is important for our community. We need Elders, traditional teachers and women leaders who can help to mobilize.
- We need to definitely go to the Aboriginal (high Aboriginal population in Winnipeg) leadership at the grassroots level and say we need to work in partnership. We need their help in planning for this, if we are going to be successful in planning.
- Winnipeg needs to involve the Aboriginal community in planning, to sit at the table.
- We must remember the northern, isolated communities and individuals with language barriers.
- We need to bring organizations together, identify gaps and address those gaps that were identified.
- The numbers are small, but more and more immigrant women are coming to Winnipeg. In disasters, they might not go to emergency or resource centres.

- In 1999, the province took over Winnipeg's social services; however, the municipality is supposed to have emergency social services. The province is not responsible for this, but they look after social services.
- Changes will come into play only after organizations come together to discuss these issues.
- Where's the plan to do prevention? We have old housing in cold weather. The onus is on us, as individuals, but what about systemic responsibilities?
- Hydro is provincial; housing is provincial. What is the city doing? These are decisions of the Manitoba government.
- We have priorities for action. We need to ask ourselves, "How is my organization prepared?" What can we do together to better prepare for the event of a disaster?
- Trust is a key think when there is an emergency. It has to be neighbourhood awareness. Information should be made available in schools.
- A large priority goes to women's needs and gender issues.
- What about high risk populations?
- There are many different community agencies are responsible for providing similar resources (i.e. baby supplies, medication, transportation, masks and gloves). Who do you call in disasters?
- I can't see how we can fit into the plan for a disaster response. There is the education of workers regarding the Flu shot, or training on how to use masks and gloves. Where is our place? What is expected from us? Only after collaborative discussions can we figure out each of our roles.
- When you already deal with crisis on an everyday basis, could you turn to other organizations to help you in times of crisis? There are other organizations out in the community that can help you. We can't forget about the non-profits.
- The City of Winnipeg does assist with supplies and other needs (medical, dental) in times of crisis. The do not provide assistance with building evacuations, but they do provide help for major disasters.

After the lunch break had ended and the participants had the opportunity to voice further issues of concern and identify apparent gaps where more gender-specific education and outreach is needed, the group broke for mid-afternoon refreshments. Upon resuming the discussions, Dr. Enarson directed the group to focus their attention to possible approaches with which to increase women's resilience in disasters. Some of the issues discussed and suggestions made included the following:

- The creation of emergency pilot site, including the Native Women's Transition Centre and the Wolseley Family Place
- Start snowballing to get more involvement in discussions from unions, women's committees, nurses, teachers, health care workers, daycare centres.
- We need to take pieces of the action plan, break it down into smaller pieces, and decide what information needs to be given to staff and to clients.
- We need to do the action plan, piece by piece. Work on those pieces, and then walk away with our own plans.
- With risk planning, it is difficult to know what to do next because we don't know what has already been done.
- Once this emergency plan has been finalized, it needs to be posted on the Gender Disaster Network website and made available for sharing.
- Ten questions to consider need to be put on the disaster website.
- Disaster planning should be posted on grocery bags.

- The culture between miles can differ (i.e. tornado area protection zone).
- The Resilience Network of Manitoba should host a two-day workshop each year. This should be an actual working workshop, in which a new brochure and other resource materials are created.
- Documentation systems need to be put in place.

Dr. Enarson closed the workshop by reminding participants that people are resilient. She advised not to assume that people are vulnerable and, therefore, will need our help. Rather, people will get the assistance they need from the networks they establish.

ATTACHMENTS

Appendix A: Workshop Agenda
Appendix B: Workshop Participants
Appendix C: Guiding Questions
Appendix D: On-Line Resources

APPENDIX A: WORKSHOP AGENDA

BUILDING RESILIENCE TO DISASTER: A WINNIPEG WOMEN'S ACTION PLANNING FOLLOW-UP WORKSHOP

Agenda

Friday, December 7, 2007
9:30 am to 4:30 pm
Crossways-in-Common, 2nd Flr., 222 Furby Street

Part One: Re-visiting Local Knowledge Exchange

- 9:00 - 9:30 Meet and greet, round table introductions
- 9:30 - 10:20 Women, Gender Relations and Disaster: Making the Connections (Elaine Enarson, PhD, Brandon University)
- 10:20 - 10:50 Planning for disasters in Winnipeg (Joe Egan, Emergency Social Services Public Aid Coordinator for the City of Winnipeg)
- 10:50 - 11:00 Morning refreshment break
- 11:00 - 12:00 Open discussion of local women and women's organizations: vulnerabilities and capacities before, during and after a disaster here
- 12:00 - 1:00 Round-robin discussion over lunch: What are our priorities for action?

Part Two: Topic Area

- 1:00 - 1:30 Existing tools and resources for a more women-friendly approach emergency management (Elaine Enarson)
- 1:30 - 2:30 Developing and strengthening women's capacities in disasters
Here, we will break into groups to work through an organizational self-assessment exercise and to identify specific training and resource needs. What is most needed to increase the disaster resilience of the women you work with and the organizations that serve them?
- 2:30 - 2:45 Afternoon refreshment break
- 2:45 - 4:00 Information sharing and action planning for staying connected

APPENDIX B: WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

NAME	ORGANIZATION
Eliyana Angelova	North End Women's Centre
Elaine Bishop	North Point Douglas Women's Centre
Lucille Bruce	Native Women's Transition Centre
Linda Chisholm	Wahbung Abinoojiiag
Nicole Deschenes	Public Health Agency of Canada
Laura Donatelli	Public Health Agency of Canada
Joe Egan	City of Winnipeg
Lynda Falloon	Villa Rosa Inc.
Ron Fortier	Manitoba Family Services and Housing
Yutta Fricke	Family Services & Housing, Disabilities Issues Office
Cate Harrington	Public Health Agency of Canada
Julieta Hernandez	Manitoba Health & Healthy Living
Randy Hull	City of Winnipeg
Jodi Kelloway	Manitoba Health, Office of Disaster Management
Sharon Kuropatwa	Family Services & Housing, Family Violence Prevention Program
Pat Lachance	Public Health Agency of Canada
Myrna Majano	Public Health Agency of Canada
Trish Masniuk	DisAbled Women's Network of Manitoba
Patti Miller	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Paula Moynihan	Marymount
Lorraine Parrington	Klinic Inc.
Wendy Petersen	Brandon Seniors for Seniors Coop Inc.
Jen Porter	Wolseley Family Place
Dawn Ridd	Manitoba Health, Healthy Populations
Anneliese Serzu	Marymount
Yvonne Spyropoulos	Manitoba Women's Advisory Council
Jo-Jo Sutherland	Native Women's Transition Centre
Sharon Taylor	Wolseley Family Place
Susan Tennenhouse	Marymount
Gail Watson	Women's Health Clinic

APPENDIX C: GUIDING QUESTIONS

FIVE GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. What specific practical issues do you think will arise for the women you know best in the event of a natural, technological or human-induced disaster?
2. What personal, cultural, economic or organizational resources will these girls and women draw upon in a crisis? How can these be developed and strengthened?
3. How would your agency or others working with high-risk groups of girls and women be affected?
4. What is needed to increase your organizational or professional capacity to anticipate, prepare for, cope with, respond to and recover from a disaster?
5. What opportunities do you see locally for bridging the activities of women's organizations and emergency planning?

APPENDIX D: ON-LINE RESOURCES

SELECTED ON-LINE RESOURCES ON WOMEN, GENDER AND DISASTER

Prepared for the Winnipeg Women's Action Planning on Disaster Resilience with attention to Canadian resources

Gender and Disaster Sourcebook, an international compilation of case studies, policy frameworks, practice guides, academic papers, community education materials and more:

<http://www.gdnonline.org/sourcebook.htm>

Some History -- Conference Proceedings and Recommendations:

Gender and Disaster in Canada: New Thinking, New Directions, fall 2006, Cape Breton University. Proceedings forthcoming.

Gender Equality and Disaster Risk Reduction Workshop, summer 2004, Honolulu, Hawai'i. Proceedings: <http://www.ssri.hawaii.edu/research/GDWwebsite/pages/proceeding.html>

Gender Equality, Environmental Management and Natural Disaster Mitigation. 2001. UN Division for the Advancement of Women, Expert Working Group meeting in Ankara, Turkey. Proceedings: www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/env_manage/documents.html

Reaching Women and Children in Disasters. Miami, FL, summer 2000. Available through the Gender and Disaster Network: http://online.northumbria.ac.uk/geography_research/gdn

Women in Disasters: Exploring the Issues, Vancouver, BC, Spring 1998. Proceedings and recommendations: <http://www.ssri.hawaii.edu/research/GDWwebsite/pdf/VancouverConf.pdf>

Networks:

Gender and Disaster Network, an international network of academics, practitioners and policy makers in support of gender equality in disaster risk reduction. On-line publications and reports, member information, and listserv: <http://www.gdnonline.org/>

Gender and Disaster Network of Canada was an outcome of the Nova Scotia conference and the website, hosted by the Women's Health Research Unit, Institute of Population Health at the University of Ottawa, will soon be operational. Watch for it and join!

Disaster Watch, an initiative of the Huarou Commission and Groots, a global network of grassroots women's organizations, supports the growth & development of women - centered community based, post disaster response. Co-ordinated by Swayam Shikshan Prayog, India. For updates, resources, advocacy and action: <http://www.disasterwatch.net/>

Also visit *Groots Canada*: <http://www.groots.org/members/canada.htm>

UN Position Statements and Publications:

Women, Disaster Reduction and Sustainable Development: <http://www.unisdr.org/eng/risk-reduction/gender/Women,%20disaster%20reduction%20and%20SD.pdf>

Making Risky Environments Safer: Women Building Sustainable and Disaster-Resilient Communities. Women 2000 and Beyond publication (April 2004, E. Enarson), UN DAW (available in French and Spanish): <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/public/w2000.html>

Practice Guides and Tools:

It Can Happen To Your Agency! Tools for Change: Emergency Management for Women's Services (emergency planning manual for shelters). 2001, BC Association of Specialized Victim Assistance and Counselling: http://www.pep.bc.ca/management/Women_in_Disasters_Workbook.pdf

Gender Equality and Humanitarian Assistance: A Guide to the Issues. CIDA, 2003: [http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/Africa/\\$file/Guide-Gender.pdf](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/Africa/$file/Guide-Gender.pdf)

Women, Girls, Boys and Men: Different Needs, Equal Opportunities. *Gender Handbook in Humanitarian Action*, UN InterAgency Standing Committee, December, 2006: [http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/iasc/content/documents/subsidi/tf_gender/IASC%20Gender%20Handbook%20\(Feb%202007\).pdf](http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/iasc/content/documents/subsidi/tf_gender/IASC%20Gender%20Handbook%20(Feb%202007).pdf)

Weaving Gender in Disaster and Refugee Assistance, and accompanying Field Checklists. Report prepared by Interaction: American Council for Voluntary International Action. Washington, D.C. Includes conference papers and field practice checklists. Available on-line through InterAction: www.interaction.org. Also see Best Practices for Gender Integration in Organizations and Programs From the InterAction Community (1998) and the many additional gender mainstreaming resources offered to organizational members.

Working with Women at Risk: Practical Guidelines for Assessing Local Disaster Risk, E. Enarson et al. 2003, available in Spanish: <http://www.gdnonline.org/resources/WorkingwithWomenEnglish.pdf>

Advocacy and Observation:

Vulnerability of Women in Disaster Situations, Kate Wood, President of the Canadian Red Cross and Special Representative of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies at the UN Commission on the Status of Women, in New York, March 7, 2005: <http://www.redcross.ca/article.asp?id=012396&tid=001>

Gender and Disaster Network Oral Statement to the Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction, Geneva, 2007: http://www.preventionweb.net/globalplatform/first-session/docs/Wednesday_Statements/Org_and_Other_Statements/GDN_Statement.pdf

Gender Equality in Disasters: Six Principles for Gender-Fair Relief and Reconstruction, Gender and Disaster Network, January 2005:
<http://www.gdnonline.org/resources/genderbroadsheet.doc>

Women and girls last? Averting the second post-Katrina disaster. E. Enarson, 2006:
<http://www.understandingkatrina.ssrc.org/Enarson/>

Women and Disaster Fact Sheet prepared for Sociologists for Women in Society, E. Enarson, 2006:
<http://www.socwomen.org/socactivism/factdisaster.pdfvww>

Battered Women in Disaster: Case Study of Gendered Vulnerability, E. Enarson, 1998. Transcript and related materials from on-line emergency management discussion, including planning guidelines for shelters, programs, and emergency management agencies: <http://www.emforum.org/vlibrary/980603.htm>

Regional Perspectives on Gender and Disaster Risk Reduction. Commentaries from participants in the Honolulu Workshop on Gender Equality and Disaster Risk Reduction, 2004:
<http://www.ssri.hawaii.edu/research/GDWwebsite/pdf/WorkingGroups/COMMENTARIES.pdf>

Case Studies:

The Needs of Women in Disasters and Emergencies. R. Wiest, University of Manitoba, Jane Mocelli and Thandiwe Motsisi, 1994. Report for the UN Development Programme and the Office of the US Disaster Relief Coordinator: http://www.online.northumbria.ac.uk/geography_research/gdn.

See the *Gender and Disaster Sourcebook*, section 7, for citations to numerous empirical studies around the world on the gender dimensions of hazards, disasters and disaster risk reduction:
<http://www.gdnonline.org/sourcebook.htm>

Forthcoming--Gender Dimensions of Disasters in Canada, E. Enarson with the Gender & Disaster Network of Canada, scoping paper prepared for the Public Health Agency of Canada/Centre for Emergency Preparedness and Response.