



THE GENDER APPROACH AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO REDUCING THE RISK OF DISASTERS

Project “Local Preparedness for Risks Associated
with El Niño Phenomenon
in the Piura River Basin”



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I. FOREWORD

The work we present here is the capitalisation of the disaster preparedness experience carried out in 2008 in two districts of the middle basin of the Piura River, namely Tambogrande and Chulucanas, in the context of the Fifth DIPECHO Plan of Action for South America, executed by OXFAM GB and Centro IDEAS.

The purpose of capitalising on this experience is to learn from the processes that were produced – in particular from those carried out with women; as will be seen later in this report, significant contributions were made to their empowerment. The importance of this goal encouraged us to accept the challenge, giving special emphasis to the *strategies used for including the gender perspective and the promotion of equity in the whole process of preparing the local population for disasters*. The route advanced, although short, confirms the pertinence of this commitment and the challenge to continue encouraging it.

This document thus seeks to set down the most significant findings resulting from the reflections of the members of the executing team and, mainly, from the perceptions of the women who took part in the project. These women committed themselves to the challenge

of improving their lives by carrying out coordinated work to promote safe communities and a culture of prevention. We have attempted to “extract” from these women their ideas and feelings about their significant experiences, including lessons learnt that are worth sharing, so that these may serve as referents for people who may be interested in similar options in the tasks of preparedness and disaster risk reduction. The conclusions are thus the fruit of a joint effort. It should be noted that, in addition to factual information, opinions and perceptions are included at the same level of importance, providing a certain qualitative emphasis in the analysis of the dynamics and confirming the validity of the subjective dimension in the generation of knowledge.

We would like to thank the institutions that made this whole experience and this text possible: the Humanitarian Aid Division of the European Commission, which financed the project; OXFAM GB and Centro IDEAS, which executed it; the representatives of the Management of Natural Resources and of the Environment of the Regional Government of Piura, the Regional Civil Defence Committee, the National Institute of Civil Defence (INDECI) of the Piura Region, the National Service of Meteorology and Hydrology (SENAMHI), and the Local Governments and Technical Secretaries of Civil Defence of Morropón (Chulucanas) and Tambogrande (Piura), whose willingness to work in alliance with one another was of great importance for the results of the project. And most especially, we want to thank the directors and members of the Women’s Association of Tambogrande (ADIMTA), of the Association of Women Promoting the Sustainable Development of Chulucanas (AMPRODESCH), and of the Local Civil Defence Committees, who worked so hard to make a success of this process and who, most generously, opened their hearts and minds to us so that we could understand and interpret the experience together.

Piura, December 2008

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

The project that is the subject of this capitalisation report is entitled: “Local preparedness for risks associated with El Niño phenomenon in the Piura River basin”. It was executed between December 2007 and December 2008. The project sought to reduce disaster risks in 15 communities located in the middle basin of the Piura River, in the districts of Tambogrande (Province of Piura) and Chulucanas (Province of Morropón), in the department of Piura, northern Peru¹.

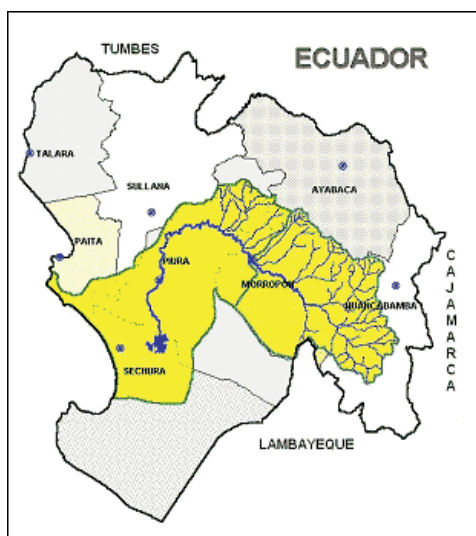
The direct beneficiaries are the people who are at the greatest risk in the villages and human settlements of Chulucanas and Tambogrande; as well as their authorities, social leaders, promoters, and, as a specific group classified as the most vulnerable group, women; in addition to social communicators and community, and district and sub-national civil servants: in all, the direct beneficiaries numbered 18,001 individuals².

The project worked together with the institutions of the Civil Defence System at the local, regional and national levels, and with the women’s associations of Tambogrande and Chulucanas.

¹ See Annex 1 for the location of the beneficiary communities.

² See the table of the Project’s direct beneficiaries in Annex 2.

The project area



Context and problem addressed

The project is located in two poor districts in the department of Piura³, where most of the people make their living from farming, and some work in cottage industries and services in the urban areas. The area has high agricultural potential thanks to the fertility of its soil; nevertheless, production is low and there is poor networking with the market. Production is affected by the climate change, which has been increasing in recent decades and which has meant more frequent recurrence of “El Niño” phenomenon. In

³ According to the Poverty Map 2006 prepared by FONCODES, the district of Tambogrande is in Quintile 1 (extreme poverty) and the district of Chulucanas is in Quintile 2 (very poor).

a context of precarious production systems, disasters accentuate poverty: the loss of production resources causes the population to assume, in desperation, survival strategies that end up increasing their exposure to disasters; poverty often leads to the inappropriate use of space and resources, for example, locating housing on the banks of the river or gullies, and the indiscriminate felling of trees in order to sell firewood and coal, practices that increase the risk levels of the population.

Prior to the project, the organisations already existing in the area (peasant patrols, local development committees, irrigation water committees, neighbourhood associations, community based organisations, and women's organisations) had not considered the concept of preparedness for the disasters that recurrently affect them; their attitude to these disasters had traditionally been that of demanding aid once the damage had been done.

Both districts already had District Civil Defence Committees; however, their roles and functions were unknown to most of the population and even some of their own members were unfamiliar with them; they worked with very limited funds and had poor coordination with the regional authorities and central government; neither did they have the training or instruments required for linking emergency activities with local development processes. Also, the already precarious and markedly male Civil Defence System, (all the positions were held by men), did not reach the small villages and other rural communities, which were never included in it. To all this was added the traditional idea that disasters were irremediable facts and the only way to deal with them was to declare a state of emergency in order to receive funds from the central government to work with.

The intervention proposal

Considering the situations described above, the project set itself the goal **“To help reduce risks of disasters associated with the El Niño phenomenon”** in communities and, for that purpose, to built capabilities in the population to enable the people to identify their threats, risks, and vulnerabilities, and to put forward proposals to reduce these. Another project goal was to strengthen the institutional nature of civil defence and its networking.

The project has complied with teaching the authorities, leaders and local inhabitants, both male and female⁴, to know and assimilate the disaster risk reduction approach and to recognise the importance of taking into account the distinct needs, interests, capabilities, and potential of each population sector, as well as the importance of the women’s participation in the preparations for reducing the identified risks. The majority form an active part of the Community Civil Defence Committees, are familiar with the disaster risks in their communities, and know about the emergency response tools. This participatory work was an opportunity for the women in the project area to express the particular ways in which they are affected in disaster situations and to put forward their own proposals for alleviating them.

The institutional strengthening work was carried out in consensus with the government offices linked with the Civil Defence System. The project used participatory processes to extend the system to the community level and took the opportunity to turn these into

⁴ 425 people (242 men and 183 women) were trained in leadership, gender, decision-making, EDAN, SPHERE, SUMA, first aid, and civil defence terminology. Of the women, 39 belong to AMPRODESCH of Chulucanas, and 50 to ADIMTA of Tambogrande.

processes for the construction of bases of equity. The management instruments that had been prepared served to support and complement the team's work⁵, and these instruments gained prestige by being included in local consensual development plans and participatory budgeting processes. The above-mentioned processes have thus made it possible, on the one hand, to reinforce the Civil Defence Committees at the district level and install 15 community committees; and, on the other hand, to democratise these institutions in terms of gender, including women both in the processes and in the actual institutional structure: women now hold positions on the committees and are members of commissions.

Different factors shaped the course of the project: in the early months (February and March) unusual rainfall caused damage in the communities and difficulties for the population; this factor was turned to positive use as a direct, first-hand example of the damage produced by disasters, thus serving as a teaching tool and a mobilising element for the preparations. Other factors – the short time of execution, a topic that was new to the local executing institution (so they had no previous experience with it), a new project area (Tambogrande) – as well as the unseasonal rains, all demanded adaptation efforts.

Elements that facilitated the project processes included: the presence of district women's associations "with capacity of agency and proposal"⁶, with recognised women leaders from Chulucanas

⁵ The instruments referred to are: Risk estimation studies, hazard maps, early warning systems for flooding, district plans for disaster prevention and attention, and emergency operations plans. The disaster prevention and attention plan in Chulucanas, in its Strategies 4 and 5, says: "Promote community participation in disaster prevention, with special attention to women's participation"; and "Promote institutional capability-building with the CDDC Strengthening Programme of Chulucanas, including a quota of women"; the Emergency Operations Plan of Tambogrande includes the following activity: "Awareness-raising campaigns for the inclusion of women and youth in the Civil Defence District Committee (CDDC)".

⁶ Henriquez, Narda (2008) Pg. 10.

and Tambogrande who have experience in political and administrative participation beyond the local level⁷; the presence of Centro IDEAS for more than 20 years in Alto Piura performing serious and committed work based on a clear and explicitly feminist political option, their experience working on issues similar to those addressed by the project, in particular in the promotion of rural development with gender equity, and a long-standing good relationship with the women leaders of Chulucanas. The progress made, although modest as yet, is the fruit of the project's work enriched by the presence of these elements; and it ties in with the medium- and long-term processes⁸ which, with great effort – and often in great isolation – the (male and female) local actors have been promoting.

⁷ Leaders of ADIMTA of Tambogrande participate in the World Women's March, in the Social Forum of the Peoples, and in the defence of their resources from the threat of mining exploitation in Tambogrande; leaders of AM-PRODESCH of Chulucanas participate in the Coordination Committee for the Fight against Poverty in Morropón, in the Local Coordination Council, and the Regional Coordination Council, and in the Regional Women's Council (COREM); and one of them has been a candidate for the Peruvian Congress.

⁸ Henriquez, Narda (2008) analyses the processes of the past ten years in Piura, recognising significant advances made both by civil society (with the Regional Gender Committee) and by the State (with the formation of the Regional Women's Council - COREM). Pg.12.

III. CAPITALISING ON EXPERIENCE

Disasters occur in social contexts marked by a large number of factors of differentiation that show them to be diverse and inequitable. People are vulnerable to disasters to a greater or lesser degree, and are more or less exposed depending on their location and their empowerment within their social context. Among the factors of differentiation, gender inequality operates through a series of social relationships and power relationships that usually not only place women in disadvantageous, inequitable positions, but also make them more vulnerable, with greater exposure to risks, and greater difficulties.

Gender inequality operates through social and power relationships that usually:

- Place women in disadvantageous positions,
- with greater exposure to disasters,
- and greater difficulties in post-disaster periods;
- women are not listened to or recognised;
- women are excluded from organisational tasks,
- excluded from decision-making,
- and excluded from power.

The Piura region has a very macho society, which implies a social and political structure marked by this attitude (*machismo*), significant gender gaps, and a clear distinction between men's and women's roles and responsibilities that in daily life – and all the more so in disaster situations – brings specific, very harsh difficulties and suffering to the women.

This is the context of the project's efforts to build local capabilities for preparedness for disasters. Considering that the richness of learning experiences is found precisely in the way the difficulties are addressed and overcome, the emphasis of this capitalisation report is on analysing the strategies used.

Archives of Centro IDEAS Piura



Women crossing Piura River, March 2008.

Relevant strategies

At this point we present and analyse the strategies applied by the project which made it possible to include a cross-cutting gender approach and the promotion of gender equity in the process of building personal and organisational capabilities in the (male and female) members of the local civil defence committees for the organisation and implementation of the Community Early Warning Systems.

Making the women visible

The women represent 48% of the population in the project area⁹; they care for their families and most of them also engage in economic-productive work for the family's food security.

In contexts of emergency due to the "El Niño" phenomenon, it is the women, in particular, who face a series of difficulties and problems: the roads are blocked, dampness encroaches everywhere, and water becomes turbid; there is a scarcity of food, firewood, and drinking water. At these times, the women have to walk long distances and make strong physical efforts to obtain these items and comply with their responsibility of feeding the family. Also, children and the elderly fall ill more frequently and more seriously, demanding extra care and attention, tasks which are also the women's responsibility, adding to their work burden. The dampness affects the structure of their houses and in some cases makes them uninhabitable, with the resulting complications for daily domestic chores. In addition, when

⁹ Project base line.

the crops for family consumption are lost and there is no longer any possibility of agricultural work in the area, family incomes fall drastically, creating tension and problems in the homes, which often lead to episodes of domestic violence: gender oppression is intensified. The drop in income and the lack of work obliges the men to leave the area to find work, leaving the women with full responsibility for their families. They have to find ways of surviving from one day to the next.

All these problems cause suffering, depression, anxiety, and fear, affecting the women's physical and mental health. "It was the worst night of my life", says a woman who lives in a village in Chulucanas, as she recalls the night the river almost swept her house away, while she was alone there with her three small children asleep. However, in post-disaster situations the difficulties faced by the women are usually neither recognised nor addressed sufficiently. The women themselves are unable to identify mechanisms that would enable them to express these aspects that affect their lives as matters of public interest and responsibility.

The project considered it a very important strategy to make visible the women's exposure to the "El Niño" phenomenon and the specific needs they have in post-disaster situations. The women were encouraged to put forward proposals in this reference that could be included in disaster prevention and attention plans and in emergency operations plans. The project worked with the women to extrapolate the damage caused by the unseasonal rains in the early months to circumstances of greater seriousness¹⁰, and this material was used in informing and raising the awareness of the people and the authorities.

¹⁰ See Annex. 4: Perception of disaster-related hazards and threats, identified by the women at training workshops.

From this strategy, the following points have come to the fore as lessons to learn for working with women with a view to meeting their gender-specific needs and interests: the importance of identifying and analysing, together with the women, these differences in risk contexts; the importance of using direct examples for awareness-raising and training processes; and the importance of including women's needs in disaster-related plans.

When addressing the specific needs and interests of women, it is important:

- To identify and analyse the different needs and expectations of women and men in contexts of risk, with their participation.
- To use direct examples for awareness-raising and training processes.
- To include women's needs in disaster plans.

Recognising differences and meeting specific training needs

Carrying out training processes for individuals who, because of their personal histories and gender, have different conditions, skills, and resources, calls for the development of processes that are also differentiated according to each person. For this reason, the project's strategy was to combine mixed-gender events with training opportunities specifically for women.

In the workshops with women only, special care was taken to include exercises for relaxation and concentration, as well as group



The village of Santa Rosa de Curván, Tambogrande.

dynamics for dialogue, experience sharing, and communication. These exercises provided the women with resources not only to improve their social performance and the responsibilities that they had taken on as members and leaders of commissions on the new Community Civil Defence Committees in their villages, but also to manage their own stories of pain and tension in risk situations more effectively. “We talk with each other, we laugh, we see what problems another woman has, then another one, we help each other . . . and in my head my problems, which filled my whole mind before, are now in a little corner, because other more interesting things are now in my head too, and I can think better” said one of the women of the Committee of Vicus, Chulucanas. This sharing, which helps a woman to know herself as part of common situations and processes, also activates sentiments and ties of solidarity. Organising more workshops with women and adapting the timetables to their availability meant that the knowledge of topics associated with risk reduction was better understood.

In the mixed workshops, we managed to ensure the presence and participation of both men and women; always using inclusive language and keeping a record of data differentiated by sex and age, which made for better follow-up. Care was taken to thank everyone – each man and woman – for their contributions in their participations and to use examples taken from the daily lives of both the women and the men in the training sessions. In all cases, the techniques used were based on personal experiences, and participatory methods were employed. Greater participation of the women was obtained by asking them questions directly (the wearing of name tags was important for this).

The idea was to highlight continually the work done by women in emergency situations and their abilities, and to point out that their skills are not always made use of or appreciated; their knowledge of the river, their observational skills, their dedication when dealing with parallel complex situations, and their sense of responsibility, among other abilities. Discussions were held on the appropriateness of putting these capabilities to work in disaster preparedness activities, and the possibility of women's occupying important positions in the Civil Defence System and other such organisations, in addition to the tasks traditionally assigned to women.

The use of materials to facilitate the explanation to the community, and of participatory methods that could be replicated by the participants in their own communities in their daily lives and normal local conditions was greatly appreciated: "I did it the same, and it came out fine", a member of the committee in Chulucanas said proudly, referring to an exercise she had learnt at one of the workshops, which she then put into practice with her family.

Although the women had taken part in all the disaster preparedness activities¹¹, as the project continued it was seen that not all had the same ability or willingness to participate. The women who are heads of families are the most active and have more initiative for becoming qualified and producing additional income; they are also the ones who are the most willing to participate at all levels. The wives or companions of producers usually sell products on a small scale, or do handicraft, or sell meals; they take part in commissions of communication, health, and logistics. The young women are dynamic and eager to learn and they seek opportunities to develop; they are members of commissions of communica-

¹¹ The women took part more in preparing hazard maps, carrying out a population census in areas at risk, identification of vulnerable areas, signposting of safe zones and escape routes, and in emergency drills.



Monitoring the Early Warning System.

tion, health, and logistics. Women working as day labourers have very little spare time and greater limitations for change; they can participate only on Sundays¹². Seeing these differences led us to adapt the activities in such a way as to encourage and facilitate the participation of the different women, recognising in each case their potential and their limitations.

When working to close gaps (in knowledge and participation) and promote women's leadership it is important:

- To recognise gender differences (between men and women) and also differences among the women themselves.
- To use different strategies for each specific group, with an emphasis on participatory methods especially for the women.
- To complement the women's training in mixed contexts with events for women only, preparing them for a better performance in public events and in mixed society.

¹² Information constructed at the training workshops for women.

Building community potential for preparedness in risk situations

The previous process that demanded work of preparation for the “El Niño” phenomenon was an important opportunity to promote the participation of women; the project understood this, and worked accordingly.

The project worked hard to promote the preparation of instruments for local management (risk estimation studies, hazard maps, plans), always using participatory methods and adapting the methodological tools to the conditions, skills, and limitations of the women, and to ensure that the preparedness and response plans would include ways of meeting the women’s specific needs¹³.

The project conducted discussions on whether the system for protection against disasters should be enriched with the direct participation of women, since they are capable of good public performance and they have experience, knowledge, and skills which could be reinforced to empower them¹⁴. In both districts,



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Hazard map for Santa Rosa de Curván.

¹³ This is easier at the community level, but becomes more difficult and complex when higher levels are reached, where there tend to be other overriding preoccupations.

¹⁴ Women assumed the chairmanship of the committees in the human settlements of Froilán Alama en Tambogande, Micaela Bastidas, and Mercado Jarrín in Chulucanas; others took on responsibilities in the support commissions of Angostura in Tambogande and Vicus in Chulucanas.

networks of communicators were set up to report immediately on occurrences in the villages. The participation of women in these networks is significant; the fact that they spend more time at home makes it easier for them to take part as communicators.

Experiences of women who have recently accepted positions on community committees have validated the decision to include them and legitimised them in these new roles. Such is the case of Hermelinda, who, exercising her function as a member of the communications commission of Chica Alta, helped to put out a fire: "This week there was a fire on somebody's piece of land, and we were able to help with the communication. I was resting when the owner of the land came to look for me. He was very nervous and he didn't know how to start telling me, then he said: "Señora, is there any way you people can help me? Look what's happening, the fire is approaching my land,

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Members of the Local Civil Defence Committee of Vicus and of the AMPRODESCH of Chulucanas.



Members of the Local Civil Defence Committees and of ADIMTA of Tambogrande.

it's going to burn my mango trees, what can I do?" And I thought of the experiences we had learnt about here in the training, and I said, "Come on, let's broadcast this," and I started calling the whole village, asking them to help this man, to take their tools, shovels, buckets, to help put out the fire. There wasn't any water, because there are times when the fields don't have any water. And that's the way we did it. (...) And the next day, the man came to thank me. He said: "Thank you, you made it possible for me to communicate," because he had been shouting away desperately, but who was going to take any notice! He had to use proper communication, the broadcasting station as they call it. So that's how we were able to help this man"¹⁵.

The project assumed as a strategy the intermediation of the women's organisations already existing in the project areas and

¹⁵ Interview with Mrs. Hermelinda Córdova Montalván, of the Communications Commission of the Community Committee of Chica Alta, Tambogrande.

that of their leaders. In the not-too-distant past, Chulucanas was the project area of Centro IDEAS, and the promotion and training of female leadership and building of capabilities of women's organisations were among its lines of action; so the project was an opportunity for a reencounter based on the trust won over many years of joint work. Tambogrande was a new project area; nevertheless, there also the women's organisation has leaders with significant experience and recognition in the defence of their resources and their rights. Thus, the strategy of considering the women's organisations as elements linking the project with the female population, and trusting their capacity to foster people's participation, enabled the project to obtain the participation of a considerable number of women, and women with leadership, in the workshops and other project activities. In this way a significant coverage was ensured in terms of quantity and quality of women participating in the project activities.

It enabled the leaders of the women's organisations to recognise the importance of looking at the particular elements of their environment, and identifying in them certain specific needs and interests and, based on this identification, to enrich their agendas: "There was a lot more for us to do!" says María Soluco Delgado, the president of ADIMTA, following one of the project events, referring to the many possibilities that they were discovering for work in organisation, going beyond the traditional roles of women's organisations with social programmes. The project placed special emphasis on making sure that these women's leaders were familiar with the preparedness plans and plans for dealing with the "El Niño" phenomenon; it also convinced the women of the need for them to participate in consensus-building opportunities where they would be able to express their points of interest on the topic

in the local public agenda. An example of these processes is the case of the inclusion of the topic in the Coordination Committee for the Fight against Poverty in Chulucanas. In this way the project contributed to a greater integration of the women into political and institutional affairs, and also made it possible to strengthen their organisational potential. At the same time, the participation and contribution of the women was a guarantee of greater effectiveness.

In order to put an end to women's exclusion from political affairs and from the Civil Defense Committees, it is important:

- To identify women's organisations and include them as allies of the project; to trust the women's organisational and mobilising capacity.
- To liaise with female leaders in the organisation of community early warning systems for disasters.
- To make sure that women participate in the communication networks.
- To develop risk management instruments adapted to the particular conditions of the women, in particular communication mechanisms and material accessible to women.

Some difficulties and constraints:

Although they are significant, important, and diverse, the project's achievements are as yet modest and incipient. If the changes produced are to remain effectively installed in the daily routines of the people and, better still, in the culture both of the community organisation and of the civil defence system, it will be necessary to provide longer follow-up and systematic reinforcement in the medium term. If this is valid for the majority of the changes, it is even more so for those in the area of gender relationships and equity, which require not only to be induced but also to be monitored and defended, in a context in which power is markedly male. The coverage of communities attended to by the project is limited; there are many more areas that are equally vulnerable. To guarantee the effects in terms of a significant reduction of severe impacts from the foreseeable "El Niño" phenomenon will, of necessity, involve strategies that would make it possible to extend the coverage, affirm and enhance the achievements, and produce greater effectiveness of the processes. The project has opened the way, but it cannot guarantee that the way is exempt from the risks of reversion.

Consolidating a team to execute the project with different kinds of expertise in the topics and approaches assumed by the project was a process carried out simultaneously with the execution itself. Although the capability-building of the institution's team was profitable both for the project and for the region ("we put all we had into it" comments Claribel Mauricio, the person responsible for an area in Chulucanas), the first stage of the project suffered from the constraints proper to a still insufficient management, in some cases of the topic of disaster risk reduction and in other cases of that the gender issue. To construct a team of sensitised people, with

sufficient mastery of conceptual and methodological management, and with the willingness to work for all the project's commitments requires time and resources especially earmarked for that purpose.

It is important to bear in mind the following points:

- With short-term projects and limited coverage, one cannot expect significant, sustainable changes in disaster risk reduction.
- The changes in favour of gender equity need to be induced and also monitored and defended.
- The construction of common ground so that the project teams may work with the gender approach and the disaster risk reduction approach is important; it requires time and resources, as well as experts to facilitate the processes.

Both the capitalising of the lessons learnt from the experience, and the recognition of the limitations make sense if they are taken into account to improve future projects. The experience described in this document indicates several routes that we hope will serve as referents for those who are interested in the task of disaster risk

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Workshop with women's organisations.

preparedness and reduction; and for those who, in addition, take on the challenge of including a cross-cutting commitment to gender equity (and women's empowerment), not only as objectives of social justice and demands for rights, but as conditions necessary to ensure that disaster risk reduction and emergency response projects will be effective.

This is the challenge we project into the future, and the challenge we place before all the community working in preventing and reducing the risk of disasters caused by El Niño phenomenon.

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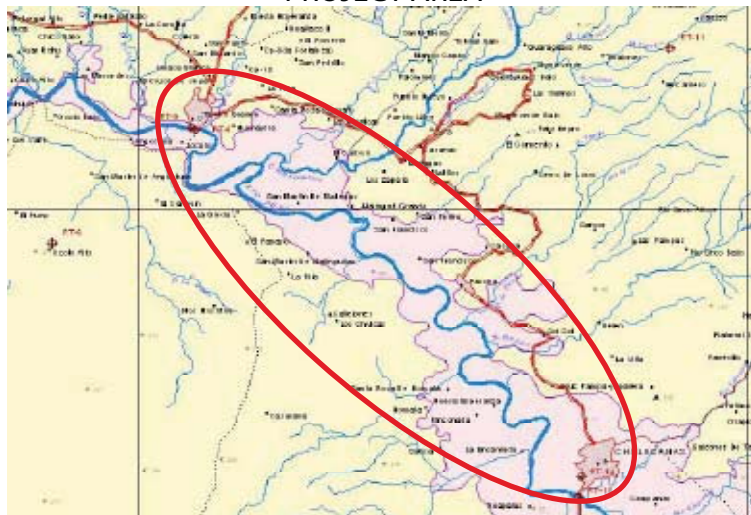
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ANNEXES

Annex 1

LOCATION OF THE PROJECT'S BENEFICIARY DISTRICTS AND COMMUNITIES PROJECT AREA



Annex 2

BENEFICIARIES PER TYPE AND PER DISTRICT

Type of beneficiary	Tambogrande			Chulucanas			Total			
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total	
Municipal authorities	27	1	28	30	3	33	57	4	61	
Authorities of local institutions	25	5	30	27	3	30	52	8	60	
Civil servants	12	3	15	12	3	15	24	6	30	
Community leaders	65	35	100	45	35	80	110	70	180	
Health promoters	18	12	30	16	14	30	34	26	60	
Women		80	80		80	80		160	160	
Social communicators	8	2	10	8	4	12	16	6	22	
Community communicators	10	5	15	9	6	15	19	11	30	
Public at large	3278	2880	6158	6650	4485	11135	9928	7665	17293	
Leaders and authorities of other districts							0	16	1	17
Regional authorities							0	17	1	18
National institutions							0	65	5	70
Total	3443	3023	6	6797	4633	11430	10338	7963	18001	

TOTAL AND BENEFICIARY POPULATION PER VILLAGE AND DISTRICT

Distric	Peasant Community / Village	Population			Direct Beneficiaries		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Chulucanas	Batanes	2483	1317	1166	2032	1,054	978
	Paccha	3800	1953	1847	1913	965	948
	Vicus	150	100	50	120	80	40
	Charanal	498	271	227	415	217	198
	Zona Urbana	30000	15600	14400	4402	2242	2160
	Chapica Carmelo	200	120	80	183	98	85
	La Encantada	2167	1114	1053	1733	891	842
	Total	39278	20475	18823	10798	5547	5251
Tambogrande	Locuto	1559	953	606	1260	762	498
	Angostura	1442	886	556	1154	709	445
	San Martín de Malingas	264	156	108	209	123	86
	Santa Rosa de Curvan	244	134	110	195	107	88
	San Martín de Angostura	209	102	107	167	81	86
	Cahuide	255	162	93	204	130	74
	Zona Urbana	15233	7312	7921	3806	1980	1826
	CP Malingas	270	160	110	208	122	86
Total	19476	9865	9611	7203	4014	3189	
Total Population	58774	30340	28434	18001	9561	8440	

Sources: Disaster Prevention and Attention Plans of the Districts of Chulucanas and Tambogrande (Municipality of the Province of Chulucanas, District Municipality of Tambogrande, ECHO, OXFAM GB, and Centro IDEAS).

Annex 3

PERCEPTIONS OF WOMEN FROM TAMBOGRANDE AND CHULUCANAS REGARDING DISASTER-RELATED HAZARDS AND THREATS

During FLOODS	During DROUGHTS
There is more work for the women at home because they have to help with repair work, protection of the houses: putting up plastic sheets, carrying sacks, opening drains, repairing the corrugated roof sheeting, protecting the things in the house.	More time and energy are spent on finding water, and on the carrying, storage and care of the water – the women, boys and girls have that responsibility. People get physically and emotionally exhausted and stressed out.
Losses and damage in their houses, when they are the owners: furniture and fixtures, home appliances, vehicles.	The water shortage limits personal hygiene, there are more sicknesses: vaginal infections, urinary infections, fungi, etc.
Losses and damage in their businesses, when they are the owners of equipment, machinery, goods, livestock, crops, etc., when there are associations of women producers.	Losses and damage in their businesses: when they are the owners of livestock, crops, etc., when there are associations of women producers and/or owners of herds, fields.
Damp firewood means they must walk further to find fuel, placing their lives and health in danger; in the undergrowth there is greater exposure to insect bites and animals. Physical exhaustion, stress.	The increase in the price of food and the scarcity of basic foodstuffs make it necessary to walk further to find food; this produces physical and emotional exhaustion, added to the worry of not having anything to cook.
Loss of sources of work, no work in the fields or in factories, roads are blocked, fields are under water. They work more for the same wage.	Loss of sources of work, no work in the fields or in factories; production is very low because there is no water; plants are stressed; there is more unemployment.
Look after the animals, protect them from the rain – physically and emotionally tiring.	Incomes are reduced if the drought lasts; there is less work; paid on piece-rate basis.
In both situations:	
Women who are heads of family have to migrate to look for work, outside the district.	
Increase of sicknesses (ADDs, ARIs, skin complaints, conjunctivitis, cholera, etc.) in sons, daughters, parents, siblings, in-laws; physical, emotional, and economic exhaustion and stress.	
Health centres do not attend to sick relatives in the rural areas; no attention tickets given.	
The women are in charge of the family, fields, livestock, and business in the absence of the husbands, who migrate to find work and an income.	
Attendance at meetings drops as other activities (in the home) take priority, and there are other expenses.	
The collection of products for social aid programmes is interrupted; priority is given to emergency response work; time and money are spent on fares.	

Annex 4

LIST OF THE WOMEN WHO TOOK PART IN WORKSHOPS FOR THE DISCUSSION OF LESSONS LEARNED

Chulucanas AMPRODESCH	Tambogrande ADIMTA
Maritza Morán Ramírez	María Soluco Delgado
Juana Valladolid Maza	María Cristina Medina Ch.
María Palomino Gutiérrez	Hermenlinda Córdova
Socorro Zapata Benites	Simona Merino Huertas
Rosa Rivas Cisneros	Ruth E. Olórtegui Córdova
Janet Palacios Acaro	Vivertha Juárez Vega
Gaby Brand Carmen	Yohana Panta Riofrío
Fedima Crisanto	María Tempora Pintado
Milagros Mendoza	Graciela Pácherrez J.
Bertha Bereche	María Lidia Juárez G.
Yolanda Chunga	Bernardina Tórrez Crisanto
Clementina Sarango Zapata	Roxana Ipanaqué Mendoza
Reyde Silva Céspedes	Rosa Coveñas Ipanaqué
Norma Adrianzén Alayo	Casimira Ipanaqué
Hilda Gutiérrez Arellano	
Ángela Maza Fernández	

Annex 5

TECHNICAL STAFF

**Local preparedness for Risks associated with El Niño Phenomenon
in the Piura River Basin**

Dilma Dávila Apolo
Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Programme
Coordinator - Oxfam GB

John Granda Chivilchez
Project Manager - Oxfam GB

Luz María Gallo Ruíz
Technical Coordinator - Centro IDEAS

Cecilia Bustamante García
Piura Programme Director - Centro IDEAS

Nancy Estrada Guerrero
Communications Consultancy

Manuel Sotomayor Fernández
Responsible to Tambogrande Region

Claribel Mauricio Abad
Responsible to Chulucanas Region

Lewis Gómez Paredes
Tambogrande Region Promoter

María Silva Pasache
Chulucanas Region Promoter

María Magdalena Villavicencio Atarama
Administrator

Godofredo Díaz Vargas
Logistic Responsible

GLOSSARY

ADIMTA	District Association of Women of Tambogrande
AMPRODESCH	Association of Women Promoting Sustainable Development in the District of Chulucanas
DIPECHO	Disaster Preparedness Programme of the European Community
ECHO	European Community Humanitarian Office
EDAN	Damage assessment and needs analysis
FONCODES	National Compensation and Social Development Fund
INDECI	National Institute of Civil Defence
IPCC:	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
MCLCP	Coordination Committee for the Fight against Poverty
PPAD	Disaster Preparedness and Attention Plan.
POE	Emergency Operations Plan
SAT	Early Warning System
SENAMHI	National Service of Meteorology and Hydrology

