



Community-based gender checklist risk assessment

$$\text{Risk} = \frac{\text{Hazard} \times \text{Vulnerability (Exposure)}}{\text{Capacity to prevent and withstand hazard}}$$

Capacity to prevent and withstand hazard

Identifying hazard risks

- Actively engage men and women from the communities in a socially and culturally appropriate way to identify the risks they face in natural hazards.
- Map the available community organizations that can ensure this inclusiveness and that can assist in collecting information and assessing risk.
- Determine the risks faced by men and women separately, in each region or community.
- Ensure that the different traditional knowledge and field input of men and women are reflected when the information is analysed, used and evaluated.
- Involve women and men equally in reviewing and updating risk data each year.

Determining vulnerabilities (exposure)

- Ensure the active engagement of men and women in vulnerability analysis by engaging men and women's organisations and setting schedules that enable participation of both men and women.
- Conduct gender analysis to identify gender-based inequalities between men and women.
- Map and document the gender-differentiated vulnerabilities (physical, social, economic, cultural, political and environmental).
- Ensure the inclusion of gender-based aspects of age, disability, access to information, mobility and access to resources that are key determinants of vulnerability.

Identifying capacities

- Acknowledge and assess women and men's traditional knowledge.
- Ensure that the capacities of all women's groups, organisations or institutions are assessed along with those of men.
- Identify the specific functions, roles and responsibilities carried out by women and men and build these into the analysis.
- Identify gender specific support mechanisms required for women to get involved in risk management programmes and actions (e.g. mobility / childcare issues).

Determining levels of risk

- Involve both men and women in hazard (i.e. natural event) and risk mapping.
- Collect and analyse gender-differentiated data for assessing levels of risk.
- Ensure that hazard maps include gender-differentiated impact of risk

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