

**GENDER AND HUMANITARIAN
ASSISTANCE: A SELECT
ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Compiled for the Office of Women in Development
of the U.S. Agency for International Development

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	2
1. DISASTERS/ EPIDEMICS	3
2. CIVIL STRIFE and CONFLICT	6
3. REFUGEEs AND DISPLACED PERSONS	8
3.1 General	8
3.2 Assistance Programmes for Refugees	17
3.3 Health and sanitation	19
3.4 Training, employment and income-generating activities	20
3.5 Resettlement and Repatriation.....	24
3.6 Human Rights and protection.....	25
4. EMERGENCY (DROUGHT AND FAMINE) RELIEF.....	27
4.1 Food Aid and Food for Work	31
4.2 Survival/coping strategies	33
6. DISASTER MITIGATION/ DISASTER CONTINGENCY PLANNING	34
6.1 Early Warning Systems	36
7. RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT	37

INTRODUCTION

This select bibliography was prepared on request for the Office of Women in Development of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). The bibliography is a survey of research on issues of gender and humanitarian assistance and aims to give an overview of what has already been discovered about assessing needs and providing assistance to women in disasters and emergencies, and during disaster mitigation and disaster recovery. The bibliography shows that while women refugees have been the subject of much research, relatively little attention has been paid to other gender issues in the area of disaster and emergency situations and planning. The line between disasters and emergencies and long-term crises, especially environmental crises, is sometimes difficult to draw. The entries in this bibliography are largely restricted to the former.

The databases searched include: the British Library of Development Studies; Agricultural Bureau International, "CABI", Abstracts; International Development Abstracts; the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) Library; Overseas Development Institute (ODI) Library; the Social Science Citation Index (BIDS ISI); USAID CDDIS; UN Women's Information Service; Abstracts on Tropical Agriculture (TROPAG) and Abstracts on Rural Development in the Tropics. Many of the entries on women refugees come from the library of the Refugee Studies Programme, Queen Elizabeth House, Oxford University.

The entries are ordered under sub-headings as listed in the table of contents, and within each sub-heading are listed alphabetically by author. Annotations are provided for some entries only, i.e., those which were annotated in the original source database and some of those available on site at the IDS. All entries available at the IDS are marked with an asterisk. Entries without annotations include keywords in some instances, but not others - again depending on information available at source.

This bibliography was compiled by Peter Ferguson and Bridget Byrne for BRIDGE at IDS.

1. DISASTERS/ EPIDEMICS¹

*Begum, R., 1993, 'Women in environmental disasters: the 1991 cyclone in Bangladesh.', **Focus on Gender**, vol. 1 (1): pp.34-39 2

On 29 April 1991, a cyclone hit the eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal. The force of the storm was concentrated between Chittagong to the north and Cox's Bazar to the south. Casualty rates and destruction were catastrophic. The death toll of women became the commodity used to attract the sympathy of the relief donors. The real needs of the women in the wake of this disaster, however, were ignored by the Bangladesh government and by the relief agencies. Women had died in greater numbers than men, not just because of their physical weakness, but because of Bangladesh's male-dominated social structure, underpinned by religious traditions, which restricts the mobility of women. During the cyclone, many women died risking their lives to save their children. When markets were damaged, leaving no food, Oxfam was the first NGO to bring in supplies. This paper outlines the efforts of a female relief worker trying to help victims of the cyclone and describes the various problems that were encountered, often because of her sex. A team of volunteers was set up from an NGO called TUTTARAN. Proper co-ordination among the different relief teams and with the government relief efforts should be maintained. In the short term, overlap of relief programmes must be avoided to ensure all opportunities are open to everyone. For the longer term they must develop arrangements for strategic planning.

Greet, P., 1994, 'Making good policy into good practice', **Focus on Gender**, vol. 2 (1): pp.11-13

This paper looks at the role of women and the way they should be brought into development policy. It first examines their role in drought-stricken Mozambique, where women carried out their normal daily activities which kept their families alive, such as carrying heavy bundles of firewood and water and searching for food. They bore the strongest impact of the drought. When development workers and observers visit such areas, men tend to be the ones who speak up for the women, often giving a distorted picture of what really happens and the true picture of women. There has been a greater emphasis on providing more effectively for women by the UN and NGOs. However, the recurrence of emergencies or crises demonstrates the failure of development strategies. Part of the failure has been the result of marginalizing women's needs and women's role in production and development. There has been a failure to recognise the central role played by women. Some suggestions for ways to redress this situation are outlined. The first is the notion of gender awareness, where responses to and perceptions of women should be included; they should be consulted. Secondly, so as properly to address the needs in any

¹* denotes available at IDS

given situation, it is important to have an informed picture of the affected populations. Once this is done, it is possible to provide assistance in a way which is sensitive to women's needs. Finally, training and effective staff development policies should focus on strategies to bring more women into decision-making positions in relief and development organisations.

Kafi, Sharif A., 1992, 'Disaster and destitute women : twelve case studies.', Bangladesh Development Partnership Centre, Disaster Resource Unit, Dhaka, 93 p

/Bangladesh/ /natural disasters/ /floods/ /storms/women/ /economic implications/ /social implications/ /poverty/ /refugees/

*Massolo, Alejandra, Schteingart, Martha, 1987, 'Participacion social, reconstruccion social y mujer : el sismo de 1985', Colegio de Mexico, Programa Interdisciplinario de Estudios de la Mujer, United Nations Children's Fund

Mexico/ /social participation/ /women's participation/natural disasters/ /emergency relief/urban areas/ /housing/

*Maybin, E., Tokle, M., 1994, 'Forty seconds that shook their world: the 1993 earthquake in India.', **Focus on Gender**, vol. 2 (1): pp.34-38

Following the 1993 earthquake in Maharashtra, India, masses of people responded with donations and assistance. The majority of volunteers were men, and it was important to ensure that this did not mean that the experience and particular needs of women were not fully identified and addressed. In the first weeks after the disaster, women suffered increased stress because of the lack of privacy. Other problems related to women's domestic roles as managers of food and water. There were complaints about the poor quality of relief grain, the lack of fresh vegetables and the difficulties and cost of cooking with kerosene rather than on wood-fired stoves destroyed by the disaster. Water was more liable to contamination and spillage. This paper consists of two short articles, Rebuilding shattered lives (E. Maybin) and Some problems women are facing (M.Tokle). The particular vulnerability of widows is highlighted. The denial of their rights to land and property and some of the practical difficulties and women's anxieties for the future are outlined.

Melick, M., Logue, 1985, 'The effect of disaster on the health and well-being of older women', **International Journal Of Ageing & Human Development**, Vol. 21, No. 1 pp. 27-38

Mocellin, J., Motsisi, D., Wiest, R., 1991, 'Desk study on the needs of women and children in emergencies: Draft for UNDP and UNDRO', 64 p.

Disaster Relief / Management / Training Programmes / Children / Gender Analysis / Social Aspects / Female Heads Of Households / Mental Stress / Women's Role / Youth

Rivers, J.P.W., 1982, 'Women and children last: an essay on sex discrimination in disasters', **Disasters**, 6 (4)

Rowshan, Rabeya, 1992, 'Women in disasters.', **Journal of social studies**, Centre for Social Studies, University of Dhaka (BD),no. 57 , 81-88.

In Bangladesh women are frequently more at risk than men from natural disasters such as cyclones, floods and tidal bores. The low status of women, their poor rates of literacy and their seclusion make them less able to gain access to relief goods and medical help if a disaster takes place. Single and bereaved women are particularly vulnerable to sexual exploitation and kidnapping during such times.

*Walker, B. (Ed.), 1994, 'Women and emergencies.' **Focus on Gender**, No. 4, 64p., Oxfam Publications Department, OXFAM, Oxford, UK

The papers in this book consider some of the dilemmas of emergency relief operations, and look at the experience of women in situations of crisis, their particular vulnerabilities, and their capacities and strengths. The need to take a development approach to emergencies and to support women in their role as family managers, and also as producers and providers is stressed. It is the poor who are most vulnerable in emergency situations, and women are particularly badly affected, since they form the highest proportion of refugees and displaced populations, and their poverty and powerlessness in many societies means that their needs often go unrecognised. Seeing people as a resource, rather than as passive victims, and looking at their skills and strengths, should be an integral part of the approach by relief organisations in order to help the community to recover from the disaster and build for the future. The 13 papers provide case studies from a wide range of countries where disasters have occurred, including Zaire, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and include droughts, emergency food distribution and earthquakes. N.B. Some of these case studies are included in this bibliography.

2. CIVIL STRIFE AND CONFLICT

El Hadi El Nagar, S., 1993, 'The impact of war on women and children in the Sudan.', in Tvedt, T., (Ed.), **Conflicts in the Horn of Africa: human and ecological consequences of warfare**, Environmental Policy and Society, (EPOS), Uppsala, Sweden, pp.99-113

The aim of this chapter is to discuss the impact of the war in Sudan on women and children. This is seen as an important emphasis because the position of women and children is economically and socially different from that of men. Although women are not often involved directly in the fighting, they suffer from death, injury, rape, abduction, sexual abuse, family dismemberment, displacement and the destruction of property. The chapter looks specifically at the case of displaced women and children from southern Sudan, as well as refugee women and children from Ethiopia and Eritrea. It traces the background to the conflict; the condition of refugee women and children; their literacy rate and employment; as well as other impacts of the war. The paper concludes that the impact of the war is more drastic for the displaced than for refugees. 13 ref.

Lawless, R. and Monahan, L. (Eds.), 1987, **War and Refugees: the Western Sahara Conflict**, Refugee Studies Programme, London, 201p

Morocco/ Mauritania/ refugees/ national liberation movements/ civil war/ women

Prendergast, J., 1994, 'The bones of our children are not yet buried: the looming spectre of famine and massive human rights abuse in Somalia', Centre of Concern Horn of Africa Project, Washington DC, 44p

armed conflict/ famine/ political conflict/ vulnerable groups/ women-at-risk/ humanitarian intervention/ peace efforts/ Somalia

Swiss, S, and Giller, J., 1993, 'Rape As A Crime Of War - A Medical Perspective Physicians Human Rights, Women's Program', **Journal Of The American Medical Association, JAMA**, Vol. 270, No. 5, pp.612-615

Although widespread, rape of women has been an under-reported aspect of military conflict until recently. The current war in the former Yugoslavia has focused attention on the use of rape as a deliberate strategy to undermine community bonds and weaken resistance to aggression. In addition to providing treatment for individual survivors, the medical community has an important role to play in investigating and documenting incidents of rape. Such documentation can help to establish the magnitude of rape in war and hold perpetrators accountable. Since rape in war affects not only the individual but also the family and community to which the survivor belongs, the restoration of social and community bonds is central to the process of healing and must be addressed within the specific cultural setting.

3. REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS

3.1 General

Anon, 1992, 'The invisibility of refugee women', **World Food Programme**, v 19, pp 17-20

Refugees stream into camps, hungry, terrified and destitute; the majority are women and children. However, after the emergency phase, when camp managers and refugee leaders start organising daily life and aid agencies move in with long-term programmes to help the refugees, 'she' becomes a 'he' and refugee women become a nonentity. Somehow, male refugees become the main target of training, employment, income-generating and farming schemes. Although becoming a refugee is a tragedy, it also gives women the possibility to improve their lot. Traditional, male-dominated social structures often break down in the upheaval of flight and resettlement. Men can no longer claim to be the main providers for the household and women may have to assume this role. But a woman's ability to do so is, to a great extent, determined by the agencies dealing with refugees.

ATRCW, 1986, 'Refugee and displaced women in independent African studies', Addis Ababa : 71 p. : Bibliography

Women Refugees / Displaced Persons / Africa / Demography / Emergency Relief / Women's Organisations

Baklet, D., 1989, 'Analytical framework in assessing the situation of refugee women', Interoffice Memorandum, Geneva, UNHCR

Bonnerjea, L., 1985, **Shaming the World: the Needs of Women Refugees**, London, CHANGE

Bujis, G., 1993, 'Migrant women: crossing boundaries and changing identities' Queen Elizabeth House, Centre for Cross- Cultural Research on Women, Oxford, 204p

women/ migrants/ refugees/ women's role/ women's status/ cross cultural analysis

Burton, M., 1989, 'A survey on refugee women in Botswana', Botswana Christian Council, Gaborone, 26p

Botswana/ women/ refugees / women's status

Bushra, J., 1991, 'The plight of refugee women', in **Economic Review: Pakistan's Journal of Economic Development**, 22, no. 4:7-8

refugees/ women

Callaway, H., 1985, 'Women refugees in developing countries: their specific needs and untapped resources.', Commissioned by the Refugee Studies Programme, Queen Elizabeth House for the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues, Oxford, 37p

women refugees/ self help projects/ developing countries/ Sudan / Chad

Caplan, M., 1988, 'Key issues facing women refugees', WILPF backgrounder 39th session, UNHCR

*Daley, P., 1991, 'Gender, displacement and social reproduction: settling Burundi refugees in western Tanzania', **Journal of Refugee Studies**, v 4(3), pp 248-266

Using evidence from primary data collected among Burundi refugees in Tanzania 1987, the paper contends that contrary to popular perception, the sex ratio in African refugee settlements is much more balanced than has been assumed. This has implications for policies which associate deprivation with the predominance of women in African refugee settlements. As men and women come to terms with a redefinition of their access to resources, patriarchal tendencies within the pre-migration societies and the male bias of the settlement programme combine to marginalize women from the administrative structures and, more severely, from participating in the wider Tanzanian society. Nevertheless, within the restricted space of the settlement, in the absence of alternatives, both men and women have been fully integrated into the market economy as marginalized direct producers. Gender is shown to be an important, but not all encompassing, factor in the reconstruction and control over space as refugees adjust to the new environments.

*DeVoe, P.A., 1993, 'The silent majority: women as refugees', [Literature Review], **The Women And International Development Annual**, vol. 3, p.19-51, Editors: Gallin, R.S.; Ferguson, A.; Harper, J., Westview Press, Boulder, Colorado, USA

A review of literature on refugee women, this article reveals a number of gaps in knowledge about the experiences of women refugees during the three phases of their forced migration. Understanding of the migration process from the home country to resettlement camps is incomplete. There is also a lack of adequate information about life in resettlement camps, where men rather than women tend to be targeted with assistance. The gendered implications of refugee programmes need to be better understood. Information about how people and groups reorganise in long-term refugee settlements is also lacking - as is information about the cultural systems that are created. There is little research on women's cultural loss and bereavement. More research is needed on women's support networks, as well as the differing experiences of different groups of women. There is also a problem in research which objectifies women as nurturers and views them solely in the family context rather than as dynamic people who actively participate in society.

ECLAC, 1990, 'Refugee and displaced women in Latin America and the Caribbean ', 27 p.

Women Refugees / Latin America / Caribbean Region / Refugees / Recommendations / Programmes Of Action / Migration

Ferris, E.G., 1987, 'Refugee Women, Report of an NGO survey', World Council of Churches for the NGO Working Group on Refugee Women, Geneva 13p

surveys/ starvation/ root causes mitigation/ family/ vulnerable groups/ child labour/ women workers/ right to food/ women's status/ land tenure/ maternal and child health care

*Haq, C.L., 1989, 'Status of Afghan women and children refugees', Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children, New York, 9p

Pakistan/ Afghans/ refugees/ women/ children/ women's status/ basic needs/ health conditions/ maternal and child health

Ibrahim, F. N., 1990, 'The conditions of the southern Sudanese women migrants in Abu Siid shanty town, Omdurman, Sudan - a case study of cultural change.', **Geojournal**, vol. 20 (3), pp.249-258

The article analyses the changing conditions to which southern Sudanese women have been subjected after their forced migration from the war-ridden

south to Khartoum. There, too, they are suffering from hunger, homelessness, lack of resources and a lack of all other basic needs. Being obliged to live and work illegally, these women find themselves considered criminals by the State. Serious identity change is involved in the process of adaptation of these rural people to the hostile urban environment. 5 ref.

Kalyati, Esnath J., 1990, 'Refugee women and children in Malawi: some issues', CONFERENCE EGM on refugee and displaced women and children, Vienna, 12 p.

Malawi / Women Refugees / Refugee Children / Refugee Protection / Economic Participation / Health / Water / Education

*Kelley, N, 1989, 'Working with refugee women: a practical guide', Geneva, International NGO Working Group

This report is the product of a meeting of refugee women, representatives of NGOs and UN agencies discussing working with women refugees. The guide provides an overview of issues affecting refugee women in five specific areas - protection, health, employment/ development, education and cultural adjustment, including recommendations.

Kibreab, G., 1991, 'State of the art review of refugee studies in Africa', **Uppsala, Papers in Economic History**, Research report no. 26, Uppsala University, Dept. of Economic History, 83 p.

/Refugees/ /Demographic Statistics/ /Literature Surveys/ /Africa/ /Emergency Relief/ /Aid Programmes/ /Resettlement/ /Bibliographies/

*Martin, S.F., 1992, 'Refugee women', **Women and World Development Series**, Zed Books Ltd., London, UK, 140p

This book outlines the situation of refugee and displaced women, discussing both their needs and the contributions that they can make and have made. It also describes steps that have been taken by the UN, governments and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to respond more effectively to the presence of refugee women. Throughout, it makes recommendations for further action. As such, it is intended to encourage discussion and networking on what can be done to inform, organise and work to improve people's understanding of the situation of refugee and displaced women, and to develop programmes, campaigns and strategies which genuinely respond to the needs outlined. Following a general introduction, the situation of refugee and displaced women and children is discussed in chapters touching on the following issues: (i) the role of refugee and displaced women in their communities and their participation in decision- making and programming; (ii)

physical and legal protection issues affecting refugee and displaced women; (iii) assistance issues, including access to food, shelter and water, health care, education and social services; (iv) the economic activities of refugee and displaced women; (v) the search for durable solutions in developing countries, including repatriation and permanent settlement in countries of asylum; (vi) resettlement in industrialised countries; and (vii) the evolution of policy and programmatic actions at the international level to improve assistance and protection efforts for refugee women, including the staffing and training that can be undertaken to improve responses to the needs of refugee women.

Martin, S.F., 1990, 'Issues in refugee and displaced women and children', Center for Policy Analysis and Research on Refugee Issues, Washington D.C., Vienna : UN/DAW, 25 June, 65 p.

Women Refugees / Children / Refugees / Legislation / Health / Education / Food Aid / Programme Management / Refugee Protection / Refugee Assistance

*Matovina, M., 1992, 'Refugee and displaced women and children in Sub-Saharan Africa', **Women in Development Unit Information Sheets**, no 2, Africa Technical Department, World Bank

Africa South of the Sahara/ refugees/ migrants/ women/ children

*Mayer-Reickh, E., 1993, "'Beyond concrete and steel': power - relations and gender: the case of Vietnamese women in the detention centres in Hong Kong', Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, 83p

Hong Kong/ Vietnamese/ women/ refugees/ violence/ prisons/ immigration law/ migration policy/ women's status

Moorehead, C., (ed.), 1989, 'Refugee children: Somalia', Barrie & Jenkins, London, UK

The paper presents short case studies of child refugees from Ethiopia living in refugee camps in Somalia. Most of the children cannot remember their previous life in Ethiopia as members of either agricultural or pastoral families. They perform many of the household tasks, but also spend part of their time at school. Family structures have been damaged and the 43 refugee camps are largely societies of children and women. The aspirations of the children have been changed by school and experience as refugees: they would like to continue their education and gain paid employment.

O'Neill, Catherine, 1990, 'Refugee Women: Shaping their own destiny', **Refugees**, Number 81, December 1990, UNHCR, pp.16-17

Women Refugees / Women's Role / Programme Development / UNHCR

Organisation for African Unity, 1990, 'Refugee and displaced women and children in Africa', EGM on refugee and displaced women and children, 31 p.

Africa / Women Refugees / Refugee Children / Refugee Assistance / Income Generation / Refugee Camps / Programme Implementation / Programme Budgeting

*Taft, J.V., 1987, 'Issues and options for refugee women in developing countries.', Refugee Policy Group, Washington, D.C., USA, 42p

This report explores a variety of complex issues regarding refugee women and the impact of their refugee status on their lives. The findings are based on interviews with UN High Commission for Refugees' officials, field visits to Sudan, Somalia, Kenya, Zaire, Costa Rica, Thailand and Pakistan, and a literature search. Key issues facing refugee women in developing countries are identified as relating to: protection; access to food and non-food items; access to health care; basic education, skills training and economic opportunity; and participation of refugee women in decision making. Brief case studies of the situation of refugee women in Pakistan, East Africa, Central America and Thailand are presented. The major recommendations emerging from the findings emphasise the need for: a family focus for services to refugees; strengthening institutions which serve refugees; and the need for a broader base of knowledge of refugees.

*UNHCR, 1988, 'A selected and annotated bibliography on Refugee women', 1985 + update print-out, UNHCR, Geneva, 69 p

Women Refugees / Bibliographies

UNHCR, 1988, 'Refugee Women', **Refugees**, No. 56, September 1988 46 p.

Women Refugees / UNHCR / Germany / United States / Canada / Africa / Philippines / Pakistan / Non governmental Organisations / South East Asia

UNHCR, 1989, 'Report on Refugee Women', High Commissioner, CONFERENCE, Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, Geneva, 12 p.

Women Refugees / UNHCR / Guidelines / Programme Planning / International co-operation / Training Programmes

UN/DIESA, 1990, 'The special situation and the needs of refugee women', prepared by UNHCR CONFERENCE UN EGM on international migration policies and the status of female migrants, San Miniato, Italy 9 p.

International Migration / Women Refugees / Refugees / Refugee Protection / Sex Discrimination

UN/DAW, 1990, 'Report of Expert Group Meeting on Refugee and Displaced Women and Children', 22p. Contains list of participants and documents

Women Refugees / Children / Refugees / Programme Management / Refugee Assistance / Refugee Protection

*Wahra, G.N., 1994, 'Women refugees in Bangladesh.', **Focus on Gender**, vol. 2 (1), pp.45-49

In 1991/2 about 300 000 refugees from Myanmar (Burma) took shelter in south-east Bangladesh. At first, the government of Bangladesh showed much hospitality and provided land and shelter to the large-scale influx. UNHCR and Oxfam joined forces to fund health services, water equipment and education programmes. Since then, all refugees have been repatriated. The government of Bangladesh encouraged refugees' departure by ordering all NGOs to terminate employment of refugees, restricting movement between camps and closing down the small shops inside and around the camps. Refugees are confined to their camps and discouraged from using local markets. Repatriation was expected to be accelerated. Women refugees were particularly vulnerable, suffering from ill health and other problems. There was no specific gender component in the initial water programme, but it gradually started responding to gender issues. Health educators tried to make it possible for women to benefit from the services and health education programme by arranging women's gatherings and group meetings. Centres became used for children's health education centres and women's centres, leaving the males threatened and keen to close them down. The women however resisted. It is suggested that women's rights in refugee camp situations should be protected.

*Wallace, T., 1994, 'Saharawi women: 'between ambition and suffering'. **Focus on Gender**, vol. 2 (1), pp. 50-53

This paper details a conference on Saharawi women refugees organised in the UK House of Commons by One World Action in October 1993. The conference raised a number of issues concerning Saharawi women and their experience as long-term refugees in camps and also about women refugees and how they cope with the suffering that emergencies such as war and famine

impose on them. To look at the rights, demands and challenges of refugee women, especially Saharawi women in Algeria, there are a number of barriers to be overcome. Firstly, the stereotyping of refugee women is becoming more prevalent in western media. Secondly, to get a fuller and more realistic picture of the realities of life for refugee women, they must receive proper attention. Thirdly, the rights of refugees, women and men must be examined to address the problems that deny them their rights. Finally, it is essential to support women in their transition back to peace and a return home. One of their major achievements has been their empowerment within the context of camp life and the development of women leaders in many fields. The presentations at the conference belied the stereotypes and passive images of refugee women. They are, in reality, not passive. They depend on themselves for survival, shouldering responsibility for family and community; they have to find ways to provide health care, education, food, shelter and water. 5 ref.

*Wallace, T., 1991, 'Taking the lion by the whiskers': building on the strengths of refugee women.', in Wallace, T. (Ed.), **Changing perceptions: writings on gender and development**, pp.60-67, OXFAM Publications Oxford, UK

Wars, famines and other socio-political upheavals have caused the migration of large communities within and from the Third World in recent decades. The movement of households and communities leads to temporary, and even permanent changes, in the socio-economic order of their lives. This chapter argues that women face the difficult challenge of providing food supplies and other resources for their families within this alien environment, and hence, effectively begin to head the refugee household. International efforts to assist refugee women and their families are described, and action to protect women from rape, sexual harassment and death is emphasised as a step towards assistance. Health, employment and education are also dealt with, focusing on the need to relieve chronic stress from excessive hours of work which often yield limited returns. Hence, international agencies and non-governmental organisations are urged to address these issues and 'take the lion by the whiskers'. 1 ref.

*Wallace, T., 1993, 'Refugee women: their perspectives and our responses', **Focus on Gender**, vol. 1 (2), pp. 17-23

Refugee policies are usually developed and implemented without the involvement of refugees, being top-down. Women refugees are almost inevitably excluded. In order to take women refugees' perspective into account, action has to be taken to counteract the factors which have prevented their voices being heard. This means addressing the lack of gender sensitive staff and policies within aid agencies, undertaking relevant research, learning to involve women in the planning and delivery of refugee assistance, increasing their access to essential goods, working with their own organisations and learning to listen to women. This paper looks at the way in which refugee women can be involved in decision making, and cites examples

from water distribution projects and agricultural planning. There is a need for many changes in the way refugee work is perceived and carried out. There is a need for wide-ranging research into the situation of refugee women in different areas. Indicators for needs assessment must be devised, including guidance on the indicators that can be used in an emergency quickly to assess their basic needs. 16 ref.

*Women for a Change, 1987, 'Saharawi women refugees: life in the refugee camps', London

women refugees/ training/ gender role/ Saharan Arab Democratic Republic

*Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children, 1990, 'Afghan refugee women: needs and resources for development and reconstruction', New York, 10p

Pakistan/ Afghans/ refugees/ women/ basic needs/ development projects/ women's status/ human rights

Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children, 1989, 'Report on the situation of women and children in UN and UNHCR administered refugee operations as observed by members of the Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children', New York, USA, 12p

During the year 1988/89, members of the Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children visited three countries with significant refugee populations: Afghan refugees in Pakistan, Kampuchean refugees in Thailand and Mozambican refugees in Malawi. The results indicate that although 80% of refugees are women and children, their priorities for their families have not been elicited. The specific hardships of refugee settings need to be acknowledged. It is imperative that domestic violence, most often experienced by women and children, be recognised and dealt with. Since many refugees will undoubtedly be in exile for some time, their education needs must be addressed on a more equitable basis than has been done in the past. Women's organisations should be encouraged in camp settings. Their priorities should be taken into account, and they should be responsible for setting goals affecting themselves and their children. Most importantly, a new attitude about the role of women as decision-makers about their own fate needs to be adopted by the UN, its agencies and the voluntary agencies with which it works.

3.2 Assistance Programmes for Refugees

Brazeau, Ann, 1990, 'Gender sensitive development planning in the refugee context', UNHCR EGM on Refugee and Displaced Women and Children, 7 p.

Women Refugees / Refugee Assistance / Programme Implementation / Gender Analysis / Development Planning

George, J., 1987, 'Assistance programmes for refugee women', **Practising Anthropology**, vol. 9 (4)

women refugees/ economic development/ assistance programmes / employment opportunities/ inter ethnic relations/ training/ childcare/ education/ second language teaching/ South East Asia/ USA

Gruebo-Christos, G., 1989, 'Assessment of the situation of refugee women in urban areas and project identification.', Geneva, UNHCR

Hall, Eve, 1987, 'Working with Refugees in Somalia towards a development perspective. A technical co-operation report', World Employment Programme, International Labour Office, Geneva

Employment/ women/ development aid/ food supply / basic needs / NGOs/ Somalia

Makanya, Stella Tandai, 1990, 'Rural Mozambique women in refugee camps in Zimbabwe: A case study on issues of assistance', EGM on Refugee and Displaced Women and Children, Vienna, 14 p.

Mozambique / Women Refugees / Refugee Camps / Refugee Assistance / Age-Sex Distribution / Decision-Making / Programme Implementation / Education / Training Programmes / Health

Overhagen, M.Y.V., 1989, 'Refugee women and international relief programs' in 'Refugees in the world: the European Community's Response', Report of the International Conference, The Hague, December 1989, **Utrecht SIM**, Special Issue, 10

Quick, S., 1990, 'Responses to the needs of refugee and displaced women: the case of Sudan: an analysis of gender awareness in assistance programmes', Dissertation in part fulfilment of MA Area Studies (Africa), University College, London, 98p

women refugees/ displaced persons/ gender role/ assistance programmes/
NGOs/ women's status

Rakumakoe, Gloria Gina, 1990, 'Problems faced by women and children in
Mozambican refugee camps', EGM on refugee and displaced women and
children, UN/DAW, 9 p.

Women Refugees / Refugee Children / Refugee Assistance/ Mozambique /
Refugee Camps

UNHCR, 1990, 'Policy on refugee women', UNHCR, 6 p.

Women Refugees / Refugee Assistance / UNHCR / Programme Management /
Programme Planning / Nairobi

UNHCR, 1989, 'Sectoral checklists for refugee women and children', 17 p.

Women Refugees / Refugee Children / Refugee Assistance/ UNHCR /
Programme Planning / Guidelines / Food / Water / Health / Housing /
Education / Income Generation / Legal Aid

UNHCR, 1992, 'Refugee (returnee) aid and development', 10p

assistance programmes/ refugee aid development/ urban refugees/ women
refugees/ child refugees/ environment/ developing countries/ returnees

United Nations Children's Fund, 1988, 'Analysis of the situation of women and
children in the refugee camps of Ntega and Marangara.' Original Title:
Analyse de la situation de la femme et de l'enfant dans les camps des sinistres
de Ntega et Marangara. 61p. + app.

In response to an international appeal made by the Burundi government to
mobilise emergency aid for the victims of the disastrous events of August
1988 in the communes of Ntega and Marangara, a UNICEF team was sent to
evaluate the particular needs of women and children. A primary aim was to
assist with the formulation of resettlement strategies for those who had fled to
the refugee camps of Ntega and Marangara. The team's mandate was to assess
the situation as regards: women and children; orphans; vulnerable groups; the
education of children; the particular problems facing widows and young,
unmarried women; resettlement in the hills; the local capacity for aid
distribution; and recommended courses of action for the population groups in
question. The team used a survey instrument and conducted observations and
interviews in September 1988. The report highlights findings regarding the

administration of the Ntega-Marangara commune, the demographic characteristics of the refugee camps, socio-economic conditions experienced by refugees, the social groups studied, and emergency aid proposals for the population in general, women, children and other vulnerable groups.

3.3 Health and sanitation

Cline-Cole, L., 1991, 'Refugee health needs for women and children in Africa and donor agencies', London

maternal and child health care/ refugee camps/ basic needs/ emergency relief organisations / Africa

*Lindsey, L.L., 1990, 'The health status of Afghan refugees: focus on women.', Michigan State University, Office of Women in International Development, 10p

Pakistan/ Afghans/ women/ refugees/ health conditions

*Morgan, J., 1994, 'Sudanese refugees in Koboko: environmental health interventions.', **Focus on Gender**, vol. 2 (1): p.41-44

This article looks at how an NGO in Uganda provided health care and education services to Sudanese refugees. It describes efforts to improve the drinking water situation. Good, permanent springs were identified, which could be protected by the refugees and used to supply their houses and camps. Participatory mapping was used to work out where to locate the tap stands. Following this, committee members were chosen to be the key contact persons for further hygiene promotion activities in the future. It is concluded that in low-conflict emergency situations like this one, women can participate fully in the decision-making process of environmental health interventions. Activities like the selection of water sources, the location of water points and maintenance of the system can give some control in a situation where dependency on outside help predominates.

3.4 Training, employment and income-generating activities

Ask, K.; Knudsen and Suhrke, A., 1993, 'Socio-economic effects of training programmes for refugees: evaluation of Norwegian Refugee Council's and Norwegian Church Aid's income generation programs in Pakistan and Afghanistan', Norwegian Refugee Council, Norway, 59p

evaluation/ repatriation/ training programmes/ policy/ women/ social conditions/ economic conditions/ Afghanistan/ Pakistan

Baak, G (et al), 1981, 'The Women's Program: cultural skills training for refugee women', Indochinese Cultural and Service Centre; Intergovernmental Committee for Migration, 13p

special education/ health education/ basic education/ women refugees/ cultural integration/ South East Asia/USA

*Boesen, Inger W., 1983, 'Towards the self-reliance of Afghan refugees? : a study of the need and feasibility of establishing income-generating and skill-training programmes for Afghan refugees in Pakistan, particularly with a view to women.', Danish Refugee Council, Copenhagen , 6 p.

The report includes a description of the general situation of Afghan refugees in Pakistan and a more detailed survey of the Mardan district and the income generating projects of women. It was found that Afghan refugee women were at a particular disadvantage in search of income generating activities, in view of their traditional occupational patterns, emphasising domestic and agricultural activities, and purdah. The specialisation of Afganistani and Pakistani society also precludes many income generating projects as items such as soap, baskets etc. can be bought relatively cheaply from specialists and markets. Skills which women do possess, such as needle craft, need to be upgraded and their products need to be marketed. The report details those activities which could successfully be developed in order to support refugees in sustaining or regaining self-esteem, cultural integrity and hopes of a future. It was considered advisable that programmes envisaged in the refugee camps should be decentralised - that the women should work in their homes - thus overcoming cultural obstacles to women working. Women would also be able to fit in income-generating work with their routine of housework and childcare. The disadvantages of decentralisation are the lack of added social contact and problems of distribution of materials. For these reasons a gradual centralisation or a combination of centralised-decentralised training and production is advocated. There should also be training of women to act as instructors.

Buruku, A.D.S., 1989, 'A Study of socio-economic aspects of Mozambican women refugees: strategy for training needs in Malawi', 33p

Mozambicans/ literacy training/ vocational training/ women / Malawi/
Mozambique

*El-Sanousi, M.M., 1991, 'Displaced women in Omdurman', **Ahfad Journal**, Ahfad Univ. for Women, Omdurman, (Sudan), v. 8(1), p. 20-33; 2 ref.;

The civil war in the southern part of Sudan and drought and famine in the western part have led to the recent phenomenon of displaced persons. The status of displaced women, the difficulties they face and the strategies adopted by them to survive are studied in this paper. The study is based on data obtained through extensive interviews with 10 displaced women in the western and eastern parts, and additional information from governmental and NGO reports. It is shown that displacement has forced many women, in particular those in female-headed households, to engage in marginal informal activities such as selling tea and coffee, to meet the needs of their family. The practice of these activities is said to be mainly the result of the fact that almost all displaced women are illiterate and lack any kind of vocational or skills training. Recommendations for improving the situation of displaced women are made.

Green, H., 1994, 'Refugees in transition: educational opportunity to promote the advancement of women', in **Convergence**, International Council for Adult Education, 27, nos. 2-3, pp 175-83

refugees/ women/ women's status/ education of women/ social change/ illiteracy

*Hall, E., 1990, 'Vocational training for women refugees', in **International Labour Review**, 129 (1), p.91-107

Refugee assistance programmes are typically designed for men, yet these are greatly outnumbered by women refugees. The male bias explains why so little is done to provide useful training and income-earning opportunities for women, who often have families to support. With little farm land available, many women are trained to produce handicrafts for which there is little demand. It is true that women with children have difficulty in attending courses and they are reluctant to engage in paid work if it means forfeiting their food or cash allowances. A critique of the few successful assistance programmes shows how problems such as these can be overcome.

*Kaldor, K., 1991, 'Trees and women: a pilot project.', **Afghanistan Studies Journal**, vol. 2, p.91-101

Through war, commercialisation and local need, Afghanistan's lumber resources have been severely depleted. This paper describes the workings of pilot projects to train Afghan women, currently in Pakistani refugee camps, to set up and tend small home nurseries on their return to their villages. One of the major obstacles to such initiatives is the traditional perception of women, particularly in terms of negative attributes towards female education and self-reliance. The programme must be both culturally sensitive and pitched at a level of technical training appropriate to the understanding of rural peoples with no prior formal education.

*Lang, E., Mohanna, I., 1991, **A Study of Women and Work in "Shatti" Refugee Camp of the Gaza Strip**, Arab Thought Forum, Jerusalem, 179p

Israel/ Palestine/ women/ women workers/ household surveys/ division of labour/ refugees

*Lipsey, S., Nimol, K., 1994, 'Khmer women healers in transition : cultural and bureaucratic barriers in training and employment', **Journal of Refugee Studies**, vol. 6 (4), Oxford. pp 372-388

field research/ refugee camps/ Kampucheans/ traditional healers/ Khmer/ women/ gender role/ traditional birth attendants/ health/ women's status/ education/ employment opportunities/ repatriation/ Thailand

*Martin, S.F. and Mends-Cole, J., 1992, 'Refugee women and economic self-reliance.' **Small Enterprise Development** ,vol. 3 (3), p.4-16

This article examines the lessons to be derived from programmes implemented in refugee situations to help women attain greater economic self-reliance. It begins by setting the overall context for these programmes: the objective, not always realised, of moving from a relief orientation in refugee programmes towards a development approach. It then describes the various economic activities in which women engage in refugee settings. The article continues with a critique of one means of assisting women become economically self-reliant: income-generation projects for refugee women. The article then discusses the relationships that need to be established between relief and development organisations to promote greater self-reliance for refugee women, referring in particular to the working relationship being established between the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and UNIFEM (United Nations Development Fund for Women). It concludes with recommendations for future efforts to enhance the self-reliance of refugee women. 6 ref.

Madzokere, C., 1993, 'Gender and work - past, present and future: the situation of rural Mozambican women at Mazowe river bridge camp in Zimbabwe.' School of Social Work, Harare, Zimbabwe, **Journal of Social Development in Africa**, vol. 8 (2):, pp.23-32

Work is an essential part of human life which determines one's status in society. It is usually gender-determined, especially in rural communities where men and women have separate, distinct roles which they have to perform. This paper is based on a small-scale study of Mozambican refugee women conducted at Mazowe River Bridge camp (Zimbabwe). In the research, the roles and status of women prior to displacement and currently (in the camp) were examined. An effort was also made to project the roles and

status of women in future Mozambique after repatriation. Some of the findings support Makanya's (1990) [see above] findings in her case study on issues of assistance to Mozambican refugee women at Tongogara camp. This study indicated that Mozambican women take the major burden of responsibility for domestic and other chores in the camps, as they used to in Mozambique. An inequitable division of labour between men and women persists. Currently a number of men are also leaving the camp to look for employment, but due to high and rising unemployment in Zimbabwe and police round-ups of Mozambican refugees who leave the camps, the majority find themselves back in the camps again. Their role as family providers is greatly reduced. However, men have been and are still being regarded as decision makers, which leaves women in a very vulnerable, dependent position. The future of the Mozambican women is likely to change due to the skills currently being imparted to them in the camps. The women are likely to emerge and be recognised as people who can work outside the home. However, this would become more possible if women are supported not only with material and financial resources, but also with opportunities and positive attitudes towards them. 8 ref.

*Refugee Policy Group, 1988, 'Making Ends Meet?', Refugee Women and Income Generation', Washington

This report examines efforts to increase the economic self-reliance of refugee women - including case studies from three countries: Sudan, Pakistan and Costa Rica. The findings argue for a continued focus on increasing the economic self-reliance of refugee women, but raise questions about the mechanisms used. Refugee women have aspirations to earn income, and the income they earn is of significance to total household income. However this study found that the focus was on a narrow range of income generating projects with limited prospects for long-term economic self-sufficiency for the women involved. Also, only a small proportion of refugee women were reached. Problems were found in the planning and administration as well as in the conception of the projects, in particular, confusion as to whether they should serve narrow income-generating purposes or wider social service needs. It was found that efforts to help women through income generating projects must be based on a thorough understanding of the often complex economic roles that women are already playing and that these should be built on rather than impeded.

3.5 Resettlement and Repatriation

Callamard, A., 1992, 'Refugee assistance, repatriation and development: a gender analysis', paper for 'First Country of Asylum and Development Aid in Malawi' conference, Malawi, 21p

refugee aid and development/ women refugees/ policy/ gender roles/ repatriation/ politics/ conference papers/ Africa

Ruiz, H., 1994, 'Training for voluntary repatriation; challenges and opportunities', in Koehn (ed.), **Refugees and Development Assistance: Training for Voluntary Repatriation**, Report of Symposium March 1994, University of Montana, Office of International Programs, Montana, pp 47-62

meetings/ reports/ voluntary repatriation/ political problems/ international relations/ women refugees/ training/ disabled persons/ protection

*Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children, 1992, 'Going home: the prospect of repatriation for women and children', Symposium, 8 June 1992, Washington DC, 72p

repatriation/ women refugees/ children/ protection/ vulnerable groups

3.6 Human Rights and protection

*Cervenak, C.M., 1994, 'Promoting inequality; gender-based discrimination in UNRWA's approach in Palestine refugee status', in Human Rights Quarterly, 16, no 2, p300-74
Palestine/ refugees/ women's status/ sex discrimination/ UNRAW/ legal status/
Johnsson, Anders B., 1988, 'International Protection of Women Refugees; a summary of principal problems and issues', UNHCR, Int. Cons. on Refugee Women, Geneva, 10 p.

Women Refugees / Rape / Sexual Exploitation / Racial Discrimination / Refugee Protection / Refugees

Kebbede, G., 1991, 'The agonies of displacement : Ethiopian women refugees in Khartoum, Sudan.' **Geojournal**, vol. 23 (2): p.99-196

Women constitute half, if not more, of the 14 to 15 million refugees throughout the world today. Both women and men suffer from the agony of exile: statelessness, alienation, exploitation, degradation, rejection, hardship, and in most cases, hopelessness. Women refugees, however, not only endure

more burdens but are also particularly vulnerable to violations of their basic human rights, physical and sexual violence, discrimination, and other forms of injustice characteristic of societies that consign women to second class citizenship. The paper deals with the plight of Ethiopian women refugees in Khartoum, Sudan. 77 randomly selected women refugees were interviewed in the spring of 1988 in an attempt to understand their origins and the circumstances in which they were forced to leave their homelands, the sort of life they now lead in their asylum country, the problems they encounter as women in their struggle to survive, and their thoughts about the future. The findings indicate that Ethiopian women refugees in Khartoum endure a tremendous amount of hardship in their day-to-day struggle for survival and are exposed to various forms of physical and psychological abuse. Neither the international laws pertaining to the safety of these refugees nor the national laws of their host country sufficiently protect their fundamental human rights from being violated. 12 ref.

*Marin, L., 1993, 'Women on the move: proceedings of the Workshop on Human Rights Abuses Against Immigrant and Refugee Women', World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna

women/ refugees/ immigrants/ human rights

*UNHCR, 1991, 'Guidelines on the protection of refugee women', prepared by the Office of the UNHCR, Geneva 67p

These guidelines were prepared to help the staff of UNHCR and its implementing partners to identify the specific protection issues, problems and risks facing refugee women. They cover traditional protection concerns such as the determination of refugee status and the provision of physical security. The guidelines outline various measures that can be taken to improve the protection of refugee women as well as actions that can be taken to prevent or deter protection problems from arising. The guidelines also present approaches for helping those women whose rights have been violated and also outline steps that can be taken to ameliorate and report upon protection problems that do arise.

4. EMERGENCY (DROUGHT AND FAMINE) RELIEF

Agarwal, B., 1990, 'Gender relations and food security: coping with seasonality, drought and famine in South Asia', Cornell lecture series on Food and Nutrition Policy

In this lecture, Agarwal argues that coping and vulnerability need to be seen via a disaggregated household. Models of intra-household relations structure outsider perceptions of differential vulnerability. In the bargaining model, women's bargaining position is defined by: ownership of assets - such as land; access to income; access to communal resources; access to social support institutions; access to government support and NGOs. The constraints on this bargaining position are that land tenure and personal assets are limited; women have limited access to income as they are restricted by lack of mobility, wage differentials and lack of training. Women's position is also constrained by existing unequal distribution of working hours, health care and nutrition. In addition, systems of patrilinearity and patrilocality mediate women's ability to use land rights, and the availability of family for support. Coping strategies are gender defined and a large proportion of coping falls on women. This situation is compounded by structural change, which has diminished the availability of common property resources and affected patron/client labour systems. Women are particularly vulnerable to the disintegration of family due to external stresses.

*Chen, M.A., 1991, **Coping with Seasonality and Drought**, Sage, New Delhi, 254p

India/ semi-arid zone/ rural areas/ seasonal fluctuations/ drought/ economic implications/ agrarian structure/ agricultural economy/ adaptation/ living conditions/ household/ women's role

Ethiopian Ministry of Agriculture, Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, UNICEF, 1989, 'Integrated rehabilitation project in small settlement sites, Kefa/ Wollega: workshop proceedings', Addis Ababa, 42p

rehabilitation/ drought/ settlements/ household/ women/ Ethiopia

FAO, 1984, 'Women in food production and food security in Africa', Report of the Government consultation, Harare

FAO, 1990, 'Gender issues in rural food security - women in agricultural development', Rome

*Harriss, B., 1990, 'The intrafamily distribution of hunger in South Asia', in Dreze, J and Sen, A, (eds.), **The Political Economy of Hunger**, vol. 1, **Entitlements and Well-being**, Oxford University Press, Oxford

Kennedy, B, 1992, 'The effects of famine on women with special reference to Africa', **Focus**, Issue 46, Dublin pp 7-9

women/ famine/ gender role/ displaced persons/ vulnerable groups/ basic needs/ Africa

*Kerner, D.O. and Cook, K., 1991, 'Gender, hunger and crisis in Tanzania' in Downs, R.E., Kerner, D.O. and Regna, S.P.(eds.), **The Political Economy of African Famine**, Gordon and Breach Science publishers, Philadelphia

*Kudat, A., 1989, 'Women and Human Settlements Development', UN Centre for Human Settlements, Nairobi, 98p

women/ vulnerable groups/ women-at-risk/ emergency shelter/ housing/ land tenure/ financing/ credit/ housing loans/ construction/ social participation/ construction materials

Kynch, J., 1994, 'Gender and famine: and entitlement approach and changes in gender relation', paper presented at the conference: 'Gender Research and Development: looking forward to Beijing', at the University of East Anglia, 9-10 September 1994

The paper considers the research questions which should be asked about gender and famine, including the important policy aspect to such research. Current economic restructuring based upon institutional innovation is being carried out without looking at how changes in gender relations are being inbuilt. The paper suggests the advantages which can be gained from using an extended entitlement approach for analysis of gender and famines, as well as the limits to how far entitlements can be extended. The paper includes an investigation of data from British India between 1880 and 1940 and explores the question of whether the impact of famine on gender during the 1880-1920 period distorted the development process in India through changes in gender relations. The following questions are considered: did particular age and gender groups register increasingly entrenched excess mortality in famines; did "coping strategies" become decisively gendered during famine; did "unacceptable strategies" become part of quasi-legal gender relations; did institutional "fallback" positions emerge or alter and did famine policies have implications for gender bias?

Patterson Brown, E., 1991, 'Sex and starvation: famine in three Chadian Societies', in Downs, Kerner, Regna, as above

*Porter, F, 1993, 'Gendering famine relief; a look at famine and famine relief from a gender perspective', MA dissertation, IDS, mimeo

*Pushpanath, K., 1994, 'Disaster without memory: Oxfam's drought programme in Zambia', **Development In Practice**, Oxfam, vol. 4 (2), p.81-91

A major drought in Southern Africa during 1992/93 threatened devastating consequences for poor rural populations in the region. This article describes the unconventional approach to disaster mitigation undertaken by Oxfam in Zambia. This has enabled people at the local level, with little prior organisational experience, to establish effective dialogue with government officials in the country. It has also laid the foundations for longer-term development activities. The role of local-level lobbying, as well as campaigning on an international level, has been crucial. Oxfam's pre-drought programme in the rural sector aims to enhance and strengthen people's productive capacity through the sustainable use of available natural resources. Their programme in Zambia is characterised by local-level groups, such as women's associations, youth groups, organisations of disabled people, co-operatives and so on, who are engaged in a range of productive and economic activities, as well as support for skills development and small enterprises. The article suggests that operational aid programmes are not the best way to approach relief work, and that often these are not only expensive, but unsustainable and disempowering. The approach adopted by Oxfam in Zambia aimed not only to empower the immediate constituency, the people affected by the drought, but also those who worked alongside them, and ultimately the donors themselves, who became involved in the struggles of ordinary people in an active and dynamic way.

Rodale, R., 1991, **Save Three Lives: A Plan For Famine Prevention**, Sierra Club Books, San Francisco (USA), 270 p., 45 ref.

The importance of famine prevention by restoring traditional farming practices and a return to cultivation of native species is stressed in this book. It is shown how mechanised, chemical additive farming techniques, foreign famine relief projects, the introduction of non-food cash crops and high-yielding varieties worsened the famine crisis. Solutions to the famine problem are proposed: (1) a shift to traditional or alternative cultivation techniques utilising native drought resistant species; alternative tree cultivation systems; biological control instead of pesticides; humus to improve the soil, and water harvesting techniques; (2) the fact that small-scale farmers are mostly women makes famine a women's issue: emphasis should therefore be put on education of women, the increase of their social status and basic right to have access and

control over resources and benefits; and (3) individual support and action towards international famine relief organisations.

*Sen, A., 1987, 'African and India; what do we have to learn from each other?', World Institute for Development Economic Research, (WIDER), **Working Papers**, 19, Helsinki

Africa/ India/ food shortage/ emergency relief/ sex discrimination/ sex distribution/ women

Stoltenberg, K., 1991, 'Working with women in emergency relief and rehabilitation programmes', League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Geneva

Red Cross/ women/ emergency relief/ women-at-risk/ protection

*Swaminadhan, S., 1987, 'Tribal women fight for famine relief', **Manushi** 40, New Delhi

*Trivedi, S., 1988, 'Drought and drudgery - a look at how the drought in Gujarat effects the lives of rural women', **Manushi**, 47, New Delhi

*Vaughan, M., **The Story Of An African Famine: Gender And Famine In Twentieth Century Malawi**, CUP, Cambridge, 181p

Malawi/ food shortage / social history/ colonialism/ women's role/ agricultural production/ population density/ population theory/ gender

*Whitehead, A., 1990, 'Food crisis and gender conflict in the African countryside' in Bernstein, H., Mackintosh, M., Martin, C., (eds), **The Food Question, Profits Versus People**, Earthscan, London

*Whitehead, A., 1990, 'Rural women and food production in Sub-Saharan Africa', in Dreze, J. and Sen, A. (eds.), **The Political Economy of Hunger**, vol. 1, OUP, Oxford

*Whitehead, A., 1984, 'Gender and famine in West Africa', draft of paper for Development Studies Association Annual Conference, Bradford, 21/9/84, mimeo

4.1 Food Aid and Food for Work

Bangladesh. Bureau of Statistics, 1992, 'Monitoring and Evaluation of Food for Work, Vulnerable Group Development and Test Relief in Bangladesh' Project', Report of the survey on vulnerable group development 1989,-Dhaka ,BBS, viii, 61 p.

/Bangladesh/ /women/ /marginality/ /food aid/ /maternal and child health/ /vocational training/ /aid programmes/ /household surveys/

*Birch, Isobel, 1994, 'Emergency food distribution in Turkana : a developmental approach.', **Focus on Gender**, 2, no. 1, p30-33.

/Kenya/ /food supply/ /distribution/ /women's participation/ /emergency relief/

*Bogahawatte, C., 1992, 'Impact of food aid on consumption behaviour of rural sector households in semi-arid districts of Sri Lanka.', **Sri Lanka Journal of Agricultural Sciences**, National Agricultural Society of Sri Lanka, (LK) n.19, pp46-58.

/Sri Lanka/ /food consumption/ /food aid/ /rural areas/household surveys/ /semi-arid zone/

*Bryson, Judy C., Emily C., Moore, Martin J. Hewitt, 1992, 'Gender and food aid'; with the MayaTech Corporation ; prepared for Office for Women in Development, Bureau for Research and Development, U.S. Agency for International Development, Silver Spring, Md, MayaTech Corporation, xi, 49 p

*Buchanan-Smith, M., 1993, 'A review of Oxfam's approach to relief food distribution in Samburu and Turkana districts of Kenya, 1992\93 - 'The Entitlement System", Brighton, IDS

Demeke, T., and Kemp, K., 1992, 'How UNHCR can promote the "inalienable rights" of both men and women refugees to be equally free from hunger and malnutrition', Gender analysis in policy and practice: advocacy paper, UNHCR Review and Policy Making Body of Food Assistance to African Refugees, 8p

right to food/ women refugees/ children / protection/ vulnerable groups

Figa, T., 1985, 'Nutritional implications of food aid: an annotated bibliography.', FAO Food and Nutrition Paper, (No. 33), 113p.

The annotated bibliography on nutritional effects and implications of food aid programmes includes published as well as unpublished sources of information, obtained from the files of agencies involved in food aid programmes, including USAID (Washington, D.C.); CARE (New York); CRS (New York); FAO (Rome) and WFP (Rome). Included are reports dealing with: (1) supplementary feeding programmes for pregnant and lactating women and pre-school children (designated as supplementary feeding programmes for pre-school children and mothers); (2) school feeding programmes; and (3) food-for-work programmes. Supplementary feeding programmes are the most numerous and best evaluated as far as their nutritional impact is concerned. Their effectiveness in improving the nutritional status of infants and pre-school children has been the topic of a number of comprehensive reviews. In order to avoid overlapping with previous reports and bibliographies, notably Beaton and Ghassemi's 1978 report for UNICEF and the ACC/SCN, the present bibliography includes only subsequent reports. School feeding programmes have only infrequently been the object of nutritional impact evaluations, and most of those located (17) are very recent. They are reviewed and abstracted in chapter III. The section on the nutritional impact of food-for-work programmes, Chapter IV, is complementary to Wijga's recent review and includes some additional and more recent documents. The last section, Chapter V, comprises documents which deal with reviews, planning and policies of food aid and nutrition, mainly published in the last 5 years and not listed in any other single bibliography. Each chapter is preceded by an overview of the topic of discussion.

*Hammam, Mona and Youssef, Nadia H, 1987, 'The continuum in women's productive and reproductive roles :implications for food aid and children's well-being', **World Food Programme, Occasional Papers 5**, Paper prepared for the UNICEF/WFP Workshop: Food Aid and the Well-being of Children in the Developing World, UNICEF New York Headquarters, 25-26 November 1985, 15 p

/women/ /food aid/ /children/

Katona-Aple, J., 1987, 'Women and food aid: a developmental perspective', **World Food Programme**, v 2, pp 18-21.

As women often control food, food aid is their business. It improves their diet, it replaces income, and so reduces their work load and helps them to earn. Women excel in co-operatives and aid programmes imply no specific skills for them.

*World Food Programme, Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, 1987, 'Food aid strategies for women in development.', Rome WFP/CFA:23/7, 9 p.

/food/ /food aid/ /women/ /women's role/ /development projects/ /women's participation/ /development strategy/ /WFP/

4.2 Survival/coping strategies

Chen, Marty, 1988, 'Women and household livelihood systems', Harvard Inst. for International Development, Cambridge, MA [USAID/India, New Delhi (Sponsor), National Conference on Women's Studies, 4th, Waltair, Andhra Pradesh, IN, 28 - 31 Dec 1988 41 p. Featured in ARDA, vol. 15, no. 2.

Village-level research in Gujarat provides the basis for this study of how poor households in India maintain their livelihood in the face of expected seasonal shortages, e.g., in food supply or labour, and in the face of sudden shortages from periodic calamities (in this case, drought). The role of women in meeting these challenges is emphasised. After an initial section detailing how the theoretical concept of livelihood systems was used to organise the study, research findings are presented in detail. Household strategies for coping with seasonality include diversifying income sources (by seeking second jobs, cultivating a variety of crops or livestock, etc.); migrating; stocking up on various supplies; mortgaging or selling assets; sharecropping; borrowing and lending; drawing upon common property resources (e.g., pastures, village wells and trees); and drawing upon the various forms of social and family relationships. Strategies against drought include intensifying/diversifying productive activities; reducing food consumption; reducing expenditures for festivals, clothing, entertainment, and visiting; participating in relief work; money lending; migrating; mortgaging or selling assets; and such drastic measures as dispersing the family. The study's results indicate the declining levels of support afforded to the poor by traditional social and family support systems as well as by labour, tenancy, and credit markets - areas, it is noted in conclusion, to which relief planners should pay systematic attention.

ILO, 1985, 'After the famine : a programme of action to strengthen the survival strategies of affected populations', Report of the ILO Identification and Programming Mission to the Republic of the Sudan, Geneva, 309 p

Development Planning/ /Development Policy/ /Development Strategy/Famine/
/Sudan/ - /Development Projects/ /ILO/ /Women/ /Vocational/Training/
/Technical Co-operation/ /Statistical Data/

6. DISASTER MITIGATION/ DISASTER CONTINGENCY PLANNING

*Ahmed, Y., 1994, 'A disaster-preparedness workshop in Pakistan', **Focus on Gender**, vol. 2 (1): p.39-40

This paper examines an NGO set up by Oxfam Pakistan and PATTAN to undertake flood-preparedness and mitigation, relief and development work in the riverine areas of Punjab. A workshop was held to discuss disaster preparedness. In September 1992, floods had devastated much of Pakistan; the purpose of the workshop was to help NGO workers to prepare for any future emergency by collective reflection on the lessons learnt in the floods and practical training in disaster response techniques and planning for future disaster. Gender issues were an important focus in the workshop. Participants said that many women did not receive relief. The purpose of the session was to explore and analyse the implications of gender in an emergency situation. Some role-plays were carried out. The recommendations presented by participants in the session were: that women should be included in NGOs as members who can look into development and emergency relief projects from the perspective of gender; men should respect women's unpaid labour and share household responsibilities because women carry a double and sometimes triple burden; in emergency relief, goods should be distributed through women; and to bring about a positive change in the status and conditions of women, an emergency situation can be used to break the conventions and tradition which prevent women from participating in the process of social development.

*Hutchinson, Barbara, 1992, 'Famine mitigation bibliography : with special emphasis on Ethiopia, Sudan and Angola', University of Arizona, Arid Lands Information Center, Famine Mitigation Activity Support Project, United States, Department of Agriculture, Office of International Co-operation and Development

food security/ /food shortage/ /agriculture/ /farming systems/ /water resources/ /food policy/ /food aid/ rural development/ /bibliographies/ - /Ethiopia/Sudan/ /Angola/

Mullings, A and Noel, Gloria, 1988, 'Role of women in disaster management', in UNDRO News UNDRO/88/NL/5

*Myers, M., 1994, "'Women and children first': introducing a gender strategy into disaster preparedness.', **Focus on Gender**, vol. 2 (1), p.14-16

This paper examines how gender analysis can be introduced into disaster preparedness. Gender receives a low profile in national disaster plans, in contrast to development, where gender considerations have become almost obligatory for planners. The best ways to insert gender issues into a country's national disaster plan are suggested by one of the UN manuals. It recommends nine inter-related components: vulnerability assessment; planning; institutional framework; information systems; resource base; warning systems; response mechanisms; public education and training; and rehearsals. If women are taken into account at the preparation stage, it should be easier for planners to integrate gender issues into the emergency response phase, and towards long-term development. The gender issue brings into sharp focus the importance of making the relief-development link. The current tendency to ignore gender issues in disasters allows the idea that there should be a gap between relief and development. 1 ref.

*Shaw, R., 1992, 'Nature', 'culture', and disasters: floods and gender in Bangladesh', in, Croll, E. and Parkin, D., (eds.), **Bush Base: Forest Farm. Culture, Environment and Development**, Routledge

This paper maintains that, while deforestation is of crucial importance, its applicability as a unilinear explanation of particular floods is questionable. More seriously, popular solutions such as upstream afforestation and downstream embankments rely upon one-dimensional conceptions of the interaction between people and environment. It obscures, in the case of Bangladesh, the relationship between floods and those who live with them. It is with these relationships and how they vary for men, women and others with differential access to material and symbolic resources, and consequently different environments, that this paper is concerned. The focus is on the floods of September 1988 which submerged three-quarters of Bangladesh. Alternative remedies (local warning schemes, zoning, indigenous strategies) are proposed, but it is considered to be even more important to realise that, since floods are constituted as environmental disasters by poverty, and additionally for women (by ideas of female pollution), they can be radically ameliorated by attacking poverty and empowering women. 31 ref.

Simms, J., 1990, 'Veiled in a cloud: women and the effects of the Bhopal gas disaster', University of East Anglia, School of Development Studies, **Gender Analysis in Development subseries**, no 2, Norwich, 75p

India/ women/ manmade disasters/ poisoning/ toxic substances/ maternal and child health/ chemical industry/ chemical pollution

6.1 Early Warning Systems

- *Davies, Susanna; Buchanan - Smith, Margaret; Lambert, Rachel, 1991, 'Early warning in the Sahel and Horn of Africa : the state of the art : a review of the literature', Institute of Development Studies, Brighton : xii, 148 p. -IDS research report, Volume 1 of a three part series

Sahel/ /East Africa/ /food shortage/ /food supply/ /food requirements/ /natural disasters/ /disaster prevention/ /emergency relief/ /forecasts//information systems/ /data collecting/ /literature surveys/

- *Gill, T., 1989, 'Case of famine monitoring: a gender perspective', **Economic and Political Weekly**, (India), v. 24(43), p. ws91-ws95; 28 Oct., 42 ref.

Governments of famine-prone countries employ certain socio-economic indicators, with the household as the unit of enumeration, in order to monitor famines with a view to alleviating their impact. This article points to the need for developing gender-sensitive indicators which consider the household as unit of analysis but also take into account the relative position of women to men within the household and society at large. Alternative gender-specific indicators of famine response are considered: (1) the gender division of labour and its flexibility; (2) women's role as food producers; and (3) diversifying of employment and household income sources. Cross-cultural variations in household composition, marriage and conjugal arrangements, as well as differences in race, class, age and work organisation need to be built into the unit of analysis. It is stated that such inputs should result in the restructuring of more conventional famine indicators, which view gender dynamic processes as underlying existing inequalities within the household.

- *Lambert, Rachel, 1991, 'Famine early warning and food information systems in the Sahel and Horn of Africa : an annotated bibliography', Brighton, IDS,- viii, 108 p,. Volume III of a three part series

Sahel/ /East Africa/ /food shortage/ /food supply/ /food requirements/ /natural disasters/ /disaster prevention/ /emergency relief/ /forecasts//information systems/ /data collecting/ /annotated bibliographies/

7. RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT

*Anderson, M. B., 1994, 'Understanding the disaster-development continuum: gender analysis is the essential tool', **Focus on Gender**, vol. 2 (1), pp.7-10

Development agencies and NGOs are increasingly focusing their attention on understanding the relationships between disasters and development. This has been motivated by an increased number of disasters world-wide and a reduction in overall aid budgets in many donor countries, with an accompanying shift from development programmes and towards disaster response. Both development and relief workers are seeking ways to use available relief funds to meet the emergency needs of disaster victims and support change towards long-term development. One tool which can contribute significantly to addressing root causes and which can support effective, efficient and equitable long-term development is gender analysis. The first step in understanding and preparing to deal with root causes is to analyse why some people are vulnerable to disasters and others not. Often an understanding of vulnerability and the development of strategies for overcoming it can be advanced through gender analysis. Women tend to be more vulnerable than men, as they have limited access to resources and are poorly paid. Traditional expectations and home-based responsibilities limit women's mobility and opportunities for political involvement, education, information, etc. Understanding their vulnerability allows an insight into strategies to deal with the causes rather than the symptoms. It also helps to identify the ways in which men are vulnerable. The failure to identify gendered roles, and to plan programmes with them in mind, has resulted in the inequitable delivery of disaster relief assistance and inadequate attention to the potential long-term outcomes of short-term interventions.

*Anderson, M. and Woodrow, P., 1989, **Rising From the Ashes. Development Strategies in Times of Disaster**, Boulder, Westview

*El-Bushra, J., 1991, 'Development or relief? Drought and its effects in the Sudan 1984-85.' in Poulton, R., **Putting People First: Voluntary Organisations And Third World Development**, Macmillan Education Ltd., London, UK, p.113-125

The chapter first outlines the study setting, notably the Eastern Region in Sudan, and the organised refugee settlement of Qala en Nahal, established in 1969/70. The settlement gave its inhabitants the opportunity to farm and become self-sufficient, yet by 1979, it was clear that the refugees were not meeting their own potential or that of the land. In 1980, Euro-Action Acord (EAA) was invited to upgrade the tractor hire service, with a resultant decrease in the time taken annually for cultivation, and an increase on the number of farmers using the hire service. The settlement was achieving self-sufficiency in food, until the drought of 1984. The latter provoked the decision by EAA to carry out relief work on certain conditions, adopted to avoid the emergence of

a mentality of dependence among the population. The relief programme (from December 1984 to December 1985) involved three phases; these are described. The grain distribution programme was effective, due, above all, to the relationship which had been established between EAA and the people. The following season, agricultural work continued as normal, resulting in the production of a respectable crop. However, the emergency programme is seen to have modified EAA's development policies concerning the recovery of real costs and grain security. Conclusions emphasise the need to give priority to consulting women in future relief planning operations. Time will tell if the emergency relief work has damaged the long-term EAA development programme.

*Kasynathan, N., 1993, 'Working with women refugees in eastern Sri Lanka', **Focus on Gender**, vol. 1 (2), pp.24-26

Sri Lanka has experienced continuous conflict for more than a decade, due to the war in the north-east, which has claimed thousands of lives, caused extensive damage to infrastructure and led to massive displacement of people. With funding provided by the Australian Government, Community Aid Abroad (CAA) started a relief and rehabilitation programme for 2000 families, providing them with basic shelter materials, cooking utensils, agricultural implements, seeds and fertilisers. Initially, the programme was not gender specific; it aimed at helping those displaced to resettle in their new environment. While the displaced men could not find any employment and tended to remain idle, the women took up the main burden of caring for the family. They picked grain from fields harvested the previous year, nursed children, fetched drinking water and gathered firewood. After six months, the programme was assessed and the women indicated that they would prefer a portion of the funds previously allocated for consumable items to be given instead in the form of loans for agriculture. Vegetable cultivation was identified as the most suitable income-generating activity. The programme expanded and allowed the women to earn a reasonable amount of income. Agricultural extension provided advice and training. A second phase was implemented, allowing the women to be empowered and participate.

*Linner, S., 1986, 'Disaster relief for development', a study commissioned by the Foreign Ministry of Sweden and SIDA, Swedish International Development Authority, Stockholm, Sweden, 46p

This report deals with disaster relief, particularly famine relief in Africa, and the role and impact of Swedish emergency aid. It examines what is meant by disasters, their causes, social factors, and population development. The connections between disaster relief and long-term development co-operation are discussed, focusing on issues like advantages and risks of emergency assistance, preparation for and prevention of disasters, the specific character of famines, refugees, food assistance, political factors in disaster relief, and research and education. The report concludes that, by and large, Swedish

emergency relief works very well. However, it ought to be increased, at an even pace; channelled, more than hitherto, through private organisations and the UN; linked more closely with long-term development work, to affect the social injustices which strongly add to the devastating effect of disasters; and give more importance to the co-operation of the victims themselves, to the development of the population , and to the role of women.