Women count, so count women

4 times as many women died then men in parts of Sri Lanka and India in the 2004 Tsunami - in some villages all the dead were females.

In the 1991 Bangladesh cyclone, females aged 20-49 had 4-5 times higher mortality than males.

In the 1999 Taiwan earthquake, more females died than males.

66% more females than males died in Sri Lanka in the 2004 Tsunami.

Nearly 75% Tsunami fatalities in Tamil Nadu, India were women.

More females died than males in the 1948 and 1976 earthquakes in Russia.

Age counts, so count age

In the 1991 cyclone in Bangladesh, infants under 4yrs had the highest mortality.

In parts of Bangladesh in the 1991 cyclone, 5 times as many females under 15 years old died compared to males.

In Indonesia, 21% of Tsunami fatalities were young children under 9 years and 33% were people over 70 years.

In 2002 landslides in the Federal States of Micronesia, children aged 5-14 had 10 times the increase in mortality compared to annual mortality rates from all causes.

55% of earthquake deaths in India in 1993 were females aged 0-14 and over 60 years.

In India in 1993: more females died than males in all age categories.

Globally between 1989-2000, the majority of earthquake fatalities were the young and the elderly.

In US floods, 1959-2005, people between 10-29 years and above 60 years were most vulnerable to fatalities.

Do you know?

- How risks affect women and men, girls and boys differently in your country or community?
- How many women are actively involved in disaster planning and management?
- What kinds of impacts affect women's livelihoods in disasters?
- Whether health services following disasters specifically address the needs of women and girls, especially in relation to Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)?
- Whether health services following disasters specifically address the needs of men and those who identify as LGBTI?

If you answered no to any of these you need to:

- Work with Government, disaster management agencies and community groups to develop indicators to set a baseline and measure progress in equalizing disaster impacts.
- Advocate and facilitate for more women to access leadership training for Gendered Disaster Risk Reduction (GDRR) and for numbers to be recorded.
- Map and develop indicators for women’s livelihoods and changes over all disaster phases.
- Work with health care providers, disaster management agencies and community groups to develop specific health indicators for gender, age and other characteristics as appropriate.

The process of establishing and agreeing indicators and monitoring systems is as important as defining the indicators themselves.

The process should be fully inclusive and as transparent and accessible as possible to citizens. Help us map and monitor working examples around the world.

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