Persistent pre-disaster gender inequalities lead to differences in response and coping strategies and have different implications for recovery.

**ONSET**

- **men** are more confident in their survival skills
- last to evacuate after women and children
- "physical saving" men performed search & rescue likely to put themselves at risk to rescue loved ones, guard assets
- women are rarely strong swimmers or confident in their survival skills

**RIGHT AFTER**

As the **cash** economy broke down...

- men returned to their old jobs but, were downgraded or transferred to different but familiar work
- with the support of children, **men** built temporary shelters
- food, fuel, water

...the **care** economy was the lifeline of communities

- women took up additional roles & engaged in unfamiliar jobs
- women engaged in cash-for-work
- prepared and distributed: food, milk, water

**NOW**

- same jobs, less pay
- more likely to exhibit aggressive behaviour
- more males provide sexual favours to males in exchange for cash to study (transport fare)

**Negative coping strategies**

- more likely to be indebted, do favours, seek patronage
- female "working students" are at a higher risk, with professors and businessmen as their clients
- become victims of gender-based violence

**Apply gender equality to programming**

- more likely to leave school
- more paid work
- less play, psychosocial distress
- more care work
- more pregnancies, live-ins

Source: Oxfam, Haiyan Gender Snapshot

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