



Gender and Disaster

Bibliography & Reference Guide –
Volume 1 – 2nd Edition

Centre for Gender and Disaster

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Contributing Authors in alphabetical order:

Louisa Acciari
Maureen Fordham
Virginie Le Masson
Anjali Saran
Olivia Walmsley
Punam Yadav

@Centre for Gender and Disaster, 2021
<https://www.ucl.ac.uk/risk-disaster-reduction/research/centre-gender-and-disaster>
Institute for Risk and Disaster Reduction
University College London

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Introduction

Gender stereotypes and socially constructed gender roles often affect our understanding of a disaster scenario. Who is at risk? Who was affected by a catastrophe and why? Who is likely to recover better and quicker after a crisis? Whose experience tends to be reported the most? Who has a voice in the media or in policy arenas to flag development issues? A gender perspective in disaster studies continuously seeks to ask these questions. It does so often through challenging research thinking and practice that, historically, has ignored gender inequalities, and that continues to overlook them.

Applying a gender lens to the fields of disaster research, and the many related areas including disaster risk reduction (DRR), disaster management, humanitarianism, conflict and peace building, is an opportunity to focus research enquiries on the socio-economic, political and cultural factors that create and exacerbate risks. Gender and disaster scholars have documented, for more than four decades now, how people's social identities shape their experiences of disasters, their vulnerabilities and their capacities to respond and recover. These studies have overwhelmingly focused on the experiences of women and, to a lesser extent, girls, addressing the need to make their own needs, interests and experiences more visible. In doing so, they have highlighted how people's mortality in disasters can be dramatically aggravated according to their gender; how female-headed households can be left out of recovery processes; and how domestic violence against women spikes in the aftermath of disasters all over the world. Hence, gender-responsive disaster research (i.e. research that tackles the inequalities that leave women and girls out of the field, both in policy fora and in interventions) is slowly gaining momentum among practitioners and policy makers.

However, studies in this field also emphasize (or re-emphasize) the importance of addressing the differences between people and their relationships, not just documenting women's experiences in isolation from their broader family and community settings. 'Intersectionality', and its tenets argues that people's identities are not limited to the sum of their different identity categories (i.e. their gender(s), and also their age, ethnicity, religion, class and/or caste background, sexual orientation and many other characteristics). An intersectional approach, in disaster research in particular, interrogates the outcomes of the interaction *between* all these differences, and *within specific contexts*, to better understand why some people suffer or are excluded more than others, and what should be done to remedy this inequality.

Hence, both gender and intersectional approaches help the disaster community of practice to link vulnerabilities to risk and to issues of inequality, power and injustice. They further bring multiple, complex and important questions when working in humanitarian and development projects and contexts: How does violence and insecurity aggravate the vulnerability of poor urban and rural women in flood-prone areas? What are the dilemmas faced by men who break away from discriminatory social norms? How to best support women to claim their equal rights to earn an income, own their house or the land they cultivate so that they can better adapt to the impacts of climate change? Why is women's menstruation still a taboo subject, even in the development sector? Why is it still so difficult to obtain gender-disaggregated data?

Why this Reference Guide

Through taking stock of the existing literature, this guide aims to facilitate the sharing of knowledge on the importance and the lessons learned of integrating gender studies in disaster risk reduction to support sustainable development.

This Reference Guide is part of an ongoing project of the Centre for Gender and Disaster to compile the existing literature on Gender and Disaster and to share it with other disciplines and sectors. This is the first volume in our series of annotated bibliographies and it provides some of the essential readings to support an introduction to readers who may be new to this area of study. It also includes some of the latest thought pieces and recent case studies to further the understanding of the gender and intersectional dimensions of Disaster Risk Reduction which might be of interest to scholars already familiar with the literature. Where we could, we populated the list with references that could also be useful to an audience of practitioners, to support the transition from theory and conceptualizations to implementation of gender-responsive practice with examples from different contexts. Where relevant, we point readers to complementary bibliographies and compilations of resources, notably those from the *Gender and Disaster Network*, and the *Bibliography series* from the *Consortium on Gender, Security and Human Rights*.

Search Strategy

Each volume focuses on a set of themes related to gender and disaster. For each section, we used Scopus and Google Scholar databases. Search terms included the key words for the title of that section. For instance, for the first section on Gender and Disaster, the search terms were: Gender* AND Disaster*.

However, we completed the results list with resources known by the authors of this annotated bibliography, particularly for references in the 'grey literature', i.e. working papers and reports from international organizations (i.e. United Nations Agencies), development think tanks, Non-Governmental Organizations, donor agencies, grassroots associations and universities.

How to use this Reference guide

Each section is comprised of a table with resources organized by first authors' names in alphabetical order. Each row corresponds to one reference, with full citation (APA style), and includes a brief summary of the content and its contribution, or the abstract of the article. We provide a weblink to the resource; either the full text marked in green, or a link to a library or publisher website which will require institutional login details. Some references also appear in multiple sections. Whilst we have tried to provide links for open access to as many articles as possible, some remain behind a pay wall unfortunately.

This first volume is not complete but this, and our ongoing series will be continually populated, updated and available on the [website of the Centre for Gender and Disaster](#). Our database is constantly growing, and we welcome feedback and suggestions for new materials to be added. Please email these and any additional resources to: irdr_cgd@ucl.ac.uk

Gender and Disaster



Reference	Summary
<p>Always, J. Belgrabe, L. & Smith, K.J. (1998). <i>Back to Normal: Gender and Disaster</i>. Symbolic Interaction Vol. 21(2): 175-195</p>	<p>A continuation of a past article that focused on the destruction of everyday life after Hurricane Andrew hit the US, in 1992, this paper focuses on gender roles and expectations, which were found not to have changed significantly. Preparations and post disaster activities were organised by gender - men were protectors and providers. Women were nurturers and comforters and took care of physical and emotional work inside. The roles and identities remained anchored and legitimized by institutional arrangements.</p>
<p><i>Link to article</i></p>	
<p>Anderson, M. (1994). <i>Understanding the Disaster-Development Continuum: Gender Analysis is the Essential Tool</i>. Focus on Gender, Vol 2(1): 7-10.</p>	<p>This article criticises programmes that focus on responding to symptoms as opposed to the causes of disasters. With a reduction in aid available for disaster relief, the author explains why it is important to use tools that can address the root causes, such as gender analysis. Findings state that men and women in all societies will have varying vulnerabilities and capacities due to gendered roles. These can be different or overlapping, rigid or fluid, but they must be identified in order to plan disaster relief programmes. Hence, gender analysis is a powerful tool to use.</p>
<p>Ariyabandu, M.M. & Wickramasinghe, M. (2003). <i>Gender Dimensions in Disaster Management: A Guide for South Asia</i>. Practical Action Publishing, Warwickshire, U.K. pp.1-176.</p>	<p>This book outlines gender issues in disasters specifically in South Asia. It shows how exploring the specific capacities and vulnerabilities of men and women in disaster situations, and taking account of them, will improve the chance of success in development projects. The book also includes two sets of guidelines, for policy makers and for practitioners, to help them address these issues in planning and implementing development and disaster management programmes.</p>
<p><i>Link to book</i></p>	
<p>Ashraf, M.A. & Azad, A.K. (2015). <i>Gender Issues in Disaster: Understanding the Relationships of Vulnerability Preparedness and Capacity</i>. Environment and Ecology Research. Vol 3(5): 136-142.</p>	<p>This study explores the gender issues in disaster and to understand the relationships between vulnerability, preparedness and capacity. The findings note that the women living in coastal areas are facing more difficulties due to the complexity of atmosphere where their activities are not properly recognized in disaster planning and management. However, the study showed that women, particularly belong to the poor families are primarily responsible for their domestic roles due to culturally dominated labour division. The study also recommended that women should be involved in emergency planning and management through ensuring their active participation.</p>
<p>http://www.hrupub.org/download/20150930/EER4-14004224.pdf</p>	<p>This article quantitatively assesses the drivers of suffering from disasters across 85 less developed nations, with specific emphasis on the gender relations that potentially mitigate impacts. Drawing on theoretical frameworks of environmental sociology, ecofeminism, gender inequalities, and development to inform empirical analysis, the authors focus on what causes suffering post disaster. Findings point out that it is beneficial to</p>

Social Forces, Vol. 95 (1): 355-380.

https://academic.oup.com/sf/article-abstract/95/1/355/2428761?redir_electedFrom=PDF

Bradshaw, S. (2013). *Gender, Development and Disasters*. Edward Elgar Publishing. pp. 1-256.

https://www.e-elgar.com/shop/gender-development-and-disasters?__website=uk_warehouse

improve women's status, as it limits the extent of suffering from disaster in both direct and indirect ways. This will directly affect the reduction of illness, injury, homelessness and death from floods, storms, and droughts in affected nations.

Bradshaw, S. (2014). *Engendering Development and Disasters*. Disasters, 2014, 39 (s1):54-75.

[Link to paper](#)

This book critically examines key notions such as gender, vulnerability, risk, and humanitarianism, underpinning development, and disaster discourse. Through consideration of processes to engender development, it problematizes women's inclusion in disaster response and reconstruction. The study highlights that while women are now central to both disaster response and development, tackling gender inequality is not. By critically reflecting on gendered disaster response and the gendered impact of disasters on processes of development, the book exposes some important lessons for future development and disaster policy.

This paper explores how evolving understandings of ways of integrating gender into development have influenced the process of integrating gender into disaster risk reduction and response. The goal of inclusion of women for both efficiency and equality gains has resulted in a 'feminisation of responsibility' that can reinforce rather than challenge gender relations. The paper argues that if DRR initiatives are to reduce women's vulnerability, they need to focus explicitly on the root causes of this vulnerability and design programmes that specifically focus on reducing gender inequalities by challenging unequal gendered power relations.

Bradshaw, S. & Fordham, M. (2013). *Women, Girls and Disasters- A Review for DFID. GSDRC Applied Knowledge Services*. pp. 1-54.

<https://www.eldis.org/document/A72649>

This review recognises the different initiatives taken to lessen the impact of disasters on women and girls. Data suggests that social, cultural as well as gender norms lead to women being more vulnerable in a large-scale disaster. The authors note that men are sometimes more vulnerable and at a greater risk due to some country contexts and cultures, but women and girls are overall less able to access resources affecting their vulnerability, more than men's. These issues cannot be solved by initiatives alone, but with a reduction on day-to-day inequalities as well.

C. Pincha (2008) *Gender Sensitive Disaster Management: A Toolkit for Practitioners*. Oxfam America and the NANBAN Trust, Mumbai: Earthworm Books. pp.1-129.

https://www.gdnonline.org/resources/pincha_gender_sensitive_disaster_management_toolkit.pdf

This toolkit builds upon research conducted after the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami in Tamil Nadu. The toolkit is divided into four chapters. The first chapter analyses the differences between sex and gender, societal gender roles, stereotypes, and the gender division of labour. Chapter two focuses on the multiple vulnerability's women, men and transgender persons face within society and during/post disaster. The third chapter underlines tools and conceptual frameworks for analysing gender issues for both field practitioners and policy makers. The final chapter focuses on DRR activities in Tamil Nadu and gender mainstreaming efforts that have not been successful.

Clifton, D. Oxfam. (1999). *A Little Gender Handbook for Emergencies or Just Plain Common Sense* Oxford: Oxfam. pp. 1-38.

[Link to Handbook](#)

This handbook is targeted at humanitarian field workers to encourage them to integrate gender into their work. It discusses the importance of focusing on gender and gender sensitive assessment and response in emergencies and outlines clear reasons about why and how to integrate gender into emergency disaster response. The handbook includes a number of helpful checklists for conducting a gender-aware response, and how this can be done in pre stages of assessment through to post disaster evaluation and proposals.

Duncan, A., Parkinson, D., Archer, F., & Keech, E. (2018). Diversity in disaster issues paper: Executive Summary. Australian Journal of Emergency Management Monograph, No. 3. pp. 1-88.

<https://knowledge.aidr.org.au/media/6031/diversity-in-disaster-monograph.pdf>

This paper summarises the Diversity in Disaster conference held in Melbourne in April 2018 and gives an overview of the topics that were discussed and presented. To prepare for the expected increase in droughts and harsh weather, the panellists argue for the need to understand why there is an increase in violence against women and how disasters affect women and men differently. The discussion also addressed intersectionality and other issues that would lead to someone being more vulnerable. The aim is to include the needs of diverse groups within disaster planning, response and recovery.

Enarson, E. (2000). *Gender and Natural Disasters*. Recovery and Reconstruction Department, Geneva. pp. 1-73.

[Link to PDF](#)

The paper looks at the gendered economic impacts in assets and the slow recovery from loss that affect women and men. The data is retrieved from both developing and developed countries and explores how gender relations affect the personal experience pre, during and post disaster. The four main impacts that the paper identifies are: women's economic insecurity, the increase of women's workload post disaster, the working conditions for women in the household deteriorate, and finally, the slow economic recovery of women compared to men.

Enarson, E. & Chakrabarti D.P.G. (2009). *Women, Gender and Disaster: Global Issues and Initiatives*. New Delhi, Sage publications. pp. 1-380.

<https://sk.sagepub.com/books/women-gender-and-disaster>

This book argues for gender mainstreaming in disaster risk reduction, and to lessen post disaster gender disparities. The book has four parts: (i) understanding gender relations in disaster, (ii) gendered challenges and responses to disaster, (iii) women's organised initiatives and (iv) gender sensitive disaster risk reduction. Highlighting that gender inequalities pervade all aspects of life, the book analyses the failure to implement inclusive and gender-sensitive approaches to relief and rehabilitation work. The authors emphasize that these strengths in women, which are required for building resilience to hazards and disasters, are frequently overlooked.

Enarson, E. & Fordham, M. (2001) *From women's needs to women's rights in disasters* Global Environmental Change Part B: Environmental Hazards, 3(3): 133-136.

The basis for focusing on women's rights is that women's fundamental human right to life is violated in disasters. Social constructs often lead to the unnecessary and disproportionate deaths of women, and there is a large number of reasons due to social process that will increase the vulnerability of women in disaster situations. This article argues that women as well as men must be empowered as disaster decision makers, both at the household level, where men's and women's interests so often

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.3763/ehaz.2001.0314>

diverge, and in national and international disaster and development organizations, where women's political voice is still too rarely heard.

Enarson, E. Forthergill, A. & Peek, L. (2007). *Gender and Disaster: Foundations and Directions*. Handbook of Disaster Research. New York :130-146.

<http://www.academia.edu/download/5767055/enarsonforthergillpeek2006.pdf>

This article discusses the move from analysing 'gender' to analysing gender relations and social difference and power, including race, ethnicity, nationality and social class. The authors use a theoretical framework to analyse gender disaster research and make suggestions to further develop it, discuss literature gaps, leading to questions for future researchers. These research gaps include thinking more about bodies and sexuality, focusing on men and boys as well as women, acknowledging existing capacities and strengths of women, exploring the inside of a household (access/control/power), and collaborating with women's groups.

Enarson, E. & Meyreles, L.(2004) *International perspectives on gender and disaster: differences and possibilities*. International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy, Vol. 24 (10/11): 49-93.

Link to article

Analysing English and Spanish gender relations literature in disaster contexts, this article finds that public policy and approaches to disaster risk management are affected by the way gender is theorised. The authors support ways of thinking that promote democratic, environmentally, and socially sustainable that represents the daily realities of both men and women. The article recommends involving women groups and gender researchers in cross-region projects, fund transport for women and men in low-income areas, support research, writing and publication on gender and policy in disaster contexts by women and men from low-income countries.

Enarson, E., & Morrow, B. (1998). *The gendered terrain of disaster: Through women's eyes* / edited by Elaine Enarson and Betty Hearn Morrow. Westport, Conn; London: Praeger. pp. 1-275.

<https://journals.uair.arizona.edu/index.php/JPE/article/download/21498/21067>

A key reading, this book provides an overview of Gender and Disaster and the social construction of gendered vulnerability. Disasters reveal power structures at all levels including regional, community, global as well as within relationships. This book outlines the gendered division of labour as one example that makes many women key responders to disasters and affects their long-term assigned caregiving activities. The goal of the book is to promote new perspectives towards more inclusive, and stronger, disaster theory and practice.

Fordham, M., Ariyabandu, M. M., Gopalan, P. and Peterson, J. K. (2006) 'Please don't raise gender now – we're in an emergency!' World Disasters Report 2006, Chapter 6. Geneva: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. pp. 1-258.

This book chapter challenges the 'tyranny of the urgent', which leads to the neglect of gender before, during and after a disaster. Analysis reveals that women suffer disproportionately. However, this chapter also explores gender issues relating to men and boys in disasters, as well as the often-neglected resilience of women in the face of crisis. Moving beyond a beneficiary model of disaster response, the chapter argues that to reduce future risks, aid organizations must adopt a rights-based approach to address the causes of social vulnerability which are rooted in gender inequality.

<https://www.ifrc.org/Global/Publications/disasters/WDR/WDR2006-English-LR.pdf>

Fothergill, A. (1996). *Gender, Risk and Disaster*.

International Journal of Mass Emergencies and Disasters. Vol 14, No. 1. pp. 35-56.

<http://www.ijmed.org/articles/96/download/>

Based on the limited data at the time, the article examines differences in childcare responsibilities, poverty, social networks, traditional roles, discrimination, and other gender differences during and post disasters. The author explains how social life is impacted by gender even though research tends to be gender neutral. The article outlines that it is not only physical impacts but psychological impacts such as the emotional distress and trauma that occur post disaster. The author calls for more research, hoping that facts and a theoretical perspective would help to explain why there is such a difference of impacts.

Fothergill, A. (1999). *Women's Roles in a Disaster*. Applied Behavioural Science Review, Vol 7, No. 2. p 125-143

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1068859500800148>

This article explores the shift in women's roles before, during, and after the 1997 Grand Forks flood in the US. By examining the ways in which women's roles shifted and the meanings the women attached to the roles, the author found that women experienced role accumulation, which resulted in an expansion of both their roles and their sense of self. By successfully performing the "greedy" family role, the emergent community role, and expanding work roles, the women often discovered a new sense of confidence, self-worth, and competence.

Gaillard, J.C., Sanz, K., Balgos, B.C., Dalisay, S.N.M., Gorman-Murray, A., Smith, F., Tolute, V. (2017). *Beyond men and women: a critical perspective on gender and disaster*. Disasters, 41 (3), pp. 429-447.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/disa.12209>

This paper argues that the man-woman binary idea is not enough to address the gender dimensions of a disaster as there are a multitude of gender minorities. Looking at three case studies, the paper shows that DRR activities, stakeholders, faith groups, government agencies, international organisations, NGOs, schools, scientists, etc. should involve and build upon the skills of gender minorities. This requires constant dialogue between agencies, to understand the vulnerabilities and capacities of gender minorities and include them in DRR policies.

Gender and Disaster Network. (2005). *Gender Equality in Disasters: Six Principles for Engendered Relief and Reconstruction*. pp. 1-2.

www.gdnonline.org/resources/GDN_GENDER_EQUALITY_IN_DISASTERS.pdf

This paper outlines six principles to ensure gender is acknowledged and mainstreamed into disaster and emergency relief and reconstruction. The first principle 'Think Big' speaks to NGOs and political organisations to utilize the window of opportunity to make significant and empowered changes. Principle 2 'Get the Facts' reiterates the importance of collating gender-specific data while Principle 3 'Work with Grassroots Women' emphasises the importance of women's community organisations insights and experiences. Principle 4 calls for all emergency initiatives to 'Resist Stereotypes' and Principle 5 champions 'Taking a Human Rights Approach'. Principle 6 calls for all actors to 'Respect and Develop the Capacities for Women'.

Ikeda, K. (2009). How Women's Concerns are shaped in Community-Based Disaster Risk Management in Bangladesh. *Contemporary South Asia Journal* Vol 17, 2009 I 1. 65-78.

[Link to article](#)

This article elaborates on how concerns regarding gender in community-based disaster risk management are shaped through interaction between local agents of development and communities in Bangladesh. By drawing from the experience of women and focusing on the functioning of local agents of development during the flood of 2004, the author aims to assess the gaps between the primary concerns of women and those taken up in the risk-reduction action, to see whether, why, and when they have widened or been bridged.

Juran, L. Trivedi, J. (2015). *Women, Gender Norms, and Natural Disasters in Bangladesh*. Geographical Review, New York. Vol 105, I 4, pp 601-611.

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1931-0846.2015.12089.x?journalCode=utgr20>

This article draws on the case of Bangladesh to highlight that the combination of poverty, rural-urban divides, gender disparity, increased effects of climate change, all lead to increased vulnerability, especially for women. Socially constructed variables are the reason for disparities rather than biological differences while the pre-existing inequalities create environments that disproportionately affect women post disaster. Authors further examine how gender roles, relations and norms can be relaxed during disaster to decrease the mortality of women.

Neumayer, E. and Plumper, T. (2007) *The Gendered Nature of Natural Disasters: The Impact of Catastrophic Events on the Gender Gap in Life Expectancy, 1981-2002*. Annals of the Association of American Geographers, Vol. 97(3): 551-566.

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1111/j.1467-8306.2007.00563.x>

This article uses a sample of 141 countries over the period 1981 to 2002 to analyse the effect of disaster strength and its interaction with the socioeconomic status of women. Authors find, first, that disasters kill more women than men on average, or kill women at an earlier age than men. Second, the stronger the disaster (as approximated by the number of people killed relative to population size), the stronger this effect has on the gender gap in life expectancy. Third, the higher women's socioeconomic status, the weaker is this effect on the gender gap in life expectancy.

Parkinson, D., Zara, C., & Davie, S. (2015). *Victoria's Gender and Disaster Taskforce*. Australian Journal of Emergency Management. Vol. 30(4): 26-29.

<https://ajem.infoservices.com.au/items/AJEM-30-04-08>

The article explores the state of Victoria's method of handling disasters through their Gender and Disaster taskforce. This taskforce was created in 2014 as a response to bushfires in Victoria and the evidence post disaster that showed an increase in domestic violence. The aim of the taskforce is to 'reduce the compounding effects of gender on disaster impacts'. This is aimed to be done through 7 objectives including gender specific support, respect for diverse groups and good practice for sourcing new ideas.

Soares, D. (2017). Vulnerabilidad y género: un acercamiento a los riesgos de desastres desde el sur de México. *Sustainability in*

This paper presents a reflection on the triad vulnerability-gender and disasters risk and the perceptions of women and men regarding the ability of institutions and population in reacting to hurricane disasters from a gender perspective in San Felipe, Yucatan, Mexico. The results demonstrate severe problems in the authority of the municipality responsible for the promotion of the

Debate/Sustentabilidade em Debate, 8(3): 51-63.

Link to article

Available in English,
Portuguese, and French

Spencer, C., Bailey, N., Muir, C., Majeed, S., McArdle, D., Keech, E., Duncan, A., & Parkinson, D.,(2018) *Understanding the role gender plays in survivor responses to natural disaster: Evaluating the Lessons in Disaster Programs*. Australian Journal of Emergency Management. Vol. 33 (2). pp. 53-59.

https://researchmgt.monash.edu/ws/portalfiles/portal/242056330/241905509_oa.pdf

disaster risk management and gender equality. Therefore, there is an important need to strengthen both social and institutional capacities in the area of risk management with gender equality. *The article is in Spanish.*

This paper evaluates four gender responsive modules which were part of the 2015 Lessons in Disaster Program, coordinated by the Gender and Disaster (GAD) Pod initiative in Australia. These included: Identifying Family Violence After Disaster, Gender Equity in Disaster, Living LGBTI in Disaster, and Men In Disaster. Survey participants from three of the sessions claimed to have made changes post session, with participants from the LGBTI session reportedly making the most. Whilst it was clear from the evaluation that the training delivered crucial information, the facilitators noted that the training did not represent a 'silver-bullet' solution.

Tagliacozzo, S., & Di Tullio, I. (2021). Gender equality plans (GEPs) as a framework to devise gender equality measures for disaster research. International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction, 102294. pp. 1-8.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2212420921002600>

Addressing the disaster research workforce, the paper calls for an inward gaze into the gender dynamics within disaster research and highlights the dynamics of inequality within the research community. The main argument of the article states that while there has been an increase in attention of the gendered dimensions or humanitarian crises, little exists on the gendered aspects within disaster-research teams and organisations in addition to data on gender presence and gender bias. To tackle this, the article proposes a systematic plan to collect gender data through the adoption of a framework to build gender equality plans (GEPs).

UNDP. (2010). Gender and Disasters. pp. 1-4.

http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/crisis_prevention/disaster/7Disaster_Risk_Reduction - Gender.pdf

This factsheet outlines the relationship between gender and disaster through UNDP's work around the world, notably in Macedonia and in India. The factsheet recognizes the strong relationship between gender equality and disaster resilience, and the importance of this relationship to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Utilising voices from the field and analysing the UNDP Gender Strategy, the factsheet provides suggests on capacity development and examines gender-sensitive risk assessments and gender responsive recovery.

Von Kotze, A. (1996). *Why Disasters Are a Gender Issue. Agenda: Empowering Women for Gender Equity*,

A short 4-page article that explains in accessible language why disaster management programmes need to consider gender in all stages of planning and implementation to reduce the risks to disasters. The author provides examples from the South African

No 29, Women and the Environment pp 22-26.

[Link to article](#)

context, including how the adverse impacts of floods can be better tackled and how coping mechanisms developed by affected people, should be supported to avoid negative effects on the environment.

Walia, A. (2015): Training of Trainers Module on Gender and Disaster Management. National Institute of Disaster Management, New Delhi – 110002. pp. 1-128.

<http://nidm.gov.in/pdf/modules/gender.pdf>

A full training pack for Gender and/or Disaster Management practitioners, trainers, academics, and other relevant stakeholders engaged in implementing gender sensitive interventions in pre and post disaster scenarios. This module aims to explain the basic concepts of disaster management and gender, to discuss the gendered impact of disasters on women and men based on case studies, to highlight the lessons learnt from past disasters from a gender perspective, to discuss the role of women as effective responders, to promote a gender sensitive approach to disaster management, and to highlight the need to use disaster situations as an opportunity to empower women.

Wiest, R. E., Mocellin, J. S., & Motsisi, D. T. (1994). *The needs of women in disasters and emergencies*. Disaster Research Institute, University of Manitoba. pp. 1-92.

<https://giwps.georgetown.edu/resource/the-needs-of-women-in-disasters-and-emergencies/>

This report provides a general overview of the problems experienced by women in disasters and emergencies. Some objectives include addressing the gender bias in disaster related research, the critical analysis of established roles of women, and the attention needed by operational agencies to the special needs of women together with dependent children. The report also addresses how to build effectively on existing experience and mechanisms for mobilizing women toward greater preparation through an action-oriented framework which offers a schematic representation for the integration of findings into the larger research programme on disasters and emergencies.

Gender and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)



References

Bradshaw, S and Linneker, B. (2017) The gendered terrain of disaster risk reduction including climate change adaptation. In: The Routledge Handbook of Disaster Risk Reduction Including Climate Change Adaptation. Kelman, Ilan, Mercer, Jessica and Gaillard, J. C., eds. Routledge, Abingdon, Oxon, pp. 129-139.

[Link to chapter](#)

Carson, M., Å. Johannessen, A. Beyene, E. Remling, C. Ruben, and S. Peter (2013).

Institutionalising Gender Equality in Disaster Risk Reduction. DRR Challenges and Impacts on Women and Men, Girls and Boys in the Context of a changing climate. Report (MSB). pp. 1-111.

[Link to report](#)

Ciampi, M. C. Gell, F. Lasap, L. & Turvill, E. Oxfam. (2011). Gender and Disaster Risk Reduction; A Training Pack. pp. 1-84.

https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Full_report_116.pdf

FAO (2016). *A Gender-Responsive Approach to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Planning in the Agriculture Sector.* pp. 1-8.

<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6531e.pdf>

Summary

This chapter examines the ways in which gender has been incorporated into DRR and also into CCA to explore what this means for a gendered DRR including CCA approach. The chapter explores how gender has been conceptualised within the wider development and environment discourses and how in turn this has influenced policy debates around DRR and CCA. It seeks to problematise the 'engendering' of the two discourses, seeing a commonality as being a move toward a 'feminisation' of responsibility in policy and practice which needs to be addressed in any DRR including CCA approach.

This report includes a clarification of the links between climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) and how gender aspects relate to multiple working areas. These include an overview of primary ways in which a gender perspective informs CCA efforts; an overview of the stakeholders, capacity, and main actors that are relevant for Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency's work linked to CCA, DRR and gender, at different levels; and an analysis of the Agency's role as an actor and of its operations in relation to the findings. This report takes an intersectional and systems approach.

This training pack was written for Oxfam programme staff, partner organizations, and other agencies working in DRR. Its purpose is to provide a 'gender lens' through which they can plan, implement, and evaluate their work. The focus is on the operational aspects of projects and programmes. Consisting of four modules, the training pack addresses key concepts of gender and DRR; gender mainstreaming and analysis in DRR; tools to support programme planning and implementation with a gender-responsive approach, and advice on gender-integrated monitoring and evaluation.

This note provides an overview of how to apply a gender-responsive approach to DRR planning in the agriculture sector and describes five key actions that can be put into place. The primary audience consists of policymakers and planners working in government offices at local and national levels, and practitioners supporting DRR planning and programming in international and national organizations. The brief also includes case study examples from the Philippines and Myanmar.

Ferris, E. (2013). Disaster Risk Management: A Gender-Sensitive Approach is a Smart Approach. In *The year of recurring disasters: a review of natural disasters in 2012*. Brookings Institution Press, Washington. pp. 71-87.

[Link to chapter](#)

Ginige, K. & Amaratunga, D. & Haigh, R. (2009) Mainstreaming gender in disaster reduction: why and how?, *Disaster Prevention and Management: An International Journal*, Vol. 18(1):23-34,

[Link to article](#)

Ginige, K. Amaratunga, D. & Haigh, R. (2014). *Tackling Women's Vulnerabilities Through Integrating a Gender Perspective into Disaster Risk Reduction in the Built Environment*. Procedia Economics and Finance 18: 327-335.

[Link to article](#)

Habtezion, S. (2013). *Gender and Risk Reduction*. Gender and Climate Change Policy Brief. UNDP. pp. 1-8.

[Link to policy brief](#)

This chapter outlines the components of a gender-sensitive approach to disaster risk management, making the case that it is not only an issue of basic human rights but also an effective approach on the practical level. Disaster response strategies that protect and assist women as well as men are better for the community as a whole. A gender-sensitive approach is also a smart policy in that it enables the resources of all members of an affected community to be fully utilized.

This literature review examines the importance of mainstreaming gender in disaster reduction through considering the needs and concerns of vulnerable groups. Based on the academic literature as well as papers and reports produced by the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR), this article explores how gender mainstreaming could be achieved in the context of construction as construction has a significant relationship with development that could create or reduce disaster risk.

This article highlights the importance of the 'built environment' and that building capacities and construction industries (or lack thereof) are one of the main reasons that developing nations are more at risk to disasters than wealthier countries. Based on a case study in Sri Lanka, the paper explores how gender mainstreaming helps to bring a women's perspective into DRR in the built environment and how the social, economic, political and environmental context influences this process.

This policy brief highlights women's contributions to disaster risk reduction and argues that women's unique experiences and valuable skills would greatly benefit disaster risk mitigation and preparedness. Gender-based vulnerability and exposure to disaster risk—a painful reality—should not eclipse women's immense contributions in all phases of the disaster risk management cycle. By recognising and promoting the unique capacities of women, one can simultaneously further community resilience and advance gender equality.

Joseph-Brown, L.S. & Tuiloma-Sua, D. (2012). *Integrating Gender in Disaster Management in Small Island Developing States: A Guide*. UNDP. pp. 1-58.

[Link to guide](#)

This guide outlines the vulnerability of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the Pacific and the Caribbean and explains how gender roles and responsibilities result in differential exposure and impact of disasters. Putting on a "gender lens" means analysing what men and women do in their daily lives, looking at how they interact and what specific needs arise out of this. This guide is intended to be a practical tool for disaster managers and their teams working to build resilience at the

community level in small islands developing states and ensure greater equality in the field of risk management.

Oxfam. (2010). *Gender, Disaster Risk Reduction, and Climate Change Adaptation: A Learning Companion*. Oxfam Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Resources. pp. 1-16.

<https://www.gdnonline.org/resources/OxfamGender&ARR.pdf>

This Learning Companion aims to provide Oxfam programme staff with the basis for incorporating gender analysis and women's rights into Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) programming. With multiple case studies and definitions, this guide discusses the importance of gender in Oxfam's DRR and CCA activities, the approaches taken by Oxfam to mainstream gender in adaptation and risk reduction, and the inclusion of a gender perspective throughout the project cycle management.

Smyth, I. (2009). *Gender In Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction, Manila, October 2008*. Development in Practice, Vol. 19, No. 6: 799-802

[Link to Publisher's page](#)

This paper discusses the Third Global Congress of Women in Politics and Governance which is a forum for decision makers to formulate gender-responsive programmes related to climate change and disaster-risk reduction. Proceedings focused on the fact that climate change magnifies existing inequalities, and in particular gender inequality. The Congress issued the Manila Declaration for Global Action on Gender, Climate Change, and Disaster Risk Reduction.

Sneddon, A. (2018). Reaching the Last Mile: Challenges and Lessons from Early Warning Systems. Practical Action. pp. 1-2.

[Link to blog](#)

This blog summaries the fifth Understanding Risk Forum held in Mexico City. Practical Action's session on "Reaching the last mile" focused on the effective communication of risk to those who are most vulnerable to disasters. The session drew on the difficulties of information sharing to vulnerable communities due to barriers such technological and translation issues, as well as the role that age, gender, ethnicity and abilities have on people's ability to access information. The session concluded by calling for 'context-specific' early warning systems.

Takeuchi, Y., & Shaw, R. (2008). *Report of the study Women in Times of Disaster Gender and Disaster Risk Reduction: Perspective from Japan* (Rep.). Kyoto: Kyoto University. pp. 1-64.

[Link to report](#)

The report includes a review of national policy of disaster risk reduction of Japan with a specific focus on gender issues. The content of the report relies on a literature review, field visits, interviews, focus group discussion, hearing survey and analysis and two case studies in Hiroshima (for landslide and water related disasters) and in Kobe (for earthquake). The report concludes with recommendations on how to effectively move forward.

U.N. (2014). *Gender Responsive Disaster Risk Reduction: A Contribution by the United Nations to the Consultation Leading to the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction*. UN

This report summarises the progress (or lack of) in integrating gender equality in DRR, to flag ahead of the third UN World Conference on DRR. The international community has recognized the need for and has committed to a strong focus on gender equality and women's rights in disaster risk reduction. However, despite progress in the implementation of Hyogo Framework for Action, this progress has not translated

World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 Sendai Japan. pp. 1-6.

https://www.preventionweb.net/files/40425_gender.pdf

UNDP. (2011). *Gender Mainstreaming in Disaster Risk Reduction*. Manual: Training of Trainers. UNDP Armenia. pp. 1-110.

http://www.un.am/up/library/Gender%20Mainstreaming_DRR_eng.pdf

into systematic action and sustainable results for women's rights and gender equality in disaster risk reduction efforts. The summary outlines areas where data is lacking, and progress has been limited.

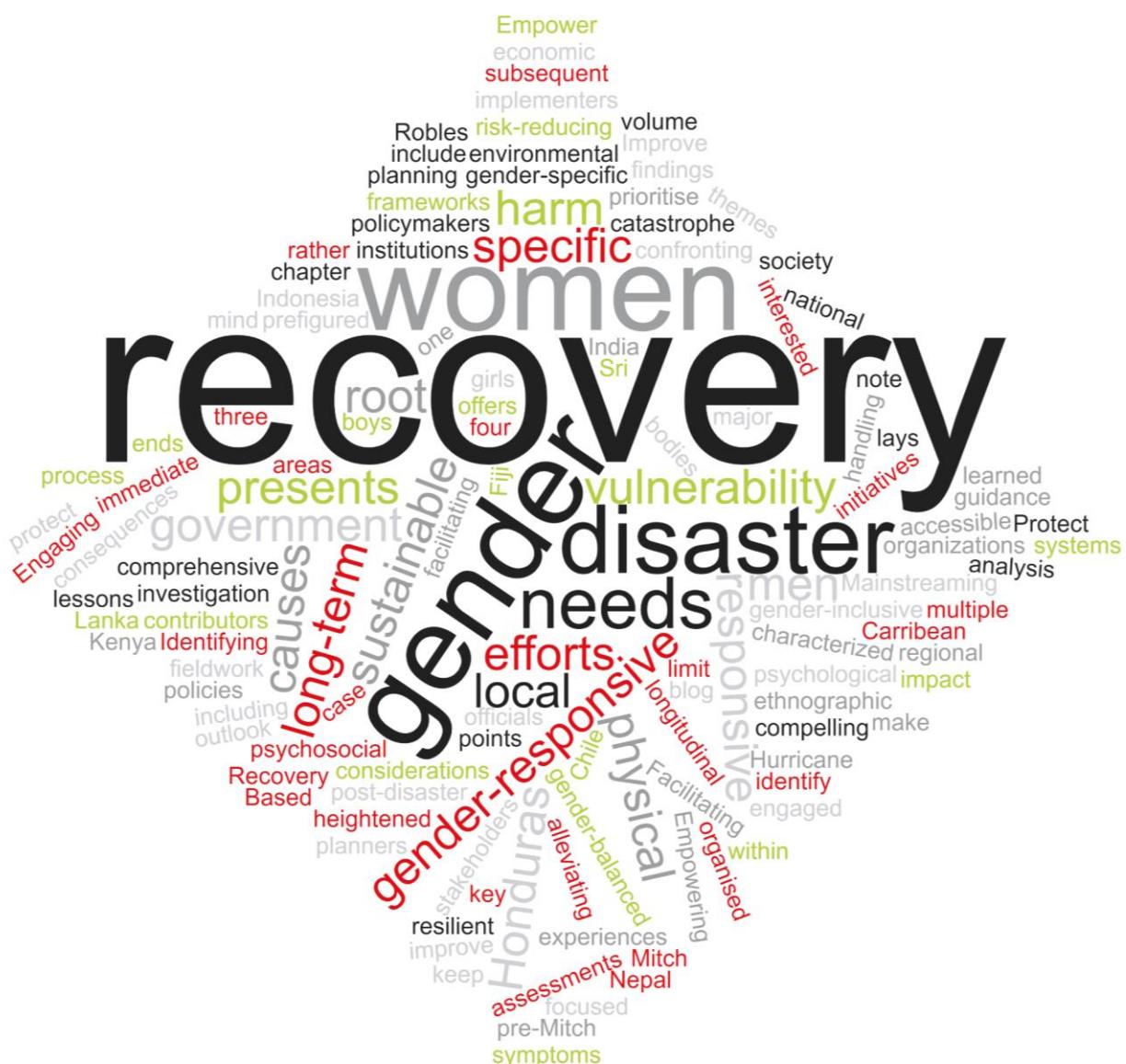
UNISDR. (2013). *Disaster Risk Reduction and Gender: Post 2015 gender equality in the future we want*. pp. 1-6.

http://www.americalatinagenera.org/es/documentos/post2015_fichas/DRR.pdf

The aim of this training manual is to provide a tool to support government stakeholders within DRR in the integration of gender in DRR policies and frameworks and as an analytical tool for national action plans. Consisting of practical exercises, a multitude of case studies and study materials, the manual provides relevant information on gender and associated concepts and introduces gender mainstreaming and equality for DRR policies and practices for governmental bodies to assist in building capacities. The manual also assists trainers in understanding gender issues and the needs of women in DRR problem solving, preparedness and assessing vulnerability.

This brief addresses the impact of disasters in the Latin America and Caribbean region (LAC), which reinforce, perpetuate, and increase the gender inequalities, widening the gap between men and women in the world's most unequal region. It considers the regional trends, main challenges and future of disaster risk reduction and gender in the post-2015 agendas, providing some recommendations around: capacity building, climate change, sustainable development, environmental and natural resources management and governance, as well as urban, economic, social, land-use planning, policies and communication mechanisms.

Gender and Disaster Recovery



Reference	Summary
<p>Bradshaw, S. and Linneker, B. (2009) Gender perspectives on disaster reconstruction in Nicaragua: reconstructing roles and relations? In: Women, gender and disaster: global issues and initiatives. Enarson, Elaine and Chakrabarti, P. G. Dhar, eds. Sage, pp. 75-88</p> <p>https://sk.sagepub.com/books/women-gender-and-disaster/n6.xml</p>	<p>This chapter provides a gendered analysis of post-Mitch reconstruction efforts in Nicaragua after Hurricane Mitch, 1998. The findings suggested that the involvement of women within reconstruction initiatives does not provide sufficient space to encourage change of women's position in society. The authors argue that while some women may feel that their position or situation has changed, their male counterparts may disagree. Not involving the whole community in reconstruction efforts may have negative outcomes in terms of relations between women and men, and conflict and violence. Therefore, mistakes made during the reconstruction period may negatively impact women's position and situation both in their home and their community.</p>
<p>Ensor, M. O. (Ed.). (2009). The legacy of Hurricane Mitch: Lessons from post-disaster reconstruction in Honduras. University of Arizona Press. pp. 1-240.</p>	<p>This book complements the available literature on post-disaster re-construction by offering a fieldwork-based, scholarly analysis of the impact of Hurricane Mitch in Honduras and the role of international, national, and local entities in the subsequent reconstruction processes. Including a chapter on gender considerations, this book makes a compelling case against post-disaster recovery efforts that limit themselves to alleviating the symptoms, rather than confronting the root causes of the vulnerability that prefigured the disaster.</p>
<p>IRP. (2010). Guidance Note on Recovery: Gender. International Strategy for Disaster Reduction. Japan. UNDP. pp. 1-80.</p> <p>https://www.recoveryplatform.org/assets/Guidance_Notes/Guidance%20Note%20on%20Recovery-Gender.pdf</p>	<p>Based on a collaboration between the International Recovery Platform (IRP) and United Nations Development Programme India (UNDP-India), this guide is intended for use by policymakers, planners, and implementers of local, regional, and national government bodies interested or engaged in facilitating a more responsive, sustainable, and risk-reducing recovery process. It presents multiple experiences and lessons learned from Kenya, Indonesia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, India, Fiji, Chile, and the Caribbean, and organised in four major themes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mainstreaming gender in disaster recovery institutions and organizations; 2. Identifying gender specific recovery needs; 3. Engaging women in recovery initiatives; 4. Facilitating a gender-balanced economic recovery.
<p>IRP. n.d. <i>Why Gender Issues in Recovery Are Important?</i> Knowledge for Recovery Series. Info Kit 1. pp. 1-10.</p> <p>https://www.recoveryplatform.org/assets/tools_guidelines/Why%20gender.pdf</p>	<p>The International Recovery Platform published this note to discuss gender concerns in recovery and suggests six principles for engendered relief and reconstruction. The first, 'think big' draws attention to windows of opportunity to empower women and local communities. 'Get the facts' calls for solicit gender-specific data while 'work with grassroots women' discusses the importance knowledge and support networking. The final three principles examined are 'resist stereotypes', 'take a human</p>

rights approach', and finally, 'respect and develop capacities for women'.

MCKinzie, E. A. (2017). A Tale of Two Cities: Variations in Perceptions of Disaster Recovery and the Importance of Intersectionality. *Sociology of Race and Ethnicity*, Vol. 3(4): 522-537

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/2332649217702659>

This article compares the long-term recovery from disaster in Joplin, Missouri, and Tuscaloosa, Alabama, both devastated by tornados in 2011. It shows the different narratives and perceptions of recovery based on residents' race/ethnicity, social class, and gender. In particular, the article provides evidence of colour-blind racist statements from dominant groups and a repudiation of levelling effects from people of colour. The author calls for the inclusion of an intersectional perspective in assessments of disasters to better understand recovery processes.

Robles, C. P. Q. (2018). *Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Disaster Recovery*. Disaster Recovery Guidance Series. World Bank. pp. 1-32.

https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/DRGS_gender_equality_WEB.pdf

This Guidance Note aims to provide action-oriented guidance to local and national government officials and key decision makers who face post-disaster challenges and to assist them in incorporating gender-responsive recovery and reconstruction efforts across all sectors through robust gender assessments that lead to concrete needs identification and gender-specific recovery strategies and frameworks. The note also addresses the different challenges that women face in post-disaster recovery and reconstruction, as well as providing guidance on how to turn a post-disaster situation into an opportunity to enhance gender equality and women's empowerment.

Robles, C. P. Q. (2019). *Why we need to integrate gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Disaster Recovery and how to do it!* pp. 1-2.

[Link to blog](#)

This blog lays out five points that government officials and stakeholders should keep in mind when they are handling disaster recovery: identify and prioritise gender-specific recovery needs; protect women, men, boys, and girls from both physical and psychosocial harm; include gender-inclusive recovery within disaster recovery frameworks; empower women for sustainable and resilient recovery; and finally, improve gender responsive recovery systems. The blog also contains a link to the related guidance note which provides further guidance on how to reach, protect and empower women, girls, men and boys in disaster recovery efforts.

Thurairajah,N. & Baldry, D. (2010). *Women's empowerment in post disaster reconstruction: Perspectives on policies and frameworks*. International Journal of Strategic Property Management 14:4, 347-361.

<https://journals.vgtu.lt/index.php/IJSPM/article/view/5742/4988>

Among the factors that influence women's empowerment, existing policies, and frameworks is one of the important factors that can play a major role within the post disaster reconstruction in Sri Lanka. This study aims to investigate the national and international policies and frameworks that exist within the post disaster context in Sri Lanka. The study found that even though polices are gender neutral, they are not gender sensitive. in addition, it was found that having a single policy or framework for the whole country is unlikely to be a success, therefore, any frameworks should have room to be adopted to the local situation and context.

Yumarni, T & Amaratunga, D. (2018). *Gender Mainstreaming as a Strategy to Achieve*

The paper discusses ways to mainstream gender equality in post-disaster reconstruction. Focusing on Yogyakarta province, in Indonesia, which is prone to earthquakes, the findings show

Sustainable Post-Disaster Reconstruction. Built Environment Project and Asset Management. pp. 554-556.

Link to paper

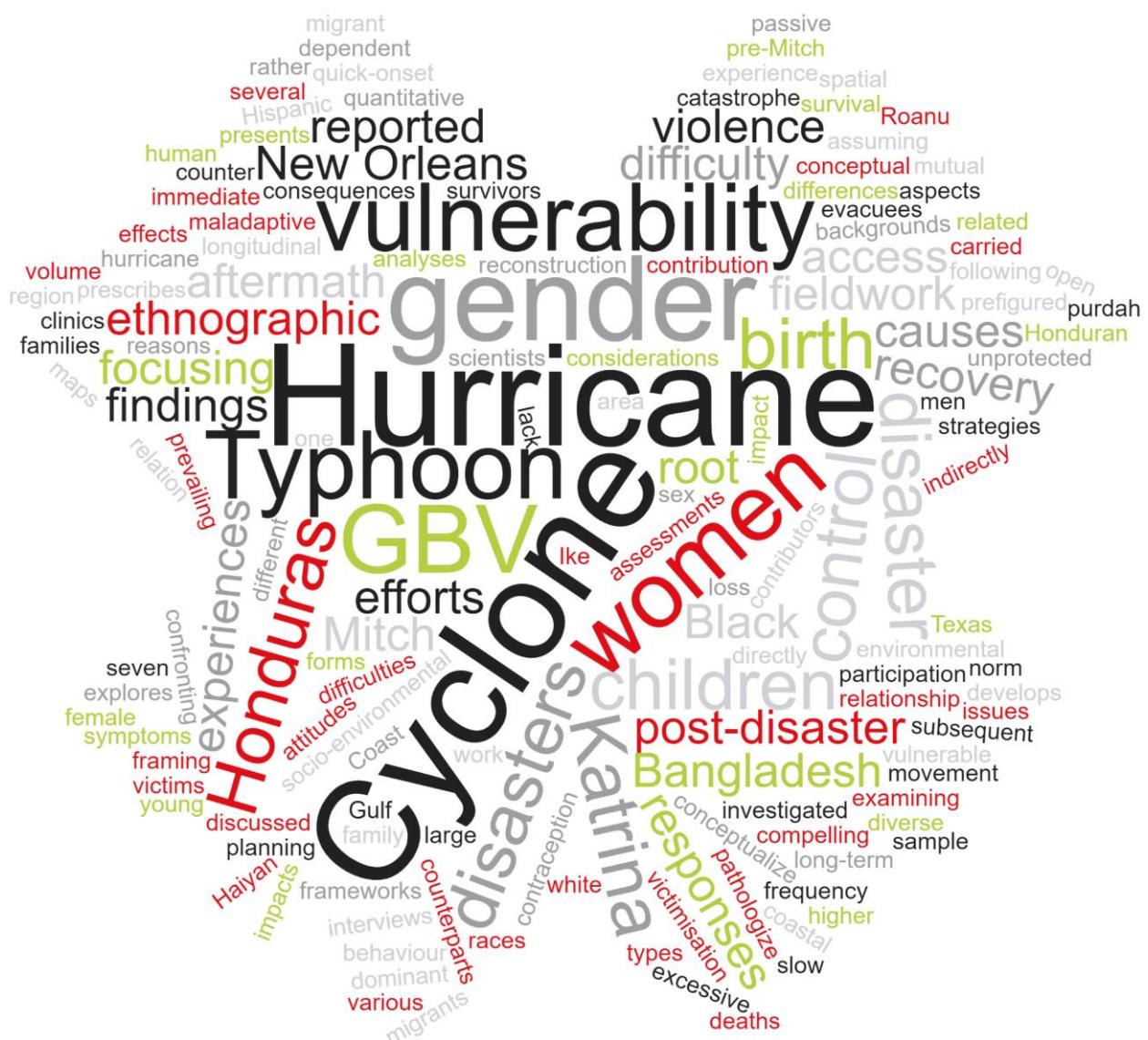
Yumarni, T. Amaratunga, D. and Haigh, R, (2013) *Gender Mainstreaming and Sustainable Post Disaster Reconstruction.* In: International Post Graduate Research Conference: IPGRC 2013, 8th-10th April 2013, Salford, UK. pp. 1021-1034.

<https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/30731893.pdf>

that gender mainstreaming should be incorporated into DRR and development policies and implementation to enhance Post Disaster Reconstruction. Within these strategies there should be two goals: protecting against gender vulnerabilities and promoting gender capacities. The paper establishes comprehensive strategies for mainstreaming gender under three pillars (i.e. economic, social and environmental) of sustainable development.

Gender inequalities are barriers to achieve sustainable post disaster reconstruction. Mainstreaming gender equality within post disaster reconstruction process can enhance sustainability of reconstruction. Based on a detailed literature review on post disaster reconstruction, this paper identifies pre-requisite conditions for mainstreaming gender within sustainable post disaster reconstruction as; awareness of gender needs and concerns, a strong gender policy framework, women participation, and leadership as an agent of change, gendered institutional capability, flexible and decentralised structure of gendered policy planning.

Gender and Cyclones, Hurricanes, Typhoons



Reference	Summary
<p>Bradshaw, S. (2001) Dangerous liaisons: women, men and Hurricane Mitch. Fundacion Puntos de Encuentro, Managua, Nicaragua. pp. 1-144.</p>	<p>This book that analyses the effects of Hurricane Mitch and the strategies to confront the disaster, with a focus on the impact of reconstruction programs on gender as well as how the storm reflected decision-making and gender roles in regional homes. The book aims to obtain information in different communities and localities affected by hurricane Mitch and to exploit the differences and similarities in the strategies adopted, the negotiation processes, the changes of roles and gender relations and the impact or consequences of the interaction with other social organizations, both formal (donor agencies, NGOs, etc.) and informal. <i>Text in Spanish</i></p>
<p>https://pesquisa.bvsalud.org/port/al/resource/pt/lil-399263</p> <p>Available in Portuguese, English and French</p>	
<p>Cupples, J. (2007). <i>Gender and Hurricane Mitch: Reconstructing subjectivities after disaster</i>. Disasters, Vol 31 N 2. pp 155-175.</p>	<p>This article focuses on gender identity and subjectivity in a disaster process to expose the complex issues with women's responses to a disaster. Focusing on Hurricane Mitch in Nicaragua, the author stresses the importance of acknowledging the survivor's life experiences and social or political positioning. Each experience is gendered in different ways which may explain why some women will feel empowered and some will feel more victimised. The article argues that it is more important to focus on how women feel and react post disaster versus how the disaster impacts women.</p>
<p>Ensor, M. O. (Ed.). (2009). <i>The legacy of Hurricane Mitch: Lessons from post-disaster reconstruction in Honduras</i>. University of Arizona Press. pp. 1-216.</p> <p>Link to google book</p>	<p>This book presents the findings of an investigation which examined the root causes of vulnerability that characterised pre-Mitch Honduras, the impact of the catastrophe and the subsequent recovery efforts. Focusing on the long-term consequences of the hurricane through a gender lens, the author makes a compelling case against post-disaster recovery efforts that limit themselves to alleviating the symptoms, rather than confronting the root causes of the vulnerability that prefigured the disaster.</p>
<p>Ensor, M. O. (2008). Displaced once again: Honduran migrant children in the path of Katrina. <i>Children Youth and Environments</i> 18(1), 280-302.</p>	<p>This paper explores the experiences of Honduran migrant children in New Orleans in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina. Based on ethnographic fieldwork in Honduras and New Orleans, the author examines the contribution of these young migrants to their families' survival strategies, including their participation in post-disaster reconstruction work. Findings counter dominant frameworks that pathologize the experience of disaster survivors, assuming their responses to be maladaptive, and conceptualize children as passive, dependent victims.</p>
<p>https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.721/chilyoutenvi.18.1.0280#metadata_info_tab_contents</p>	

Ikeda, K. (1995). *Gender Difference in Human Loss and Vulnerability in Natural Disasters: A Case Study from Bangladesh*. Indian Journal of Gender Studies, Vol 2. 2. pp. 1-25.

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/097152159500200202>

Leyser-Whalen, O., Rahman, M., & Berenson, A. B. (2011). Natural and social disasters: racial inequality in access to contraceptives after Hurricane Ike. *Journal of Women's Health*, 20(12), 1861-1866.

<https://www.liebertpub.com/doi/abs/10.1089/jwh.2010.2613>

Luft, R. E. (2016). Racialized Disaster Patriarchy: An Intersectional Model for Understanding Disaster Ten Years after Hurricane Katrina, *Feminist Formations*, Vol 28 (2): 1-26.

<https://muse.jhu.edu/article/641396/pdf>

Peek, Lori and Alice Fothergill. (2009). "Parenting in the Wake of Disaster: Mothers and Fathers Respond to Hurricane Katrina." *Women, Gender, and Disaster: Global Issues and Initiatives*, edited by E. Enarson and D. Chakrabarti, pp. 112-130. New Delhi: Sage.

<https://sk.sagepub.com/books/women-gender-and-disaster>

Peek, Lori and Alice Fothergill. (2008). "Displacement, Gender, and the Challenges of Parenting

This paper investigates the gender aspects in human loss and vulnerability during quick-onset disasters' using the case of the 1991 cyclone in Bangladesh. The reasons for excessive female deaths are analysed, focusing on the differences in responses between women and men during the cyclone, based on several interviews. Gender issues in victimisation and vulnerability during the disaster are discussed in relation to the prevailing norm of purdah which prescribes spatial movement, behaviour and attitudes of women.

This quantitative study examines access to various types of birth control in a large sample of women from diverse backgrounds following the 2008 Hurricane Ike, in Texas Gulf Coast. Results show that 13% of women reported difficulties accessing contraception. Black women had more difficulty than their white and Hispanic counterparts. Although family planning clinics in the area were open, black women and hurricane evacuees reported greater difficulty in accessing birth control. Last, a lack of access to birth control was related to having a higher frequency of unprotected sex for women of all races.

This paper offers an intersectional model – "racialized disaster patriarchy" – to analyse the racialized and gendered impacts of Hurricane Katrina. The author considers how intersecting factors of structural racism and sexism have exacerbated the impacts of Hurricane Katrina on certain populations and shaped the type of responses provided both by the government and at the grassroots. The concept of "racialized disaster patriarchy" links the intersectional experience of disaster to that of recovery and highlights social movements' actions for a just reconstruction.

With the understanding that parenting is a gendered endeavour this chapter focuses on the responses of mothers and fathers to Hurricane Katrina. The chapter begins by reviewing the literature available on parenting in disasters. Next, the approaches and methods used for this research are briefly discussed. The chapter then goes on to explore the various responsibilities that mothers and fathers assumed and examine some of the challenges and stresses created within families by this crisis experience. The chapter concludes with a set of policy recommendations.

This article focuses on the responses of mothers and fathers to Hurricane Katrina. This article draws on data gathered in Louisiana through observations, focus groups, and in-depth

after Hurricane Katrina".
National Women's Association Journal 20(3): 69-105.

[Link to article](#)

Rezwana, N., & Pain, R. (2020). Gender-based violence before, during and after cyclones: slow violence and layered disasters. *Disasters*. pp. 1-26.

[Link to article](#)

Sherwood, A., Bradley, M., Rossi, L., Guiam, R., & Mellicker, B. (2015). Resolving post-disaster displacement: Insights from the Philippines after Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda). Brookings Institution. pp. 1-82.

[Link to the report](#)

Tobin-Gurley, Jennifer, Lori Peek, and Jennifer Loomis. (2010). "Displaced Single Mothers in the Aftermath of Hurricane Katrina: Resource Needs and Resource Acquisition." *International Journal of Mass Emergencies and Disasters* 28(2): 170-206.

https://hazards.colorado.edu/uploads/publications/37_2010_Tobin-Gurley_Peek_Loomis.pdf

Weber, L. and Peek, L.A., (2012). *Displaced: Life in the Katrina diaspora*. University of Texas Press. pp. 1-284.

<https://utpress.utexas.edu/books/webdis>

interviews with parents and other adults responsible for the care of children. The research examines the strategies that mothers and fathers used to deal with the challenges of parenting in the aftermath of Katrina, the role of advocates who worked on behalf of families, the importance of kin networks, and the uniqueness of New Orleans and what the city means for families struggling to recover after the storm.

This paper investigates the mutual relationship of gender-based violence (GBV) and cyclone-related disasters based on a case study of a coastal region in Bangladesh after the 2016 Cyclone Roanu. The paper maps out different forms, experiences and impacts of GBV before, during and after cyclones. It argues that cyclones lead directly and indirectly to GBV, and that GBV makes women and children more vulnerable to the effects of disasters. This paper also develops a conceptual framing that draws on Nixon's (2011) 'slow violence'.

This report analyses efforts to resolve the displacement crisis generated by Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines. Drawing on the results of household surveys, focus groups with community members, site visits, and interviews with government officials, donors and NGO staff, the findings examine gender dimensions of durable solutions. For example, many women displaced by the typhoon had taken on significant leadership roles in their communities and became the main breadwinners for their families. While this provided significant opportunities for empowerment, new responsibilities translated into increased burdens for women due to prevailing traditional gender roles.

This research was conducted in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina and draws on 50 in depth interviews with displaced single mothers and disaster relief providers in Colorado. The study illustrates that there was a close alignment between resources provided by disaster response organisations and resources needed by displaced single mothers. Yet, despite the considerable overlap, the single mothers in this study experienced many recovery related difficulties associated with accessing available resources. Barriers to information of available resources, loss of their informal social safety net, and stigmatisation are just some barriers experienced by the displaced single mothers in the study.

This book offers a comprehensive analysis of the experiences of the displaced. The contributors describe the struggles that evacuees have faced in securing life-sustaining resources and rebuilding their lives. They also recount the impact that the displaced have had on communities that initially welcomed them and then later experienced "Katrina fatigue" as the ongoing needs of evacuees strained local resources. *Displaced* reveals that Katrina took a particularly heavy toll on households headed by

low-income African American women who lost the support provided by local networks of family and friends.

Welton, Michael, Vélez Vega, Carmen M, Murphy, Colleen B, Rosario, Zaira, Torres, Hector, Russell, Elle, . . . Cordero, José F. (2019). Impact of Hurricanes Irma and Maria on Puerto Rico Maternal and Child Health Research Programs. *Maternal and Child Health Journal*, 24(1), 22-29.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10995-019-02824-2>

This reflective study examines the impact on the authors research programmes (Puerto Rico Testsite for Exploring Contamination Threats (PROTECT), Center for Research on Early Childhood Exposure and Development in Puerto Rico (CRECE), Zika in Infants and Pregnancy (ZIP), and Environmental Influences on Child Health Outcomes (ECHO)) after hurricanes Irma and Maria in Puerto Rico. The study outlines how the programmes responded to the needs of the team and study participants, and how they were able to quickly resume research activities. Major challenges post-hurricanes were access to care and nutrition, maternal stress, and environmental damage; to avoid future disruptions, the team integrated DRR procedures into the programmes.

Gender and Earthquake



Reference	Summary
<p>Aijazi, O., (2016). Who Is Chandni bibi?: Survival as Embodiment in Disaster Disrupted Northern Pakistan. <i>WSQ: Women's Studies Quarterly</i>, 44(1), pp.95-110.</p> <p>https://muse.jhu.edu/article/615675/summary</p>	<p>This article explores a resident of the Siran Valley in Northern Pakistan who experienced the 2005 Earthquake. Although her family and community expressed that she had struggled with her vision since childhood, Chandni bibi insists that the earthquake made her completely blind. Taking the victim/survivor binary, often presented throughout academic, humanitarian, and other interventionist discourses on disaster survivors, the author juxtaposes this through the accretive violence of disasters and the “ordinariness” of survival. The article concludes that Chandni bibi’s insistence that the earthquake was responsible for her blindness indicates that ‘disasters and lived experiences are embodied in multiple ways’, challenging the very category of static ‘disaster-survivor’.</p>
<p>Anderson, K. M. & Manuel, G. (1994). <i>Gender Differences in Reported Stress Response to the Loma Prieta Earthquake</i>. <i>Sex roles</i>, Vol 30. No 9/10 1994. pp 725-733</p> <p>https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007/BF01544672.pdf</p>	<p>This study investigates gender differences in stress response to the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake. All participants completed two standardized stress measures and answered open-ended questions regarding their experience of the earthquake. Results showed that women clearly reported experiencing greater amounts of stress in response to the earthquake. Women also estimated that the earthquake lasted significantly longer than did men. These results are explained by the greater acceptance in our society for women to express emotions, particularly stress-related emotions.</p>
<p>Becker, P. (2011). Whose risks? Gender and the ranking of hazards. <i>Disaster Prevention and Management: An International Journal</i>, Vol. 20 Issue: 4, pp.423-433.</p> <p>https://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/full/10.1108/09653561111161743</p>	<p>This paper examines if gendered differences in risk perception automatically mean that women and men rank hazards of their community differently. Focusing specifically on three municipalities in El Salvador, the author Becker aimed to determine their perception of risk following the two major 2001 earthquakes. The results found no significant differences between the ranking of hazards between men and women. However, several other parameters had significant associations with the ranking of hazards, indicating that there are more dividing lines than gender that may influence priorities of risk reduction initiatives.</p>
<p>Dell'Osso L.a, Carmassi C.a,n, Massimetti G.a, Stratta P.b, Riccardi I.b, Capanna C.b, Akiskal K.K.c, Akiskal H.S.c, Rossi A.b. (2012). <i>Age, Gender and Epicenter Proximity effects on Post-Traumatic Stress Symptoms in L'Aquila 2009 Earthquake</i></p>	<p>This study takes an intersectional approach to the L'Aquila 2009 earthquake in Italy, by exploring the interactions between gender, degree of exposure and age on post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) among survivors 10 months after the earthquake. The results demonstrated high rates of PTSD among the survivors of the L'Aquila earthquake, specifically among women. Unlike previous studies, the data showed aged differences regarding PTSD only among women, with younger groups being the most</p>

Survivors. Journal of Affective Disorders. Vol 146, I. 2. 2013. p 174-189

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0165032712006192>

Hamilton, J. & Halvorson, S. (2007). *The 2005 Kashmir Earthquake: A Perspective on Women's Experiences*. Mountain Research and Development. Vol 27, No. 4. pp 296-301.

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/25164147.pdf?refreqid=excelsior%3A7ebd7ed6907481978715af160b649e>

Horton, L. (2012). *After the Earthquake: Gender inequality and Transformation in Post-Disaster Haiti*. Gender and Development. Vol 20 No. 2. p 295-308.

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/bs/10.1080/13552074.2012.693284>

J.P. Mulilis (1999). Gender and Earthquake Preparedness: A Research Study of Gender Issues in Disaster Management: Differences in Earthquake Preparedness Due to Traditional Stereotyping or Cognitive Appraisal of The area?. *Australian Journal of Emergency Management* Vol 14, I 1:41-50.

<https://search.informit.com.au/documentSummary;dn=395651918909784;res=IELHSS>

Karanci, N.A., Alkan, N., Aksit, B., Sucuoglu, H. and Balta, E., (1999). Gender differences in psychological distress, coping,

affected. There were no recorded differences among male age groups on post-traumatic stress symptoms.

The article focuses on the aftermath of the 2005 Kashmir Earthquake in Pakistan, and how the disaster affected women in their roles in rescue and relief efforts as well as rebuilding efforts. It makes recommendations for DRR to minimise women's vulnerability and improving their resilience during interventions. This includes pre-disaster vulnerability assessments, support of women's access to resources and science-based earthquake education, active roles for women in relief rehabilitation and rebuilding efforts, ensure psychological care, provide physical and legal protection, and gender training among all disaster relief and emergency services.

This paper explores gender inequalities and transformations following Haiti's 2010 earthquake. The paper argues that patterns of gender exclusion occur on multiple levels from the transnational to the local and identifies gender-specific obstacles in the recovery and reconstruction period. The paper concludes with an exploration of the post-disaster organisational and caretaking work of Haitian women. It contends that recognition and support of women's capacities is critical in shifting from short-term relief to longer-term gender transformation.

This study investigates masculine and feminine differences in earthquake preparedness and explores reasons for these differences. The results suggest that males and females may engage in different types of earthquake preparedness and mitigation activities, and that these differences may be the result of the way that males and females cognitively appraise the threat of an earthquake, an explanation that would be consistent with PrE theory. Behavioural differences between males and females explained highlighted disaster academia seems to point to the existence of a gendered dimension in disaster-related activities.

This paper examines gender differences in psychological long-term distress, coping strategies and social support after the 1995 Dinar, Turkey earthquake. The analysis relies on a survey conducted among 315 survivors. In comparison to men, women

social support and related variables following the 1995 Dinal (Turkey) earthquake. *North American Journal of Psychology*. pp. 157-342.

[Link to the pdf of the paper](#)

Kung, Y.W. & Chen, S. H. (2012). Perception of Earthquake Risk in Taiwan: Effects of Gender and Past Earthquake Experience. *Risk Analysis*, Vol 32(9):1535-1546.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/j.1539-6924.2011.01760.x>

had higher distress levels. A variation of coping strategies occurred between men and women, with men using the problem solving and optimistic strategy whilst women were more likely to express fatalism. No differences among men and women became apparent when assessing social support.

Lucini, B., (2014). Disaster resilience from a sociological perspective: Exploring three Italian earthquakes as models for disaster resilience Planning. Springer Science & Business. pp. 1-251.

<https://www.springer.com/gp/book/9783319047379>

This study analyses how individuals perceive the risk of earthquake, and explores the relationship of past earthquake experiences, gender and risk perception, in Taiwan. The authors took a two-factor structure approach, focusing on 'personal impact' and 'controllability'. Whilst the 'personal impact' contained mostly negative connotations relating to feelings of worry or fear, the 'controllability' factor consisted of items related to effectiveness. Women reported high levels of fear and financial loss in comparison to their male counterpart. Findings support that risk perception has multiple components, and suggests that past experience (survivor status) and gender affect the perception of risk.

Patel, S. B., & Revi, A. (2010). *Recovering from earthquakes: Response, reconstruction and impact mitigation in India*. Place of publication not identified: Routledge India. pp. 1-446.

[Link to book](#)

This longitudinal study focuses on 'survivors' who have been traumatised, had their family life disrupted, and communities destabilised after three major earthquakes occurring in Italy. The book analyses the populations responses and recovery from the disaster through social variables and survivors' testimonies, and through the participation of public agencies. The analysis demonstrates a contrast to that of the structural and supportive roles of Italy's civil protection and civil defence services in emergency planning and management. The book concludes by proposing a relational approach for disaster resilience planning and argues that professional planning must be supported by specific types of knowledge of how people 'meet and cope' with extreme challenges.

Earthquakes come without warning, and often cause massive devastation, resulting not only in the loss of property but also of lives. Many of the survivors suffer from intense and lasting psychological trauma. This book covers the experience of recent earthquakes in India, and what has been learnt (and what we have failed to learn) in the process of managing the aftermath in each case. Chapter 6 "Women Take the Lead: Turning a Crisis into an Opportunity for Development" applies a gender perspective.

Saito, F. (2012). Women and the 2011 East Japan Disaster, *Gender & Development*, 20(2): 265-279.

This article describes the gender issues that have emerged after the earthquake and tsunami that hit East Japan in March 2011, and how the government and society responded to these issues. The gender issues that emerged were not new; rather, they repeated what had already happened following earlier emergencies in Japan, indicating a failure on the part of the

[Link to article](#)

government to integrate a gender perspective into emergency planning and response, and ongoing gender inequality in Japanese society.

Sanderson, D. Patnaik, D. & Osborne (2019). Nepal Earthquakes Appeal Meta-Synthesis. Disasters Emergency Committee. pp. 1-54.

[Link to paper](#)

The purpose of this study, a meta-synthesis of (Disasters Emergency Committee) DEC members' and others' work, is to learn lessons from the actions in Nepal for future disaster response. This study is not an evaluation of members' activities but instead seeks to look at the overall work of DEC members within a larger context, and from that, to seek to identify lessons for future action. It attempts to address three questions: would organisations have done anything differently, knowing what would have happened in the three and a half years following the earthquakes? What could be done differently to improve aid? What are the main lessons to learn?

Yumarni, T & Amaratunga, D. (2018). *Gender Mainstreaming as a Strategy to Achieve Sustainable Post-Disaster Reconstruction*. Built Environment Project and Asset Management. pp. 544-556.

[Link to article](#)

The paper discusses ways to mainstream gender equality in post-disaster reconstruction (PDR). Focusing on Yogyakarta, Indonesia, which is prone to earthquakes, the analysis shows that gender mainstreaming should be incorporated into PDR via two goals: protecting against gender vulnerabilities and promoting gender capacities. The paper establishes comprehensive strategies for mainstreaming gender under three pillars (i.e. economic, social and environmental) of sustainable development. The findings benefit relevant policy makers by improving the policy performance of gender mainstreaming in the affected communities in enhancing sustainable PDR.

Gender and Floods



Reference	Summary
<p>Ali, Z. S. (2014). <i>Visual Representation of Gender in Flood Coverage of Pakistani Print Media</i>. Weather and Climate Extremes vol 4;35-49.</p> <p>https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S22120947140022X#</p>	<p>Focusing on the 2010 floods in Pakistan, this study analyses the stereotypical representation of gender in Pakistani print media. Analysing two national English-language daily newspapers in Pakistan, the paper argues that the Pakistani print media contribute to masculine cultural hegemony. Throughout the visual print media analysed, women were victimised and represented as helpless and vulnerable. Women were frequently photographed taking care of children and cooking during the aftermath of the flooding while men were portrayed as community leaders and saviours. Whilst the actions of men were covered by the newspapers, the actions of women remained invisible.</p>
<p>Ajibade, I McBean,G. & Bezner-Kerr, R. (2013). <i>Patterns of vulnerability and resilience among women</i>. Global Environmental Change. Vol 23. pp 1714-1725.</p>	<p>Focusing on the 2011 flash floods in Lagos, Nigeria, this article draws on feminist political ecology and social vulnerability theory. Results show that women in general expressed no concern about gendered vulnerability to flooding as most believed flood impacts were gender neutral. This dominant view, however, was not supported by evidence in the post-July 2011 flooding as impacts varied among income groups and neighbourhoods, and gender differences were apparent. Gender relations and roles intersecting with place, class, employment status, and healthcare, were mediating factors that placed low-income women at greater risk of impacts than others.</p>
<p>Cannon, T. (2010). <i>Gender and Climate Hazards in Bangladesh</i>. Gender & Development, 10, 2. p 45-40.</p> <p>http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13552070215906</p>	<p>This paper discusses gender and its intrinsic links with poverty and vulnerability, in the context of cyclones and floods in Bangladesh. While evidence that the impacts of disasters are worse for women is inconclusive, the paper suggests that if being a female and poverty remain linked, the increase in disasters and extreme climate events linked with climate change is likely to affect women more than men. If NGOs and micro-credit schemes continue to assist in reducing gender inequalities and empowering women, women's disproportionate vulnerability to hazards may decrease.</p>
<p>Canthy, S. & Samchan, H. (2014). <i>Flood Impacts on Women: Exploring the Possibility of Gender Sensitive DRR Planning</i>. ActionAid Cambodia. pp. 1-68.</p> <p>https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/KHM_</p>	<p>This report examines in detailed impact of flood on women in Cambodia. The study investigates how floods affect women differentially from men and what are the most significant problems that women face during and after a disaster. The results emphasised that in the pre-flood stage, women perform more than men in terms of time-spending and type of activities. During the flood, women have limited mobility due to the high-risk nature of commuting to work in water. On the other hand, when flood recedes, women become burdened with both reproductive and productive work since men have to travel out of village to work for income.</p>

*0601_ImpactonWomen_AA2
014-01.pdf*

Enarson, E. (2000). *We Will Make Meaning Out of This: Women's Cultural Responses to the Red River Valley Flood.* International Journal of Mass Emergencies and Disasters Vol 18, No. 1 pp 39-62

<http://www.ijmed.org/articles/169/download/>

Drawing on gender and cultural studies theory, this paper focuses on the integration of gender and cultural responses in the 1997 Red River Valley flood, USA. The findings noted that the culturally engendered and often stereotypic ways in which disaster responses are portrayed through images and discourse was re-emphasized after the flood. Images in books, newspapers and magazines perpetuated gendered stereotypes and portrayed men as 'heroes' and 'rescuers' and women as needy, emotional and in need of saving. The floods were considered more stressful for women due to their increased domestic workload and responsibilities; this was expressed through mental illnesses and depression.

Enarson, E. & Fordham, M. (2000) *Lines that Divide, Ties that bind: Race, Class, and Gender in Women's Flood recovery in the US and UK.* Australian Journal of Emergency Management. Vol 15, I 4 pp. 43-52.

<http://classic.austlii.edu.au/journals/AUJEmMgmt/2000/52.pdf>

This paper examines diversity in flood impact and recovery in major floods in the US and the UK, bringing a comparative perspective to two primary questions: how did the social relations of race/ethnicity, social class and gender increase the structural vulnerability of women in communities subject to flooding? and how did these patterns affect women's subsequent recovery from major flooding? The paper argues that analysing women's disaster experiences is not a frivolous distraction from the hard work of identifying known risks and preparing communities for emergencies. It is however an important part of the work ahead and can be advanced through new models of analysis and increased organisational diversity.

Enarson, E. & Pease, B. (1998). *The Gendered Terrain of Disaster: Thinking about Men and Masculinities.* pp. 1-268.

Link to book

This book explores how women's and men's disaster experiences relate to the wider context of gender inequality. The contributing chapters examine disasters in diverse environmental, hazard, political and cultural contexts through original research and theoretical reflection, building on the under-utilized orientation of critical men's studies. This body of thought explores how men gain, maintain and use power to assert control over women. Authors examine the gender terrain of disasters 'through men's eyes,' considering how diverse forms of masculinities shape men's efforts to respond to and recover from disasters and other climate challenges.

Enarson, E. & Scanlon, J. (1999). *Gender Patterns in Flood Evacuation: A Case Study in Canada's Red River Valley.* Applied behavioural Science Review, Vol. 7. No. 2, p103-124.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1068859500800136>

This study carries out a comparative analysis of gender and disaster, focusing on the 1997 Red River Valley flood in Manitoba. The authors attempted to understand the explicit gendered social experiences within family relationships during and post disasters, focusing on evacuation and caregiving responsibilities. In this study, women who evacuated were not jeopardised by gender inequalities and did not experience any bias or sexual and/or domestic violence. However, the flood experiences of the evacuated couples did highlight underlying

disadvantages for women due to the division of labour and male dominance and authority in decision making.

Fordham, M. (1999). *The intersection of Gender and Social Class in Disaster: Balancing Resilience and Vulnerability*. International Journal of Mass Emergencies and Disasters. March Vol 17, No. 1:15-36.

[Link to chapter](#)

This chapter focuses on the intersection of gender and social class within the context of a flood event and argues for a more intersectional approach throughout disaster management, response, and recovery. Using the examples of two major flood events in Scotland, the study determined that women from both working-class and middle-class backgrounds had largely different experiences. Middle-class women had the social and cultural capital and resources to be resilient however this also acted as a vulnerability. Working-class women had day to day resilience and coping strategies to cope with the ongoing competition for resources as well as strong community and kinship networks.

Mustafa, D. Gioli, G. Qazi, S. Waraich, R. Rehman, A. & Zahoor, R. (2015). *Gendering flood early warning systems: The Case of Pakistan*. Environmental Hazards, Vol 14 I4. p 312-328.

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/17477891.2015.1075859>

Through a gender lens, this study analyses the early warning system (EWS) established in the basin of Islamabad and Rawalpindi following the 2010 flood disaster. The findings determined that the EWS comes up short on all the criteria for a people-centred gender-sensitive EWS. Technocratic approach, lack of citizens' involvement and communication gap between the official jargonistic early warning messages and communities at risk are the major obstacles. Despite the establishment of ad hoc cells for addressing gender issues, gender is hardly operationalised and does not go beyond a token recognition.

Naz, F. Doneys, P. Saqib, S. E. (2018). *Adaptation Strategies to Floods: A Gender-Based Analysis of the Farming-Dependent Char Community in the Padma Floodplain*, Bangladesh. International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction, 28:519-530.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2212420917304065>

This paper examines the determinants affecting adaptation strategies adopted to cope with floods by men and women in char farming households in Zanjira, Bangladesh. Results showed that significant variables determining adaptation strategies included agricultural land access, availability of agricultural labour, experience in farming, literacy, age, and training. Regression results revealed that agricultural land access, agricultural labour, and literacy were the most important determinants for both groups. Agriculture land access and literacy were more important for women than men. This suggests that women's land accessibility and literacy need to be improved to help them better adapt to floods.

Rakib, M.A. Islam, S. Nikolaos, I. Bodrud-Doza, MD, Bhuiyan, M. A. H. (2017). *Flood Vulnerability, Local Perception and Gender Role Judgment using Multivariate Analysis: A problem-Based "Participatory Action to Future Skill*

This paper focuses on flood impacts, management capacity, flood vulnerability and gender roles to cope with floods in Baladoba Char, Bangladesh. Findings emphasised the importance of indigenous knowledge which is frequently incorporated into the disaster preparedness and recovery stage, however scientific intervention regarding alerts is also required to notify rural communities in the event of an oncoming hazard. The results also identified the significant gender roles in local flood responses. In contrast to their male

Management" to Cope with Flood Impacts. Weather and Climate Extremes, 18: 29-43.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2212094717301585>

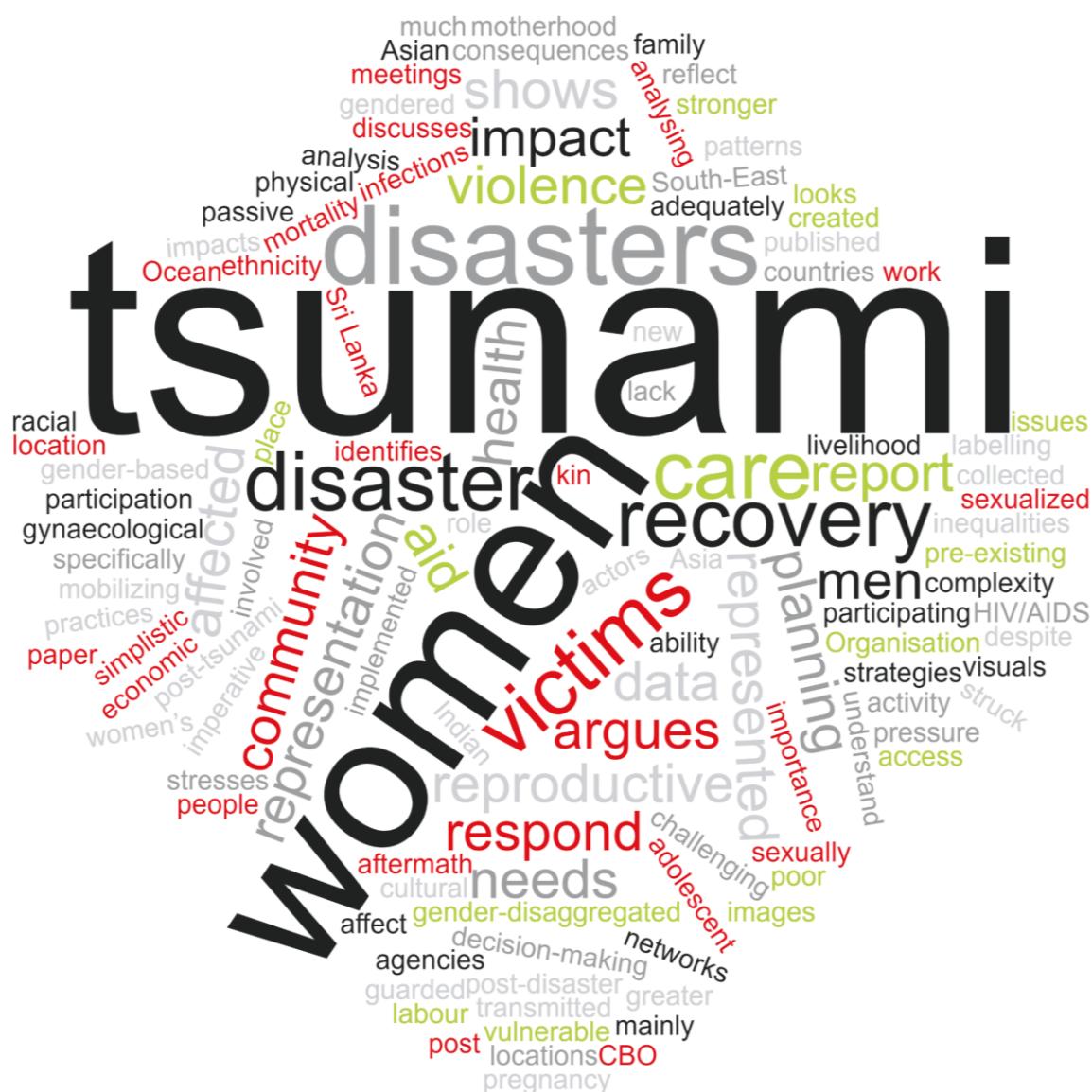
counterparts, women's activities were more significant within DRR development and recovery however women continue to face gender discrimination and social injustice.

Salvati, P. Petrucci, O. Rossi, M. Bianchi, C. Pasqua, A. Guzzetti, F. (2018). *Gender, Age and Circumstances analysis of flood and landslide fatalities in Italy*. Science of the Total Environment Vol 610-611: 867-879.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0048969717320624>

This study examines data on the 1292 landslides and 771 flood fatalities that occurred in Italy in the 50-year period 1965–2014 to determine the dependence of the fatalities on gender and age. Apart from children, men are over-represented up to the age of 89 for floods and up to 79 for landslides, whereas women are under-represented up to the age of 59 for floods and landslides and over-represented above 70 for floods and between 60 and 79 for landslides. The analysis demonstrated that the over-representation of male's compared to the females, both for landslide and flood is statistically significant and does not vary in time, indicating a different propensity towards the risk taking and a different degree of exposure between males and females.

Gender and Tsunamis



Reference	Summary
<p>Akerkar, S. (2007) 'Disaster Mitigation and furthering women's rights: Learning from the Tsunami'; in Gender, Technology and Development; vol 11 (3). pp. 357-388.</p>	<p>This journal article examines the current gender-neutral framing of social protection systems in the disaster areas of four countries, and their operations. Through a comparative and cross-sectional study on the effects of a tsunami on women, the study focuses on the factors and processes that have led to the exclusion of certain groups of women from relief and recovery assistance. Vulnerability is not only an outcome of localised and individual social dimensions but also an outcome of deeper social relations of national and global powers whose systems perpetuate institutionalised discrimination. The article speaks directly to disaster management organisations and proposes that they adopt a women's rights strategy that must be incorporated into policies, practices, and social protection systems.</p>
<p>Akerkar A, Devavaram J (2015), 'Understanding Rights Based Approach in Disasters: A case for affirming human dignity', Hazards, Risks and Society, (eds) Collins et al, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Oxford, UK; Waltham, USA: Elsevier. pp. 79-97.</p>	<p>Using the case study of the 2003 tsunami in Tamil Nadu, India, this book chapter argues for a right-based approach in disasters to aid the reduction of social vulnerability and the promotion of equity in its post-disaster responses. Many of the dominant framing of rights by the state or groups in society fail to encapsulate the experiences of rightslessness felt by marginalised groups post-disaster. Examining this, the chapter follows the journey of women widowed as a result of the tsunami to a dignified recovery and towards their goal of attaining social rights and affirmation of dignity and equity during disaster recovery.</p>
<p>Carballo, M., Hernandez, M., Schneider, K., & Welle, E. (2005). Impact of the Tsunami on reproductive health. <i>J R Soc Med</i> 2005;98:400–403</p>	<p>This short article examines the impact on sexual and reproductive health following the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami. Focusing on pregnancy and motherhood, gynaecological care, family planning, sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS, and adolescent reproductive health, gender-based violence and poor access to care, the article concludes that many relief organisations failed to adequately prioritise reproductive health services. As a result, sex-specific deaths increased and both women, girls and midwives faced new threats and high mortality rates.</p>
<p>Childs, M. (2006) <i>Not through women's eyes: photo-essays and the construction of a gendered tsunami disaster</i>, Disaster Prevention and Management: An International Journal, Vol. 15 Issue: 1, pp.202-212.</p>	<p>The article discusses the importance of the representation of women in photo-essays post tsunami disaster. Through analysing photo-essay images published by aid agencies, the paper explains that women are mainly represented as 'passive victims' if they are represented at all, compared to men who are shown to be involved in disaster recovery physical labour. These visuals do not reflect the complexity of the participation of women in pre- and post-disaster planning and recovery. Aid agencies should actively develop policies and practices to ensure that women's diverse</p>

<https://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/pdfplus/10.1108/09653560610654347>

participation in disaster recovery is reflected in their choice of photographic materials published online.

Felten-Biermann, C. (2006). Gender and natural disaster: sexualized violence and the tsunami. *Development*, 49(3), 82-86.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1057/palgrave.development.1100276?shared-article-renderer>

This article looks at the consequences of disasters for women in the aftermath of the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami. The article argues that a gender perspective on sexual violence lacks existence in disaster relief efforts. In acute situations of crisis, this issue of sexualized violence is suppressed by explaining that there are certain restraints and that it is a 'women's issue'. Sexualized violence is not adequately guarded against in such disasters and much stronger pressure must be placed on the aid community to stop and address human rights violations.

Oxfam. (2005). *The Tsunami's Impact on Women*. Oxfam International. Oxfam Briefing Note. March 2005. pp. 1-14.

<https://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/the-tsunamis-impact-on-women-115038>

Focusing on the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami, this paper explores the impacts of the disaster on women with data collected in three affected countries. Evidence shows that the tsunami had a greater impact on women's mortality than on men in each of the three locations. The paper also examines the lack of gender-disaggregated data and the labelling and stereotyping of women as vulnerable and passive victims. The paper argues that women and men at all levels who have been affected by a disaster must be consulted throughout all relief and recovery processes.

Perera-Mubarak, K. N. (2013) Positive responses, uneven experiences: intersections of gender, ethnicity, and location in post-tsunami Sri Lanka, *Gender, Place & Culture*, Vol. 20(5): 664-685.

Link to article

This article examines women's livelihoods in post-tsunami Sri Lanka and argues that location and ethnicity impact on the ability of actors to respond to disasters. The author shows that despite pre-existing gendered and racial inequalities, the tsunami created new patterns of cultural practices, thus challenging the simplistic representation of women as 'victims'. The article identifies 4 recovery strategies implemented by women: mobilizing kin networks, care work, economic activity and participating in Community Based Organisation (CBO) meetings.

Ross in Suva, P. (2014). *Why gender disaster data matters: 'in some villages, all the dead were women'*. The Guardian. pp. 1-3.

<https://www.theguardian.com/global-development-professionals-network/2014/sep/08/disaster-humanitarian-response-data-gender>

This newspaper article comments on the differences in how tsunamis affect different genders in Indonesia, reporting that at least 4 women died for every 1 man after the 2004 tsunami. Ross in Suva explores cultural reasons, such as how women do not know how to swim, and the post-disaster dangers for women including risk of gender-based violence, increase in trauma, stress and displacement, and intensified pre-existing inequalities. One example was that even though there is food scarcity, women were expected to serve men and boys first, which further led to malnutrition risks for women.

Gender and Droughts



Reference	Summary
<p>Alston, M. (2006). <i>I'd like to just Walk Out of Here: Australian Women's Experience of Drought</i>. Journal of European Society for Rural Sociology. Vol 46 no 2. P154-170.</p>	<p>This article presents case studies of Australian women on drought-stricken farms in New South Wales during 2003. In rural Australia, the main locus of large-scale agricultural production is a site where discursive practices construct a reality that disempowers women and their contributions. This article examines how the dominant discourses and imagery of drought as landscape and production focused have consequently led to the narratives of women's lives as subjugated in times of significant hardship. The stories reveal the taken-for-granted labour undertaken by women and the multi-dimensional and gendered reality of the drought experience.</p>
<p>Alston, M. (2006). The gendered impact of drought. In B. B. Bock, & S. Shortall (Eds.), <i>Rural Gender Relations: Issues and Case Studies</i> (pp. 204 - 220). CABI.</p>	<p>This chapter focuses on how a major crisis such as drought has impacted on traditional power and gender relations in Australian agricultural production units, and the resultant gendered migration patterns. The findings support the notion that gender and power relations are unaffected by extreme conditions but are instead reshaped along patriarchal lines to incorporate new roles and expectations. Despite the increased expectations of women, their roles are still secondary and 'enabling' of the efforts of men and are invisible in the agricultural discourse.</p>
<p>Alston, M. (2009) <i>Drought Policy in Australia: Gender Mainstreaming or Gender Blindness?</i> Gender, Place & Culture. Vol 16. N 2. PP 139-154.</p>	<p>This article uses the example of emergency support to poverty-stricken farm families to show how agricultural departments that attend to a notional norm of family farming as a unitary male pursuit actively discriminates against women in their efforts to preserve the farm and support their families. The article exposes gender mainstreaming as an 'empty signifier' that is contextually grounded as its success is highly dependent on making these issues transparent. For gender equity efforts to be effective, gender mainstreaming requires international collaboration by gender specialists to facilitate greater attention to gender assessments by national bodies.</p>
<p>Arku, F. S. & Arku, C. (2010). <i>I cannot Drink Water on an Empty Stomach: A Gender Perspective on Living with Drought</i>. Gender & Development, 18, 1, p115-124.</p>	<p>This article discusses the impact of drought on livelihoods of agro-based rural communities in the Volta Region of Ghana, and how rural women and men attempt to survive during drought periods. Drought, which negatively affects both women and men, affects women more due to their combined reproductive and productive workload. Focusing on the Volta Rural Water Supply Project, the article suggests that to reduce women's excessive workload, seasonal migration of men, and hunger arising from drought, development organisations need to incorporate irrigation into rural water supply projects in agro-based economies that are drought-prone.</p>

Ferdous, J. & Mallick, D. (2018). Norms, Practices and Gendered Vulnerabilities in the Lower Teesta Basin Bangladesh. *Environmental Development*, 31: 88-96.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2211464518301829>

This article uses a gender analysis framework to examine the norms, practises and vulnerabilities faced by rural communities in Bangladesh the villager's post climatic hazard. The findings identified that women are the most vulnerable and continue to experience discrimination and oppression due to patriarchal norms and practices, which limits their access to resources and their capacity to cope and respond to climatic stressors. Whilst there has been a shift in roles from caregivers to employed workers for some women, the dominant patriarchal practice of early marriage and dowry and discriminatory norms, maintain barriers to women's mobility and their economic and social empowerment.

Fisher, M. & Carr, E. R. (2015). *The Influence of Gendered Roles and Responsibilities on the Adoption of Technologies that Mitigate Drought Risk: The Case of Drought-Tolerant Maize Seed in Eastern Uganda*. *Global Environmental Change*, Vol 35 : 82-92.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959378015300303>

This article uses gender-disaggregated, household survey data to examine how gendered roles and responsibilities influence adoption of drought-tolerant (DT) maize, a new technology that can help smallholder farmers in sub-Saharan Africa adapt to drought risk. Compared to men farmers, women farmers have much lower adoption of DT maize, mainly due to differences in resource access, notably land, agricultural information, and credit. Other social identities including age, income and marital status also influence DT maize adoption among women but not among men. Young, poor women household heads are the least likely to adopt the technology while wives strongly influence adoption of DT maize on plots controlled by their husbands.

Ncube, A. Mangwaya, P. T. & Ogundeji, A. A. (2018). *Assessing Vulnerability and Coping Capacities of Rural Women to Drought: A Case Study of Zvishavane District, Zimbabwe*. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*. Vol 28: 69-79.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2212420918302061>

This paper examines the vulnerabilities and coping capacities of Zimbabwean women during droughts. Lack of alternative livelihood options and lack of land and property ownership were identified as some of the indicators of vulnerability among rural women. Their coping strategies included purchasing and stocking up food and selling livestock in exchange for grain, but also skipping or reducing meals portions. The study also identified weaknesses in local NGOs established to assist in reducing women's vulnerability to drought. Due to limited funds and well-trained staff, NGOs were not able to effectively assist in tackling the gender differentiated impacts of drought.

North, A. (2010). 'Drought, drop out and early marriage: Feeling the effects of climate change in East Africa'. *Equals: Newsletter for Beyond Access: Gender, Education and Development* (24): 6. pp. 1-12.

This article argues that existing inequalities exacerbate the consequences of climate change. Focusing on east Africa, the author discusses the rise of early marriages a significant consequence of drought and famine. Girls may be withdrawn from school when they are married, or parents may be reluctant to educate girls who will move across to their husband's family when they marry. Referred to as "famine brides" and "famine marriages", many girls spoke of dropping out of school and

[Link to article](#)

Segnestam, L. (2009). *Division of Capitals - What Role Does It Play for Gender-Differentiated Vulnerability to Drought in Nicaragua?*. Community Development, Vol 40. Pp 154-176.

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/15575330903001562?needAccess=true>

being vulnerable to sexually transmitted infections and related reproductive complications.

This article explores the gender differentiation of vulnerability to the drought situation within a rural community in Nicaragua. Women and men use different strategies to cope with drought in the short term, and to adapt to the recurring El Niño induced events in the longer term. The article uses the Community Capitals Framework (CCF) to look at what resource's women and men have lost and what capitals are most central for their coping and adaptation capacity. A gender perspective is applied to see what the differences are in access to capitals between men and women, and what that means in terms of gender-differentiated vulnerability to drought.

Stehlik, D. Lawrence, G. & Gray, I. (2000). *Gender and Drought: Experiences of Australian Women in the Drought of the 1990s*. Disasters. Vol 24, 1. pp 38-53.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/1467-7717.00130>

This study explores the social construction of drought as a disaster, with farm families in two Australian states: Queensland (beef producers) and New South Wales (sheep/wheat producers). The study examines whether there would be gender issues in the analysis of a drought that has a long-term impact on individuals, families and communities. The paper draws on the narratives of some women involved in the study to identify 'themes of difference' which confirm that drought as a disaster is a gendered experience and the necessity to maintain gender as a variable in all studies of the social impacts of disaster.

Wawire, V. (2003). *Gender and the Social and Economic Impact of Drought on the Residents of Turkana District in Kenya*. Gender Issues Research Report Series, No. 21. pp. 1-29.

[Link to paper](#)

This paper analyses the gendered impacts and challenges of drought in the Turkana District, Kenya and the determining role of socio-cultural norms in the agricultural sector. The evidence found that drought affected the performance of gender roles due to the scarcity of basic resources for both humans and animals. The greatest challenge faced by men was the reduction in their authority as household heads and breadwinners since women oversaw the famine relief food. The adaptive strategies employed by both men and women were noted to be creative and practical, centring on the physical and social environment and on gender roles.

Gender and Wildfire



Reference	Summary
<p>Danielsson, E., & Eriksson, K. (2020). Women's invisible work in disaster contexts: Gender norms in speech on women's work after a forest fire in Sweden. <i>Disasters</i>. pp. 1-24.</p>	<p>This article aims to investigate how both men and women perceive and discuss the work of women, and what women do in disaster situations, with specific focus on large forest fires in Sweden. The findings identified that women were often praised when following the traditional norms but were belittled when performing perceived 'male-coded' tasks. Prevailing gender norms were abundantly clear through the attention, negative attention and unnoticed domestic work experienced and carried out by women. The article concluded that through making women's efforts visible through both traditional female-coded tasks and engaging in more male-coded tasks, we (society) are made more aware of the social resources that women's work constitutes when society experiences a disaster.</p>
<p>Eriksen, C. (2013). <i>Gender and Wildfire: Landscapes of Uncertainty</i>. Routledge, New York. pp. 1-208.</p>	<p>This book examines wildfire awareness and preparedness amongst women, men, households, communities and agencies at the interface between city and beyond. Wildfire is an important means through which traditional gender roles and power relations are maintained despite changing social circumstances. Women's and men's subjectivities are shaped by varying senses of inclusion, exclusion, engagement, and disengagement with wildfire management. Using the examples of the west coast USA and southeast Australia, the book follows women's and men's stories of surviving, fighting, evacuating, living and working with wildfire to reveal the intimate inner workings of wildfire response – and especially the culturally and historically distinct gender relations that underpin wildfire resilience.</p>
<p>Eriksen, C. and Waitt, G., (2016). Men, masculinities and wildfire: Embodied resistance and rupture. In <i>Men, masculinities and disaster</i> (pp. 69-80). Routledge.</p>	<p>This chapter investigates narratives about men who manage wildfire in Australia and argues that the privileged subject of the wildland firefighter is cast by discourses of (predominantly white) masculinities that position the bodies of men on the frontlines of fire as heroic, capable, physically strong and rational. The authors employ a narrative approach to explore "being" and "becoming" a man within the context of wildland firefighting while using a theoretical lens which threads the "spatial imperative of subjectivity" with performativity and the notion of hegemonic masculinity. The findings concluded that training techniques are often 'male privileged' and depend on masculinity bravado and physical strength.</p>
<p>Parkinson, D., Duncan, A., & Hedger, E. (2016). Women in Fire and Emergency Leadership Roles: How can we improve the balance? Vol. 2. A Research Report commissioned by the DELWP. pp. 1-90.</p>	<p>This report addresses the present and perceived barriers that women in fire and emergency management leadership roles face in Victoria, Australia. The findings identified that sexism and discrimination against women in leadership roles remains rife across many emergency related organisations. Women also appeared to face barriers in access to training due to the male domination of meetings and the stereotyping of women's abilities, leading to women in senior roles becoming overlooked. Women</p>

<http://www.genderanddisaster.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/FINAL-Vol-2-20160216.pdf>

Parkinson, D. & Duncan, A. (2018). What's so hard about writing a fire plan? The central role of gendered expectations in bushfire planning. Australian Journal of Emergency Management Monograph No. 3: 69. pp. 1-88.

<https://knowledge.aidr.org.au/media/6031/diversity-in-disaster-monograph.pdf>

Zabaniotou, A., Pritsa, A. and Kyriakou, E.A., (2021). Observational Evidence of the Need for Gender-Sensitive Approaches to Wildfires Locally and Globally: Case Study of 2018 Wildfire in Mati, Greece. Sustainability, 13(3), p.1556.

<https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/13/3/1556>

also expressed that 'gender' is often blamed when mistakes are made by women in charge.

This paper draws on research after the 2009 Black Saturday bushfires to identify the ways gender influenced experiences of escaping or fighting the 2009 bushfires, and the link between gender roles and heterosexual couples' avoidance of fire plan discussions. Alignment of gender roles with bushfire behaviour reflects social conditioning that denotes men as 'protectors/providers' and women as 'nurturers'. Data showed gendered expectations are harmful as women escaped alone or with children, often in terrifying circumstances, or had limited autonomy, while it was men who were predominantly in fire trucks or refusing to leave. Awareness of gender dynamics is essential to encouraging households to write fire plans, and the first step towards individual behavior and systemic change.

This paper takes an equality justice perspective to compare resilience against the controlled management of wildfires, for an effective preparedness, which is a prerequisite for equitable mitigation. The objectives include were conceptualizing wildfire mitigation by exploring the ties with gender equality to wildfire hazards using the example of the 2018 wildfire in Mati, Greece. The findings unravel women's lack of preparedness to wildfires in Greece, their absence in decision-making for fire management, and the need for capacity building to transform communities' resilience. The authors conclude by arguing for gender-sensitive approaches and tools for future planning at local, regional, and global scales.

Gender and Extreme Temperatures



Reference	Summary
Diaz, J. Lopez, I.A. Carmona, R. Miron, I.J. Luna, M.Y. Linares, C. (2018). Short-term effect of heat waves on hospital admissions in Madrid: Analysis by Gender and comparison with previous findings. Environmental Pollution, Vol 243, part B. P1648-1656. https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0269749118329841?via%3Dihub	This paper attempts to answer two questions: was there a difference in pattern between men and women in terms of the impact of heat on different specific causes of hospital admissions in Madrid? And would this impact have changed with respect to that detected by previous analysis in the same setting? The results determined that one's vulnerability to the effects of a heatwave increases depending on gender geographically, as well as depending on socio-economic and political factors. Pregnant women are particularly vulnerable to heatwaves which may lead to adverse birth outcomes such as premature births.
Gao, J. Yu, F. Xu, Z. Duan, J. Cheng. Q. Bai, L. Zhang, Y. Wei, Q. Yi, W. Pan, R. & Su, H. (2019). The association between cold spells and admissions of ischemic stroke in Hefei, China: Modified by gender and age. Science of the Total Environment 669: 140-147. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30878922/	This article explores the correlation between ischemic stroke onset and cold waves by age and gender in Hefei, China. Authors collated incidence data of daily ischemic stroke cases alongside daily meteorological data including daily mean temperature, humidity, wind speed, rainfall and duration of sunshine in Hefei. The results concluded that women and young to middle-aged people were more likely to suffer an ischemic stroke during a cold wave, possibly due to the main workforce of the family being largely exposed during work and exercise in comparison to the elderly.
Mozaffarieh, M. Gasio, P. F. Schotzau, A. Orgul, S. Flammer, J. & Krauchi, K. (2010). Thermal Discomfort with Cold extremities in relation to age, gender, body mass index in a random sample of a Swiss urban population. Population Health Metrics 8:17. pp. 1-5. https://www.mdpi.com/1660-4601/12/10/12518	This epidemiological study investigates the relationship of thermal discomfort with cold extremities (TDCE) to age, gender, and body mass index (BMI) in a Swiss urban population. Statistical analyses revealed the following findings: younger subjects suffered more intensely from cold extremities than the elderly, and women suffered more than men (particularly younger women). Slimmer subjects suffered significantly more often from cold extremities than subjects with higher BMIs. Thermal discomfort with cold extremities (a relevant symptom of primary vascular dysregulation) occurs at highest intensity in younger, slimmer women and at lowest intensity in elderly, stouter men.

Vasseur, L. Thornbush, M. & Plante, S. (2015). Gender-Based experiences and Perceptions after the 2010 Winter Storms in Atlantic Canada. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health. 12: 12518-12529.

<https://www.mdpi.com/1660-4601/12/10/12518>

This paper examines how men and women perceive and react to extreme weather events in the context of climate change adaptation. Focusing on coastal communities in three provinces of Canada, the findings denote that more men were personally prepared and more active in the community than women. Women were forthcoming with their emotions, admitting to feeling fear and worry, and their perceptions in terms of impacts and actions were closer to home. The results determined that in rural and coastal communities, the traditional division of labour may influence and lead to a gender bias in terms of actions and gradual adaptation in communities.

Gender and Other Natural Hazards



Reference	Summary
<p>Becker, P. (2011). Whose risks? Gender and the ranking of hazards. <i>Disaster Prevention and Management: An International Journal</i>, Vol. 20 Issue: 4, pp.423-433.</p>	<p>This paper examines if gendered differences in risk perception automatically mean that women and men rank hazards of their community differently. Focusing specifically on three municipalities in El Salvador following the two major 2001 earthquakes, the results found no significant differences between the ranking of hazards between men and women. However, several other parameters had significant associations with the ranking of hazards, indicating that there are more dividing lines than gender that may influence priorities of risk reduction initiatives.</p>
<p>https://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/full/10.1108/09653561111161743</p>	<p>Covey, J. Horwell C. J. Rachmawati, L. Ogawa, R. Martin-del Pozzo, A. L. Armienta, M. A. Nugroho, F. Dominelli. L. (2019). Factors Motivating the use of respiratory protection against volcanic ashfall: A comparative analysis of communities in Japan, Indonesia and Mexico. <i>International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction</i>. Vol 35. pp. 1-14.</p>
<p>https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2212420918313670</p>	<p>This study of risk analyses the perceptions and use of respiratory protection in 2003 on residents affected by active volcanoes from three countries: Japan (Sakurajima volcano), Indonesia (Merapi and Kelud volcanoes) and Mexico (Popocatépetl volcano). The study explores whether the use of respiratory protection (i.e., facemask) is motivated by threat appraisal (i.e., perceptions of harm/ worry about ash inhalation) and coping appraisal (i.e., beliefs about mask efficacy). Using structural equation modelling (SEM), important intersectional differences were found between countries. For example, the data identified differences in the demographic variants (e.g. gender) of mask use in each country and how they were mediated by cognitive constructs.</p>
<p>MCKinzie, E. A. (2017). A Tale of Two Cities: Variations in Perceptions of Disaster Recovery and the Importance of Intersectionality. <i>Sociology of Race and Ethnicity</i>, Vol. 3(4): 522-537.</p>	<p>This article examines the long-term recovery from disaster in Joplin, Missouri, and Tuscaloosa, Alabama, all devastated by tornados in 2011. The findings show the different narratives and perceptions of recovery based on residents' race/ethnicity, social class and gender. In particular, the article provides evidence of colour-blind racist statements from dominant groups and a repudiation of levelling effects from people of colour. The author calls for the inclusion of an intersectional perspective in assessments of disasters to better understand recovery processes.</p>
<p>Momsen, J. H. (2000). Gender Differences in Environmental Concern and Perception. <i>Journal of Geography</i>, vol 99(2):47-56.</p>	<p>The end of the twentieth century was characterized by a surge of interest in the impact of gender on environmental politics. Many people assert that women have a special relationship with the environment, leading to a link being assumed between women and environmental issues in development planning. This article analyzes this assertion cross-culturally and using field data from both North America and the global South as illustration, engages</p>

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/00221340008978956?needAccess=true>

with a long-standing set of debates concerning the relationship between agency, structure, knowledge, and power and the ways in which these relationships have been operationalized and conceptualized.

Palinkas, L., Downs, M., Petterson, J., & Russell, J. (1993). Social, cultural, and psychological impacts of the Exxon Valdez oil spill. *Human Organization*, 52(1), 1-13.

<https://search.proquest.com/docview/1310300914?pq-origsite=gscholar&fromopenview=true&imgSeq=1>

This paper examines the sociocultural and psychological impacts of the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill in Alaska, incorporating a gender perspective. A progressive "dose-response" relationship was found between exposure to the oil spill and the subsequent cleanup efforts and the following variables: reported declines in traditional social relations, a decline in subsistence production and distribution activities, perceived increases of drinking, drug abuse, and domestic violence, a decline in perceived health status verified by a physician, and increased rates of generalized anxiety disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, and depression. Alaskan Natives, women, and 18–44-year old's were particularly at risk of psychiatric disorders post-spill.

Walker, E. & Latsuo, E. (2015). Gendered Decision-Making Practices in Alaska's Dynamic Mountain Environments? A study of Professional Mountain Guides. *Journal of Outdoor Recreation and Tourism* 13. p18-22.

[Link to PDF](#)

This study focuses on the gendered decision-making practices of mountain guides in Alaska, who's decisions in a high risk and unpredictable environment have life-or-death consequences. The results determined that while there is no statistical difference between the personal risk tolerance levels of male and female Denali guides, female backcountry partners are perceived to have a lower risk tolerance. The study's results suggest that the guides are potentially susceptible to the 'gender heuristic gap', meaning that if a male and female guide are working together, the male guide may rely on the female guide to speak up when encountering risky situations.

Gender and Climate Change



Reference	Summary
<p>Abbasi, S. S. Anwar, M. Z. Habib, N. Khan, W. & Waqar, K. (2018). <i>Identifying Gender Vulnerabilities in Context of Climate change in Indus Basin</i>. Environmental Development. pp. 34-42.</p>	<p>This paper presents gendered vulnerabilities to climate change at different scales in up, mid and downstream of the Indus basin, and identifies that climatic shocks and shifts within the basin greatly contribute to changes in gender roles and power relations. Gender inequities ranging from divisions of labour to lack of ownership of land and access to critical resources, differentially shaped the women's coping strategies and ability to adapt. However, women in the study areas are found as active agents at household level by doing multiple adaptation strategies to mitigate their poverty level and make comfort during disaster days.</p>
<p>https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2211464518303828</p>	<p>Aguilar, L., Granat, M and Owren, C. (2015) Roots for the Future: The Landscape and Way Forward on Gender and Climate Change. Washington, DC: IUCN & GGCA. pp. 1-467.</p>
<p>https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/2015-039.pdf</p>	<p>This new publication is intended as a full update to the 2008 Training Manual on Gender and Climate Change. This publication aims to fill knowledge gaps and possibly inspire new questions, as well as solutions. The language, while technical, has been drafted to be as 'user-friendly' as possible. The target audience includes policy makers at international level who seek a political framework upon which to advance decision-making in line with women's rights and gender equality mandates, to grassroots practitioners who might benefit from best-case project strategies, and to those entirely new to these topics but curious to understand the basics or the links.</p>
<p>Alston, M. (2014). <i>Gender Mainstreaming and Climate Change</i>. Women's Studies International Forum. Vol 47, Part B. pp. 287-294</p>	<p>https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S027753951300204</p> <p>This paper outlines an argument not only for gender mainstreaming of climate policy but also for policy focused specifically on women's empowerment. Even with a rise in research that state the fact that there are gendered impacts due to climate change, policies and practices have yet to adapt and integrate gender mainstreaming. Gender mainstreaming is essential in ensuring that not only climate policies and programs are comprehensive, but so too are women-focused policies designed to ensure that women are supported and empowered to take action on their own behalf.</p>
<p>Bradshaw, S and Linneker, B. (2017). <i>The gendered terrain of disaster risk reduction including climate change adaptation</i>. In: The Routledge Handbook of Disaster Risk Reduction Including Climate Change Adaptation. Kelman, Ilan, Mercer, Jessica and Gaillard, J. C., eds. Routledge International Handbooks . Routledge, Abingdon, Oxon, pp. 129-139.</p>	<p>This chapter examines the ways in which gender has been incorporated into DRR and also into CCA to explore what this means for a gendered DRR including CCA approach. The chapter explores how gender has been conceptualised within the wider development and environment discourses and how in turn this has influenced policy debates around DRR and CCA. It seeks to problematise the 'engendering' of the two discourses, seeing a commonality as being a move toward a 'feminisation' of responsibility in policy and practice which needs to be addressed in any DRR including CCA approach.</p>

[Link to chapter](#)

Buckingham, S. & Le Masson, V. (2017). *Understanding Climate Change Through Gender Relations*. Routledge, New York. pp. 1-224.

[Link to book](#)

This book explains how gender, as a power relationship, influences climate change related strategies, and explores the additional pressures that climate change brings to uneven gender relations. The chapters dismantle gender inequality and injustice through a critical appraisal of vulnerability and relative privilege within genders. Part I addresses conceptual frameworks and international themes concerning climate change and policy. Part II offers a wide range of case studies from the Global North and the Global South to illustrate and explain the limitations to gender-blind climate change strategies. This book will be of interest to students, scholars, practitioners and policymakers.

Chauhan, D. (2021). Training Manual on Gender and Climate Change Resilience. Kuala Lumpur and Bangkok: The Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW) and UN Women Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific. pp. 1-356.

[Link to manual](#)

This training manual is designed for use by Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in Asia working with communities on gender, climate change resilience and disaster risk reduction. The manual aims to strengthen the capacities of CSOs to mainstream gender in their practices and to actively advocate for gender mainstreaming in DRR policies, programmes, projects and legislation. Using country examples and case studies, the manual not only focuses on gender, but also encompasses other gender intersectionality's.

Dougherty, S. Taylor, J. Hidayani, R. & Fatimah, D. (2016). *Lessons from Improving a Gender-based Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment*. International Institute for Environment and Development. pp. 1-4.

<https://pubs.iied.org/10783iied>

This study, conducted by The Indonesian civil society organisation Kota Kita, examines how its methodology for undertaking Climate Change Vulnerability Assessments (CCVAs) could better assess women's climate vulnerability for urban planning efforts. The study also looks at the importance of using a gender lens for resiliency planning and observed several key gender-focused resiliency efforts in Indonesia. The findings found that women's perspectives were lacking in city-level resilience planning because few women participate in CCVAs. Furthermore, gender and resilience development trends could actually reinforce gender discrimination rather than alleviate it.

Eastin, J. (2018). *Climate Change and Gender Equality in Developing States*. World Development. Vol 107. pp. 289-305.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X18300664>

This paper evaluates whether the unequal distribution of costs women bear as a result of climate change are reflected across broader macro-social institutions to the detriment of gender equality and women's rights. It argues that gender disparities in climate change vulnerability not only reflect preexisting gender inequalities, they also reinforce them. The findings suggest that climate shocks and climatic disasters exert a broadly negative impact on gender equality, as deviations from long-term mean temperatures and increasing incidence of climatological and hydro-meteorological disasters are associated with declines in women's economic and social rights.

Goodrich, C. G. Udas, P. B. & Larrington-Spencer, H.

This paper is based on a literature review and takes the standpoint that not only is gender a powerful and pervasive

(2019). *Conceptualizing gendered Vulnerability to Climate Change in Hindu Kush Himalaya: Contextual Conditions and Drivers of Change*. Environmental Development. Online 2019. pp. 9-18.

[Link to paper](#)

Graziano, K. Pollnac, R. Christie, P. (2018). *Wading Past Assumptions: Gender Dimensions of Climate Change Adaptation in Coastal Communities of the Philippines*. Ocean and Costal Management vol 162, 1. pp. 24-33.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0964569116304033>

Ihalainen, M. and Sijapati Basnett, B., (2015). Gender and climate change: evidence and experience. Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), Bogor, Indonesia. pp. 1-40.

<https://www.cifor.org/knowledge/publication/5933/>

Knight, K. W. (2018). *Explaining Cross-National Variation in the Climate change Concern Gender Gap; A Research Note*. The Social Science Journal. Online September, 2018. pp. 627-632.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0362331918301228>

Mainlay, J & Tan, S. F. (2012). *Mainstreaming Gender and Climate Change in Nepal*. International

contextual condition, but that it intersects with other contextual conditions to shape vulnerabilities. Further, gender and other contextual conditions also influence and are influenced by socioeconomic drivers of change, and complexed and interlinked factors to produce differential gendered vulnerabilities. This paper offers a conceptual framework bringing together these interlinkages and intersectionalities in understanding differential gendered vulnerabilities.

This paper aims to improve climate change adaptation and policy by understanding gender dimensions within climate change and the impact of climate change on needs and resources. This is done through identifying the assumptions made regarding women and climate change, explore the values, perceptions and beliefs of men and women regarding climate change, examine the impact of said gendered relations on climate change adaptation. The article suggests improved integration for men and women in climate change planning and adaptation.

This set of policy briefs seeks to address some of the most pressing policy issues concerning gender and climate change, by drawing on the extensive experience of each contributing partner organization. The brief aims to deliver concise and empirically grounded recommendations in each brief which can provide guidance to policy makers and programmers to better identify and address gender issues in climate policy and action. The briefs focus on several pressing issues such as gender equality in climate change adaptation and mitigation, gender-responsive financing, and gender-sensitive monitoring of sustainable development achievements.

Drawing on prior research and using data from three international surveys in the USA, this cross-national study examines the influence of gender equality, climate change vulnerability, and national affluence on gender gaps in concern for climate change. Results indicate that national affluence is consistently associated with a larger gap (with women more concerned) and there is some evidence showing that climate change vulnerability is associated with a smaller gap in concern; however, gender equality was not found to be a consistent significant predictor of the gender gap in climate change concern.

This paper examines one dynamic which underpins the process of change required for climate change policy reform - gender. The paper provides an analysis of the extent to which gender

Institute for Environment and Development. pp. 1-24.

<http://pubs.iied.org/10033/IIED.html>

differences are taken into account in the development of policies and plans for adaptation to climate change in Nepal and investigates the opportunities and progress made towards mainstreaming gender into policy more widely. The outcomes of this study are relevant to policymakers and other stakeholders concerned with devising and implementing gender sensitive policies and programmes.

Mavisakalyan, A. Tarverdi, Y. (2019). *Gender and Climate Change: Do Female Parliamentarians Make a difference?* European Journal of Political Economy 56. pp. 151-164

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0176268017304500>

This paper investigates whether female political representation in national parliaments influences climate change policy outcomes. Based on data from a large sample of countries, the paper demonstrates that female representation leads countries to adopt more stringent climate change policies. The findings also show that through its effect on the stringency of climate change policies, the representation of females in parliament results in lower carbon dioxide emissions. Female political representation may be an underutilized tool for addressing climate change.

McLeod, C., Barr, H., & Rall, K. (2019). Does Climate Change Increase the Risk of Child Marriage: A Look at What We Know-And What We Don't-With Lessons from Bangladesh and Mozambique. Colum. J. Gender & L., pp. 38-96.

<https://journals.library.columbia.edu/index.php/cjgl/article/view/4604/2056>

This paper is divided into four parts. Part I summarizes available research on connections between child marriage and climate change. Part II presents the potential connection between climate change and child marriage in Bangladesh and Mozambique, both of which are highly vulnerable to climate change and have rates of child marriage among the highest in the world. Part III reviews relevant obligations of governments under international human rights law and within the international climate change regime. Part IV proposes measures to ensure that climate change mitigation efforts are grounded in an understanding of the gendered ways in which climate change affects women and girls.

Nelson, V. Meadows, K. Cannon, T. Morton, J. & Martin, A. (2010). *Uncertain Predictions, Invisible Impacts, and the need to mainstream gender in climate change adaptations.* Gender and Development. Vol. 10. No. 2. pp. 51-59.

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/13552070215911?needAccess=true>

The article examines how climate change affects agriculture, ecological systems, and gender relations in the long term as many of the impacts on gender relations due to climate change have not been studied or continue to remain invisible. Through this they outline climate changes effect on natural hazards frequency and intensity and the direct gendered effects. As these effects on gender relations have not previously been largely studied, the authors find that there are gendered impacts from climate change. This includes pre-existing vulnerability, inability to cope with onset disasters and environmental change, change in gender roles and stereotypes.

Otzelberger, A. for CARE International. (2014). Tackling the Double Injustice of Climate Change and Gender Inequality. pp. 1-44.

<https://insights.careinternational.org.uk/publications/tackling-the->

This report explains why we cannot deliver sustainable development without tackling climate change, and why we cannot tackle climate change without tackling the root causes of poverty – one of which is gender inequality. The report focuses on these issues in the context of food and nutrition security, women's economic empowerment, sexual and reproductive rights, and disasters and emergencies. The report includes a range of case

double-injustice-of-climate-change-and-gender-inequality

Pratiwi, N.A.H., Rahmawati, Y. D. & Setiono, I. (2016). *Mainstreaming Gender in Climate Change Adaptation: A Case Study from Cirebon, Indonesia*. International Institute for Environment and Development. pp. 1-51.

<https://pubs.iied.org/10792iied>

studies from CARE's climate change work in Niger, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Bangladesh and Pakistan.

This study seeks to analyse gender dimensions in the context of climate change vulnerability in the Cirebon coastal area and to mainstream gender sensitivity into local climate adaptation policy and strategy. The study indicates that there are eight variables of gender analysis to acknowledge the capacity to cope with climate change impacts: literacy, education, livelihood, access to and control over resources, health, female-headed households, mobility and roles in decision making. The findings determined that there is a difference between men and women's ability to adapt to climate change in both urban and rural areas, as well as participation in decision making.

Rao, N. (2019). From Abandonment to Autonomy: Gendered Strategies for Coping with Climate Change, Isiolo County, Kenya. *Geoform*. Vol 102, pp. 27-37.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0016718519301010>

In semi-arid Kenya, persistent drought has made male incomes from pastoralism insecure, and contributed to women's growing engagement with trade, farming and other independent enterprises, for survival. This has raised questions about women's dependence on men for household provisioning, and enhanced expectations of reciprocity in both production and reproduction within households. This paper explores the implications of changing household structures beyond headship, in particular the loosening of marriage ties, frequent separation and regrouping, on relational vulnerability and the micro-politics of adaptation in the region.

Swim, J. K. Vescio, T. K. Dahl, J. L. & Zawadzki, S. J. (2018). *Gendered Discourse about Climate Change Policies*. *Global Environmental Change* Vol. 48. pp. 216-225.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959378017308671>

This paper proposes that the dominant frames used in discourse about climate change are gendered and the gendered natures of these frames, in turn, influence men's and women's (a) impressions of those use differing frames and (b) subsequent willingness to use the different frames. The paper also explains why the science and business frames are likely to be perceived as congruent with men's roles, whereas ethical justice frames are likely to be perceived as congruent with women's roles.

Tibesigwa, B. Visser, M. Hunter, L. Collinson, M & Twine, W. (2015). *Gender Difference in Climate Change Risk, Food Security, and Adaptation: A Study of Rural Households' Reliance on Agriculture and Natural Resources to Sustain Livelihoods*. Environment for Development Initiative. pp. 1-35.

This study examines gender-food-climate connections using longitudinal data from rural households in north-eastern South Africa. Results confirm gender distinctions in that male-headed households are more food secure. Importantly, however, female-headed households are not a homogenous group. Participation in agriculture and utilisation of natural resources narrows the male-female consumption gap to 10.3% amongst de jure female-headed households — those with female heads who are single, widowed, divorced, or separated. The study concludes by outlining six key outcomes.

https://www.econrsa.org/system/files/publications/working_papers/working_paper_545.pdf

Van Aelst, K., & Holvoet, N. (2018). Climate change adaptation in the Morogoro Region of Tanzania: women's decision-making participation in small-scale farm households. *Climate and Development*, 10(6), pp. 495-508.

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/citedby/10.1080/17565529.2017.1318745?scroll=top&needAccess=true>

This article examines factors influencing the adoption of 18 household and individual-level adaptation practices among small-scale farmers in the Morogoro Region of Tanzania. Specifically, the article investigates the role of wives' intrahousehold decision-making participation in adaptation decisions. Drawing on the literatures of intrahousehold bargaining and agricultural technology adoption, the authors argue that although extrahousehold factors are important determinants of households' adaptation behaviour, adaptation outcomes can also be different when decided by husbands or by wives. The findings show that when wives are more involved in intrahousehold adaptation decision-making, they are also more likely to plant cover crops and drought-resistant crops.

Webb, J. (2015) Gender dynamics in a changing climate: how gender and adaptive capacity affect resilience. *Care*. pp. 1-32.

<http://careclimatechange.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Gender-and-Adaptation-Learning-Brief.pdf>

This learning brief synthesises lessons drawn from CARE's Adaptation Learning Programme for Africa (ALP), which has been supporting vulnerable communities in sub-Saharan Africa to adapt to the impacts of climate change since 2010. It is based on evidence and practical experience in implementing community based adaptation (CBA), about gender dynamics and the ways in which CBA can increase adaptive capacity and promote gender equality. It identifies the factors shaping gender dynamics and adaptive capacity and gives examples of how to integrate gender into CBA approaches as well as outlining knowledge gaps and recommendations for policy and practice.

Gender and Vulnerability



Reference	Summary
<p>Abbasi, S. S. Anwar, M. Z. Habib, N. Khan, W. & Waqar, K. (2018). Identifying Gender Vulnerabilities in Context of Climate change in Indus Basin. Environmental Development. pp. 34-42.</p>	<p>This paper presents gendered vulnerabilities to climate change at different scales in up, mid and downstream of the Indus basin, and identifies that climatic shocks and shifts within the basin greatly contribute to changes in gender roles and power relations. Gender inequities ranging from divisions of labour to lack of ownership of land and access to critical resources, differentially shaped the women's coping strategies and ability to adapt. However, women in the study areas are found as active agents at household level by doing multiple adaptation strategies to mitigate their poverty level and make comfort during disaster days.</p>
<p>https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2211464518303828</p>	<p>Arora-Jonsson, S. (2011). <i>Virtue and Vulnerability: Discourses on Women, Gender and Climate Change</i>. Global Environmental Change. Vol 21, I 2. pp 744-751.</p>
<p><i>Link to article</i></p>	<p>This article examines existing research on gender and climate change in the early 2010s. Two themes are identified: women as most vulnerable, and women as more environmentally friendly. Empirical evidence shows that such assumptions are problematic. The article argues that questioning assumptions about women's vulnerability and virtuousness highlights how a focus on women's vulnerability or virtuousness can deflect attention from inequalities in decision-making. There is need to contextualise debates on climate change to enable action and to respond effectively to its adverse effects in particular places.</p>
<p>Ashraf, M.A. & Azad, A.K. (2015). <i>Gender Issues in Disaster: Understanding the Relationships of Vulnerability Preparedness and Capacity</i>. Environment and Ecology Research. Vol 3(5):136-142.</p>	<p>http://www.hrupub.org/download/20150930/EER4-14004224.pdf</p> <p>This study explores the gender issues in disaster and to understand the relationships between vulnerability, preparedness and capacity. The findings note that the women living in coastal areas are facing more difficulties due to the complexity of atmosphere where their activities are not properly recognized in disaster planning and management. However, the study showed that women, particularly belong to the poor families are primarily responsible for their domestic roles due to culturally dominated labour division. The study also recommended that women should be involved in emergency planning and management through ensuring their active participation.</p>
<p>Attzs, M. (2008). Natural Disasters and Remittances: Exploring the Linkages Between Poverty, Gender and Disaster Vulnerability in Caribbean SIDS. WIDER Research Papers, United Nations University (UNU). pp. 1-15.</p>	<p>https://www.econstor.eu/bitstream/10419/45076/1/571438393.pdf</p> <p>This paper explores the linkages between poverty and disaster vulnerability in the context of remittance flows to households in the Caribbean, particularly in Jamaica. The paper discusses the channels through which disasters and remittances affect each other but also reviews the distribution of female-headed households in Jamaica as a percentage of households living below the poverty line and seeks to identify whether flows of remittances alleviate the post-disaster living conditions of such households.</p>

Austin, K. & McKinney, L. (2016). *Disaster Devastation in Poor Nations: The Direct and Indirect Effects of Gender Equality, Ecological Losses, and Development*. Social Forces, Vol. 95, No. 1 pp 355-380.

[Link to paper](#)

This paper assesses the drivers of suffering from disasters across less developed nations, with specific emphasis on the gender relations that potentially mitigate the breadth of devastation across affected populations. Drawing on theoretical frameworks of environmental sociology, ecofeminism, gender inequalities, and development to inform empirical analysis, the paper explores the linkages that connect the environment, women's economic standing, and disaster vulnerability. Findings point to the beneficial effects of improving women's status—itself conditioned by ecological and developmental factors—to limit the extent of human strife resulting from disaster events.

Bradshaw, S. (2014). *Engendering Development and Disasters*. Disasters, 2014, 39 (s1) p54-75. ODI.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/dis.12111>

This paper explores how evolving understandings of ways of integrating gender into development have influenced the process of integrating gender into disaster risk reduction and response. The goal of inclusion of women for both efficiency and equality gains has resulted in a 'feminisation of responsibility' that can reinforce rather than challenge gender relations. The paper argues that if DRR initiatives are to reduce women's vulnerability, they need to focus explicitly on the root causes of this vulnerability and design programmes that specifically focus on reducing gender inequalities by challenging unequal gendered power relations.

Goodrich, C. G. Prakash, A. Udas, P. (2019). Gendered Vulnerability and adaptation in Hindu-Kush Himalayas: Research Insights. Environmental Development. pp 1-8.

[Link to paper](#)

Focusing on the Hindu Kush Himalaya (HKH), this paper studies gendered vulnerability and adaptation in the context of climate change. Climate change, socio-economic and political conditions within the HKH have led to significant changes in the experiences of marginalised groups, as well as changes in the 'genderscape' as seen in the increased vulnerabilities women and children face. The authors argue that enhancing the capacity of women within patriarchal institutions and polices remains an issue within DRR, meaning that the negotiation of women's agency is ultimately an institutional outcome.

Hollander, Jocelyn. (2002). *Resisting Vulnerability: The Social Reconstruction of Gender in Interaction*. Social Problems, Vol 49. No. 4. PP 474-496.

[Link to paper](#)

This paper focuses on the resistance to conventional constructions of gender, specifically women's assumed vulnerability to violence perpetrated by men. This paper argues that women's resistance to violence is often overlooked due to the conventional notions of gendered vulnerability, particularly in the realm of discourse. The author identifies six types of resistance: women's potential ability to defend themselves against violence, men's potential to defend themselves against violence, women's actual self-defence against violence, men's actual failure to defend themselves against violence, women's lack of fear of violence, and finally, men's fear of violence.

Ikeda, K. (1995). *Gender Difference in Human Loss and Vulnerability in Natural Disasters: A Case Study from*

This paper investigates the gender aspects in human loss and vulnerability during quick-onset disasters' by examining the case of the 1991 cyclone in Bangladesh. The reasons for excessive female deaths are analysed, focusing on the differences in

Bangladesh. Indian Journal of Gender Studies, Vol 2. 2. pp. 171-193.

[Link to paper](#)

Juran, L. Trivedi, J. (2015). *Women, Gender Norms, and Natural Disasters in Bangladesh. Geographical Review, New York. Vol 105, I 4, pp 601-611.*

[Link to article](#)

responses between women and men during the cyclone, based on several interviews. Gender issues in victimisation and vulnerability during the disaster are discussed in relation to the prevailing norm of purdah which prescribes spatial movement, behaviour and attitudes of women.

Kadetz, P. & Mock, N. B. (2018). Chapter 9- Problematising Vulnerability: Unpacking gender, Intersectionality, and the normative disaster paradigm. From Creating Katrina, Rebuilding Resilience: Lessons from New Orleans on Vulnerability and Resiliency. pp. 215-230.

[Link to chapter](#)

This article draws on the case of Bangladesh to highlight that the combination of poverty, rural-urban divides, gender disparity, increased effects of climate change, all lead to increased vulnerability, especially for women who are displaced post-disaster and coerced into prostitution, human trafficking and other exploitation risks. Socially constructed variables are the reason for disparities rather than biological differences while the pre-existing inequalities create environments that disproportionately affect women post disaster. Authors further question how gender roles, relations and norms can be relaxed during disaster to decrease the mortality of women.

Khandekar, N. Gorti, G. Badwal, S. & Rhijwani, V. (2019). Perceptions of Climate Shocks and Gender Vulnerabilities in the Upper Ganga Basin. Environmental Development. pp. 97-109.

[Link to article](#)

This chapter analyses the intersections of race, gender and class in post disaster vulnerability in New Orleans. The authors argue that gendered vulnerability is not exclusive to females and therefore it is inaccurate to assume that all women are more vulnerable than men in times of disaster. As a result of this, female vulnerability has become essentialised and therefore has led to the objectification and Othering of women. The continual use of the term vulnerability and 'disaster victims' whilst ignoring the pre-existing social factors that perpetuate inequality and marginalisation only exacerbates the problem of vulnerability, rather than providing a means to address it.

Using the case study of the Himalayan state of Uttarakhand, India, the authors aim to build upon existing theories surrounding climate change related vulnerabilities and their relation to gender discourses. Applying the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework, this paper establishes an understanding on how place-based vulnerabilities influence the livelihoods. The study further identifies an emerging narrative of socio-cultural norms determining access to resources and influencing an individual's vulnerability. Existing social norms differentially impact women by limiting their access to land ownership, decision making powers, amongst others, and subsequently negatively influencing their adaptive capacities.

Morchain, D., Prati, G., Kelsey, F. & Ravon, L. (2015) What if gender became an essential, standard element of Vulnerability Assessments?, Gender

This article draws on the authors' combined experience as practitioners to consider and discuss the importance of integrating gender issues into VAs (Vulnerability Assessments). VAs can be useful tools for providing key insights for nongovernment organisations and other development actors, including governments. Not only can they provide an extensive, 'landscape-wide' understanding of vulnerability and its underlying causes in

&Development, 23:3, 481-496.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13552074.2015.1096620>

a specific context, but this understanding can be jointly owned by all participants. VAs can also provide a platform that promotes interaction among otherwise disconnected stakeholders, as well as the evidence and argumentation for community groups to engage in advocacy with local and municipal/district authorities.

Soares, D. (2017).

Vulnerabilidad y género: un acercamiento a los riesgos de desastres desde el sur de México. *Sustainability in Debate/Sustentabilidade em Debate*, 8(3): 51-63.

[Link to paper](#)

Available in English,
Portuguese, and French

This paper presents a reflection on the triad vulnerability-gender and disasters risk and the perceptions of women and men regarding the ability of institutions and population in reacting to hurricane disasters from a gender perspective in San Felipe, Yucatan, Mexico. The results demonstrate severe problems in the authority of the municipality responsible for the promotion of the disaster risk management and gender equality. Therefore, there is an important need to strengthen both social and institutional capacities in the area of risk management with gender equality. *The article is in Spanish.*

Tandlich, R. Chirenda, G. & Srinivas, S. (2013). *Preliminary Assessment of the Gender Aspects of Disaster Vulnerability and Loss of Human Life in South Africa*. Journal of Disaster Risk Studies, Art. #84, Vol 5 I 2. pp 1-11

<https://jamba.org.za/index.php/jamba/article/view/84>

This article relies on quantitative data at a national scale to document gender disparities in disaster contexts. Authors look at the life expectancy at birth, unemployment rates, human development index values, maternal mortality rates etc to generate inequality indices and draw conclusions regarding the gender aspects of disaster risk management in South Africa. The results show that between 1980 and 2011, men were 10% more vulnerable regarding their health status. Women are more economically vulnerable than men as they are 16.3-33% more likely to be unemployed. However, men are five times more likely to suffer fatal injuries during disasters.

Gender, Risk and Resilience



Reference	Summary
Ajibade, I McBean,G. & Bezner-Kerr, R. (2013). <i>Patterns of vulnerability and resilience among women. Global Environmental Change.</i> Vol 23. pp 1714-1725.	This study focuses on women's gendered experiences with the 2011 flash floods in Lagos, Nigeria. Drawing on feminist political ecology and social vulnerability theory, the study demonstrated that women generally expressed no concern about gendered vulnerability to flooding as most believed flood impacts were gender neutral. This dominant view, however, was not supported by evidence in the post-July 2011 flooding as impacts varied among income groups and neighbourhoods, and gender differences were apparent. Gender relations and roles intersecting with place, class, employment status, and healthcare, were mediating factors that placed low-income women at greater risk of impacts than others.
Link to paper	
Brown, S., Budimir, M., Lau, D., Sneddon, A., Upadhyay, S. and Shakya, P. (2019). <i>Gender Transformative Early Warning Systems: Experiences from Nepal and Peru.</i> UK: Practical Action. pp. 1-54.	This report draws on experiences from Nepal and Peru to understand the prevalence of gender inequalities in influencing effective early warning systems (EWS). The report identified that gender inequalities and social marginalisation, alongside gender norms, roles, and gender-based violence, increase vulnerability to disasters. The report argues that gender sensitive EWS not only ensures disaster preparedness, response, and contingency planning, but also proactively makes the necessary adaptations to respond to the specific needs, concerns, and capabilities of marginalised gender groups. To reduce the risk of exclusion, the report calls for EWS to acknowledge that gender is a critical consideration.
Danes, S. M. Lee, J. Amarapurkar, S. Stafford, K. Haynes, G. & Brewton, K.E. (2009). Determinants of Family Business Resilience after a Natural Disaster by Gender of Business Owner. <i>Journal of Developmental Entrepreneurship</i> 14(4): 333-354.	Using National Family Business Panel data combined with national disaster and federal disaster assistance data, this study investigates relative contributions of human, social and financial capital, disaster exposure, and federal disaster assistance to business-owning family resilience over time. The study examined 311 small male and female led family firms. Federal disaster assistance explained a significant amount of variance in firm-owning resilience. Higher levels of federal disaster assistance were associated with lower family firm resilience for male-owned businesses and higher family firm resilience for female-owned businesses.
https://www.worldscientific.com/doi/abs/10.1142/S1084946709001351	
Enarson, E. (2012). <i>Women Confronting Natural Disaster: From Vulnerability to Resilience.</i> Lynne Rienner Publishers, USA. pp. 1-5.	The book presents a comprehensive assessment, encompassing both theory and practice, of how gender shapes disaster vulnerability and resilience. Written from and about the United States, the text reflects the broad discourse around gender and disaster as it has developed over the past two decades. The books concluding chapters focus on grassroots groups and recovery and building disaster resilience. Targeting

www.rienner.com/uploads/4ef0c5784a911.pdf

practitioners, policy makers, and researchers, the book is based on field research on women and gender in US-based disasters.

Fordham, M. (1999). *The intersection of Gender and Social Class in Disaster: Balancing Resilience and Vulnerability*. International Journal of Mass Emergencies and Disasters. March Vol 17, No. 1:15-36.

[Link to chapter](#)

This chapter focuses on the intersection of gender and social class within the context of a flood event and argues for a more intersectional approach throughout disaster management, response, and recovery. Using the examples of two major flood events in Scotland, the study determined that women from both working-class and middle-class backgrounds had largely different experiences. Middle-class women had the social and cultural capital and resources to be resilient however this also acted as a vulnerability. Working-class women had day to day resilience and coping strategies to cope with the ongoing competition for resources as well as strong community and kinship networks.

Fordham, M. Gupta S. Akerkar, S. & Scharf, M. (2011). Leading Resilient Development: Grassroots Women's Priorities, Practices and Innovations. Groot International and New York: UNDP. pp. 1-84.

[Link to booklet](#)

This booklet consists of multiple case studies exemplifying the building of resilient communities through women-led grassroots efforts. Some of these case studies include securing food, livelihoods and influencing development after hurricane Mitch; using indigenous knowledge and culture to protect Aymara livelihoods in Bolivia; and Centres for women and children: Sustaining women's leadership in relief, recovery, reconstruction and development. The key message is the importance of disaster recovery efforts to not reduce women to 'victims', but instead partnering with these women to reinforce advocacy efforts.

Hillier, D. & Castillo, G. E. (2013). No Accident: Resilience and the Inequality of Risk. Oxfam Briefing Paper. Oxfam: Oxford International. pp. 1-39.

[Link to paper](#)

Available in English, French, Spanish

This Oxfam briefing paper focuses on the burden of risk that is disproportionately placed on those most vulnerable to the effects of climate change and food price volatility. The paper emphasizes the increasing number of weather-related disasters, which have pushed more people into poverty. It argues that no consequences of systematic shocks (disasters) or long-term stresses (climate change) are equal. Commenting on the national responsibilities and the international dimension of resilience building, the briefing note provides recommendations to address inequality, power and rights.

Lam, L.M. & Kuipers, R. (2019). Resilience and Disaster Governance: Some insights from the 2015 Nepal Earthquake. International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction. Vol 33. p321-331.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/sdfe/reader/pii/S2212420918309257/pdf>

This paper examines how resilience was operationalised in Nepal after the 2015 earthquake, focusing specifically on housing, reconstruction, and governance. Applying a mixed method approach, the authors conducted policy analysis on two major recovery and reconstruction policy documents, in addition to extensive fieldwork in Nepal. Results demonstrated many contradictions between resilience-based policies and practice. The reconstruction process was characterised by low level community participation and lack of response to gender inequality and social exclusion.

Leder, S. (2015) 'Linking Women's Empowerment and Their Resilience Literature Review'. Kathmandu: IWMI. pp. 1-29.

www.braced.org/resources/i/?id=2c7330b8-0124-47a7-b3bf-211cd121d629

IWMI compiled a literature review to understand the concept of women's empowerment and possible links to resilience in the context of the feminisation of agriculture and male out-migration in Nepal. The literature review provides the grounding for an empirical study for the BRACED project Anukulan, which analyzes the interlinkages between women's empowerment and resilience to climate related shocks and stresses in two case studies in the West and Far West of Nepal.

Le Masson, V. (2016) Gender and resilience: from theory to practice. BRACED / ODI: London. pp. 1-60.

<https://www.odi.org/publications/9967-gender-and-resilience-theory-practice>

Available in French

This paper reflects on the progress in linking gender equality and resilience within development projects. It examines how NGOs who were funded under the BRACED programme have integrated gender dimensions of resilience to climate change and disasters in the design of their project activities and builds in Myanmar, Burkina Faso and Uganda. The three case studies have been written by practitioners to reflect further on the realities, challenges, and successes of early implementation. Their experiences are compared in this paper with the aim to inform other organisations implementing resilience-based programmes on the lessons and promising practices to mainstream gender equality.

Lovell, E. (2021). Gender Equality, Social Inclusion and Resilience in Malawi. BRACC/ODI: London. pp.1-45.

<https://www.resilience.mw/resource/gender-equality-social-inclusion-and-resilience-malawi>

This paper presents a synthesis of existing evidence on gender equality, social inclusion and resilience in Malawi, and aims to inform a wide audience of policymakers, development practitioners, civil society organisations, think tanks and researchers. Drawing on the relevance of gender in disaster and climate change contexts, and disaster risk reduction policies and frameworks, the paper offers recommendations to advance gender equality and social inclusion in resilience policy and programming.

MercyCorps (2014) Rethinking resilience: Prioritizing Gender Integration to Enhance Household and Community Resilience to Food Insecurity in the Sahel. pp. 1-23.

https://www.mercycorps.org/sites/default/files/2019-12/Rethinking_Resilience_Gender_Integration.pdf

This paper documents how individuals within the same household will experience shocks and stresses in different ways and how gender influences the strategies, and mechanisms used to cope with and adapt to disturbances. These findings reinforce the importance of gender integration in programming as a critical component for enhancing household and community resilience. Underpinning gender integration are three key facets: increased access to and control of capital for transforming unequal relationships and systems; empowerment of excluded and vulnerable groups through the engagement of gatekeepers; and inclusion as a necessary social dimension for household and community resilience.

Mirchandani, M. (2014). The South Asia Women's Resilience Index: Examining the Role of Women in Preparing for and Recovering from Disasters. The

This report analyses the findings of the South Asia Women's Resilience Index (WRI). The WRI is a tool used to assess a country's capacity for disaster risk reduction and recovery, and the extent to which the needs of women are being integrated into national resilience-building efforts. Key findings of the report suggest that most South Asian countries fail to consider women

Economist Intelligence Unit, London. pp. 1-65.

[Link to report](#)

Moreno, J., Shaw, D. Women's empowerment following disaster: a longitudinal study of social change. *Nat Hazards* 92, 205–224 (2018).

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11069-018-3204-4>

within DRR and resilience building; this is evident in the gaps between policy and practice which often tend to undermine the capabilities of women in disaster resilience across South Asia.

This paper examines changes in gender relations in a coastal community following the 2010 Chile earthquake and tsunami. Based on empirical evidence from a seven-year longitudinal study and quasi-ethnographic work, the paper explores changes in power relations at the different stages of the disaster and longer-term recovery as well as the conditions that fostered these changes. Findings show that disasters can trigger long-lasting changes that challenge historical patriarchal relations, and that while vulnerability increases following a disaster, resilience can potentially counteract women's vulnerability. Resilience can be a pathway to produce long-term changes in gender relations and empower women in the context of disasters.

Parkinson, D., Duncan, A. & Kaur, J. (2018). Long-term disaster resilience. Vol. 1 Executive summary and recommendations. Wangaratta: Gender and Disaster Pod, WHGNE. pp. 1-23.

[Link to report](#)

This report is the executive summary and recommendations of a research project that aimed to address the following question: what factors increase or hinder long-term individual and community disaster resilience? This predominantly qualitative research into long-term disaster resilience documents the experiences and wisdom of 56 disaster survivors nine years after the 2009 Black Saturday bushfires through to earlier fires and floods in Victoria back to a 1943 Tarrawingee fire and including the 1983 Ash Wednesday fires.

Parkinson, D., Duncan, A. & Kaur, J. (2018). Long-term disaster resilience. Vol. 2 Full report. Wangaratta: Gender and Disaster Pod, WHGNE. pp. 1-133.

<https://www.genderanddisaster.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/Vol-2-Long-term-disaster-resilience-report-FINAL.pdf>

This report focuses on the lived experience of long-term disaster resilience. Documenting men, women, volunteers', and children's experiences of resilience post-disaster, the report concluded that each survivor had a unique perspective and viewpoint on their experiences, and many participants expressed a lack of trust in ongoing emergency and management practices. Challenges to their health and wellbeing early post-disaster included PTSD diagnoses, drug and alcohol abuse, hyper-masculinity and increased or new violence against women and children.

Rebollo, V., Rangil-Escribano, T. & Chapman, E. (2019). State-of-the-art report: Mainstreaming gender in building cultural heritage resilience. Deliverable 7.1, ARCH project. pp. 1-49.

[Link to PDF](#)

This chapter analyses the relevance of gender issues when focusing on the resilience of historic areas to hazards, including climate-related hazards. The report aims to provide the ARCH research team with a more advanced understanding of the importance and relevance of gender mainstreaming both generally and in the specific gender issues relevant to their field of work. The report suggests possible measures to better support the consideration of gender in research and practice in the context of building cultural heritage resilience.

Shreve, C., Davis, B. and Fordham, M. (2017). Gender and Disaster Resilience Chapter in Paton, D. & Johnston, D. (eds) *Disaster Resilience: An Integrated Approach* (2nd Ed). Page 182. Charles C. Thomas, USA.

https://www.cccthomas.com/details.cfm?P_ISBN13=9780398091699

This chapter, 'Gender and Disaster Resilience', calls for a more holistic approach to disasters. Particularly one that recognises the differences within disaster vulnerability which gender and disaster scholars have identified throughout their work. The chapter also focuses on the introduction of Gender and Disaster into disaster-related academia, known as the 'Three Waves of Gender and Disaster Scholarship'. This section covers the 'First Wave: 1980s', the 'Second Wave: 1990s', and the 'Third Wave: 2000s-Present'.

Schipper, L. & Langston, L. (2015). A Comparative Overview of Resilience Measurement Frameworks: Analysing Indicators and Approaches. ODI. pp. 1-30.

<https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/9754.pdf>

This paper provides a summary on resilience indicators. The paper firstly introduces the emergence of resilience as a concept in the disaster and climate change sphere. The paper follows three key objectives: to examine the development of resilience indicators, the applicability of resilience indicators, and the limits of using indicators. After initially examining 25 indicators, 16 were decided on and examined to form the body of this paper. To conclude, the authors argue that like sustainability, resilience is also necessary for intra-generational survival and development.

Spencer, C., Majeed, S. & McArdle, D. (2018). Long-term disaster resilience. Vol. 3 Literature Review. Wangaratta: Gender and Disaster Pod, WHGNE. pp. 1-44.

<https://www.genderanddisaster.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/Vol-3-Literature-Review.pdf>

This volume consists of a literature review focusing on the gendered analysis of lived social experience of men, women, boys, girls and volunteers. The 'lived social experience' is categorised into three levels: individual, family and community, and the volunteers are categorised at an organisational level. The review team also conducted a thematic analysis on seven papers and identified six key themes: technology, relationships, age and experience, shifting knowledge, health and well-being, and government and insurance. The literature review also uncovered the lack of references to gender throughout long-term recovery and resilience literature.

Tacoli, C. Polack, Em. Ntantumbo, I. & Tenzing, J. (2014). Building Resilience to Environmental Change by Transforming Gender Relations. Briefing. London, IIED. pp. 1-4.

<https://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/17237IIED.pdf>

This short briefing note summarises the discussions of researchers and practitioners after a workshop on gender relations and its absence from climate change and disaster debates. The note emphasises that gender equality is not simply centred around women, but instead is about the inequalities experienced through social, economic and cultural practices and norms. The briefing note delves into the inclusivity of resilience and power relations in all forms of governance, and conclusions consist of a list of policy pointers.

Tobin-Gurley, Jennifer, Robin Cox, Lori Peek, Kylie Pybus, Dmitriy Maslenitsyn, and Cheryl Heykoop. (2016).

This chapter draws from ongoing research to highlight questions about male youth and the complexity and diversity of their post-disaster experiences in Canada and the United

"Youth Creating Disaster Recovery and Resilience in Canada and the United States: Dimensions of the Male Youth Experience." MEN, MASCULINITIES, AND DISASTER, edited by E. Enarson and B. Pease, pp. 152-161. Oxfordshire, UK: Routledge.

<https://www.routledge.com/Men-Masculinities-and-Disaster/Enarson-Pease/p/book/9781138324602>

States. It reviews relevant literature and introducing the Youth Creating Disaster Recovery and Resilience (YCDR2) project, a cross-cultural research study that it draw from to support this discussion. The findings illustrate the ways that male youth may follow and deviate from traditional gendered roles, emotional expression and coping behaviours. Although our findings did not explore this complexity, it is important to acknowledge that these youth also differ by race, class, social location, developmental capacity, sexuality and other significant identities.

Twigg, J. (2009). Characteristics of a Disaster-Resilient Community. Version 2. London, UCL. pp. 1-84.

<https://discovery.ucl.ac.uk/id/eprint/1346086/1/1346086.pdf>

This guidance note is aimed at government and civil society organisations working on disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaption (CCA) initiatives in partnership with vulnerable communities and has been designed to support community mobilisation. The note proposes an explanation of the components and characteristics of Resilience. A 'characteristics table' consists of five thematic areas: governance, risk assessment, knowledge and education, risk management and vulnerability reduction, and disaster preparedness and response. A 'How to Use' guide and multiple case studies are also included.

UN Women (2015). Increasing Community Resilience Through the Advancement of Women to Address Climate Change and Natural Hazards. UN Women, New York. pp. 1-4.

http://asiapacific.unwomen.org/-/media/field%20office%20eseasia/docs/publications/2014/6/ireach_brief_june2014.ashx

This policy brief by UN Women focuses on increasing community resilience against climate change and natural hazards in the Pacific region, specifically through the advancement of women's rights. The IREACH Programme was introduced to ensure the inclusion of Pacific women within DRR and climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts. UN Women's long-term programme also aims to support evidence-base and gender-disaggregated data on climate change, disaster and gender, disaster response assistance by providing training in the Solomon Islands on gender mainstreaming among others.

UNISDR. (2015). Women's Leadership in Risk-Resilient Development: Good Practices and Lessons Learned. UNISDR, Bangkok. pp. 1-96.

https://www.unisdr.org/files/42882_42882womensleadershipinriskresilien.pdf

This publication aims to shed some light on women's capabilities to take leading roles in building disaster resilience. It features women as drivers of change in different socio-economic contexts, and under various gender conditions. The case studies also reflect the way gender issues are understood in disaster risk reduction globally and offer unique perspectives of and approaches to the subject. This publication will enable practitioners, policy and decision makers to address gender-related challenges in DRR.

Gender identities and Expression, Sexual Orientations and Disasters



Reference	Summary
<p>Dominey-Howes, D. Gorman-Murray, A. & McKinnon, S. (2014). Queering disasters: on the need to account for LGBTI experiences in natural disaster contexts. <i>Gender, Place & Culture</i>, Vol. 21 I.7, PP.905-918.</p>	<p>This article argues that one group largely absent from scholarly and policy agendas is sexual and gender minorities, or lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender/transsexual, and intersex (LGBTI) populations. To demonstrate that these minorities have experiences that need to be addressed, authors critically review five case studies that comprise the limited scholarly and policy research on LGBTI populations in disasters to date. They offer some specific ways forward for queer disaster research that accounts for the vulnerabilities, needs and resilient capacities of LGBTI populations.</p>
<p>https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/0966369X.2013.802673?needAccess=true</p>	
<p>Dominey-Howes, D. Gorman-Murray, A. & McKinnon, S. (2016). Emergency management response and recovery plans in relation to sexual and gender minorities in NEW South Wales, Australia. <i>International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction</i>. Vol 15. Pp 1-11.</p>	<p>This paper undertakes a systematic critical review through a 'queer lens' of the emergency management response and recovery plans in New South Wales, Australia. To determine how the needs of sexual and gender minorities are considered and met, this study documents the outsourcing by the NSW government of emergency response and recovery arrangements to third party, faith-based Christian institutions, and examines how those institutions. Findings show that due to anti-discrimination exemptions, LGBTI people are not being treated equally and a 'blindness to difference' in relation to the needs of LGBTI individuals and families influence their vulnerabilities and resilience.</p>
<p><i>Link to article</i></p>	
<p>Dominey-Howes, D. Gorman-Murray, A. & McKinnon, S. (2018). On The Disaster Experiences of Sexual and Gender (LGBTI) Minorities: Insights to support inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction Policy and Practice. <i>Australian Journal of Emergency Management</i>. Monograph no. 3. Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience. pp. 60-68.</p>	<p>This paper provides an overview of key findings in relation to the negative experiences that exacerbate the marginality and vulnerability of the LGBTI population in Australia and New Zealand. The paper also identifies elements of resilience and resistance within LGBTI communities that build upon social capital, and of attentive and capable emergency management practice, that recognise and include LGBTI communities and their needs. The paper concludes by providing suggestions for governments and emergency response and recovery organisations to better meet the needs of LGBTI individuals, families and communities.</p>
<p><i>Link to paper</i></p>	
<p>Dwyer, E. and Woolf, L. (2018) Down By The River Addressing the Rights, Needs and Strengths of Fijian Sexual and Gender Minorities in Disaster Risk Reduction and Humanitarian Response.</p>	<p>This project used a storytelling research methodology to work with people with diverse Sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics – SOGIESC, in three locations in Fiji. The project analysed life experiences before, during and after Tropical Cyclone Winston devastated parts of Fiji in 2016. This report highlights those stories, reviews LGBTIQ+ exclusion in humanitarian policy and practice in Fiji</p>

Oxfam Australia, Edge Effect. pp.1-52.

<https://www.edgeeffect.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Down-By-The-River-May2018.pdf>

and globally, and provides recommendations for traditional humanitarian actors, for strengthening community response and for further research.

Gaillard, J. C. Gorman-Murray, A. & Fordham, M (2017) *Sexual and gender minorities in disaster*, *Gender, Place & Culture*, 24:1, 18-26.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/0966369X.2016.1263438>

At the intersection of disaster studies and geography, this paper briefly discusses how each discipline has attended to sexual and gender minorities to date, and suggests ways in which each discipline can enrich the other through collaborative scholarship on sexual and gender minorities in disaster. Importantly, the paper draws attention to critical limitations and occlusions concerning sexual and gender minorities in DRR policy and practice. Redressing these gaps in DRR globally should be a critical focus for future collaborative and applied research on sexual and gender minorities in disaster.

Gaillard, J.C. Sanz, K. Balgos, B. C. Dalisar, S. N, M. Gorman-Murray, A. Smith, F. & Toelipe, V. (2017). *Beyond Men and Women: A Critical Perspective on Gender and Disaster*. *Disasters*, Vol 41, I 3. p 429-447.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/disa.12209>

This paper argues that the man—woman dichotomy is an insufficient construct with which to address the gendered dimensions of a disaster as it fails to capture the realities of diverse gender minorities in non-Western contexts. The paper presents case studies from the Philippines, Indonesia, and Samoa, where gender minorities display specific patterns of vulnerability associated with their marginal positions in society, yet importantly, also possess a wide array of endogenous capacities. Recognition of these differences, needs, skills, and unique resources is essential to moving towards inclusive and gender sensitive DRR.

Leonard, W. Duncan, A. Parkinson, D. & Archer, F. (2018). Findings From the First Victorian Study of the Experiences and Needs of LGBTI Communities in Emergencies. *Australian Journal of Emergency Management*. Monograph no. 3. Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience. pp. 31-33..

[Link to article](#)

This article focuses on the experiences and needs of LGBTI communities in Victoria, Australia in order to develop inclusive public services and access to emergency services. Findings show that existing and historical discrimination against the LGBTI community in Victoria and fear of revealing one's sexual orientation or identity may result in their reluctance to approach institutions. To address LGBTI discrimination within the emergency management sector, participants suggested the importance of strong leadership roles in order to change organisational culture.

McSherry, A. Manalastas, E. J. Gaillard, J. C. & Dalisay, S.N.M. (2015). *From Deviant to Bakla, Strong to Stronger: Mainstreaming Sexual and Gender Minorities into*

This article explores the notion of ‘queering development’ in DRR and draws upon a recent project in rural Philippines to suggest a new framework for conceptualizing and ‘doing’ DRR. The article highlights the capacities of the *bakla* community and contends that there is indeed space for the inclusion of this social group that has been overlooked within DRR. If we are to

Disaster Risk Reduction in the Philippines. Forum for Development Studies, Vol. 42 i.1:27-40.

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/08039410.2014.952330?needAccess=true>

Parkinson, D. & Duncan, A. (2018). *Lesbian and bi women's experience of emergency management.* Gender and Disaster Pod. pp. 1-15.

[Link to paper](#)

move forward into an era where sexual development and freedom is realised, then the first step is to reconsider the way we conceptualise and negotiate the gendered and sexualised constructions of some of our most personal actions and identities.

This paper examines the findings from an in depth, qualitative study on the experiences and inclusiveness of LGBTI people as 'clients' in emergencies. Findings demonstrated that members of the LGBTI community continue to experience stigma, discrimination and violence within the disaster management sector. Evidence of discriminatory behaviour not being challenged at leadership level continues to perpetuate a damaging and excluding culture within emergency management practices and policies.

Roeder, L. W. (Ed.). (2014). *Issues of Gender and Sexual Orientation in Humanitarian Emergencies: Risks and Risk Reduction.* Springer. pp. 1-231.

<https://www.springer.com/gp/book/9783319058818>

Arguing forcefully for an egalitarian lens in humanitarian aid, this book offers guidelines that governmental agencies and NGOs alike can implement at all levels of preventive and relief efforts to better assist victims and minimize further trauma. Salient areas covered include gender differences in the effects of disasters on children and adolescents, the heightened risk of domestic violence in disasters and challenges facing the LGBTI community in relocation.

Roure, Jodie G.J.D., PhD. (2020). The reemergence of barriers during crises & natural disasters: gender-based violence spikes among women & LGBTQ+ persons during confinement. *Seton Hall Journal of Diplomacy and International Relations*, 21(2), 23-50.

[Link to article](#)

Examining the four 2020 transgender murders in the United States that occurred in Puerto Rico, this article explores how the restriction of movement during times of crises affect the human rights of women and LGBTQ+ persons and emphasizes the particular vulnerability of transgender persons. It offers a web-based research platform, The Domestic Violence Project, as an example of efforts youth and community based organizations can explore to ensure the promotion, protection, and safety of vulnerable groups, particularly women and LGBTQ+ persons during quarantine periods including COVID-19, and proposes recommendations to nation-states, local governments, and communities.

Rumbach J., Knight K. (2014) *Sexual and Gender Minorities in Humanitarian Emergencies.* In: Roeder L. (eds) *Issues of Gender and Sexual Orientation in Humanitarian Emergencies.* Humanitarian Solutions in the 21st Century. Springer, Cham. pp. 33-74.

The security and well-being of LGBTI people are often compromised in humanitarian emergencies due to existing stigmas on sexual and gender identities. This article explores experiences of LGBTI people, specifically in emergencies and the challenges that they face. It stresses the importance of obtaining information and data on LGBTI populations, to consult LGBTI organisations during the planning process of responses to emergencies, to work with security forces on non-discriminatory practices, and to support HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention for LGBTI pre-disaster.

[Link to chapter](#)

Seglah, H A & Blanchard, K. (2021) LGBTQIA+ People and Disasters. DRR Dynamics. pp. 1-27.

[Link to report](#)

As with other marginalised groups, LGBTQIA+ people will often have their vulnerabilities, needs and strengths overlooked in policy development, implementation, and practical guidance. By examining the LGBTQIA+ perspective within disaster contexts, this paper and research seeks to highlight the current gaps inclusion globally, use case studies to explore how LGBTQIA+ people can be engaged and consulted to ensure inclusive policy and practice and provide policy recommendations to assist policymakers, politicians and practitioners in closing the current gaps in policy and practice.

Yamashita, A. Gomez, C. Dombroski, K. (2015). *Segregation, exclusion and LGBT people in disaster impacted areas: experiences from the Higashinihon Dai-Shinsai (Great East-Japan Disaster)*. Gender, Place & Culture: A Journal of Feminist Geography. Vol 24, I 1. pp. 64-71.

This short essay shares some of the post-disaster experiences, challenges and discussions of the LGBT community in Japan. Reports coming out of the LGBT community have stressed that pre-disaster discrimination and fears of discrimination and repression among LGBT people have hampered their recovery and exacerbated their isolation. The disaster forced numerous individuals to reveal their gender identity, particularly when confronted with life in shelters, the lack of supply of medication and so on; this has resulted in instances of discrimination and bullying. These accounts reveal that the main aims of disaster policies and disaster ethics largely fail to cater for LGBT people.

[Link to article](#)

Gender, Disaster, and Intersectionality



Reference	Summary
<p>Adams, R.M., Evans, C.M., Mathews, M.C., Wolkin, A. and Peek, L., (2020). Mortality From Forces of Nature Among Older Adults by Race/Ethnicity and Gender. <i>Journal of Applied Gerontology</i>, pp. 1-10.</p>	<p>This paper compares mortality rates among older adults (60+ years) in the United States across gender, race/ethnicity, and hazard type using the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Wonder database. Results demonstrate that older adult males have higher mortality rates than females. American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) males have the highest mortality and are particularly impacted by excessive cold. Mortality is also high among Black males, especially due to cataclysmic storms. To address disparities, messaging and programs targeting the dangers of excessive cold should be emphasized for AI/AN older adult males, whereas efforts to reduce harm from cataclysmic storms should target Black older adult males.</p>
<p>https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0733464820954676</p>	<p>Bonifacio, G. T. (2019). Locating Intersectionality in Transnational Aid Activism: an Autoethnography of a Disaster Response, <i>Canadian Ethnic Studies</i>, Vol. 51(3): 57-72</p>
<p>https://ur.booksc.eu/book/82062102/8fa89c</p>	<p>This paper examines the response provided after the devastation provoked by the typhoon Yolanda in Tacloban City (Philippines) in 2013. It uses an autoethnography of the author's experience as a volunteer with Read World Foundation coordinating the disaster response from Canada. The author claims that transnational aid activism is an inherent intersectional praxis, connecting the personal to the political and the global to the local. Thus, intersectionality serves here to understand how people are impacted by a disaster, how they mobilise to provide assistance but also limits of their outreach.</p>
<p>Brown, S., Budimir, M., Upadhyay Crawford, S., Clements, R., and Sneddon, A., (2019) Gender and Age Inequality of Disaster Risk: Research Paper. UNICEF and UN Women. pp. 1-84.</p>	<p>This paper explores the intersection of gender and age inequality and disaster risk at a global level and in three country case studies: Nepal, Malawi, and Dominica. The findings highlighted incidences where women and girls have experienced significant differential impacts due to inequality, in addition to situations where other genders were worse affected. The data echoed the significant lack of disaggregated quantitative data on a global scale and age disaggregated impact data in global disaster impact databases. The paper argues that analysis based on disaggregated quantitative impact data is insufficient on its own when attempting to meaningfully understand and take action to reduce differential impact.</p>
<p>Brown, S., Crawford, S., Upadhyay, S., Lau, D., Budimir, M., Sneddon, A., Nizama, J. and Ordonez, M., (2019). Missing Voices: Experiences of floods and early warning from marginalized women in Nepal and Peru. UK: Practical Action. pp. 1-36.</p>	<p>This working paper captures first person experiences of flood, disaster risk and early warning of marginalised and vulnerable women in Peru and Nepal. Focusing specifically on the voices of marginalised women including those who are single mothers, the elderly, those with disabilities, transgender women, and also women who are pregnant or with young babies, the paper establishes methodological recommendations: listening to a wide range of experiences, trust as critical, the usefulness of mobile phone interviews, the importance of an intersectional approach, and including other missing voices.</p>

[Link to paper](#)

Chaplin, D., Twigg, J. and Lovell, E., (2019). Intersectional approaches to vulnerability reduction and resilience-building. *Resilience Intel*, 12, pp.1-35.

<https://cdn.odi.org/media/documents/12651.pdf>

This scoping paper explores intersectional approaches to resilience-building and vulnerability reduction. The paper argues that there is no single approach or defined set of methods for seeking intersectional understandings of vulnerability and resilience, particularly with relation to climate change and natural hazards. The paper concludes with recommendations for development and disaster policy and practice and calls for more research on intersectional approaches, qualitative and contextual research to fully understand how inequalities intersect in different contexts.

Djoudi, H., Locatelli, B., Vaast, C., Asher, K., Brockhaus, M., & Basnett Sijapati, B. (2016). Beyond dichotomies: Gender and intersecting inequalities in climate change studies. *Ambio*, Vol. 45: 248-262.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s13280-016-0825-2>

This paper reviews how gender is framed in the literature on climate change adaptation. It shows that although intersectionality enables a more comprehensive study of gender, this perspective has not yet entered the field of climate change. Most studies reproduce the dichotomy men vs. women, often reinforcing the idea of women as 'victims', while little attention has been paid to power and social relations that underpin the construction of gender. The authors argue that an intersectional lens would contribute to unveil agency and emancipatory pathways by providing a better understanding of how power dynamics produce differentiated impacts, and how it shapes people's strategies of adaptation to climate change.

Dzah, E. D. E. (2011). *Gender Dynamics of Climate Change in Ghana: An Intersectional Perspective*. Master Dissertation, The Hague: Institute of Social Studies (ISS). pp. 1-56.

https://thesis.eur.nl/pub/10591/Ellen_Dzah_WGD_2011.pdf

This thesis explores the intersectional vulnerabilities faced by women and men as a result of climate change in the agricultural sector in Ghana. The author focuses on the definitions of 'gender' and 'gender inequality' within climate change policies and examines to what extent these policies reflect the perceptions and intersectional experience of male and female farmers. The study argues that climate change policies must consider the experiences and vulnerabilities faced by multiple social identities to better understand actors' adaptive behaviours. This would lead to better suited policies to adapt to climate change and its impacts.

Godfrey, P. & Torres, D. (2016). *Systemic Crises of Global Climate Change: Intersections of Race, Class and Gender*. London: Routledge. pp. 1-332.

[Link to Google book](#)

This book takes an intersectional perspective to analyse the causes and consequences of climate change, re-centering human actions and responsibility into phenomenon often thought of as 'natural'. It explores issues such as population control policies, food production, climate-related migrations, and foregrounds its approach in the goals and values of the climate justice movement. By showing the multiple interconnections between the human, the economy and the planet, the book calls for a radical change in order to preserve the planet, and ultimately, to survive.

Habib, L.A., (1995). 'Women and disability don't mix!':

This article addresses the importance of understanding and addressing gender issues, and how they interact with a person's

Double discrimination and disabled women's rights.
Gender & Development, 3(2), pp.49-53.

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/12290127/>

experience of disability. Drawing on research carried out by Oxfam, the article examines the different lived experiences of disability by men and women. The article draws on key arguments such as disabled persons viewed as 'sexless', lack of access to services, lack of attention given to their human rights, and limited access to resources – and how these differ according to gender. The article concludes by putting forth an argument for putting gender on the disability agenda and Beijing agenda.

Jacobs, F. (2019). Black feminism and radical planning: new directions for disaster planning research, *Planning Theory*, Vol. 18(1): 24-39

[Link to paper](#)

This paper examines the intersectional effects of Hurricane Katrina in the US and argues that the devastation as well as the inadequate state response has shed a light into systemic racism, classism and sexism. Using black feminist theory and radical planning theory, the author calls for a more comprehensive inclusion of community knowledge and a better analysis of intersection oppression in the study of social vulnerabilities in order to produce meaningful change.

Kadetz, P. & Mock, N. B. (2018). Chapter 9 - "Problematizing Vulnerability: Unpacking gender, Intersectionality, and the normative disaster paradigm", in Zakour, Mock and Kadetz (eds.), *Creating Katrina, Rebuilding Resilience: Lessons from New Orleans on Vulnerability and Resiliency*, Oxford: Butterworth-Heinemann – Elsevier, pp. 215-230.

[Link to chapter](#)

This chapter examines the intersections of gender, race, class and other vectors of marginalization, in the creation of post disaster vulnerability after hurricane Katrina in New Orleans. It argues that an effective preparedness, response and recovery process should take into account the way social vulnerabilities are constructed prior to the disaster itself. Indeed, the policy dependence on essentialized notions of "disaster victims" combined to a neglect of social factors that have positioned people into different positions of power or marginality, exacerbates post-disaster vulnerability. Thus, an intersectional approach is required to review normative disaster interventions.

Kuran, C. H. A., Morsut, C., Kruke, B. I. et. al. (2020). Vulnerability and vulnerable groups from an intersectionality perspective, *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*, Vol. 50(11): pp. 1-8

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/344750715_Vulnerability_and_vulnerable_groups_from_an_intersectionality_perspective

This article argues that an intersectional approach allows to understand vulnerability as the result of different and interdependent social stratification processes that have produced a particular group's position of marginalisation, rather than a socio-demographic characteristic. It calls for the application of an intersectional approach in risk and crisis management to better understand vulnerabilities and vulnerable groups' needs and perceptions. The article recommends that research should focus on self-perceived vulnerability of individuals and an intersectionality approach to unpack vulnerable groups, and cases of crises according to the level and/or likelihood of individual exposure to hazards.

Luft, R. E. (2016). Racialized Disaster Patriarchy: An

This paper offers an intersectional model – "racialized disaster patriarchy" – to analyse the racialized and gendered impacts of

Intersectional Model for Understanding Disaster Ten Years after Hurricane Katrina, *Feminist Formations*, Vol 28 (2): 1-26.

<https://muse.jhu.edu/article/641396/pdf>

Hurricane Katrina. The author considers how intersecting factors of structural racism and sexism have exacerbated the impacts of Hurricane Katrina on certain populations and shaped the type of responses provided both by the government and at the grassroots. The concept of "racialized disaster patriarchy" links the intersectional experience of disaster to that of recovery and highlights social movements' actions for a just reconstruction.

MCKinzie, E. A. (2017). A Tale of Two Cities: Variations in Perceptions of Disaster Recovery and the Importance of Intersectionality. *Sociology of Race and Ethnicity*, Vol. 3(4): 522-537

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/2332649217702659>

This article compares the long-term recovery from disaster in Joplin, Missouri, and Tuscaloosa, Alabama, both devastated by tornados in 2011. It shows the different narratives and perceptions of recovery based on residents' race/ethnicity, social class and gender. In particular, the article provides evidence of colour-blind racist statements from dominant groups and a repudiation of levelling effects from people of colour. The author calls for the inclusion of an intersectional perspective in assessments of disasters to better understand recovery processes.

Osborne, N. (2015). Intersectionality and Kyriarchy: A Framework for Approaching Power and Social Justice in Planning and Climate Change Adaptation, *Planning Theory*, Vol. 14(2): 130-151

[Link to article](#)

This article argues that the incorporation of multiple vectors of identity formation and power is necessary to understand the production of specific forms of vulnerability to climate change. It introduces the notion of intersectionality, a concept used to understand the multiple, co-constitutive vectors of identity formation, and kyriarchy, a theory of power that describes the power structures that intersectionality produces. The combination of these two perspectives will allow for social justice and issues of access to be better understood in the context of climate change, thus offering new ways to think about planning in research and practice.

Perera-Mubarak, K. N. (2013) Positive responses, uneven experiences: intersections of gender, ethnicity, and location in post-tsunami Sri Lanka, *Gender, Place & Culture*, Vol. 20(5): 664-685.

[Link to article](#)

This article examines the role of women in post-tsunami livelihood in Sri Lanka and argues that location and ethnicity impact on the ability of actors to respond to disasters. The author shows that despite pre-existing gendered and racial inequalities, the tsunami created new patterns of cultural practices, thus challenging the simplistic representation of women as 'victims'. The article identifies four recovery strategies implemented by women: mobilizing kin networks, care work, economic activity and participating in Community Based Organisation (CBO) meetings.

Prochaska, A. (2020) Still struggling: intersectionality, vulnerability and long-term recovery after the Tuscaloosa, Alabama USA Tornado. *Critical Policy Studies*, online publication. pp. 466-487.

This paper analyses the long-term impacts of the 2011 tornado on the financial and emotional well-being of survivors in Tuscaloosa, using social stress theory and an intersectional perspective. The paper finds that the impact of the tornado was differentiated depending on the survivor's social location, race/ethnicity, and level of financial well-being pre-crisis. In particular, the tornado created more significant challenges for the Latina survivors, related to language barriers, citizenship, ethnicity, and social class. An intersectional approach would

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/19460171.2020.1724549>

Ryder, S. S. (2017). A Bridge to Challenging Environmental Inequality: Intersectionality, Environmental Justice, and Disaster Vulnerability. *Social Thought and Research*, Vol. 34: 85-115.

[Link to article](#)

enable better policy responses and more nuanced understanding of the impact of a disaster.

Schuller, M. (2015). "Pa manyen fanm nan konsa": Intersectionality, structural violence, and vulnerability before and after Haiti's earthquake. *Feminist Studies*, vol. 41(1): 184-242

<https://ayiti-toma.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/76a04f52d153f170e45285481387095892f9.pdf>

The article proposes an intersectional framework to bridge the gap between environmental justice and disaster vulnerabilities as fields of research. The author states that people are impacted differently by environmental disasters based on their social location, which has implications for understanding vulnerability as well as for environmental justice practices. By utilizing an intersectional framework to merge these areas of research, it is possible to develop a more holistic understanding of environmental harms and disaster vulnerabilities, while encouraging more just and equitable planning, preparedness, response, and recovery activities.

This article analyses gender-based violence in Haiti through an intersectional perspective to understand how prevailing structural inequalities shaped women's lives before, during and after the 2010 earthquake. While the context of disaster has increased the incidence of violence, the article also shows the existence of continuities under 'normal' circumstances. It is critical to analyse the system of inequality and poverty and how structural violence intersects with multiple forms of oppression based on distinct but overlapping identities to better understand how these pre-existing gender inequalities rendered Haitian women more vulnerable to disasters.

Sneddon, A. (2019). Missing Voices and a New Approach to Community Research. Flood Resilience Portal. pp. 1-2.

<https://floodresilience.net/blogs/missing-voices-and-a-new-approach-to-community-research/>

This blog summaries a presentation delivered by Practical Action at an international conference 'New Points of Departure in Transitioning Disaster Reduction and Sustainability Challenges'. The presentation delivered innovative research examining how effective early warning systems are for women and other marginalised gender groups in Nepal and Peru. Often, community surveys miss the voices and the perspectives of marginalised gender groups. To combat this, Practical Action piloted a new approach titled the 'Missing Voices Approach' which included talking to specialist community-based organisations who worked with and were trusted by marginalised communities.

Vickery, J. (2018). Using an intersectional approach to advance understanding of homeless persons' vulnerability to disaster, *Environmental Sociology*, Vol. 4(1). pp. 136-147

This paper explores the utility of an intersectional approach to analyse the complexity of lived experiences within homeless communities during disaster. Using the example of the 2013 Colorado floods, the paper argues that the homeless population is not a homogenous group, and their intersecting social identities create differentiated impact and experience of disasters. Intersectional analysis challenges the tendency to label those affected by environmental injustice as homogenous and to understand underserved populations, such as homeless populations, as diverse. This perspective is essential in

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/23251042.2017.1408549>

highlighting the processes of environmental injustice to design better, more inclusive, responses.

Weber, L. & Messias, D. K. H. (2012). Mississippi front-line recovery work after Hurricane Katrina: An Analysis of Health Intersections of gender, race and class in advocacy, power relations, and health. *Social Science & Medicine*. Vol. 74 (11): 1833-1841.

This article looks at how health inequities are shaped by gender, race, and class power relations. The authors use a feminist intersectional framework to analyse a post disaster dynamic between the government, recovery workers and residents in Mississippi. The data finds that health risks of disadvantaged people were increased due to power relationships at a macro-level, and that those most affected were women and people of colour. This highlights the way that social relations of power and control affect health and social inequalities.

Link to article

Gender, Disaster and Disaggregated Data



Reference	Summary
<p>Benelli, P. Mazurana, D. & Walker, P (2012) Using sex and age disaggregated data to improve humanitarian response in emergencies, <i>Gender & Development</i>, Vol. 20 (2): 219-232</p> <p>https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/13552074.2012.687219?needAccess=true</p>	<p>The article reviews current ways of collecting and using sex and age disaggregated data (SADD) within the humanitarian community. It shows that while the data exists in most societies, it remains under used in response and planning. The authors call for a more systematic data collection, analysis and incorporation into humanitarian policies and practices in order to better understand needs on the ground and to deliver a more effective and inclusive assistance.</p>
<p>Eklund, L. & Tellier, S. (2012). Gender and International Crisis Response: Do we have the data, and does it matter?, <i>Disasters</i>, Vol. 36 (4): 589-608</p> <p>Link to article</p>	<p>This paper pays attention to the availability, generation, and accessibility of sex-disaggregated data. It argues that the collection of sex-disaggregated data is an essential tool for effective and equitable humanitarian responses, as it allows a deeper and richer analysis on the gendered impacts of a disaster. Through an extensive literature research, the author addresses the lack of sex-disaggregated data collection, and attributes this to the lack of proper training for actors responding to situations of emergency. 'Saving lives' is somewhat opposed to, and prioritised, over sex-disaggregated data collection, whereas this could precisely be used to design better prevention and response strategies on the ground.</p>
<p>GFDRR. (2019). World Reconstruction Conference 4: Inclusion for Resilient Recovery, Geneva, Switzerland. How Can Disaggregated Data Support Inclusion? Session Summary. pp. 1-3.</p> <p>https://www.gfdrr.org/en/events/WRC4/session4d</p>	<p>This session summary emphasises the importance of disaggregated data collection in the context of humanitarian and disaster-related emergencies. The summary argues that not only is disaggregated data essential in better understanding how different parts of a community are impacted by disasters, it also allows for the effectiveness of budget aid allocation through contingency and recovery plans – ensuring that those who are often excluded from these services can gain access. Using the cases of women, men, boys and girls, and persons with disabilities, the session discussed the collection and analysis of disaggregated data in the continuum of preparedness, response and recovery, and gender-responsive recovery.</p>
<p>Mazurana, D. Benelli, P. & Walker, P. (2013). How sex- and age-disaggregated data and gender and generational analyses can improve humanitarian response. <i>Disasters</i>, Vol. 37(1): 68-82.</p> <p>https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/dis.12013</p>	<p>This paper argues that humanitarian actors can best determine and respond to vulnerabilities and needs if they use sex- and age-disaggregated data (SADD) and gender and generational analyses to help shape their assessments of crises-affected populations. Through case studies, the paper shows how gaps in information on sex and age limit the effectiveness of humanitarian response in all phases of a crisis. The case studies serve to show how proper collection, use, and analysis of SADD enable operational agencies to deliver assistance more effectively and efficiently. The evidence suggests that the</p>

employment of SADD and gender and generational analyses assists in saving lives and livelihoods in a crisis.

Sohrabizadeh, S., Tourani, S., & Khankeh, H. R. (2014). The gender analysis tools applied in natural disasters management: a systematic literature review, PLOS Currents Disasters. pp. 1-14.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3958564.1/>

This article aims to identify analytical gender tools that can improve responses to disasters through a systematic literature review on gender and disaster. Such analytical framework would help evaluate the gender vulnerabilities and recovery capacity before, during and post-disaster, thus improving disaster management overall. Based on the selected references, the article finds a lack of valid and reliable data and reliable gender analysis tools on women's vulnerabilities within current literature.

Gender and the Sustainable Development Goals



Reference	Summary
<p>Bamberger, M., Segone, M., & Tateossian, F. (2016). <i>Evaluating the Sustainable Development Goals With a "No one left behind" lens through equity-focused and gender-responsive evaluations</i>. New York: UN Women. pp. 1-110.</p>	<p>This publication provides guidance on how to integrate an equity-focused and gender-responsive (EFGR) approach to national evaluation systems that should inform national Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) reviews. The guidance is expected to primarily serve national evaluation systems, the UN system, multilateral and bilateral development agencies, academic institutions, including specialized research centres and think tanks, private foundations, the private sector, and voluntary organizations of professional evaluators.</p>
<p>Link to report</p>	
<p>Bradshaw, S. (2015). Gendered Rights in the Post-2015 Development and Disasters Agendas. <i>IDS Bulletin</i>. Vol. 46 (4): 59-65</p>	<p>This article assesses the inclusion of women's rights in the post 2015 sustainable development agenda and in the international disaster risk reduction framework. Through a review of documents produced in both processes, the author argues that although gender equality is stated as a goal in both agendas, attempts to combine environmental sustainability and development have maintained problematic conceptualisation of sexual and reproductive rights, which has a negative impact on the advancement of women's rights.</p>
<p>Denney, J. M. (2015). <i>Brief 11: Gender and the Sustainable Development Goals: Moving Beyond Women as a Quick Fix for Development, Governance and Sustainability</i>. Issue Brief Series, Center for Governance and Sustainability, University of Massachusetts Boston. pp. 1-8.</p>	<p>This briefing note examines the Millennium Development Goal 3: 'Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women' and its successor in the Sustainable Development Goal adopted in 2015, Goal: 'Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All Women and Girls'. It argues that although SDG 5 has seen great progression compared to MDG 3, gender equality is still presented as a 'quick fix' for economic development rather than being promoted in and for itself. The author further recommends adopting a more inclusive terminology to address all forms of gender-based violence as well as the more systematic use of gender-disaggregated data for policy responses.</p>
<p>https://scholarworks.umb.edu/cgs_issue_brief_series/10/</p>	
<p>Esquivel, V. & Sweetman, C. (2016) Gender and the Sustainable Development Goals, <i>Gender & Development</i>, Vol. 24 (1):1-8.</p>	<p>This article introduces the special issue on Gender and the SDGs. The issues include contributions from women's rights activists and advocates of different backgrounds, some of whom have been involved in the negotiation process leading to the adoption of the SDGs in 2015. A key message from the collection of papers is that there are many complementary roles for women's rights and feminist activists in development to play. Policy and programme development will require attention to ensure that the policies and activities which contribute to women's and girls' enjoyment of their rights are planned for and implemented.</p>
<p>https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/13552074.2016.1153318?needAccess=true</p>	

Leach, M. (2015). *Gender Equality and Sustainable Development. Pathways to Sustainability*, London: Routledge. pp. 133-155.

[Link to book](#)

This volume argues that gender equality is a key component of sustainable development and should be central to any pathways to sustainability. It calls for the inclusion of women and girls into programmes and policy-making that aim to advance gender equality and women's rights and identifies 4 sets of issues where such an approach and its challenges can be considered: work and industrial production, population and reproduction, food and agriculture, and water, sanitation and energy. Throughout the book, these areas and different pathways to sustainable development are explored through a gender lens.

Mills, E. (2015) 'Leave No One Behind': Gender, Sexuality and the Sustainable Development Goals, *IDS Evidence Report* N. 154, Brighton: IDS. pp. 1-32.

[Link to the report](#)

This report argues for the inclusion of LGBT people into the development agenda, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in particular. Through a review of the literature and the programme on the Sexuality, Poverty and Law, the report highlights the importance of taking into account sexual orientation and gender identity expression (SOGIE) in international development in order to fulfil the promise of 'leaving no one behind'. Concluding discussions call for development actors to shape and implement development policies that ensure that all people irrespective of their sexuality and gender identity to be protected from discrimination.

OECD – Gendernet (2015), *From Commitment to action: Financing Gender Equality and women's rights in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals*, Paris: OECD. pp. 1-4.

[Link to report](#)

This report highlights the financial efforts that will be needed by governments in order to achieve the gender equality targets set in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted in 2015. It further stresses that gender equality is key to reduce poverty, achieve inclusive growth and prosperity. Therefore, this positive economic impact justifies the required financial investment. Countries' own domestic resources, such as taxes, are the most important source of finance for achieving gender equality and must be responsive to women's needs and priorities. Public spending should be monitored for its impact on achieving gender equality and women's rights.

OECD (2017) *Sustainable development goals and gender equality*, Paris: OECD. pp. 1-46.

<http://www.oecd.org/gov/gender-mainstreaming/policy-coherence-for-sustainable-development-and-gender-equality.pdf>

The report applies a policy coherence for sustainable development framework, taking into account both inclusive growth and environmental considerations. It looks at evidence and rationale for fostering gender equality while considering economic, social, and environmental goals, and identifies trade-offs and synergies among policies in the context of the 2030 Agenda. The main conclusion from the analysis on the gender-sustainability nexus is the need for an integrated approach to gender equality and sustainability that, on the one hand, takes into account the specific needs, preferences and well-being of women and, on the other hand, ensures their involvement in decision-making.

Our World in Data's SDG Tracker.

<https://sdg-tracker.org/gender-equality>

A free, open-access resource where users can track and explore global and country-level progress towards each of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals through interactive data visualizations. This resource is kept up-to-date with all of the latest data across all of the 17 Goals.

Rosche, D. (2016) *Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals: gender equality at last? An Oxfam perspective*, Gender and Development, Vol. 24 (1): 111-126

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13552074.2016.1142196>

This article, written by a feminist working in the international NGO (INGO) sector, elaborates on why and how the INGO Oxfam engaged in the process to formulate the new post-2015 development agenda. It provides insights into Oxfam's policy analysis, strategy development, and political engagement in advocating for a stand-alone gender equality goal, including together with allies. The article concludes by recognising that women's and girls' burden of care and domestic work is a root cause of women's inequality and lack of access to opportunities and public services. Reducing and redistributing unpaid care work should be the focus of governments.

Sen, G. (2019). Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Feminist Mobilization for the SDGs. *Global Policy*, 10, 28-38.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/1758-5899.12593>

This paper analyses the role of feminist mobilizing in formulating the gender equality agenda of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the goal (5), and gender-related targets across other SDGs. It explores how three key drivers shaped its contours and the effectiveness: (1) context of socioeconomic and political environment; (2) institutions; and (3) the processes of movement building. This paper argues for the need to locate feminist mobilizing for the SDGs in the context of the history and persistence of gender inequality and violations of girls' and women's human rights, and the struggle against these violations.

Staszewska, K. Capraro, C. Cansfield, B. & Woodroffe, J. (2015). *Making Financing for Development Work for Gender Equality: What is needed at Addis and Beyond*. UK Gender and Development Network. pp. 1-27.

[Link to the report](#)

This brief calls governments to secure sufficient funding in order to be able to implement the SDGs, and in particular, the objectives relate to gender equality and women's rights. The report discusses benefits and pitfalls of three sources of funding: domestic revenue, official development assistance and private financing. It concludes by advocating for a comprehensive inclusion of gender equality and women's rights targets throughout all development related finances.

United Nations Environmental Programme (2015). Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda: why environmental sustainability and gender equality are so important to reducing poverty and inequalities, *Perspectives*, Issue N. 17,

This report argues that environmental sustainability and gender equality are interconnected processes, and are crucial in reducing global inequalities. Through analysing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted in 2015 in light of these two objectives, the report assesses how this framework can further the agenda of environmental justice and gender equality. The report also makes recommendation for the implementation of the SDGs.

Women's Major Group at UNEP. pp. 1-16.

[Link to the report](#)

UN Women, (2015). *Progress of the World's Women 2015-2016: Transforming Economies, Realizing Rights*, New York: UN Women. 1-342.

<https://www.unwomen.org/en/how-we-work/research-and-data/publications>

Available in Spanish, French, and Portuguese

UN Women's Policy and Programme Division produces a number of publications, including two major flagships: **Progress of the World's Women** frames key gender and women's rights issues for policymakers, women's rights advocates and researchers. It reviews how women's lives around the world are changing over time, in the context of shifting socioeconomic and political circumstances, each edition focusing on a particular theme. **The World Survey on the Role of Women in Development** comes out every five years and is presented to the Second Committee of the United Nations General Assembly. The World Survey brings a gender perspective into economic and development issues.

UN Women. (2018). *Turning Promises Into Action: Gender Equality In The 2030 Agenda For Sustainable Development*. pp. 1-344.

<https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/sdg-report>

Available in French, Spanish, Arabic, and Russian

This digital version of a comprehensive report monitors global and regional trends in achieving the SDGs for women and girls based on available data and provides practical guidance for the implementation of gender-responsive policies and accountability processes. The report also includes supporting facts and data sheets for each world region. As a source of high-quality data and policy analysis, the report is a key reference and accountability tool for policymakers, women's organizations, the UN system, and other stakeholders.

Women's Major Group (2016) *ISSUE #1: Addressing Systemic Barriers to Achieving Sustainable Development*. HLPF 2016 Brief Series. pp. 1-3.

<https://wedo.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/WMG-Brief-1-Systemic-Barriers-1.pdf>

Contributing to the 2016 High-level Political Forum's theme of 'leaving no one behind', the Women's Major Group released the first in a set of policy briefs. It argues that Agenda 2030 cannot be achieved unless the systems and structures that impede sustainable and equitable development are dismantled. The brief advocates that the HLPF and regional follow-up processes should address at least one key barrier to achieving sustainable development annually. Member states should include systemic barriers in their country reports, which includes: (1) land and resource distribution, (2) trade and investment agreement, (3) militarism and conflict, (4) corporate influences and (5) patriarchy and fundamentalism.

Gender, Hyogo and Sendai Frameworks



Reference	Summary
<p>Bradshaw, S. (2015), Gendered Rights in the Post-2015 Development and Disasters Agendas, <i>IDS Bulletin</i>, Vol. 46(4): 59-65</p>	<p>This article highlights how attempts to marry the environmental and development agendas reveal a continued problematic conceptualisation of sexual and reproductive rights. It suggests that in gender terms, while the post-2015 development agenda and the related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are over-ambitious to the point of being mere rhetoric, gender rhetoric is yet to enter the international disaster risk reduction discourse. This coupled with the continued conceptualisation of disasters as outside mainstream development, has further negative implications for the recognition and fulfilment of women's rights.</p>
<p>Dankelman, I. Alam, K. Ahmed, W.B. Gueye, Y. D. Fatema, N. & Mensah-Kutin, R. (2008). <i>Gender, Climate Change, and Human Security: Lessons from Bangladesh, Ghana and Senegal</i>. WEDO. pp. 1-74.</p>	<p>This report commissioned by the Women's Environment and Development Organisation (WEDO) offers a gendered analysis of the impact of climate on human security, and assesses the extent to which women are meaningfully integrated into programmes and actions. It reviews relevant global frameworks, such as the Hyogo framework and the Millennium Development Goals to examine how well governments' and stakeholders integrate a gender disaster risk management policies related to climate change.</p>
<p>Enarson, E. (2009), Women, Gender and the Hyogo Platform for Action, <i>Gender Notes No. 1</i>, Gender and Disaster Network.</p> <p>https://www.gdnonline.org/resources/341698_Gender%20Notes%201.pdf</p>	<p>This Briefing note calls for a better integration of gender in policy and practice within the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA). Challenges such as limited awareness of gender and disaster, as well as the over-emphasis on women and girls as 'vulnerable', impede the implementation of gender throughout Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). The author also outlines opportunities for action within the HFA, dividing them into five categories: making DRR a priority; identifying, assessing and monitoring risk and enhancing early warnings; increasing awareness, education and training; reducing risk in key sectors; and strengthening disaster preparedness.</p>
<p>Le Masson, V. & Langston, L. (2014) How should the new international disaster risk framework address gender equality? Policy Brief Climate and Development Knowledge Network: London. pp. 1-8.</p> <p>https://cdkn.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/CDKN_Gender_DRR_PolicyBrief_Final_WEB.pdf</p>	<p>While gender mainstreaming is now embedded in all international policies and agreements of the United Nations and development organisations, the brief argues that gender inequality remains pervasive. Gaps remain among DRR policies and practice, while the best grassroots practices do not necessarily influence policies. For the next international framework to effectively mainstream gender equality in disaster risk reduction, policymakers must not simply see women and girls as a homogenous vulnerable group and act upon existing grassroots mechanisms to enhance communities' capacities to deal with disaster risks.</p>

Stough, L. M. & Kang, D. (2015), The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and Persons with Disabilities, *International Journal of Disaster Risk Science*, Vol. 6 (2): 140-149.

<https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007%2Fs13753-015-0051-8.pdf>

This paper analyses the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) with respect to people with disabilities. It highlights the inclusion of disability-related terms within the framework, and their potential for making more inclusive approaches to DRR that would take into consideration everyone's needs. The authors conclude that the SFDRR has firmly established people with disabilities and their advocacy organizations as legitimate stakeholders and actors in the design and implementation of international disaster risk reduction policies.

United Nations, (2015), *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 -2030*, Geneva: United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction. pp. 1-37.

https://www.preventionweb.net/files/43291_sendaiframefordren.pdf

This document is the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), developed in Sendai Japan in 2015 at the UN conference on Disaster Risk Reduction. It builds upon and succeeds the Hyogo Framework for Action, proposing an enhanced framework for action. It shifts from disaster management to disaster risk management, emphasising risk prevention and sets the goal of strengthening resilience. The framework also broadens the scope of disaster to include both natural and human-made hazards. It further highlights the importance of preparedness and of including all concerned actors for a more comprehensive response.

Themes for the next issue

Upcoming themes in Volume 2 will include the following:

- Gender-based Violence and Disaster
- Gender and Humanitarian Crises
- Gender and Conflict
- Gender, Conflict and Extremism
- Gender, Peace building and Security
- Continuum of Violence
- Gender, Health and Wellbeing
- Gender and Political Empowerment
- Gender, Community and Disaster
- Men, Masculinities and Disaster
- Gender and Pandemics
- Gender, Work and Livelihoods
- Gender, Development, and Rights

