



# Gender and Disaster

## Bibliography & Reference Guide – Volume 2

*Centre for Gender and Disaster*

Gender and Disaster  
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# Introduction

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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 second volume in our series of annotated bibliographies and it provides some of the latest thought pieces and recent case studies to further the understanding of the gender and intersectional dimensions of Disaster Risk Reduction. 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. You are welcome to contact the Centre should you wish to access a reference that is not open-access.

Our series is 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](mailto:irdr_cgd@ucl.ac.uk)

*In this Volume, several themes are illustrated with images from the library of the Climate Visuals initiative. We are grateful to Climate Outreach for providing this resource and to the photographers for allowing the use of their photographs.*

# Gender, Disaster & Conflict

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*In partnership with Community-Based Complaint Mechanisms (CBCM) and the peacekeepers of the Burundian and Cameroonian contingents, the UN Mission in the Central African republic (MINUSCA) regularly organizes educational talks on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) for civilian, police and military personnel.*

*Photo: MINUSCA / Leonel Grothe*

## Reference

## Summary

Anderlini, S.N., (2006), 'Mainstreaming Gender in Conflict Analysis: Issues and Recommendations', Social Development Papers: Conflict and Reconstruction No. 33, World Bank, Washington D.C.

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/449571468144266512/pdf/351500MainstreamingGender0WP3301Public1.pdf>

This report aims to improve the gender sensitivity of the World Bank's Conflict Analysis Framework (CAF). The report argues that many conflict frameworks and agencies focus solely on the causes of conflict as opposed to the drivers of peace. Thus, factors and social dynamics that contribute to peace and the strengthening of community resilience to conflict are often overlooked. Through the reviewing of eight conflict analysis frameworks, the report identifies a lack of evidence dedicated to outlining gender-related issues, followed by a lack of guidance on how to proactively include gender and gender analysis to conflict frameworks.

Aoláin, F. N. Cahn, N. Haynes, D. F. Valji, N. (eds) (2017). *The Oxford Handbook of Gender and Conflict*, Oxford University Press.

[Link to book](#)

This Handbook begins with theoretical approaches to gender and conflict, drawing on the areas of international, peace and conflict, feminist, and masculinities studies. It explores how women and men's pre-war societal, economic, and legal status relates to their conflict experiences, affecting the ways in which they are treated in the post-conflict transitional phase. In addition to examining these conflict and post-conflict experiences, the Handbook addresses the differing roles of multiple national and international actors, as well as the UN led Women, Peace, and Security Agenda.

Behera, N.C. ed. (2006). *Gender, conflict and migration : 3 (Women and Migration in Asia)*. (Vol. 3). London: Sage Publications. P 1-328.

[Link to book](#)

This book comprises of 11 essays that bridge the gap between gender and conflict, and gender and migration through examining the status, identities and power relations among women and men. Essays explore the difference between choice and coercion in conflict-related migration and how the line is crossed; the division between private sphere of women versus the public sphere of men and how it blurs after migration; the need of women participating in politics to find a solution to crises; the relationship between the state, citizenship and national honour versus women during and after conflict, and the need for gender asylum laws for refugee laws.

Buecher, B. and Aniyamuzaala, J. R. (2016). *Women, Work and War: Syrian women and the struggle to survive five years of conflict: Research Study*. CARE International.

[Link to PDF](#)

Five years of war and displacement have triggered fundamental shifts in gender roles and responsibilities, both in Syria and in neighbouring countries. As a result of the upheaval, Syrian women and men feel that their roles and responsibilities have been reversed: while women increasingly participate in decision-making on income and expenses and assume responsibilities outside the home, men have lost their traditional role as (sole) breadwinners and decision-makers.

Coulter, C. Utas, M. & Persson, M. (2008). *Young Female Fighters in African Wars: Conflict and its Consequences*. Nordiska

The authors explore that while women are key participants within wars in Africa, they remain invisible to outsiders due to the 'northern' views on women that affect their specific needs during and post conflict. The book questions the circumstances by which women participate in wars including voluntary engagement, abduction or political motivation, the role of women in fighting

Africa Institutet, Uppsala, Sweden.

<https://gsdrc.org/document-library/young-female-fighters-in-african-wars-conflict-and-its-consequences/>

forces, and the issues of rape and sexual exploitation. Authors then explore post conflict reality and the role for gender sensitive programmes to address issues of stigma, demobilization, post-war marriage, health, and education.

Currin, C., (2000), 'Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Gender Analysis in Kosova', International Feminist Journal of Politics, Vol. 3, No. 1, pp. 78-98

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/146167401750187651>

This paper provides an analysis of Kosovar women's involvement in the emerging feminist reconstructive politics. The central concern is the extent to which encouragement has been given to increasing women's social, economic, educational, and political participation - in both informal civic fora and organizations and at the formal levels of power. The Gender Audit assesses the gaps in policymaking, service provision, data collection and in co-ordination and monitoring of projects designed to increase the participation of women and girls. Working in coalitions combining local, national, and international elements is providing a positive contribution for some women in Kosovar.

Mazurana, D., Raven-Roberts, A. and Parpart, J. eds., (2005). Gender, conflict, and peacekeeping. Rowman & Littlefield Publishers.

[Link to book](#)

This book analyses the role of gender in post- Cold War conflicts as well as post-conflict peacekeeping at policy and operational levels. It includes 14 contributions, split into 4 parts : Gender, complex political emergencies and international intervention, Gender, peacekeeping and international humanitarian, criminal and human rights law, Inside peacekeeping operations, and Peacekeeping operations, international intervention, and gender-just peace-making and peace building.

Moser, A., (2007), 'The Peace and Conflict Gender Analysis: UNIFEM's Research in the Solomon Islands', Gender and Development, Vol. 15, Issue 2, pp. 231-239.

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13552070701391813>

This article discusses a research methodology – the Peace and Conflict Gender Analysis – used by UNIFEM in the Solomon Islands to investigate women's and men's experiences of armed conflict and peace building. The simple methodology enables a deeper understanding of the gender dimensions of conflict and peace. This includes issues such as moving beyond stereotyped conceptions of men-as-combatants and women-as-victims, challenging gender-role stereotypes, demonstrating the significance of traditional gender roles, and highlighting gender-related tensions arising in the post-conflict context.

Sherwood, K, (2009). Understanding the gendered effects of war on women: impact on resilience and identity in African Cultures. Coventry University, School of Health and Social Sciences, University of Warwick.

[Link to thesis](#)

This thesis examines the prevalence and effects of gender-based violence during war on women and men. The author argues that applying a western medical model to survivors from non-western countries may not be the most comprehensive way of understanding their experiences of post-traumatic stress and proposes a model that accounts for the cultural context, gendered differences, and identity impact. Results identified a complex relationship between resilience, access to rights and support and identity in African refugees living in the United Kingdom. It also recognised cultural and societal influences in Africa and experiences in the UK as influential factors and the importance of support services to maintain resilience.

Shmeidl, S., & Lopez, L., (2002), 'Gender and Conflict Early Warning: A Framework for Action', International Alert/Swiss Peace Foundation, London/Bern.

[Link to PDF](#)

Though early warning systems for identifying risk of violent conflict now play a crucial role on an international scale, this paper identifies that gender remains mostly absent from both pre-conflict strategies and exercises, as well as early warning systems and conflict response. As a result of this, this paper provides an initial framework to 'engender' early warning systems, in addition to identifying gender-sensitive indicators to be used for analysis of potential instability, particularly at grassroots level.

Skjelsbæk, I., Smith, D., & International Peace Research Institute. (2001). *Gender, peace and conflict* / edited by Inger Skjelsbæk and Dan Smith. Oslo: London: PRIO; SAGE.

<https://sk.sagepub.com/books/gender-peace-and-conflict>

This compilation of theoretical chapters and empirical case studies outlines the importance of a gender perspective in theory and practice in conflict resolution and peace research. Chapters respectively question the notion of essentialism, explore the linkages between femininity and peace making or between masculinity and pacifism. Case studies cover Scandinavian countries, Colombia, Sri Lanka, and Yugoslavian countries.

Turshen, M., & Twagiramariya, C. (1998). *What women do in wartime: Gender and conflict in Africa* / edited by Meredeth Turshen and Clotilde Twagiramariya. London; New York: Zed Books.

<https://www.bloomsbury.com/uk/what-women-do-in-wartime-9781856495387/>

This book analyses the experience of women in African civil wars. A mixture of reportage, testimony and scholarship, the book includes contributions from women in Chad, Liberia, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, South Africa and Sudan. The book profiles women's responses to war, as combatants as well as victims, and describes the groups women organize in the aftermath. Examining rape and other forms of gendered political violence in African civil wars, this volume is also about women taking action for change.

UNDP. (2002) 'Gender Approaches in Conflict and Post-Conflict Situations', UNDP, New York.

<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/13ED5AE1D64E44E2C1256D08002F285F-undp-gendermanual.pdf>

This manual provides some of the foundational concepts and issues of gender approaches in conflict and post-conflict situations. It also offers tools for gender mainstreaming at institutional level (for UNDP staff). As the recovery phase of any crisis or post-conflict situation is a critical period for social rehabilitation and positive transformation, the manual provides a road map on incorporating gender and gender relations with regard to providing opportunities for women's skills and agency, as well as opportunities for income-earning and overall empowerment.

Vavra, J., and Morton, A., (2005), *Gender and Conflict in Africa: An Annotated Bibliography*. USAID, Washington D.C.

<http://livestock-emergency.net/userfiles/file/assessment-review/Vavra-2005.pdf>

A rich annotated bibliography on conflict and gender in Africa that includes articles, toolkits, and other materials on the subject. It covers multiple topics from Gender Based violence, to women's roles in promoting peace.

# Gender and Humanitarian Crises

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*Children help with fetching water in Zaatari camp, the world's second largest refugee camp and now Jordan's 4th largest city. It is home to some of Syria's 2 million refugees, forced from their homes due to the Syrian crisis.*

*Photo: Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office, 2013.*

## References

## Summary

Aolain, F. N. (2011) Women, Vulnerability, and Humanitarian Emergencies, *Michigan Journal of Gender & Law*. 18 (1): pp. 1-25.

<https://repository.law.umich.edu/mjgl/vol18/iss1/1/>

Recognising the overrepresentation of women in the refugee and internally displaced communities, this article examines the vulnerabilities of women during humanitarian emergencies, their lower access to capital, social goods and legal means for protection, and the care responsibilities post disaster or post conflict. The article also explores masculinity in humanitarian emergencies and identifies biases in crisis responses.

Baines, E. K. (2004). *Vulnerable Bodies: Gender, the UN and the Global Refugee Crisis*. Routledge, London. pp. 1-240.

<https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/9781315234458>

This book examines the response of the United Nations to forced displacement, using the examples of Bosnia, Rwanda and Guatemala. Through the inclusion of critical empirical data, feminist propositions and experiences contextualised by these case studies, the book examines two processes of global transformation in the post-Cold War era. This includes new humanitarian practices and principles, and the emergence of gender equality norms in the refugee regime.

Bosmans, M. Nasser, D. Khammash, U. Claeys, P & Temmerman, M. (2008). Palestinian Women's Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights in Longstanding Humanitarian Crisis. *Reproductive Health Matters*, Vol 16, I31:103-111.

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1016/S0968-8080%2808%2931343-3?needAccess=true>

This study aims test the usefulness of a guide for a comprehensive approach to sexual and reproductive health rights and needs of refugee women. The findings revealed that as donor interests lack, lack of access to reproductive health services was the most visible aspect of the impact of the conflict on women's sexual and reproductive health. Humanitarian donors and international organisations must go beyond the traditional humanitarian relief approaches that are intended as short-term, technical interventions to fulfil and protect the rights of women.

Chenoweth, S. K. Zwi, A. B. & Whelan, A. K. (2018). Socializing accountability in Humanitarian settings; A proposed Framework. *World Development*, Vol 109, pp. 149-162.

[https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X18301311?casa\\_token=-Dlpc4s8PNoAAAAA:e6VSFIFIPkC3arWX\\_7H32tE6YthRhTSscDU2FzQXoHFHiuNulPXJlkZS5udwXr-A13baEGnsi3Y](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X18301311?casa_token=-Dlpc4s8PNoAAAAA:e6VSFIFIPkC3arWX_7H32tE6YthRhTSscDU2FzQXoHFHiuNulPXJlkZS5udwXr-A13baEGnsi3Y)

The articles draws on the concept of socializing accountability and applies it to the reproductive health responses in two case studies, Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar in 2008 and the Haiti earthquake in 2010. The authors explore the ways in which staff held each other to account through social, interpersonal means for the implementation of the minimum standard in reproductive health service provision. Identifying new behaviours and challenges such as constructive criticism and overwhelming workloads, the model is adapted to the humanitarian context to propose a preliminary conceptual framework for assessing socializing accountability in a crisis response.

El-Bushra, J. and Gardner, J. (2015) Adversity and Opportunity: Gender relations, emergencies and Resilience in

This study is a contribution to CARE's humanitarian and emergency strategy learning agenda. It aims to examine the opportunities and challenges in gender equality and women's empowerment in emergency contexts and provide lessons for

the Horn of Africa. Care. pp. 1-102.

[https://www.care.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/CARE\\_GiE\\_Full\\_Report\\_in\\_template\\_FINAL.pdf](https://www.care.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/CARE_GiE_Full_Report_in_template_FINAL.pdf)

future humanitarian responses in the Horn of Africa. The main trends noted in the findings include improved access and acceptance of girls in education, women's increasing participation in economic activities, and increasing engagement of women in social spheres. The study concludes with 7 recommendations for CARE to take in future studies.

Heathcote, G (2018) Humanitarian Intervention and Gender Dynamics. In: Cahn, Naomi and Haynes, Dina and Ni Aolain, Fionnuala and Valji, Nahla, (eds.), Oxford Handbook on Gender and Conflict. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

<https://www.oxfordhandbooks.com/view/10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199300983.001.0001/oxfordhb-9780199300983-e-16>

This chapter focuses on the different gendered dynamics of Security Council-authorized humanitarian interventions. Focusing specifically on the Libyan intervention, the chapter discusses the failures of the Security Council in consulting women or gender experts regarding the decision to intervene. Findings demonstrate how the focus on women's insecurity in humanitarian crises reinforces gendered political outcomes due to the lack of feminist consciousness within the Security Council deliberations and actions. The chapter concludes by establishing suggestions for future feminist engagement including consultation with communities where interventions have previously occurred, as well as encouraging the utilisation of resolution 2122 to disrupt gendered dynamics.

Hilhorst, D. (2018). Gender, Sexuality, and Violence in Humanitarian Crises. *Disasters*. Vol 42, S1). pp. 3-16.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/disa.12276>

The article examines why analysis of gender and development often leave out the gendered power relations and changing realities, while also focusing on a more 'relational approach' to gender. Through this analysis, the author examines the nature of gender relations, the unintentional effects of gender programming and the importance of focusing on how gender relations change during crisis'. The key finding of this article is the need for policies to take into account and focus on the way gender relations unfold during humanitarian crisis' and how this leads to both expected and unexpected effects.

Hyndman, J. (1998) Managing Difference: Gender and culture in humanitarian emergencies, *Gender, Place and Culture: A Journal of Feminist Geography*, 5:3, pp. 241-260.

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/09663699825197>

This article explores the discourse of 'UN humanism' with regards to the way gender and culture are conceived, contextualised, and universalised. Addressing the long-standing tension between culture as shared humanity and culture as a pivotal basis of difference, the article also draws on research relating to UNHCR's gender policies and initiatives against violence towards refugee women in camps. The article poses strategies in the context of emerging transnational feminist practices to decipher avoiding authenticating categories of difference, but also avoiding treating gender and culture as simply variables.

IASC. (2015). Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action: Reducing risk, promoting resilience and aiding recovery. Inter-Agency Standing Committee. pp. 1-358.

<https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/working-group/iasc-guidelines-integrating-gender->

The overall goal of the Guidelines is to support humanitarian stakeholders in fulfilling their responsibility to protect all those affected by crises, by 1) reducing risk of GBV by implementing GBV prevention and mitigation strategies from pre-emergency to recovery stages of humanitarian action. 2) Promoting resilience by strengthening national and community-based systems that prevent and mitigate GBV, and by enabling survivors and those at risk of GBV to access specialized care and support. 3) Aiding recovery of communities and societies

*based-violence-interventions-humanitarian-action-2015*

by supporting local and national capacity to create lasting solutions to the problem of GBV.

IFRC. (2020). Protection, Gender and Inclusion in Emergencies Toolkit (Pilot Version). Geneva, Switzerland: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. pp. 1-13.

[https://aap-inclusion-psea.alnap.org/system/files/content/resource/files/main/Tool1-0PGI\\_iE\\_Toolkit\\_Introduction\\_LR-web.pdf](https://aap-inclusion-psea.alnap.org/system/files/content/resource/files/main/Tool1-0PGI_iE_Toolkit_Introduction_LR-web.pdf)

This toolkit accompanies the IFRC Minimum standards on protection, gender, and inclusions in emergencies (2018) (“Minimum Standards”) and provides additional guidance to plan, implement and monitor those standards during an emergency response and recovery. The toolkit is designed to compile good practices and practical tools to support PGI mainstreaming, to provide clarity on how to integrate PGI analysis into emergency plans of action or project plans, and to aid the collection of sex, age, and disability-disaggregated data to name a few. The audience for this toolkit is designed for any personnel deployed as PGI personnel (delegates, focal points, regional advisors, lead staff).

Kirk, J. (2007). Gender Based Violence in and Around schools in Conflict and humanitarian Contexts in Gender-Based Violence by Terry, G. & Hoare, J. Oxfam GB. pp. 121-132.

[http://www.gendermatters.co.uk/pdf/s/Gender\\_Based\\_Violence.pdf](http://www.gendermatters.co.uk/pdf/s/Gender_Based_Violence.pdf)

Including examples from Africa, Central America and Asia, this book chapter containing a collection of articles draws on theory and practice of gender-oriented development to reach a wide audience of development Practitioners and policy makers, students, and academics. The articles include focuses on GBV in multiple forms such as domestic and sexual abuse, FGM, femicide, and trafficking for prostitution, in multiple contexts including humanitarian settings as well as post-conflict situations. The book also includes articles which address anti-GBV interventions and initiatives.

Le Masson, V., Fordham, M., Fergus, I. (2020). Adolescent girls in crisis: Voices from the Sahel (Technical report). Plan International, UCL Centre for Gender and Disaster & UNFPA. pp. 1-24.

<https://plan-international.org/publications/adolescent-girls-crisis-sahel>

The Adolescent Girls in Crisis series is informed by and centred upon the voices and experiences of girls at risk. This report focuses on the protracted crisis in the Sahel region and talks to girls and young women affected by violence and insecurity in Burkina Faso and Mali. The findings of this report indicate that the needs of these girls are unseen and unmet, including to the need to access sexual and reproductive health information. The report concludes by calling on governments and the international community to prioritise peace-building negotiations alongside tackling gender-based discrimination through community mobilisation.

Marsh, M. Purdin, S. & Navani, S. (2006). Addressing Sexual Violence in Humanitarian Emergencies. Global Public Health Journal, Vol 1, I2. pp. 133-146.

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/17441690600652787?needAccess=true>

Sexual violence is a by-product of conflict commonly seen, but poorly addressed, in humanitarian emergencies. This paper reviews the current situation regarding sexual violence in humanitarian emergencies and provides an overview of this global health problem whilst describing efforts to address it through prevention and response activities. Improvements are needed in the short-term to meet the needs of survivors of sexual violence; in collecting data related to sexual violence in humanitarian emergencies; and to address the widespread tolerance for high rates of sexual violence in humanitarian settings.

Olivius, E. (2012). (Un)Governable Subjects: The Limits of Refugee Participation

This paper explores how participatory and community-based approaches are used in efforts to promote gender equality in humanitarian aid to Burmese refugees in Thailand and

in the Promotion of Gender Equality in Humanitarian Aid. *Journal of Refugee Studies* Vol 27. No. 1. pp. 1-20.

<https://academic.oup.com/jrs/article-abstract/27/1/42/1587932>

Bangladesh. Arguing that participation and community mobilisation are a vehicle for the promotion of gender equality, the paper compares examples of 'community spirit' and participation by women and women's organisations perceived as 'too much' or 'not enough'. The paper examines this paradox through a governmentality perspective and draws on the concept of participation in humanitarian policy and practice in the government of refugees.

Olivius, E. (2015). Constructing Humanitarian Selves and Refugee Others. Gender Equality and the Global Governance of Refugees. *International Feminist Journal of Politics*. Vol 18, I. 2. pp. 270-290.

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/14616742.2015.1094245>

Drawing on Foucauldian and postcolonial feminist perspectives, this article examines how gender equality is given meaning and applied in humanitarian aid to refugees. Focusing on what the implications are regarding the production of subjectivities and their positioning in relations of power, the analysis identifies two main problems of representation: a representation of gender equality as a means to aid effectiveness, and a representation of gender equality as a project of development. The article concludes by arguing that gender equality within humanitarian policy and practice operates as a tool of emancipation and also a tool of domination in the global governance of refugees.

Palmer, C. A. & Zwi, A. B. (1998). Women, Health and Humanitarian Aid in Conflict. *Disasters* Vol 22, I 3. pp. 236-249.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/1467-7717.00089>

This article examines the limited attention given to gendered norms and experiences in the provision of resources and services to civilians in conflict situations. Focusing on pre-conflict factors and conflict factors that affect women's experiences with the provision of services, the article determined that barriers in accessing services and women's involvement in the planning stages result from both the providers and the beneficiaries of services. Demonstrated in a model, the article concludes by arguing that the role of women in planning is central to the provision of effective and inclusive healthcare to conflict-affected populations.

Stark, L. & Ager, A. (2011). A Systematic Review of Prevalence Studies of Gender-Based Violence in Complex Emergencies. *Trauma, Violence & Abuse* vol 12, I 3. pp. 127-134.

[https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/1524838011404252?casa\\_token=ERMy-N6w6g0AAAAA:2Yidf-mK73fuxDdVdtsFnvUL\\_4qXktdOgS90RhSbQd1Lk7fAekr5uepQz5UmxjETbQKfybXRv3oOMA](https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/1524838011404252?casa_token=ERMy-N6w6g0AAAAA:2Yidf-mK73fuxDdVdtsFnvUL_4qXktdOgS90RhSbQd1Lk7fAekr5uepQz5UmxjETbQKfybXRv3oOMA)

This article provides a systematic review of literature that attempts to quantify the rate and magnitude of gender-based violence (GBV) in emergency settings. The data collected identified that the undertaking of prevalence studies of GBV instances is not yet routine in humanitarian practice. Intimate partner violence (IPV), physical violence, and rape were the three categories of violence most frequently measured. The authors argue that GBV programmes need to ensure that strategies are in place to reach those who suffer from GBV in their home and call for the professionalisation of international protection in the field.

Van Dijkhorst, H. Vonhof, S. (2005). *Gender and Humanitarian Aid; A literature Review of Policy and Practice*.

This report gives an overview of the existing literature and debates on gender and humanitarian aid. Contributing to the lack of literature on gender in humanitarian aid, this report examines by means of interviews with employees of Dutch development organisations, if and how gender has been mainstreamed in the policy and practice of their humanitarian

Wageningen University. pp. 1-44.

[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/40111880\\_Gender\\_and\\_Humanitarian\\_Aid\\_a\\_Literature\\_Review\\_of\\_Policy\\_and\\_Practice](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/40111880_Gender_and_Humanitarian_Aid_a_Literature_Review_of_Policy_and_Practice)

aid programmes. The findings determined that there is a dire need for DRR programmes to focus on eliminating gender imbalances. Gender often goes unprioritized both in budgets and time paid due to the 'culture of speed' in humanitarian aid.

Zaatari, Z. (2014) Unpacking Gender: The Humanitarian Response to the Syrian Refugee Crisis in Jordan. *Women's Refugee Commission*, New York. pp. 1-42.

<https://reliefweb.int/report/jordan/unpacking-gender-humanitarian-response-syrian-refugee-crisis-jordan>

This report aims to identify how the humanitarian community integrated existing gender guidance across all sectors and whether gender was being dealt with centrally or peripherally. Focusing specifically on humanitarian agencies including UN agencies and international and local organisations, the report identified that little of the sex-and-age disaggregated data about the refugees needs and concerns was used to inform the design and implementation of programs that aimed to address the real needs of women and women, girls, and boys. The report concluded by encouraging the empowerment of women and girls through good practices recommended by the Women's Refugee Commission (WRC).

# Gender, Peace building & Security

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*The United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) and government inaugurate South Sudan's first juvenile reformatory centre in Juba. There, children in conflict with the law can be safely and securely housed, separate from adult offenders, and can receive formal education, vocational training, rehabilitation services and psycho-social support to prepare them for their re-integration into the society.*

*Photo: UNMISS / Eric Kanalstein*

## Reference

## Summary

Egnell, R. (2016). *Gender Perspectives and Military Effectiveness: Implementing UNSCR 1325 and the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security*. PRISM, Vol. 6, No. 1, Women, Peace and Inclusive Security pp 72-89.

[Link to paper](#)

This article argues that policies and activists should work with military organisations to implement UNSCR 1325 and National Action Plans. To further the discussion on gender in military affairs, this article discusses two questions: why should gender perspectives be introduced and implemented in military organizations? And how should this process be managed to do so successfully? Through increasing awareness and collaboration, gender insensitivities can be improved to reduce the disempowering of female population. Therefore, by giving the military a role in the implementation of UNSCR 1325, they become agents that can positively support the policies.

Fritz, J. M., Doering, S. & Fumru, F. B. (2011). *Women, Peace, Security, and the National Action Plans*.

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/193672441100500101>

Twenty criteria are used to analyse sixteen national action plans that focus on women, peace, and security. United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, a base for the national plans, highlights the terrible consequences of violent conflict on women and girls as well as the important role of women in all peacebuilding processes. Suggestions are made for those developing or revising plans and include addressing the relevant points from four UN Security Council resolutions (1325, 1820, 1888, and 1889); specifying all processes and timelines; and including civil society participation in all phases of a plan's development; implementation, and assessment.

Giannini, R., Lima, M. & Pereira, P. (2016). *Brazil and UN Security Council Resolution 1325: Progress and Challenges of the Implementation Process*. PRISM, Vol. 6, No. 1, Women, Peace & Inclusive Security pp 178-197.

[Link to paper](#)

The article analyses the efforts Brazil has made to implement the UNSCR 1325 in 4 parts: The women in the Brazilian Armed Forces, participation of Brazilians in peacekeeping operations, steps taken in Brazil to implement the UNSCR 1325, and whether they have decided on a NAP. The article finds that Brazil has many societal constructions that create barriers for the effective implementation of UNSCR 1325, even though they have taken many important steps to implement it. The role of women needs to be challenged and reconstructed so that both women can realise the important and fundamental role they play in peace and security of their country and men can understand the importance of including women to obtain peace and security.

Mai, N.J.H. (2015). *The Role of Women in Peace Building in South Sudan*. The Sudd Institute. South Sudan.

<https://suddinstitute.org/publications/show/the-role-of-women-in-peace-building-in-south-sudan/>

The policy brief states the lack of female representation in the peace building process and demonstrates why it is critical to have female representation in peace building, specifically in South Sudan. To do this, the brief explores what opportunities were presented to women within peace building efforts through the Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (ARCISS). After, it examines what challenges were presented from female participation in peace building. The article concludes with recommendations that would help to encourage female representation and using the skillset that women can afford to bring peace in South Sudan.

Odanović, G. (2013). *The Role of CSOs in Monitoring and Evaluating National Action Plan (NAP) For implementation of UNSCR 1325*.

[https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/168045/the\\_role\\_of\\_csos\\_in\\_monitoring.pdf](https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/168045/the_role_of_csos_in_monitoring.pdf)

The intention of this paper is to illustrate the importance of establishing cooperation between government institutions and Civil Society Organization (CSOs) for successful NAP 1325 implementation. The first part of the paper analyses the different roles that CSOs can have in NAP 1325 monitoring and evaluation. The second part of the paper discusses the contemporary challenges in relation to cooperation between Serbian government institutions and CSO and proposes solutions for promoting increased cooperation.

Prescott, J. (2016). *The Law of Armed Conflict and the Operational Relevance of Gender: The Australian Defence Force's Implementation of the Australian National Action Plan*. In Stephens, D. & Babie, P. (eds.). *Imagining Law: Essays in Conversation with Judith Gardam*. University of Adelaide Press.

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.20851/j.ctt1sq5x0z.13>

This chapter focuses on the disconnect between areas of operational law and the significance of women in armed conflict as both civilians and combatants. Writing from her own experiences as a law officer, Prescott addresses the little attention paid to human rights within the law of armed conflict (LOAC), particularly that of women and girls. Whilst there has been much progression in terms of investigating and prosecuting sex-and-gender-based violence (SGBV), the acknowledgement and understanding of gender and its operational relevance in a LOAC context remains overshadowed. To address this, gender perspectives and methodologies will require significant changes.

Rayman, P. M., Izen, S. & Parker, E. (2016). *UNSCR 1325 in The Middle East and North Africa: Women Security*.

<https://www.usip.org/sites/default/files/SR388-UNSCR-1325-in-the-Middle-East-and-North-Africa-Women-and-Security.pdf>

This report examines the implementation of UNSCR 1325, what it has accomplished, and its potential in Egypt, Iraq, Israel, the Palestinian territories, and Tunisia fifteen years after being passed by the United Nations Security Council. The report distills lessons and recommendations that are applicable to the Middle East and North Africa region and those relevant to particular nations. The report finds that both men and women need to see the correlation between long-term security and economic development and the implementation of 1325 as well as to embrace and recognise the values of gender justice.

Tomić, A. (2015). *Gender Mainstreaming of the Security Sector in Bosnia and Herzegovina: From the Policy Papers to Reality*. *Connections*, Vol 14, No. 3 (Summer 2015), pp 87-102.

[https://genderandsecurity.org/sites/default/files/Tomic\\_-\\_GMg\\_Sec\\_Sector\\_in\\_Bosnia\\_Herzegovina.pdf](https://genderandsecurity.org/sites/default/files/Tomic_-_GMg_Sec_Sector_in_Bosnia_Herzegovina.pdf)

This article provides an overview of the situation, pre adoption of the national policy documents, in Bosnia and Herzegovina to determine why the adoption of the AP 1325 was considered a success. There has been positive progress in terms of gender equality in Bosnia and Herzegovina with the implementation of the AP1325 and the Gender Action Plan. However, the article finds that if the government wants to fully implement the UNSCR 1325, there should be a zero-tolerance clause on the policies regarding discrimination. The goals of the plan are possible through an inclusive approach by everyone and should focus on human security and its meaning to ensure equal access to services for men and women.

Witkowsky, A. (2016). *Integrating Gender Perspectives within the Department of Defence*. *Prism*, Vol. 6, No. 1,

The article explores the different ways that gender perspectives have been integrated into the Military. When included as meaningful participants in the negotiation of peace agreements, women enlarge the scope of those agreements to include the broader set of critical societal priorities and needs required for lasting peace. According to NATO's Civil Military Cooperation

women, peace & inclusive  
security pp. 34-45.

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.2307/26470430>

Centre of Excellence, greater awareness of gender issues results in an enhancement of overall situational awareness and better advice to senior decisionmakers, who can then make better-founded, judicious, and balanced decisions.

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# Gender, Conflict & Extremism

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*Participants attend a workshop to validate the Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (PCVE) communication strategy for Somalia. The validation workshop was held in Nairobi, Kenya on October 19, 2018.*

*Photo: AMISOM – African Union Mission in Somalia*

Reference	Summary
<p>Carter, B. (2013). <i>Women and Violent Extremism</i>. GSDRC.</p> <p><a href="http://www.gsdrc.org/docs/open/hdq898.pdf">http://www.gsdrc.org/docs/open/hdq898.pdf</a></p>	<p>This report synthesises a rapid review of the literature on women and violent extremism, looking at women's roles in violent extremist groups and acts over the last 15 years, and at the relationship between violent extremism and violence against women and girls. Gender-based violence increases during conflict and extremists often victimise and target women and girls for violent acts, sexual violence, and rape. The report finds that gender perspectives are often ignored in counter-terrorism interventions, but women's roles in preventing violent extremism is starting to be recognised. There is also a lack of understanding of whether trauma is a motivational factor for women's involvement in violent extremism.</p>
<p>Davies, L. (2008). Gender, education, extremism and security, <i>Compare</i>, 38:5, 611-625.</p> <p><a href="https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/03057920802351432">https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/03057920802351432</a></p>	<p>This paper examines the complex relationships between gender, education, extremism, and security. After defining extremism and fundamentalism, it looks first at the relationship of gender to violence generally, before looking specifically at how this plays out in more extremist violence and terrorism. Religious fundamentalism is also shown to have gendered concerns. The paper concludes with drawing together the educational implications of these analyses, arguing for a politicised education to promote both national and personal security. Five components are proposed: acceptance of ambiguity rather than absolutism and single truths; a secular basis in human rights; breaking down 'otherness'; reconciliation rather than revenge; and free speech and humour.</p>
<p>Fink, N. C. Barakat, R. &amp; Shetret, L. (2013). <i>The Roles of Women in Terrorism, Conflict and Violent Extremism: Lessons for the United Nations and International Actors</i>. Center on Global Counterterrorism Cooperation.</p> <p><a href="https://globalcenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/NCF_RB_LS_policybrief_1320.pdf">https://globalcenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/NCF_RB_LS_policybrief_1320.pdf</a></p>	<p>The policy brief addresses the ways that gender can be integrated into counterterrorism policy and programming. While policymakers are now shifting from reacting to terrorism to preventing terrorism and violent extremism, there is still little effort in including women counterterrorism actors. The brief outlines the challenges in the integration and offers recommendations. While the 1325 resolution was important in addressing the impact of conflict on women and the roles of women in decision making, there needs to be a more nuanced approach when it comes to integrating a gender perspective. This means that women should not be conceptualised as a passive entity but someone that can address violence and conflict.</p>
<p>Giscard d'Estaing, S. (2017). <i>Engaging women in countering violent extremism: avoiding instrumentalization and furthering agency</i>. <i>Gender &amp; Development</i>, 25:1, 103-118.</p> <p><a href="https://opev.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/GISCA_RD-DESTAING-Sophie.-Engaging-women-in-countering-violent-extremism-avoiding-">https://opev.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/GISCA_RD-DESTAING-Sophie.-Engaging-women-in-countering-violent-extremism-avoiding-</a></p>	<p>This article examines the limitations of prevention and countering violent extremism programmes and policies in engaging with women, their roles, and gender-sensitivity. Six themes were identified and discussed: Countering violent extremism/preventing violent extremism (CVE/PVE), a gendered agenda, instrumentalising women the 'securitisation' of women's right, avoiding instrumentalisation and supporting participation and leadership, researching the link between gender inequality and violent extremism, and ways forward. Recognising women's agency, diversity in voices and experiences, and knowledge is fundamental to ensuring their rights and sustainable peace. Their full participation at all levels of decision-making in the design and implementation of preventing and countering violent extremism</p>

[instrumentalisation-and-furthering-agency.pdf](#)

(PVE/ CVE) contributes to the effectiveness and sustainability of these efforts.

Holmer, G. (2013). *Countering Violent Extremism: A Peacebuilding Perspective*. United States Institute of Peace.

<https://www.usip.org/sites/default/files/SR336-Countering%20Violent%20Extremism-A%20Peacebuilding%20Perspective.pdf>

This report explores the nexus of counter violent extremism (CVE) and peacebuilding and is written for counterterrorism and CVE experts and peacebuilders. Underpinning this report is the assumption that a stronger bridge between practitioners from both worlds would contribute to a broader understanding and more effective practice of countering violent extremism. The report also establishes suggestions for peacebuilders to implement and improve the CVE agenda by recognising women as effective assets who must be empowered and equipped in order to participate in important roles.

Ispahani, F. (2016). *Women and Islamist Extremism: Gender Rights Under the Shadow of Jihad*, *The Review of Faith & International Affairs*, 14:2, 101-104.

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/15570274.2016.1184445?needAccess=true>

This paper examines the potential reasonings behind the recruitment of women in Islamist Extremist groups and addresses the large-scale recruitment of women from western countries to join terrorist organisations such as ISIS. Women are becoming not only part of Islamic political groups, but also terrorist groups and are also actively fulfilling violent roles within the groups by playing a larger role in offensive combat and suicide bombings. The paper concludes by considering the importance of women becoming the cornerstone of anti-extremist efforts, as well as the importance of recognising the gender gap throughout the Muslim world.

Jacobson, R. Jacobs, S. & Marchbank, J. (2000). *States of Conflict: Gender, Violence and Resistance*. Zed Books, New York.

[Link to book](#)

This book explores the gendered nature of conflict across a variety of levels, national and social spaces and pays particular attention to the relationship between gender and conflict, state power and state regimes. Building upon feminist theory and scholarship, the basis of the discussions recognises conflict within society as inevitable and almost always having a gender dimension. As well as emphasising both women's and men's agency, discussions capture the language and terminology used when discussing conflict and the gendered discourses of which they entail. A concluding argument suggests that merely adding women into international discussions is not enough to establish change within gendered violence and conflict discussions and a long-term approach is essential for tackling this in the future.

Poloni-Staudinger, L. & Ortals, C. D. (2013). *Terrorism and Violent Conflict: Women's Agency, Leadership, and Responses*. Springer. pp. 1-185.

<https://www.springer.com/gp/book/9781461456407>

This book explores how gender intersects with political violence, and particularly terrorism. Authors ask how gender relations and understandings of femininity and masculinity influence political violence, which includes politics related to terrorism, state terrorism, and genocide. The manuscript investigates how women cope with and influence the politics of terrorism and genocide and (1) describes in what ways women are present (and/or perceived as absent) in political contexts involving violence, and (2) analyses what gender assumptions, identities, and frames women face and themselves express and act upon regarding political violence encountered in their lives.

Sternadori, M., (2007). Sexy, tough, or inept? Depictions of women terrorists in the news. *Depictions of Women Terrorists in the News (October 1, 2007)*. Media Report to Women, Fall.

[https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=2996053](https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2996053)

Using a constructionist approach and feminist rhetorical theories, this study analyses how women terrorists are portrayed in English-language publications between 2000 and 2005. Five stereotypical categories for violent women are explored: (a) the technically unskilled suicide bomber; (b) the “attack bitch” seeking revenge; (c) the failed mother; (d) the brainwashed victim; and (e) the sexy “babe” with personal issues. The analysis looks at subtly implied emotional and intellectual deficiencies of women terrorists, especially in the context of their physical attractiveness (or lack thereof) and reproductive history.

SAVE. (2010). *The Roles and Capabilities of Yemeni Women Against Violent Extremism. A Report From a SAVE Yemen Workshop*. 5 February 2010.

<https://womenwithoutborders-save.blogspot.com/2010/02/roles-and-capabilities-of-yemeni-women.html>

This blog summarizes a workshop that was held by Women Without Borders/SAVE Yemen on the roles of women in challenging violent extremism. Education levels, local awareness and geographic remoteness were all factors that affected the women’s ability to recognise and identify extremism in their lives and families. It was found that there is a huge need for legal, psychological, and emotional support for the women and their families to cope with extremism. The report concludes with a number of recommendations including ensuring the Ministry of Education are aware of extremist teachers that may use their position of power to promote radical thinking and cooperating with village heads to discourage extremist thoughts.

# Gender-based Violence & Disaster

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*38-year old Bahati arrived in Kalobeyei refugee camp with her two children in 2016, fleeing not only the conflict in DRC but also sexual violence. The Danish Refugee Council has offered counselling and psychological support to heal and regain a sense of normality.*

© 2018 European Union (Photographer: Barbara Minishi)

## Reference

## Summary

Amnesty International. (2011). Haiti: aftershocks: women speak out against sexual violence in Haiti's camps. London: Amnesty international. pp. 1-38.

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/AMR36/001/2011/en/>

*Available in English, French, Spanish and Haitian.*

The January 2010 earthquake devastated Haiti. Since the earthquake, the specific needs of girls and women living in camps relating to the prevention of and response to gender-based violence have been inadequate. The risk of rape and other forms of gender-based violence in Haiti's camps has increased dramatically in the past year. This report highlights the protection needs of women and girls in camps against the background of research undertaken by Amnesty International and other organizations on violence against women and girls after the earthquake.

Asgary, R., Emery, E., & Wong, M. (2013). Systematic review of prevention and management strategies for the consequences of gender-based violence in refugee settings. *International health*, 5(2): pp. 85-91.

<https://academic.oup.com/inthealth/article/5/2/85/772538>

Uncertainties continue regarding effective strategies to prevent and address the consequences of gender-based violence (GBV) among refugees. Twelve databases and the regional and global indices of the WHO Global Health Library were searched for English-language clinical, public health, basic and social science studies evaluating strategies to prevent and manage health sequelae of GBV among refugees. Multiple panels of expert recommendations and guidelines were not supported by primary data on actual displaced populations. There is a dire need for research that evaluates the efficacy and effectiveness of various responses to GBV to ultimately allow a transition from largely theoretical and expertise driven to a more evidence-based field.

Castañeda Camey, I., Sabater, L., Owren, C. and Boyer, A.E. (2020). Gender-based violence and environment linkages: The violence of inequality. Wen, J. (ed.). Gland, Switzerland: IUCN. pp. 1-272.

<https://genderandenvironment.org/gender-based-violence-and-environment-linkages-the-violence-of-inequality/>

After reviewing over 1000 sources of information, 100 case study submissions, and having analysed survey responses and interviews, this study focuses on three major areas where gender-based violence (GBV) and environment linkages act as barriers to equitable, effective, rights-based conservation and sustainable development. 1) Access and control over natural resources. 2) Environmental pressures and threats. 3) environmental action to conserve, defend, and protect natural resources. The study presents findings on GBV-environment linkages towards supporting strengthened action across sustainable development and conservation sectors.

Dolan, C. (2014). Letting Go of the Gender Binary: Charting New Pathways for Humanitarian Interventions on Gender-Based Violence. *International Review of the Red Cross*, 96 (894). pp. 485-501.

[https://genderandsecurity.org/sites/default/files/Dolan\\_-\\_Letting\\_Go\\_of\\_the\\_Gender\\_Binary.pdf](https://genderandsecurity.org/sites/default/files/Dolan_-_Letting_Go_of_the_Gender_Binary.pdf)

This article addresses some emerging thinking about gender-based violence (GBV) within a humanitarian context and argues that in order to mainstream humanitarian approaches to increase the prevention and response methods to GBV, sexual violence must remain a key focus. Though a priority focus of GBV has often been on violence against women and girls, non-recognised victims such as LGBTI victims and survivors must be recognised and become the target of humanitarian actions surrounding GBV. The article suggests that letting go of the gender binary and instead addressing the contextual nature of GBV will increase the inclusivity of humanitarian responses.

Enarson, E. (1999). Violence against women in disasters: a study of domestic violence programs in the US and Canada. *Violence Against Women* 5 (7): pp. 742-768

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/10778019922181464>

Although data are limited, field reports indicate that reported violence against women increases in communities hit by environmental disasters. Seventy-seven Canadian and U.S. domestic violence programs participated in a study of organizational readiness, impact, and response employing a mail survey and open-ended telephone interviewing. Low levels of in-house emergency preparedness were found, but also strong interest in increasing disaster readiness. Those programs most severely impacted by disasters reported increased service demands, as long as 1 year after the event, and decreased organizational resources. Strategies are suggested for more fully engaging women's services in community-based disaster mitigation, planning, and response.

IFRC, (2015), *Unseen, Unheard: Gender-Based Violence in Disasters: Global Study*, Switzerland. pp. 1-52.

[https://www.ifrc.org/Global/Documents/Secretariat/201511/1297700\\_GB\\_Violence\\_in\\_Disasters\\_EN\\_LR2.pdf](https://www.ifrc.org/Global/Documents/Secretariat/201511/1297700_GB_Violence_in_Disasters_EN_LR2.pdf)

This report aims to answer 3 questions: what characterizes gender-based violence (GBV) in disasters? In what ways should legal and policy frameworks, including disaster risk management, be adapted to address GBV in disasters? And how should National Societies and other local actors address GBV in disasters, and what support do they need to fulfil their roles? The findings determined that both domestic and sexual violence increase post-disaster and during displacement. This can be in the form of coping strategies such as transactional sex, and reports of child marriages and trafficking. The national policies reviewed failed to refer to gender in detail and failed to include plans for preventing GBV.

IFRC. (2012). Predictable, preventable: Best practices for addressing interpersonal and self-directed violence during and after disasters. Canadian Red Cross. pp. 1-36.

<https://www.ifrc.org/PageFiles/94522/ViolenceInDisasters-English-1up.pdf>

Addressing disaster responders, this report provides best practices to address violence during and after disasters using a public health approach and encourages the prioritisation of preventing interpersonal and self-directed violence within the International Federation's response to disasters. For violence prevention to be effectively integrated into practice and policy, it needs to include beneficiary accountability, leadership, gender perspectives, the involvement of children and youth, and integration into existing systems and tools, and should build in monitoring, evaluation and secure budgets.

Le Masson, V., Benoudji, C., Reyes, S. S., & Bernard, G. (2019). How violence against women and girls undermines resilience to climate risks in Chad. *Disasters*, 43, pp. 245-270.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/disa.12343>

This paper seeks to establish the linkages between violence and people's resilience capacities to survive and adapt to environmental changes, particularly those living in fragile economic and political contexts such as Chad. It investigates not only how the adverse consequences of violence against women and girls affect the health status and livelihoods of survivors, but also their capacities, and those of their household and community members, to further protect themselves from other risks. The findings determined that 'everyday violence' undermines resilience-building at all levels. This has serious implications for development programmes and the role they need to play to better promote both gender equality and resilience to shocks and stresses.

Le Masson, V., Lim, S., Budimir, M., & Podboj, J. S. (2016). Disasters and violence against women and girls: Can

Post-disaster contexts are often characterised by the aggravation of discriminatory norms, social inequalities, and gender-based violence, particularly against women and girls. Disasters cause suffering and damage, but they also provide

disasters shake social norms and power relations?. ODI: London. pp. 1-22.

<https://odi.org/en/publications/disasters-and-violence-against-women-and-girls-can-disasters-shake-social-norms-and-power-relations/>

opportunities for those affected to transform the way they live, from assuming new responsibilities to voicing their rights and interests. This working paper explores the impacts of disasters on power relations and gendered norms and discusses how resulting changes in social relations affect people's resilience. By highlighting knowledge gaps, the authors aim to better understand why and how resilience programming can integrate social dimensions of vulnerability, including the risk of violence, and foster more equal power relations.

Parkinson, D. (2015). Women's experience of violence in the aftermath of the Black Saturday bushfires. A thesis submitted in Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Clayton: School of Social Sciences, Faculty of Arts, Monash University. pp. 1-257.

[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/281378132\\_Women's\\_experience\\_of\\_violence\\_in\\_the\\_aftermath\\_of\\_the\\_Black\\_Saturday\\_bushfires](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/281378132_Women's_experience_of_violence_in_the_aftermath_of_the_Black_Saturday_bushfires)

This thesis interviews women about their experiences of domestic violence after the Black Saturday bushfires in 2009. The scant research that exists internationally indicates that not only is the notion of 'women and children first' a myth, but that women are disproportionately affected by disasters primarily as a result of their poverty relative to men and prescribed gender roles. This research found that women experiencing increased male violence were silenced in preference of supporting suffering men – men who had been heroes in the fires or were traumatised or unemployed as a result of the disaster.

Reyes, J., Kelcey, J, and Varela, A, (2013). Transformative resilience guide: Gender, violence, and education, The World Bank. pp. 1-110.

<http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/928451468325146062/pdf/887700WPOGN0Gender0Box385243B00PUBLIC0.pdf>

This guide is for researchers, evaluators, and planners supporting education policy and program development in contexts of gender-related violence. It outlines a conceptual framework to support the collection, interpretation, and use of gender- and resilience-related information. In addition, it also includes "how to" advice to think through crucial issues, which may arise when assessing areas of protection for people in all levels of an education system who experience gender-related violence, as well as to promote improved educational outcome.

Thurston, A. M., Stöckl, H., & Ranganathan, M. (2021). Natural hazards, disasters and violence against women and girls: a global mixed-methods systematic review. *BMJ global health*, 6(4), e004377.

[https://researchonline.lshtm.ac.uk/id/eprint/4659873/13/Thurston\\_et\\_al\\_2021\\_Natural-hazards-disasters-and-violence.pdf](https://researchonline.lshtm.ac.uk/id/eprint/4659873/13/Thurston_et_al_2021_Natural-hazards-disasters-and-violence.pdf)

A systematic review including quantitative, qualitative or mixed-methods studies published in English language that examined the association between disasters from natural hazards and VAWG. Among the quantitative studies, authors found eight studies that established a positive association between disaster exposure and increased VAWG, and four additional studies found positive associations with some violence types but not others. Qualitative findings offered insights into three hypothesised pathways: disaster exposure associated with (1) an increase of stressors that trigger VAWG; (2) an increase of enabling environments for VAWG and (3) an exacerbation of underlying drivers of VAWG. As the first known global systematic review on the relationship between disasters from natural hazards and VAWG, this review contributes to the evidence base. The severe health consequences of VAWG and increasing frequency of extreme events means that rigorously designed and better quality studies are needed to inform evidence-based policies and safeguard women and girls during and after disasters.



# Gender and the Continuum of Violence

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March to make Timor-Leste's streets free from sexual harassment. "There should be no more people oppressing other people's freedom to walk in the street safely, this is why we fought for independence in the first place... This walk is very important for us, because if we never address the violence towards women, then we will never achieve a just society", said Judite Ximenes, President of Board of Rede Feto, the umbrella network of women's organization in Timor-Leste.

Photo: UN Women/Felix Maia, 2016

Reference	Summary
<p>Anastario, M. (2016). <i>Medical Record Review and Evidence of Mass Rape During the 2007-2008 Postelection Violence in Kenya</i>. In Sanford, V, Stefatos, K. &amp; Salvi, C. M. (eds.) <i>Gender Violence in Peace and War: States of Complicity</i>. (pp 85-101) Rutgers University Press.</p> <p><a href="http://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt1f5g4sc.9">http://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt1f5g4sc.9</a></p>	<p>This chapter explores the documented changes in information of violent events during a humanitarian emergency (postelection violence) compared to times of no mass crime. Addressing the difficulty of obtaining evidence of crimes due to limited resources, the findings show that survivors of sexual assault were unable to report to healthcare facilities within a 72-hour time frame to obtain biological forensic evidence due to law enforcement blockages, road shutdowns, and lack of knowledge on what to do post assault. The study is first of its kind to use medical records and isolate the postelection time period to determine the spike in sexual assaults.</p>
<p>Cockburn, C. (2009). <i>The Continuum of Violence</i> in Link, U. &amp; Smith, D. T. (eds.) <i>Cultures of Fear: A Critical Reader</i>, 11, p 158.. Pluto Press.</p> <p><a href="https://www.plutobooks.com/9780745329666/cultures-of-fear/">https://www.plutobooks.com/9780745329666/cultures-of-fear/</a></p>	<p>This article utilises a feminist lens to analyse the gender and power dynamic in relation to violence, specifically analysing the connection between a multitude of types of violence, and the way they connect to each other as if a continuum. Exploring themes of violence such as the brutalisation of the body and war and political terror, the findings determine 3 factors: there is a link between the personal and international scales of violence; it is not helpful to separate between war, peace, pre-war and post war violence as gendered violence exists in all situations and is continued from one to the next; gender power dynamics exist in all aspects from the family, to the government and to multinational corporations.</p>
<p>Cowburn, M. (2011). Perceiving the continuum of sexual harm and the need for varied responses to sexual violence. <i>International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology</i>, 55 (2), 179-181.</p> <p><a href="http://shura.shu.ac.uk/7591/1/Cowburn_perceiving_the_continuum.pdf">http://shura.shu.ac.uk/7591/1/Cowburn_perceiving_the_continuum.pdf</a></p>	<p>This article explores the spectrum of the continuum of sexual violence and looks at the attitudes to dating violence of both female and male Thai adolescents from high school, vocational school and out of school. The findings show that men are more supportive of sexual violence, more often expressed by the Thai men without any formal education. Education also plays a role as those least supportive of gender-based violence are the ones who have completed high school education. Education is therefore an important factor in reducing GBV.</p>
<p>Gamlin, J. B. &amp; Hawkes. S. J. (2017). <i>The Masculinities on the Continuum of Structural Violence: The Case of Mexico's Homicide Epidemic</i>. <i>Social Politics</i> 2017 V 0 N 0. pp 1-22.</p> <p><a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6565429/">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6565429/</a></p>	<p>Through the theoretical lens of a “violence continuum” this article explores how, in many of the most marginalized areas of Mexico, global and regional historical and contemporary structures have shaped and constrained men’s ability to achieve the hegemonic masculinity of neoliberal Mexico. An analysis of statistics and local research studies on male homicide is used to understand how impoverishment and extreme inequality can undermine men’s capacity to access a dignified standard of living and exercise their masculinity, in the</p>

process of which many draw on interpersonal violence as a resource for respect and manhood.

Kelly, L. (1988). *Surviving Sexual Violence*. Cambridge: Polity

<https://www.wiley.com/en-gb/Surviving+Sexual+Violence-p-9780745667430>

This book pays particular attention to multiple forms of sexual violence against women across their lifetime, and the victimisation of women throughout sexual violence literature. Implementing feminist theory and feminist thought, the manuscript focuses on the range of experiences of the women and how these women define their experiences with regards to coping, resisting, and surviving sexual violence.

Krause, U. (2015). A Continuum of Violence? Linking Sexual and Gender-based Violence during Conflict, Flight, and Encampment. *Refugee Survey Quarterly*, 2015, 34, 1-19.

<https://academic.oup.com/rsq/article-abstract/34/4/1/2362552>

This article challenges this prevailing notion that violence during conflict, flight, and displacement are separate cases but suggests that it forms a continuum of violence. Focusing on Uganda, the article provides in-depth insights of scope, forms, and conditions of violence, and informs about factors impacting the violence. It is eventually argued that the linearity of the prevalence of sexual and GBV during conflict, flight, and encampment reveals a continuum of widening patterns since especially the forms, perpetrator structures, and conditions show a diachronic increase of complexity.

Leidig, M.W. (1992). The Continuum of Violence Against Women: Psychological and Physical Consequences. *Journal of American College Health*, 40:4, 149-155.

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/07448481.1992.9936276>

This article expands on the author's earlier model for connecting acts of violence against women, ordering these along a continuum of intensity and hurtfulness. The author identifies links underlying elements on the continuum, including social myths and misunderstandings, and reviews literature concerning the psychological and physical consequences of violence. Finally, the author proposes a series of strategies for use in college health practice and suggests that the frequent and varied manifestations of violence against women require integrated, institution-wide responses from campus communities.

Manz, B. (2008). The Continuum of Violence in Post-war Guatemala. *The International Journal of Anthropology*. Vol 62, 1 4 pp 151-164.

<https://www.berghahnjournals.com/abstract/journals/social-analysis/52/2/sa520209.xml?pdfVersion=true>

The war in Guatemala led to high levels of violence, which continued post-conflict. The article outlines the effects of the war, the post war societal issues and the continuum of violence. The author believes that the society needs to work towards an inclusive and just society. The reasons this currently lacks due to the military and the judicial system. The article suggests that repression should be challenged, and that the psychological impact on women due to violence should be analysed.

Moradi, F. (2016). The Force of Writing in Genocide: On Sexual Violence in Al-Anafāl Operations and Beyond. In Sanford, V, Stefatos, K. & Salvi, C. M. (eds.) *Gender Violence in Peace and War: States of Complicity*. (pp 102-

How is sexual violence rendered public in the aftermath of genocide, in a world saturated with the political, social, and religious order of female physical intactness? This chapter explores the testimonies of Kurdish female survivors of the Iraqi Ba'thi state's genocide, that is, the al-Anfāl ("spoils" in Arabic) operations of 1987–1991,<sup>1</sup> the treatment of captured women as "spoils," and the silencing of their traumatic experiences. The chapter also analyses the ways in which testimonies of female

115) Rutgers University Press.

<http://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt1f5g4sc.10>

abduction and sexual violence enter the public realm, only to be silenced again in the Kurdistan region.

Moser, C.O.N. (2001). *The Gendered Continuum of Violence and Conflict: An Operational Framework*, in C.O.N. Moser and F.C. Clark (eds.) *Victims, Perpetrators or Actors? Gender, Armed Conflict and Political Violence*. London: Zed Books. pp 30-52.

[Link to book](#)

This book chapter addresses the importance of a gender perspective when implementing violence reduction initiatives and long-term peace and development. It is important to acknowledge that violence and conflict are gendered activities due to the gender roles that are ideologically assigned to men and women. This includes the different ways that women and men experience violence. Peace is also gendered, and this is important specifically because there are different roles, relations and identities for men and women as social actors within peace building initiatives. A framework should include and understand the different needs and interests of men and women and the gendered power relations when implementing policy and empowerment of ideologies.

Neenan, J. & Chinkin, C. (2017). *International Law and the Continuum of Gender-Based Violence*. London School of Economics and Political Science.

<http://blogs.lse.ac.uk/wps/2017/04/06/international-law-and-the-continuum-of-gbv/>

This blog explores the ways that GBV interventions can be affected by the continuum of violence framework. They state that the causes, links, and complexity of GBV in both 'war' and 'peace' can be examined using the continuum of violence framework. They further link this to international law and its ability to enable or hinder the frameworks' ability to effect GBV policy interventions. Through looking at international law, international human rights and law, and women, peace and security, the blog determines that international law is on its way to understanding GBV and should focus on improving GBV policy interventions rather than breaking the continuum.

Pohlman, A. (2016). *Sexualised Bodies, Public Mutilation, and Torture at the Beginning of Indonesia's New Order Regime (1965-1966)*. In Sanford, V, Stefatos, K. & Salvi, C. M. (Eds.), *Gender Violence in Peace and War: States of Complicity* (pp. 116-130). New Brunswick, New Jersey; London: Rutgers University Press.

<http://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt1f5g4sc.11>

This chapter argues that the violence of public mutilations and the violence of interrogations, especially in the case of Indonesia, are both gendered in intent and methods. Through the testimonies of survivors of the mass violence by the Indonesian military, the author explores violence imparted on the hundreds of thousands that were killed and/or tortured. These recounts of their time in the detention centre highlighted the sexualization of violence, and how sexual organs and identities of both men and women were attacked.

Radford, J. Harne, L. & Friedberg, M. (2000). *Women, Violence and Strategies for Action: Feminist research, Policy and Practice*. Radrod, Harne &

This book aims to investigate recent research outcomes and theoretical developments using feminist theorisations and frameworks regarding the multiple forms of sexual violence. The book addresses issues such as the naming of the subject as 'violence against women' as it fails to recognise the interconnectedness of the abuse of children, and the importance of eliminating sexual violence as a long-term goal

Friedberg (eds). Open University Press.

<http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.472.4944&rep=rep1&type=pdf>

by recognising the patriarchal structures of which many of the prevention and protection systems are embedded in. Feminist researchers and contributors are essential for creating strategic approaches which tackle gender-based violence, or violence against women.

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Shepherd, L. J. (2007). Victims, Perpetrators and Actors' Revisited. Exploring the Potential for a Feminist Reconceptualization of (International) Security and (Gender) Violence. Political Studies Association. Vol 9, pp 239-256.

[https://www.ces.uc.pt/ficheiros2/files/SHEPHERD\\_Laura\\_Victims.pdf](https://www.ces.uc.pt/ficheiros2/files/SHEPHERD_Laura_Victims.pdf)

This article explores the potential for a feminist reworking of theorising security in relation to violence. The article offers insights into the relevance of such a reconceptualization and argues that the concept of gender is gendered when related to violence and should be viewed as ontological and not as an existential identity crisis. In the study of security, because of the discursive power of the concept, and of violence, these considerations are particularly important, as they can literally be issues of life and death.

# Men, Masculinities & Disaster

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*A queue of men in deep floods passing blue plastic bags, hygiene kits for a community. Colombia's Caribbean coast was severely hit by hurricanes ETA and IOTA, particularly the islands of San Andres and Providencia where the only local hospital was destroyed.*

*Photo: EU Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid. Alianza por la Solidaridad, 2020.*

Reference	Summary
<p>Affleck, W. Selvadurai, A. &amp; Sikora, L. (2018). Underrepresentation of Men in Gender Based Humanitarian and Refugee Trauma Research: A Scoping Review. <i>Intervention</i>. Vol. 16 (1): 22-30.</p> <p><a href="#">Link to article</a></p>	<p>This paper addresses the gender bias in research on refugees, focusing mainly on the lack of research on refugee men and how that would impact future refugee interventions. The authors state the importance of sex and gender considerations when studying the risks to health and wellbeing of refugee men and women, as they may require different services due to the ways that trauma can manifest differently. The article finds that 95% of the refugee research since 1988 focused exclusively on refugee women's issues and discusses the implications for research and practice.</p>
<p>Enarson, E. (2009), Women, Gender &amp; Disaster: Men &amp; Masculinities, <i>Gender Note No. 3</i>, Gender Disaster Network.</p> <p><a href="http://www.gdnonline.org/resources/GDN_GenderNote3_Men&amp;Masculinities.pdf">www.gdnonline.org/resources/GDN_GenderNote3_Men&amp;Masculinities.pdf</a></p>	<p>In this note, the author suggests that while traditional gender relations favour men as decision makers thus giving them greater power and access to resources, gender norms can also increase their vulnerability. The document outlines the prevalent focus on women in gender and disasters literature, due to the fact that women are more affected in humanitarian crises. However, it highlights the need for including men into the analysis in order to better understand their social position and the ways in which they can be impacted by, but also respond to, situations of crisis.</p>
<p>Enarson, E &amp; Pease, B. (2016) The gendered terrain of Disaster: Thinking about Men and Masculinities, in Enarson and Pease (eds.) <i>Men, Masculinities and Disaster</i>, London: Routledge, pp. 3-21.</p> <p><a href="#">Link to book</a></p>	<p>This chapter draws attention to the application of a 'critical men's studies lens' to disaster and argues that existing literature on gender and disaster rely on an individualistic approach to gender. The authors offer six key dimensions to explore men and masculinities: multiple masculinities arising from different cultures, multiple masculinities in relation to power, institutionalised masculinities embedded in organisational structures, embedded masculinities represented physically in how men engage with the world, masculinities produced through the actions of individual men, and finally, the fluid masculinities changing in relation to the reconstructive efforts of progressive men in response to changes in wider society.</p>
<p>Molin, J. (2018). Preventing Gender-Based Violence Post Disasters: Building the capacity of humanitarian actors in the Philippines to engage with men and boys to reduce the risks of perpetration of violence. Uppsala University.</p> <p><a href="https://www.diva-portal.org/smash/record.jsf?pid=diva2%3A1189449&amp;dswid=-5840">https://www.diva-portal.org/smash/record.jsf?pid=diva2%3A1189449&amp;dswid=-5840</a></p>	<p>This Master's dissertation investigates how humanitarian actors in the Philippines can work with men and boys to prevent the perpetration of GBV post disasters. The study adopts a qualitative research approach and based on a literature review and 18 key-informant interviews with humanitarian actors in the Philippines and explores the current knowledge and practice on the topic. The material was analysed in relation to gender and feminist theory, the Ecological Model of risk factors of GBV, a primary prevention approach and the Spectrum of Violence Prevention.</p>

Olivius, E. (2016). Refugee Men as Perpetrators, allies or Troublemakers? Emerging Discourses on Men and Masculinities in Humanitarian Aid, *Women's Studies International Forum*, Vol. 56: 56-65.

[Link to article](#)

This article examines emerging discourses on men, masculinities, and gender equality in the field of humanitarian aid to refugees. Through an analysis of key policy texts and interviews with humanitarian aid workers, the author draws attention to three key representations of refugee men in humanitarian policy and practise: refugee men as perpetrators of violence and discrimination, refugee men as powerful gatekeepers and potential allies, and refugee men as emasculated troublemakers. The author argues that this way of portraying refugee men is problematic as it depicts them as pathologized 'primitives', while also obscuring gender relations and eliding the need to empower women refugee.

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# Gender, Health & Wellbeing

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*A female doctor with the International Medical Corps examines a woman patient at a mobile health clinic in the village of Goza, in Pakistan's Sindh province. In August 2010, the floods destroyed clinics and hospitals as well as homes and schools, so mobile teams of doctors, nurses and pharmacists are a vital way of reaching people in need of healthcare.*

*Photo: Russell Watkins / Creative Commons*

Reference	Summary
<p>Affleck, W. Selvadurai, A. &amp; Sikora, L. (2018). Underrepresentation of Men in Gender Based Humanitarian and Refugee Trauma Research: A Scoping Review. <i>Intervention</i>. Vol 16, I 1. pp22-30.</p> <p><a href="#">Link to the article</a></p>	<p>Since the 1980s, increased attention has been paid to the experience of girls and women in refugee and humanitarian research, however, much less attention has been paid to boys and men. The purpose of this review was to investigate whether there is a gender bias in refugee and humanitarian research on refugee trauma. Findings demonstrate that since 1988, fully 95% of gender focused refugee research addressed women's issues, while only 5% addressed the experience of refugee men. This article offers possible explanations for this gap and discusses its ramifications for both research and clinical practice.</p>
<p>Brown , J.S.Cherry , K. E. Marks , L. D. Jackson, E. M. Volaufova , J. Lefante, C &amp; Jazwinski, S.M. (2010). After Hurricanes Katrina and Rita: Gender Differences in Health and Religiosity in Middle-Aged and Older Adult. <i>Health Care for Women International</i>, Vol 31.</p> <p><a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3410670/">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3410670/</a></p>	<p>This article examines the health-related quality of life in adults in the Louisiana Healthy Aging Study (LHAS) after Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. The findings determined that mental health scores were lower for women than men. Gender differences were observed in religious beliefs and religious coping, favouring women. Religious beliefs and religious coping were negatively correlated with physical function, implying that stronger reliance on religiosity as a coping mechanism may be more likely among those who are less physically capable.</p>
<p>Goh, A. (2012). A Literature Review of the Gender-Differentiated Impacts of Climate Change on Women's and Men's Assets and Well-Being in Developing Countries. <i>CAPRI - Collective Action and Property Rights</i>.</p> <p><a href="http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.303.5287&amp;rep=rep1&amp;type=pdf">http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.303.5287&amp;rep=rep1&amp;type=pdf</a></p>	<p>This paper provides a literature review on the impacts of climate change on women and men's livelihoods and well-being, focusing specifically on developing countries. This review tests two hypotheses: 'climate-related events affect men's and women's well-being and assets differently', and 'climate-related shocks affect women more negatively than men'. After addressing the gendered differentiated impacts of climate change, agricultural production and food security, health, migration and conflict, and climate-related disasters, the findings suggest that both hypotheses are correct. Women are more likely to be negatively affected by climate change in comparison to men, and women tend to suffer more in terms of their assets and their wellbeing.</p>
<p>Krause, N. (2010). Exploring the Impact of a Natural Disaster on the Health and Psychological Well-being of Older Adults. <i>Journal of Human Stress</i>. Vol 13, I. 2.</p> <p><a href="https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/0097840X.1987.9936796">https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/0097840X.1987.9936796</a></p>	<p>This paper analyses the impact on health and psychological wellbeing as a result of a disaster, paying particular attention to the wellbeing of adults. Previous findings have failed to identify whether stressful life events can trigger the development of illness and emotional wellbeing disorders. The aim of this study is to therefore re-test this hypothesis, using the 1983 Hurricane Alicia as the stressful life event, to see if this has an impact on the health and psychological wellbeing of older adults. The data suggested that there are significant gender differences with regards to the adjustment process post disaster, as well as no similar pattern of adjustment.</p>

Sohrabizadeh, S. & Tourani, S. & Khankeh, H.R. (2016). Women and health consequences of natural disasters: Challenge or opportunity? *Women & Health*, 56:8, 977-993.

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/03630242.2016.1176101?needAccess=true>

This study aims to explore various factors of women's health with reference to previous disasters in Iran. Two themes and four categories were extracted from the data, including the psycho-physical effects and women's health status and reproductive and environmental health effects. The findings implied that managing women's health challenges may result in reducing the distressing effects of disaster. These findings support identification and application of the mechanisms by which women's well-being in physical, mental, reproductive, and environmental aspects can be protected after disasters. Meeting the needs of women post disaster would positively affect their mental health.

Whittenbury, K. (2013). *Climate Change, Women's Health, Wellbeing and Experiences of Gender Based Violence in Australia. Research, Action and Policy: Addressing the Gendered Impacts of Climate Change* pp 207-221.

[https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-94-007-5518-5\\_15](https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-94-007-5518-5_15)

This book addresses the relationship between climate change and gender by asking the question does gender matter in the context of a global climate crisis? Drawing on diverse research across the globe, the book focuses on research, policy and action in an attempt to identify what we already know and what we need to know in order to respond to gendered vulnerabilities in the context of climate change. The book is divided into 5 key sections: Introducing Gender and Climate Change, Questioning Gender and Climate Justice, Interrogating Policy from a Gender Perspective, Action and Strategies to Address Gender and Climate Change, and finally Gender and Climate Change.

WHO. (2005). *Gender and Health in Natural Disasters*. World Health Organisation. Department of Gender, Women and Health.

<http://www.who.int/gender/gwhg/endernd2.pdf>

There is a general lack of research on sex and gender differences in vulnerability to and impact of disasters. The limited information available from small scale studies suggests that there is a pattern of gender differentiation at all levels of the disaster process: exposure to risk, risk perception, preparedness, response, physical impact, psychological impact, recovery, and reconstruction. This paper focuses on reproductive health post-disaster, addressing pregnancy loss, premature delivery, stillbirths, infertility, and delivery related complications.

Wind T.R. & Komproe. I. H. (2018). Closing the gap between disaster mental health research and practice: evidence for socio-ecological mental health interventions through multilevel research. *Intervention*. Vol 16: 5-13.

<https://www.interventionjournal.org/article.asp?issn=1571-8883;year=2018;volume=16;issue=1;spage=5;epage=13;aulast=Wind>

This paper focuses on the socio-ecological mental health in humanitarian and disaster settings and draws on two flood case studies: Uttar Pradesh, India 2008 and Morpeth, England, 2008. The results demonstrated great gender differences in social coping mechanisms. In line with the socio-ecological perspective, findings from Morpeth flood survivors showed evidence of interplay between social community constructs and individual psychological variables which determined the individual's experiences of disaster mental health issues. However, analysis of the Indian dataset identified that single level or community-based research has been associated with severe conceptual problems that have overwhelmed post disaster mental health.

# Gender & Pandemics

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*Sergeant Raja Sultana of Dhaka Metropolitan Police who lives in the police quarter area of Tejgaon in Dhaka. Asked if the coronavirus intimidated her, she replied it was her duty to be in the frontline to serve the people during such crisis. “We all need awareness on how to prevent it from spreading. That is where my job comes in. I maintain social distance and direct everyone to follow relevant health guidelines as well.”*

*Photo: UN Women/Fahad Abdullah Kaizer*

Reference	Summary
<p>Acosta, A.M. and Evans, D. (2020). COVID-19 and Girls' Education: What We Know So Far and What We Expect.</p> <p><a href="https://www.cgdev.org/blog/covid-19-and-girls-education-what-we-know-so-far-and-what-we-expect-happen">https://www.cgdev.org/blog/covid-19-and-girls-education-what-we-know-so-far-and-what-we-expect-happen</a></p>	<p>The potential impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on girls' education are numerous and diverse, including many schools around the world remaining closed and thus affecting girls' education directly. To gauge the potential gendered impacts of COVID-19, the blog draws on data from previous pandemics and initial findings from ongoing COVID-19 studies. While the post is focused on girls' education, the blog also captures the unique obstacles faced by boys during a pandemic. The blog concludes by urging policy makers to learn from past crises and invest in 'no-regret' policies.</p>
<p>Arnold, E.A., Rebchook, G.M. and Kegeles, S.M., (2014). 'Triply cursed': racism, homophobia and HIV-related stigma are barriers to regular HIV testing, treatment adherence and disclosure among young Black gay men. <i>Culture, health &amp; sexuality</i>, 16(6), pp.710-722.</p> <p><a href="https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24784224/">https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24784224/</a></p>	<p>In the USA, young Black gay men are disproportionately impacted upon by HIV. The article identified that HIV-related stigma and homophobia, within the larger societal context of racism, were related to sexual risk behaviour, reluctance to obtain HIV testing or care, lower adherence to treatment medication, and non-disclosure of a positive HIV status to sexual partners. To conclude, the article calls to policymakers and programme designers to consider the impact of social inequality and stigma and attend to changing community norms and wider universal healthcare.</p>
<p>Banerjee, D. and Nair, V.S., (2020). "The untold side of COVID-19": Struggle and perspectives of the sexual minorities. <i>Journal of Psychosexual Health</i>, 2(2), pp.113-120.</p> <p><a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7292576/">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7292576/</a></p>	<p>The COVID-19 outbreak has threatened global public health and while every individual faces unique challenges, the LGBTQ community are particularly vulnerable. This article glances at the disproportionate risk related to the COVID-19 pandemic in the sexual minorities due to stigma and social discrimination which has impeded on their access to healthcare. The article also explores the psycho-social factors behind the same and highlights specific ways to mitigate these risks for better care. Adopting a rights-based perspective for the LGBTQ community through public health measures during such crises can help reduce stigma and promote their social inclusion.</p>
<p>Burzynska, K. and Contreras, G. (2020). Gendered effects of school closures during the COVID-19 pandemic. <i>The Lancet</i>, 395(10242), pp. 1968.</p> <p><a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7292576/">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7292576/</a></p>	<p>With 90% of the world's students being sent out of school because of the COVID-19 pandemic, approximately 800 million of these are girls. This short article addresses the gendered effects of school closures and the challenges faced by female academics during the COVID-19 pandemic. Touching on the hindrance of progressing with the Sustainable Development Goals and achieving gender equality, the article also draws on the sexual and reproductive health impacts of the pandemic alongside socio-economic impacts such as unpaid labour and the burden of caregiving roles.</p>
<p>Cone, D., (2020). Gender matters: COVID-19's</p>	<p>Within displaced communities, women and girls are at great risk due to cultural norms, underrepresentation, and further</p>

outsized impact on displaced women and girls. Refugees International.

<https://www.refugeesinternational.org/reports/2020/5/4/gender-matters-covid-19s-outsized-impact-on-displaced-women-and-girls>

challenges which marginalise them socially, politically, and economically. COVID-19 and other pandemics exacerbate these existing vulnerabilities. This issue brief tackles this and takes a detailed look at the gendered impacts of COVID-19 on displaced women and girls globally and focuses on 6 key themes: livelihoods and education, access to health services, WASH services, GBV, and information sharing and leadership, and targeted data collection. The brief concludes by providing recommendations for governments, international organisations, NGOs, and donors.

Coutinho, R.Z., Montalvo, A.V., Weitzman, A. and Marteleto, L.J., (2021). Zika virus public health crisis and the perpetuation of gender inequality in Brazil. *Reproductive health*, 18(1), pp.1-21.

<https://reproductive-health-journal.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12978-021-01067-1>

This paper investigates the role of gender in two relational contexts: public health messaging and women's Zika and pregnancy prevention negotiation with their partners during a public health shock, in Brazil. Combining content analysis of public health campaigns with unique focus group data collected, the paper finds that the government and individual responses to the epidemics reinforced gender roles, emphasizing prevention of both disease and vector among women while excluding men. Furthermore, public health campaigns were found to have contributed to the perpetuation of female vulnerability to infectious diseases and unplanned pregnancy, especially among low socioeconomic status women.

Davies, S. E. & Bennett, B. (2016). A Gendered Human Rights Analysis of Ebola and Zika: Locating Gender in Global Health Emergencies. *International Affairs*, Vol 92, I 5. pp 1041-1060.

<https://academic.oup.com/ia/article/92/5/1041/2688120>

This article explores the ongoing 'gender blindness' of global health governance in public health emergencies, with specific focus on the Ebola and Zika virus outbreaks. The authors outline trends within the international response to the crisis and to healthcare systems, arguing that women's experiences in both the Ebola and Zika outbreaks were extremely different to the experiences of men. The disruption of primary health care services has a disproportionate effect on women and children, in addition to access to resources. In the future, sexual and reproductive health rights must be addressed, and it is the duty of governments to assist in this. Lastly, gender inequality and discrimination must be brought to the forefront of public health emergency response discussions.

De Paz, C., Muller, M., Munoz Boudet, A.M. and Gaddis, I., (2020). Gender dimensions of the COVID-19 pandemic. pp. 1-29.

<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/33622>

This note focuses on the experiences of women and girls during the COVID-19 pandemic and draws on previous pandemics to illustrate the role of women and girls as active agents of change in pandemic responses. Based on the existing evidence and emerging trends the note summarizes key gender differentiated transmission channels and impacts on outcomes across the three areas of endowments, economic conditions, and agency.

Fawole, O.I., Bamiselu, O.F., Adewuyi, P.A. and Nguku, P.M., (2016). Gender dimensions to the Ebola outbreak in Nigeria. *Annals of*

This paper is a synthesis of the Ebola outbreak in Nigeria from a gender perspective, including women's involvement in the response, vulnerability to infection, and women's role in preventing and responding to future outbreaks. The paper determined that women were disproportionately exposed to Ebola

African medicine, 15(1), pp. 7-13.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5452690/>

both occupationally and domestically due to their care giving roles and lack the correct protective equipment and access to information services in order to protect themselves.

Fodor, É., Gregor, A., Koltai, J. and Kováts, E.. (2021). The impact of COVID-19 on the gender division of childcare work in Hungary. *European Societies*, 23(sup1): 95-110.

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/14616696.2020.1817522>

This paper aims to explore the 'crisis of care' and the gendered division of childcare related labour during the COVID-19 pandemic. The paper determined that Hungary men, on average, have increased their contributions to roughly the same rate as women. However, given that women had been putting in many more hours of childcare work than men before the pandemic, their workload, and especially the workload of highly educated mothers, grew significantly more than men's resulting in a widening of the childcare gender gap after March 2020.

Forero-Martínez, L.J., Murad, R., Calderón-Jaramillo, M. and Rivillas-García, J.C., (2020). Zika and women's sexual and reproductive health: Critical first steps to understand the role of gender in the Colombian epidemic. *International Journal of Gynaecology & Obstetrics*, 148:15-19.

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31975403/>

This article puts forth a multidimensional approach to Zika virus as a first step to understanding the epidemic's impact on sexual and reproductive health (SRH) issues and rights. The most significant lesson learned was that a multidimensional approach to Zika virus is necessary to address the interaction of the epidemic with gender roles, sexual and reproductive health and rights, and the environment. At the community level, the absence of effective, gender-focused messages to prevent Zika virus reinforced stereotypes and inequalities.

Garikipati, S., Kambhampati, U. (2020). Leading the fight against the pandemic: does gender 'really' matter?, SSRN online paper. pp. 1-16.

[https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=3617953](https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3617953)

This article systematically scrutinises the relationship between national female leaders and their effectiveness in handling the COVID-19 crisis. Using a dataset for 194 countries, the article examines differences in policy responses by male vs. female leaders and attempts to develop explanations for the differences in outcomes. The findings show that COVID-19 are systematically better in countries led by women which may be explained by the proactive and coordinated emergency management policy responses adopted by them.

Gender & Development. (2021). *Gender, development and health*, 29(1).

<https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/cgde20/current>

This special issue contains a compilation of articles which address health, SRH, intersectionality, and gender. Many of the articles are country specific, for example: COVID-19 in India, COVID-19 and GBV in Kenya, gender and health in Sri Lanka, and COVID-19 and mental health challenges for refugee women in Lebanon. Overall, the contributions show the gendered impact of the Covid-19 crisis and how it has affected differently certain groups of women.

Global Glow. (2021). The Impact of the COVID-19 Emergency on Girls and Young Women in India.

<https://globalgirlsglow.org/the-impact-of-the-covid-19-emergency-on-girls-and-young-women-in-india/>

Focusing on the case of India, this blog addresses the gendered impacts and inequalities of access to education during the COVID-19 pandemic. Discussing their collaboration with Lucknow, Global G.L.O.W., are working with girls from resource-poor backgrounds who have been unable to continue with their education due to an increased burden of household responsibilities and financial pressures. Also recognising the gendered impacts of online learning, the blog argues for the inclusion of gender to be incorporated into school structures with regards to accessing technology.

Harman, S., (2016). Ebola, gender and conspicuously invisible women in global health governance. *Third World Quarterly*, 37(3), pp.524-541.

[Link to PDF](#)

Developing feminist research on gender blindness, care and male bias, this article uses Ebola as a case to explore how global health rests on the conspicuous free labour of women in formal and informal care roles, yet renders women invisible in policy and practice. The article does so by demonstrating the conspicuous invisibility of women and gender in narratives on Ebola, emergency and long-term strategies to contain the disease, and in the health system strengthening plans of the World Health Organization and World Bank.

Mane, P. and Aggleton, P., (2001). Gender and HIV/AIDS: what do men have to do with it?. *Current sociology*, 49(6), pp.23-37.

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/0011392101496005>

Dominant ideologies of gender influence how women and men see themselves and the social relations into which they enter. While growing attention is being given to the position of women in the epidemic, less attention has been focused on men. This article explores the usefulness of concepts of masculinity for our understanding of HIV/AIDS-related risk and vulnerability. Through this, the article highlights the necessity for a more balanced understanding of gender as a set of structures created by, and affecting, both women and men.

Manivannan, A., (2015). Gender inequalities in access to information about Ebola as gender-based violence. *Harvard Human Rights Journal*.

<https://harvardhrj.com/2015/06/gender-inequalities-in-access-to-information-about-ebola-as-gender-based-violence/>

The susceptibility of women to Ebola has been compounded by socioculturally driven barriers to women's access to acceptable health information. This article provides an analysis of the inequalities in access to gender-sensitive information and right to health, as well as conceptualising the denial of access to information as gender-based violence (GBV). The article argues that conceptualising violations of women's access to information as gender-based violence would mainstream gender into issues of information accessibility and thus boost advocacy efforts in promoting access to information.

McKinsey Global Institute. (2020). COVID-19 and gender equality: Countering the regressive effects. pp. 1-11.

<https://www.mckinsey.com/feature-insights/future-of-work/covid-19-and-gender->

Addressing policy makers and business leaders, this article examines the impacts of the pandemic on the economy and how this is having a regressive effect on gender equality. The article incorporates the McKinsey Global Institute's (MGI's) Power of Parity work to establish global estimates for numerous scenarios using 15 gender-equality indicators across four categories: equality in work, essential services and enablers of economic

*equality-counteracting-the-regressive-effects*

opportunity, legal protection and political voice, and physical security and autonomy.

Mutambara, V.M., Crankshaw, T.L. and Freedman, J., (2021). Assessing the impacts of COVID-19 on women refugees in South Africa. *Journal of Refugee Studies*. pp. 1-18.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8083604/>

Refugees have been shown to be particularly negatively impacted in many countries as a result of the global COVID-19 pandemic. Existing structures of violence and insecurity was worsened by the immediate consequences of the pandemic through policy responses which largely ignore their needs whether by excluding them from targeted COVID-19 mitigation measures, or by imposing restrictions which directly impact on their well-being. Illustrated through the experiences of refugee women in Durban, South Africa, the paper identifies that COVID-19 has exacerbated their insecurities and intensified structural violence which renders them more vulnerable.

Nkangu, M.N., Olatunde, O.A. and Yaya, S., (2017). The perspective of gender on the Ebola virus using a risk management and population health framework: a scoping review. *Infectious diseases of poverty*, 6(1), pp.1-9.

<https://idpjournal.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s40249-017-0346-7>

This paper discusses Ebola-related risk factors, which constantly interact with cultural values, and provides an insight into the link between gender and the risk of contracting infectious diseases, using Ebola virus as an example within Africa. Exposure to the virus differed according to gender, with women at increased exposure due to domestic and caring responsibilities while men's increased vulnerability to the virus occurred through livestock caring and hunting responsibilities. The paper concludes by arguing that gender is an important risk factor to consider in the design of health programmes.

Phaladze, N. and Tlou, S., (2006). Gender and HIV/AIDS in Botswana: a focus on inequalities and discrimination. *Gender & Development*, 14(1), pp.23-35.

[Link to paper](#)

This article makes suggestions for future improvement, to respond to the challenges facing Botswana women living with, and affected by, HIV/AIDS. After analysing the social and health factors, inequalities in economic access and dependency, and the cultural factors that impede on women's ability to negotiate for safer sex, the article concludes by recommending for a gender perspective to be mainstreamed in all policies, programmes and activities for youth in order to strengthen existing responses to HIV/AIDS in Botswana.

Rasul, I., Smurra, A. and Bandiera, O. (2020). Lessons from Sierra Leone's Ebola pandemic on the impact of school closures on girls.

<https://theconversation.com/lessons-from-sierra-leones-ebola-pandemic-on-the-impact-of-school-closures-on-girls-137837>

This blog considers what we might learn based on earlier research from the 2014-2016 Ebola epidemic in West Africa, with a particular focus on the impact on young women during the closure of all primary and secondary schools. Previous analysis highlighted an increase of pregnancy rates for girls aged 12-17 at the onset of the epidemic, alongside low re-enrolment rates after social distancing was reduced. What's needed is alternative safe spaces which adhere to social distancing policies that can support young women via virtual mentoring or phone-based group chats, alongside equipping young women with contraceptives and education on safe sex practices.

Rosser EN, Morgan R, Tan H, Hawkins K, Ngunjiri A,

This tool describes differences in the secondary economic, social, health, and security effects of pandemics across genders. It aims

Oyekunle A, Schall B, Nacif Pimenta D, Tamaki E, Rocha M and Wenham C. (2021) "How to Create a Gender-Responsive Pandemic Plan: Addressing the Secondary Effects of COVID-19." Gender and COVID-19 Project.

<https://www.genderandcovid-19.org/>

to help decision-makers to address gender disparities in pandemic preparedness, response, and recovery plans. The tool outlines the process of creating a gender-responsive pandemic plan and priority areas for action; it also provides recommendations on partnership and resources to support stakeholder efforts and can be adapted to suit specific contexts and the resources of different actors.

Silberschmidt, M., (2004). Men, male sexuality and HIV/AIDS: Reflections from studies in rural and urban East Africa. *Transformation: critical perspectives on Southern Africa*, 54(1), pp.42-58.

<https://muse.jhu.edu/article/172449/pdf>

Often, the view is that gender inequalities permit men to dictate the terms of sexual intercourse, and this results in unprotected sex with women being the major victims. This article offers a different view of the respective positions of men and women within the AIDS epidemic by exploring some of the less stereotyped reasons why men now seem to be driving the epidemic as well as investigating the gendered effects of socio-economic change, the implications of these for male identities, masculinities, and sexualities. The results of the analysis argued that the risky conduct of men cannot be achieved without analysing masculinity and paying attention to the socioeconomic conditions under which it is constructed.

Smith, J. (2019). Overcoming the 'tyranny of the urgent': integrating gender into disease outbreak preparedness and response, *Gender & Development*, 27(2): pp. 355-369.

[Link to article](#)

This article contributes to discussions on the gender dimensions of disease outbreaks, and preparedness policies and responses, by providing a multi-level analysis of gender-related gaps, particularly illustrating how the failure to challenge gender assumptions and incorporate gender as a priority at the global level has national and local impacts. The implications of neglecting gender dynamics are illustrated through a case study of the Social Enterprise Network for Development (SEND) Sierra Leone based in Kailahun, during the Ebola outbreak. The article concludes by calling for policy and programming responses to recognise the care work conducted largely by women in situations of disease outbreak, and then find ways to support their work without relying on it.

UN Women. (2017). Key barriers to women's access to HIV treatment: A global review. pp. 1-146.

<https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2017/12/key-barriers-to-womens-access-to-hiv-treatment>

Led and governed by 14 women living with HIV from 11 countries, this global review is informed by a gender-responsive and human rights-based framework to explore the micro-, meso-, and macro-level factors that impact women's experiences of treatment availability and their decision-making processes around its uptake. The findings address the interplay of structural factors that affect women's overall access to health resources such as decision-making power, stigma and discrimination/ fear of violence, and emphasises the critical need for gender-responsive and human rights-based approaches to treatment.

UN Women. (2020). Violence against women and girls: the shadow pandemic.

<https://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2020/4/statement-ed-phumzile-violence-against-women-during-pandemic>

As more countries report infection and enforce lockdown as a result of COVID-19, more domestic helplines and shelters across the world are reporting rising rates of domestic violence against women. Naming this the 'shadow pandemic', this report analyses domestic violence against women before and after COVID-19 and addresses the critical role of grassroots and women's organisations in preventing and responding to crises. Police and justice services must mobilise to ensure that incidents of violence against women and girls are given high priority with no impunity for perpetrators. The private sector also has an important role to play, sharing information, alerting staff to the dangers of domestic violence.

UN Women. (2020). Women refugees on the front lines of COVID-19 response.

<https://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2020/6/compilation-women-refugees-and-covid-19>

From sharing information on how to prevent the virus spread in Bangladesh to sewing protective face masks in Kenya, women refugees have stepped up to protect their communities and they cannot afford to be invisible in recovery plans. This report provides an analysis on the prevalence and experiences of women refugees in the emergency response to COVID-19. Incorporating real-life experiences of refugee women in Bangladesh, Ukraine, Jordan, and Kenya, the report aims to bring forward the voices and insights of women refugees who have been on the front lines of the pandemic.

# Gender & Political empowerment

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*Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka, Executive Director of UN Women (right) discusses with First Minister of Scotland Nicola Sturgeon (left), appointed the inaugural #HeForShe Global Advocate by UN Women.*

*Photo: Scottish Government, 2019*

Reference	Summary
<p>Affa'a Mindzie, M. (2015). Building Peace and Development in the Sahel: Enhancing the Political Participation of Women and Youth. International Peace Institute. pp. 1-28.</p>	<p>This report seeks to contribute to a better understanding of the gap that exists between elected leaders and civil society, specifically women and youth in the Sahel-Saharan region and identifies ways to better harness the current youth dividend and women's contributions in local, national, and regional peacebuilding and development efforts. Through examining the initiatives undertaken by women and youth groups with support from the government and international partners to overcome political participation challenges, the findings show that more efforts are needed to ensure sustainable participation for youth and women that also promotes peace, security, and development across the Sahel.</p>
<p><a href="https://www.ipinst.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/IPI-Rpt-Building-Peace.pdf">https://www.ipinst.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/IPI-Rpt-Building-Peace.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Arendt, C. M. (2018). From Critical Mass to Critical Leaders: Unpacking the Political Conditions behind Gender Quotas in Africa. <i>Politics &amp; Gender</i>, 14, pp 295-322.</p>	<p>Employing a new measure of legislative leadership equity, this article compares political conditions under which quotas are adopted across 18 African countries and the extent to which women reach leadership positions following the implementation of a quota. Levels of political competition and women's mainstream political activity at the time of gender quota adoption indicate how the interests of political parties shape the design and effects of the law. The outcomes of gender quotas are highly contingent on adoption context which suggests the need for academics and policy makers to analyse the politics behind these measures to develop country-specific approaches for empowering women in politics.</p>
<p><a href="#">Link to pdf</a></p>	
<p>Bari, F. (2005). Women's Political Participation: Issues and Challenges. Division for the Advancement of Women. United Nations. EGM/WPD-EE/2005/EP.12. p 1-11.</p>	<p>This paper attempts to investigate the conceptual and material bases of women's historic exclusion from the formal arena of politics; analyse strategies adopted around the world to promote women's political participation/representation; identify internal and external conditions and factors that facilitate or hinder the creation of an enabling environment for women's political empowerment; and finally, draw policy recommendations for the national and international actors. The article argues for clear guidelines for implementation of affirmative measures that lead to the empowerment of women and research, documentation and dissemination of successful experience in the world needs to be improved so that it promotes women's participation in politics.</p>
<p><a href="https://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/egm/enabling-environment2005/docs/EGM-WPD-EE-2005-EP.12%20%20draft%20F.pdf">https://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/egm/enabling-environment2005/docs/EGM-WPD-EE-2005-EP.12%20%20draft%20F.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Celis, K. &amp; Childs, S. (2018). Gender, Conservatism and Political Representation. National University of Political Science and Public Administration. P 1-332.</p>	<p>The book explores how conservative women are working towards having substantive representation of women in politics, but also distinguishes between what is substantive representation and the feminist perspective on substantive representation. Contributors to this edited collection address head-on the puzzle of conservative women who engage in gendered political representation but do so within a conservative setting. Individual chapters examine women's participation as conservative movement and party members, supporters, candidates, leaders, legislators and ministers - in countries ranging from Europe, the US, Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Turkey and Morocco.</p>
<p><a href="https://www.researchgate.net/publication/324405014_Conservatism_and_Women's_Political_Representation">https://www.researchgate.net/publication/324405014_Conservatism_and_Women's_Political_Representation</a></p>	

Cowell-Meyers, K. (2016). Women's Political Parties in Europe. *Politics & Gender*, 12 pp 1-27.

<https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/politics-and-gender/article/womens-political-parties-in-europe/47771B87239B40D498B0498E0E6E97D>

This article considers the emergence of women's parties, their nature, and development in a comparative framework. Using an original dataset, this article documents and describes 30 such parties contesting elections at the national level in Europe since 1987. The article argues that women's parties are indications of failures of the established political parties to include and represent women's interests. The findings also demonstrated that women's parties are more likely to appear where women are empowered unevenly than where they are already included or their marginalization is consistent.

Dhungel, R & , R. N.Ojha. (2012). *Women's empowerment for disaster risk reduction and emergency response in Nepal* Gender & Development, Vol. 20 I2, pp 309-321.

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13552074.2012.687220>

This article looks at the activities of Women's Empowerment Centres (WEC) in southern Nepal developed as part of Disaster Risk Reduction and Humanitarian programme (DRR-HP) and how they are helping to address the root causes of gendered vulnerability to the impacts of flooding. Analysis of review partners' reports, and 37 group discussions held at WECs determined that the WEC approach is effective in building resilient communities at household and community level. Saving and credit schemes motivate women's economic activity thus allowing them to establish risk-sharing mechanisms.

Esarey, J.&Schwindt-Bayer, L. A. (2017). *Women's Representation, Accountability and Corruption in Democracies*. B.J.Pol.S., P.p 1-32. Cambridge University Press.

[https://schwindt.rice.edu/pdf/publications/BJPS\\_esarey\\_schwindt\\_bayer.pdf](https://schwindt.rice.edu/pdf/publications/BJPS_esarey_schwindt_bayer.pdf)

This article dissects the notion that governments have less corruption with larger representations of females in government. The findings indicate that women are more likely to be affected by this as opposed to men as the voters will hold them to a higher standard. The correlation between women's representation and lower perceived corruption is due to electoral accountability and will be most likely in a democracy, especially with these four factors: 1. When corruption is not considered the norm 2. If there is a freedom of speech/press have freedom 3. If there is a parliamentary system and 4. "Under personalistic electoral rules".

Goetz, A. M., (2002), 'Women's Political Effectiveness in Uganda' - Chapter 2 in *No Shortcuts to Power: African Women in Politics and Policymaking*, Zed Books. pp. 549-575.

<https://www.usip.org/sites/default/files/missing-peace/Anne%20Marie%20Goetz.pdf>

This book chapter explores female representation in politics in South Africa and Uganda, where women have approximately 30% representation at both national and local level. The chapter explores how politics and institutions help in advancing women's interests by looking at the ways democratic political institutions can affect citizen participation. Using a conceptual framework to analyse the accountability and agency given to women to determine the effect of women's political effectiveness, the findings determine that women's voices do not lead to better outcomes automatically as gender biases still exist that continue to diminish the impact of female voice within politics.

Hassim, S. (2007) *Quotas and Interest Representation: South Africa and Sweden in Comparative Perspective*. Global Perspectives on

This book chapter compares two archetypal approaches to increasing the representation of women: Sweden's Incremental approach versus South Africa's' fast-track approach. It outlines the cost benefits of the approach and the conditions required to produce desired outcome of equality. The findings determine that

Gender Equality. Reversing the Gaze, London: Routledge.

<https://www.routledge.com/Glob al-Perspectives-on-Gender-Equality-Reversing-the-Gaze/Kabeer-Stark-Magnus/p/book/9780415874502>

the outcomes differ greatly depending on the way that representation is achieved. In both countries, feminist movements helped with the high percentage of representation, however, only in Sweden was there a change both in and outside the party, which created a 'notion of a constituency' and helped when there was conflict within the party leadership. Having a clear outline of the type of gender equality that is desired ensures a more effective representation.

Jones, M. P. (2004). Quota Legislation and the Election of Women: Learning from the Costa Rican Experience. *The Journal of Politics*. Vol. 66 (4), pp. 1203-1223.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.0022-3816.2004.00296.x>

National quota legislation is theoretically unrivaled in its ability to substantially increase the number of women legislators elected. However, not all legislation is equally effective in achieving this goal. To improve scholarly understanding of the effect of quota legislation on the election of women, this study takes advantage of a unique quasi-experiment provided by Costa Rica, which over the past ten years employed three distinct forms of quota legislation. Evidence suggests that to achieve optimal effectiveness, quota legislation must require political parties to place a minimum percentage of women on their lists, as well as mandate these placements be in electable positions.

Kage, R. Rosebluth, F. & Tanaka, S. (2017). What Explains Low Female Political Representation? Evidence from Survey Experiments in Japan. *Politics & Gender*, 15(2), pp.285-309.

[https://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/137075/13/what\\_explains\\_low\\_female\\_political\\_representation\\_evidence\\_from\\_survey\\_experiments\\_in\\_japan.pdf](https://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/137075/13/what_explains_low_female_political_representation_evidence_from_survey_experiments_in_japan.pdf)

Japan has one of the lowest female political representation of democratic countries. Based on surveys, the paper found that voters do not have negative attitudes towards female politicians, but rather that women are hesitant to run for office due to socially constructed family roles. In fact, voters' welcome women to run but there was no option to reduce household work for women or to change the social expectations that exist. The paper predicts that things will not change until both women and men minimise their expectations surrounding women's roles and give men greater responsibility. Implicit bias is therefore reinforced with every female fighting against the odds until this is changed.

Kang, A. J. Tripp, A. M. (2018). Coalitions Matter: Citizenship, Women and Quota Adoption in Africa. *American Political Science Association*. Vol 16, No. 1. pp 73-91.

<https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1100&context=poliscifacpub>

This article examines the evidence of how the adoption of gender quotas is affected by domestic women's coalitions. Using a new dataset of coalitions in 50 countries in Africa (1989–2014), the article first examines where coalitions are likely to emerge. The findings indicate that governments will more likely adopt gender quotas when domestic women's coalitions are formed. Global influences also play a role such as international aid, international women's movements, and major armed conflict. A comparative case study of the adoption of a gender quota in Senegal and non-adoption in Benin helps illustrate the nuances of the theory.

King, A. D., Barry, J. & Berg, E. (2011) Equal opportunities in transition?, *Equality, Diversity and Inclusion: An International*

This paper considers neo-liberalisation and its impact on gender equity in Sweden. Using a quantitative self-reporting approach to attitudes relevant to the choices made by men and women, the study raises questions about gender-appropriate domestic responsibilities and equality of opportunity in a country that has been and continues to be regarded as one of the most gender-friendly in the world and likely to be resistant to the influence of

Journal. Vol. 30 Issue: 2,  
pp.86-104.

<https://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/full/10.1108/02610151111116490?fullSc=1>

neo-liberalism. The implications are explored, with the evidence indicating the presence of neo-liberalism co-existing, albeit perhaps uneasily, with traditions of equality of opportunity and attitudes to gender.

Krook, M. L. (2006).  
Reforming Representation:  
The Diffusion of Candidate  
Gender Quotas Worldwide.  
Politics & Gender, 2, pp 303-  
327. USA.

[http://mlkrook.org/pdf/reforming\\_rep\\_06.pdf](http://mlkrook.org/pdf/reforming_rep_06.pdf)

There are four reasons that explain why countries have implemented gender quotas: to increase female representation, an advantageous strategy used by the political elite, gender quotas mean equality and representation which is an emerging notion, and gender quotas have become an international norm and adopted through 'transnational sharing'. This article focuses on the fourth point and combines empirical work on gender quotas with insights from the international norms literature to identify distinct international and transnational influences. The findings determine that influences are only clear when analysing quota campaigns as a global phenomenon.

Krook, M.L., Lovenduski, J. &  
Squires, J. (2009). Gender  
Quotas and Models of  
Political Citizenship. B.J. Pol.  
S. 39, pp 781-803.  
Cambridge University Press.

[http://mlkrook.org/pdf/kls\\_bjps\\_09.pdf](http://mlkrook.org/pdf/kls_bjps_09.pdf)

This article surveys quota campaigns in Western Europe, North America, Australia, and New Zealand. It proposes that one or more sets of controversies influence the course and outcomes of quota reforms. These revolve around competing principles of equality, different ideas about political representation, and various beliefs about 'gender' and its relation to other kinds of political identities. The article identifies that the quota policies implemented and their ability to engage more women in politics depends on four varying models of political citizenship, all of which differ on their core values from individualism, universalism, social partnership, or a mix of all three. The article concludes that quota debates are shaped by political context.

Liu, S. S. & Banaszak, L. A.  
(2017). Do Government  
Positions Held by Women  
Matter? A Cross-National  
Examination of Female  
Ministers' Impacts on  
Women's Political  
Participation. Politics and  
Gender, 13, pp 132-162.

[https://eprints.ncl.ac.uk/file\\_store/production/241997/7264B67D-265F-4DD4-8264-ED37B313014C.pdf](https://eprints.ncl.ac.uk/file_store/production/241997/7264B67D-265F-4DD4-8264-ED37B313014C.pdf)

This article examines the relative influence of female ministers compared with women in parliament on citizens' civic engagement, focusing particularly on how distinctions in the two types of representation have differential effects on political participation. The article begins by discussing the role model effect and its impact on citizens' participation and comparing women's representation with that in the cabinet. The article also theorises how differences between legislative and ministerial representation might result in differential effects on the distinctive forms of political participation. The article concludes by discussing the implications of these findings for future research.

Mastracci, S. (2017). The  
effect of women's  
representation on the Global  
Gender Gap Index,  
International Journal of Public

This paper strives to determine the reasons there are gender gaps in education, health, politics and economic outcomes globally. The findings imply that inequality as defined by the Gender Gap Index is reduced through policies that increase female representation within the public sector management and administration and one of the key indicators of this index is economic. The data used did not show universal experiences of women. The article proves that increase women's representation

Sector Management, Vol. 30  
Issue: 3, pp.241-254.

[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/315893712\\_The\\_effect\\_of\\_women's\\_representation\\_on\\_the\\_Global\\_Gender\\_Gap\\_Index](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/315893712_The_effect_of_women's_representation_on_the_Global_Gender_Gap_Index)

in politics will lower inequality and have stated that as a policy recommendation.

Nanivadekar, M. (2006). Are Quotas a Good Idea? The Indian Experience with Reserved Seats for Women. *Politics Gender*, 2 (2006), pp101-128.

[Link to pdf](#)

The article examines the benefits of implementing a quota system such as the representation of target groups and greater representation through integrating marginalised groups which offer legitimacy to the current political system. Focusing on India, the article determines that there are some negative impacts on the issues of women's quotas, and while there is a quota for self-government institutions, there is not one for state legislatures and parliament. There is a lack of discussion about gender quotas, which leads to a lack of understanding of what to expect of women who are elected into reserved seats.

O'Brien, D. & Rickne, J. (2016). Gender Quotas and Women's Political Leadership. *American Political Science Review*. Vol. 110, No.1.

<https://www.econstor.eu/bitstream/10419/109090/1/798716274.pdf>

This article exploits a quasi-experiment to examine quotas' effect on women's selection and survival as leaders within their parties. We find that those municipalities where the quota had a larger impact became more likely to appoint female leaders, but not more likely to support the re-election of women to the post. The article also shows that the quota increased the number of qualified female candidates without increasing the diversity among women within the group. These results lend support to the notion that quotas may have an acceleration effect on women's representation in leadership posts and help dispel the myth that quotas trade short-term gains in women's descriptive representation for long-term exclusion from political power.

Phillips, A. (1994). Dealing with Difference: A politics of Ideas or Politics of Presence? *Constellations* Vol 1, No. 1.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/j.1467-8675.1994.tb00005.x>

This article begins by identifying that gender is often ignored in liberalism and that the equality ideals within it require citizens to be the same, rather than acknowledging the different genders, class, ethnicities, etc. The article outlines four arguments for increasing women's representation: role model, equality of access, quality of democracy and representing women's distinct interests. The author concludes by arguing in favour of implementing a gender quota, pointing out that parameters were re-addressed to increase the number of black politicians in the US, and the same can be done for females.

Sardenberg, C.M., (2008). Liberal vs. Liberating Empowerment: A Latin American Feminist Perspective on Conceptualising Women's Empowerment 1. *IDS bulletin*, 39(6), pp.18-27.

This article argues that little thinking has gone into depicting how the flow of power/empowerment travels between individuals, groups and institutions, and thus towards linking gains at the macroinstitutional level with real changes in the everyday lives of women in different social contexts. Reflecting on the different ways of defining and conceiving women's empowerment from a Latin American feminist perspective, the author concludes that liberal empowerment approaches have only benefitted a handful of women, and only in an individualistic manner. Latin American feminists continue to be critical of 'decaff' empowerment

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/j.1759-5436.2008.tb00507.x>

approaches and instead invest their efforts in programmes' that promote 'consciousness-raising'.

Schwindt-Bayer, L.A. (2007). Women, Quotas, and Politics. Edited by Drude Dahlerup in *Politics & Gender*. Cambridge University Press, 3(2), pp. 289-291.

Over the past 15 years, gender quota debates have emerged in national politics all over the world. The book addresses why gender quotas have been adopted by countries and their effectiveness and attempts to answer both normative and empirical questions, ranging from whether gender quotas are appropriate to why countries adopt them and how effective they have been. The book brings together a diverse group of authors who examine quotas in seven regions of the world and brackets their contributions with theoretical chapters on quota adoption and implementation.

[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/231981243\\_Women\\_Quotas\\_and\\_Politics\\_Edited\\_by\\_Drude\\_Dahlerup](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/231981243_Women_Quotas_and_Politics_Edited_by_Drude_Dahlerup)

Schwindt-Bayer, L.A. (2009). Making Quotas Work: The Effect of Gender Quota Laws on the Election of Women. *Legislative Studies Quarterly*. Vol. 34, No. 1 pp 5-28.

This paper presents a cross-national, statistical test that analyses how three key dimensions of candidate quota laws affect women's representation. The results show that quotas that require more women to be on party ballots lead to the election of more women, independent of placement mandates and enforcement mechanisms, but rules governing where female candidates are listed on the ballot and sanctions for noncompliance amplify that effect. Candidate quotas can increase women's representation, but the quotas' effectiveness depends on their design.

[https://iknowpolitics.org/sites/default/files/schwindtbayer2009\\_lsq\\_en\\_pdf.pdf](https://iknowpolitics.org/sites/default/files/schwindtbayer2009_lsq_en_pdf.pdf)

Shitrit, L. B. (2016). Authenticating Representation: Women's Quotas and Islamist Parties. *Politics and Gender*, 12 p 781-806.

This article explores how there is significant symbolic effect in the Middle East context through examining three different contexts: Palestinian Hamas in the Palestinian election in 2006 where there was a 20% quota for female candidates, Egyptian Muslim Brothers in 2010 where 64 seats were reserved and added to the Egyptian Parliament, and voluntary quotas used in the Islamic movement in Israel as there are no legislated quotas. Egyptian and Palestinian parties claimed that the quotas were not a foreign feminist agenda but a religious one. The article argues that by claiming the quota as a religious decision as opposed to a mandated requirement is beneficial as it prevents the women as being labelled as 'quota women' and incompetent as candidates.

[Link to article](#)

Sundström, A. & Stockemer, D. (2015). What Determines Women's Political Representation at the Local Level? A Fine-grained analysis of the European Regions. *International Journal of Comparative Sociology* 1-21. P254-274.

Mainly investigating the share of women in national parliaments, the vast cross-national literature on women's descriptive (numerical) representation frequently overlooks women's local representation. Yet, local councils are important political arenas. This article asks to what extent are women underrepresented there and what are the determinants of the variation of women's local representation within and across countries? The article investigates these questions through a subnational-level study, covering 272 regions in 29 European countries. The findings show that regions with high female labour force participation, support for leftist rather than radical right parties, and high degrees of urbanization tend to elect more women.

[Link to article](#)

Thurairajah, N. & Baldry, D. (2010). Women's

This study investigates the empowerment of women in national and international policies and frameworks during post disaster

empowerment in post disaster reconstruction: Perspectives on policies and frameworks. *International Journal of Strategic Property Management*, Vol 14 I. 4, pp347-361.

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.3846/ijspm.2010.26>

reconstruction 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. While examining the way of empowerment in post disaster situations it was emphasised that women should be empowered to talk about their rights, properties, livelihood, access to resources, etc. If they are not expressing their needs and views, organisations will not succeed in developing them.

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Zetterberg, P. (2009). Do Gender Quotas Foster Women's Political Engagement? Lessons from Latin America. *Political Research Quarterly*, 62(4), 715–730.

[Link to article](#)

This article tests the hypothesis that gender quotas foster women's overall political engagement in seventeen Latin American countries. After elaborating a theoretical framework on how affirmative action policies to legislative bodies might be beneficial to constituents of the targeted group, the author shows that there is no general proof of attitudinal or behavioural effects. The analysis represents an initial attempt to theorize and use large-scale data to examine the more long-term consequences of quota policies on female constituents' political involvement.

# Gender, Community & Disaster

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*People gather near the water tank in Beed district, Maharashtra, India during drought season.*

*Photo: Siddharth Behl / Climate Visuals Countdown*

## Reference

## Summary

Allen, K. (2006). Community-based disaster preparedness and climate adaptation: local capacity building in the Philippines. Blackwell Publishing, Overseas Development Institute, Disasters 30(1): 81-101.

[Link to paper](#)

This paper focuses on the potential of community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) initiatives to alleviate vulnerability in the context of climate change, and their limitations. It presents evidence from the Philippines that, in the limited forms in which they are currently employed, CBDP initiatives have the potential both to empower and disempower, and warns against treating CBDP as a panacea to disaster management problems. The findings conclude that there is a risk that CBDP would increase the burden of responsibility of the local people without increasing their capacity to form an initiative, and importantly, points out that different groups contribute to different understandings, values and expectations regarding CBDP.

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. Australian Journal of Emergency Management. Monograph no. 3. Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience. P 1-88.

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

This paper provides a synthesis of a three-year project looking at LGBTI experiences of disasters in Australia and New Zealand and places this work within the wider, limited literature. The findings of the research examine the negative experiences that exacerbate marginality and vulnerability, such as harassment in homes, emergency shelters and public spaces, and uncertain access to relief services and funds. The paper also identifies elements of resilience and resistance within LGBTI communities that build upon social capital, and also of attentive and capable emergency management practice, that recognise and include LGBTI communities and their needs. The paper urges governments, emergency response and recovery organisations to better meet the needs of LGBTI individuals, families and communities.

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

[Link to paper](#)

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. The research findings suggest that relying on the 'whole community approach' is not enough, it is also important to adopt a 'target group approach' to develop women's leadership.

Naples, N. (1991). Contradictions in the Gender Subtext of the War on Poverty: The Community Work and Resistance of Women from Low Income Communities. Social

This article examines the community-based work of women from low-income neighbourhoods who were hired by the anti-poverty programs established by the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. This examination reveals the ways in which gendered assumptions, gender-differentiated policies, and the gender division of labour inform the organization of the state. As the community workers brought their previous unpaid work experience into their state supported jobs, they challenged the assumptions of the state that

Problems, Vol 38. I 3, 1. P 316-332.

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/800602>

included (1) narrow interpretations of community needs, (2) bureaucratic organization and reliance on credentialed knowledge as a basis for decision-making, (3) separation of political action from state provisions of social welfare, and (4) a limited definition of labour. The workers' resistance reveals the contradictions of state-sponsored, community-based employment of women from low-income communities.

Patterson, O. Weil, F. Patel, K. (2010). The Role of Community in Disaster Response: Conceptual Models. *Popul Res Policy Rev.* 29:127-141.

<https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007%2Fs11113-009-9133-x.pdf>

This article focuses on the role that community plays in the continuum of disaster preparedness, response and recovery, and explores where community fits in conceptual frameworks concerning disaster decision-making. Two contrasting notions are identified, the first being community as simply an aggregation of individual persons. As individuals, they have only limited capacity to act effectively or make decisions for themselves, and they are strongly subject to administrative decisions that authorities impose on them. The second is the recognition of the community as an autonomous actor, with its own interests, preferences, resources, and capabilities. The article concludes with a discussion of the strengths and weaknesses of community in disaster response and in disaster research.

Ruszczuk, H.A., Upadhyay, B.K., Kwong, Y.M.C., Khanal, O., Bracken, L.J., Pandit, S. and Bastola, R., (2020). Empowering women through participatory action research in community-based disaster risk reduction efforts. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*, 51, p.101763.

<https://dro.dur.ac.uk/31331/>

This research paper describes a comparative case study of participatory action research (PAR) in community-based disaster risk reduction efforts (CBDRR) conducted in the Kathmandu Valley, Nepal. The "Empowering Women through CBDRR" PAR was motivated by the National Society for Earthquake Technology-Nepal's (NSET) desire to learn how to effectively empower women in disaster risk reduction on a local level and to enhance resilience to everyday hazards and risks. While there is clear evidence of women's empowerment and capacity building, sustainability of initiatives is particularly dependent on the commitment of local authorities to incorporate the initiatives into local policies and actions. A gap remains between aspirations to practice empowerment of women and implementation.

Titz, A. Cannon, T. Kruger, F. (2018). Uncovering 'community': Challenging an Elusive Concept in Development and Disaster Related Work. Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, Brighton. P 1-28.

<https://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/open/docs/handle/20.500.12413/14059>

This paper aims to analyse the way the concept of 'community' has come into fashion, and to critically reflect on the problems that come with it. The paper first considers how 'community' has become popular in research and with humanitarian agencies and other organisations based on what can be considered a 'moral licence', alongside explaining how 'community' is framing practical attempts to mitigate vulnerability and inequity. From two antagonistic positions, the paper finally advocates more meaningful ways to acknowledge vulnerable people's views and needs appropriately.

UNDESA. (2008). Gender Perspectives in Community Based Disaster Management (CBDM). United Nations Centre for Regional

This publication brings together the findings from the "Gender in Community Based Disaster Management (CBDM)" project and hopes to serve as a first step for government officials, researchers, and the public. UNDESA decided on researching community-based disaster management after studying a

Development Disaster  
Management Planning Hyogo  
Office.

[http://gfmco.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/UNDESA\\_gender\\_perspectives\\_in\\_community\\_based\\_management\\_2008.pdf](http://gfmco.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/UNDESA_gender_perspectives_in_community_based_management_2008.pdf)

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community in Japan post-earthquake and noticing that 85 % of people were self-evacuated or rescued by their neighbours. The paper concludes by arguing for equal access to training and education for the vulnerable populations and women to promote gender and cultural sensitivity for DRR and DRR policies.

# Gender, Work & Livelihoods

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*A woman driving an electric powered wastetruck, in India. Ampere Vehicles - 2017 Ashden Award runners-up makes electric bikes and scooters affordable for rural consumers as well as manufactures electric scooters for people who are disabled. To date the company has sold more than 14,000 long-life battery vehicles, helping to tackle air pollution.*

*Photo: Paul Starkey / Ashden*

## Reference

## Summary

Ajala, T., (2017). Gender discrimination in land ownership and the alleviation of women's poverty in Nigeria: A call for new equities. *International Journal of Discrimination and the Law*, 17(1), pp.51-66.

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/1358229117700028>

This article considers a land redistribution reform which can address the discrimination against women in land ownership and give women access to land for economic empowerment, thereby alleviating poverty among women in Nigeria. The article proposes that an ideal land reform in Nigeria has to fulfil three key objectives of equity, equality and productivity which the article refers to as 'new equities'. It argues that only a redistributive land reform which integrates these 'equities' can adequately address gender discrimination in land ownership, ensure women's access to land for economic empowerment and alleviate women's poverty in Nigeria.

Bahn, K., Cohen, J. and van der Meulen Rodgers, Y., (2020). A feminist perspective on COVID-19 and the value of care work globally. *Gender, Work & Organization*, 27(5), pp.695-699.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/gwao.12459>

The global response to the COVID-19 crisis demonstrates that the vast majority of society believes human wellbeing, not economic growth, should be at the centre of policy. This paper argues that focusing on 'production' instead of the sustainable reproduction of human life devalues care work and those who perform it. The field of feminist economics has valuable lessons for mitigating hardships as countries navigate the related economic fallout. The paper argues for a comprehensive response to the COVID-19 crisis which recognises gendered work as an integral part of the economic system that promotes human wellbeing for all.

Basu, R. and Rahman, M.S., 2016. Natural disasters and women dependent on agriculture in India's rural areas MANIKA KAMTHAN. In *Governance in South Asia* (pp. 129-141). Routledge India.

[Link to chapter](#)

This chapter addresses how disasters affect the lives of women farmers in the rural areas of India and traces the interlinkages between disasters, agriculture, and women farmers. The chapter is divided into four sections. The first elaborates the effect of disasters on agriculture and how it results in the 'male migration' from rural areas to urban areas. The second studies the impact of disasters on women farmers. The third traces the rhetoric of gender-sensitive disaster law. Finally, the chapter tries to make a case for securing land rights to women farmers for improving and protecting the interest of disaster-struck women farmers.

Beneria, L. (1978). *Reproduction, production and the sexual division of labour*. Geneva: International Labour Office. pp. 203-225.

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/23596391>

This paper elaborates on idea that focal point of women's economic activities is provided by their special role in the reproduction of the labour force and focuses primarily on the Global South and rural women. The author argues that women's role in reproduction lies at the root of their subordination, the extent and nature of their participation in production, and the sexual division of labour. However, only biological reproduction is necessarily linked with women's specific reproductive functions because of the control exercised over women's reproductive activities. Elimination of women's subordination implies not only sharing between men and women of child rearing and domestic labour, but also the full participation of women in non-home production and in the appropriation of society's output.

Borah Hazarika, O. and Das, S., (2021). Paid and unpaid work during the Covid-19 pandemic: a study of the gendered division of domestic responsibilities during lockdown. *Journal of Gender Studies*, 30(4), pp.429-439.

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/09589236.2020.1863202>

This article attempts to explore the way unpaid domestic responsibilities, including childcare and housework, were shared between parents in middle-class homes during the COVID-19 Pandemic in India. The gendered nature of this division of housework and care work, and its varied implications on the paid work and careers of mothers and fathers, determined that women's careers often took the back-seat due to an increase in household chores, childcare, and online schooling, whereas fathers often prioritised their paid office work. There was a reversion to traditionally determined gender roles.

Branicki, L.J., (2020). COVID-19, ethics of care and feminist crisis management. *Gender, Work & Organization*, 27(5), pp.872-883.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/gwao.12491>

Likely unintended consequences of the management of the COVID-19 crisis include elevated risk for workers in low-paid, precarious and care-based employment, over-representation of minority ethnic groups in case numbers and fatalities, and gendered barriers to work. Drawing upon feminist ethics of care, this article theorises a radical alternative to the normative assumptions of rationalist crisis management. Rationalist approaches to crisis management are typified by utilitarian logics, and masculine and militaristic language. This article contributes to a new theorization of crisis management that is grounded in feminist ethics to provide a care-based concern for all crisis-affected people.

Chopra, D. and Sweetman, C., (2014). Introduction to gender, development, and care. *Gender & Development* 22(3): pp. 409-21.

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13552074.2014.975486>

This issue explores care from a feminist perspective by exploring women's experiences of care work in different context, highlighting the impact that care work had for their lives, choices, and wellbeing, and for the institutions of family, state and market – all of which lose out through unsustainable arrangements for care. The authors share innovative ways in which some governments and development organisations are responding to ensure care is shared equitably. The issue argues that the existing 'careless' economy is untenable and unsustainable, but considerable challenges in getting care into development policies and practice remain. Shifts in beliefs surrounding development presents an opportunity in which care and its significance to humanity can be made more visible.

Federici, S. and Jones, C., (2020). Counterplanning in the crisis of social reproduction. *South Atlantic Quarterly*, 119(1), pp.153-165.

[https://www.academia.edu/41921074/Counterplanning\\_in\\_the\\_crisis\\_of\\_social\\_reproduction](https://www.academia.edu/41921074/Counterplanning_in_the_crisis_of_social_reproduction)

This paper provides an interview transcript between the two authors and discusses the land-mark paper "Counter-planning from the Kitchen" which, as explained by the author, was a statement about their position taking on socialist feminists and the left in general. Using 'kitchen' as a very broad way of saying 'reproduction', the author explained that in capitalism, the kitchen is a microfactory; "it is the beginning of an assembly line that ends in the factories and other placed of waged work" (and this creates gender inequalities because women are made responsible for the kitchen vs. productive paid work). The author concludes by arguing that the creation of more cooperative forms of reproduction is an issue for everyone.

Fodor, É., Gregor, A., Koltai, J. and Kováts, E.. (2021). The impact of COVID-19 on the gender division of childcare work in Hungary. *European Societies*, 23(sup1):95-110.

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/14616696.2020.1817522>

This paper aims to explore the 'crisis of care' and the gendered division of childcare related labour during the COVID-19 pandemic. The paper determined that Hungary men, on average, have increased their contributions to roughly the same rate as women. However, given that women had been putting in many more hours of childcare work than men before the pandemic, their workload, and especially the workload of highly educated mothers, grew significantly more than men's resulting in a widening of the childcare gender gap after March 2020.

Folbre, N. (2006). Measuring Care: Gender, Empowerment and the Care Economy. *Journal of Human Development*, 7(2), pp. 183-199.

<https://www.amherst.edu/media/view/92075/>

How should "care" be defined and measured in ways that enhance our understanding of the impact of economic development on women? This paper addresses this question, suggesting several possible approaches to the development of indices that would measure gender differences in responsibility for the financial and temporal care of dependents. Touching on the 'care economy', the paper discusses six potential new indices of care responsibility: individual disposable income, individual disposable time, gender care spending parity index, gender direct care parity index, gender overall care parity index, and the gender care empowerment index.

Fraser, N. (2016). 'Contradictions of capital and care', *New Left Review* (100): pp. 99–117.

<https://newleftreview.org/issues/i100/articles/nancy-fraser-contradictions-of-capital-and-care>

This paper argues that every form of capitalist society harbours a deep-seated social-reproductive 'crisis tendency' or contradiction: on the one hand, social reproduction is a condition of possibility for sustained capital accumulation; on the other, capitalism's orientation to unlimited accumulation tends to destabilize the very processes of social reproduction on which it relies. The paper first proposes an account of the social contradiction of capitalism, as well as sketching an account of its historical unfolding in the two earlier phases of capitalist development.

Hester, H. (2018). Care under Capitalism: The crisis of "Women's work". *Progressive Review*, 24(4), pp. 344–35.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/newe.12074>

This article seeks to address the integrated crisis of work, home, and community by considering the current conditions around remunerated reproductive labour (particularly the 'feminised labour' of care work), and by reflecting on the state of unpaid reproductive labour. The article argues that this contemporary 'crisis of work' will not be resolved through social policy. Instead, feminist approaches must advocate for substantial systematic change. Such change must be inclusive, driven by those delivering and/or in receipt of care, and committed to the social revaluation, redistribution, and the reduction of the most burdensome elements of reproductive labour.

Illner, P. (2021). *Disasters and Social Reproduction: Crisis Response between the State and Community*. London: Pluto Press. pp. 1-176.

<https://www.plutobooks.com/9780745339542/disasters-and-social-reproduction/>

Reframing disaster relief through the lens of social reproduction, this book looks at the broken relationship between the federal government and civil society in times of crises. The author tracks the shifts in American emergency aid, from the economic crises of the 1970s to the COVID-19 pandemic, raising difficult questions about mutual aid's double-edged role in cuts to social spending. As sea levels rise, climate change worsens and new pandemics sweep the globe, the author's analysis of the interrelations between the state, the market and grassroots initiatives will prove indispensable.

LeBaron, G. and Gore, E., (2020). Gender and forced labour: Understanding the links in global cocoa supply chains. *The journal of development studies*, 56(6), pp.1095-1117.

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00220388.2019.1657570>

This paper investigates the gendered patterns and dynamics of labour exploitation and forced labour in the cocoa supply chain. The analysis, consisting of an original primary dataset produced through the Global Business of Forced Labour project, determined that prevailing business models within the Ghanaian cocoa industry rely on and reinforce labour exploitation and unequal gender power relations. Given that the links between forced labour and gender remain poorly understood, this paper analyses the factors that render women workers disproportionately vulnerable to severe labour exploitation, underscoring the role of unequal family relations, and responsible for reproductive labour.

Lutz, H., & Palenga-Mollenbeck, E. (2012). Care Workers, Care Drain, and Care Chains: Reflections on Care, Migration, and Citizenship. *Social Politics*, 19(1), pp. 15-37.

<https://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.973.1123&rep=rep1&type=pdf>

This article discusses a case study that deals with the care chain phenomenon and focuses on how Poland and the Ukraine as sending countries, and Poland as a receiving country, are affected and deal with female migrant domestic workers. The article focuses on three key areas: the ways which these women organize care replacement for their families left behind and at those families' care strategies, how the media portrays the situation of nonmigrating children, and finally, how different aspects of citizenship matter in transnational care work migration movements.

Nowak, B.S. and Caulfield, T., (2008). Women and livelihoods in post-tsunami India and Aceh. pp. 1-67.

[https://ari.nus.edu.sg/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/wps08\\_104.pdf](https://ari.nus.edu.sg/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/wps08_104.pdf)

This article examines the ways in which women's and men's socio-economic situation within both the community and family in Indonesia and India have been affected by the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami and World Vision's (WV) disaster management practices, and whether WV's livelihood projects have or have not enabled women and men to initiate and/or develop sustainable and profitable livelihoods. Through analysing the projects of WV and other aid organisations, the findings demonstrated that there were numerous issues and difficulties for most NGOs in implementing livelihood projects with a gender focus and equity lens. The article recommended that humanitarian organisations adopt non-traditional livelihood training schemes alongside women's self-help groups to help start small businesses.

O'Manique, C. and Fourie, P., (2016). Affirming our world: gender justice, social reproduction, and the sustainable development goals. pp. 121-126.

[https://ideas.repec.org/a/pal/develp/v59y2016i1d10.1057\\_s41301-017-0066-0.html](https://ideas.repec.org/a/pal/develp/v59y2016i1d10.1057_s41301-017-0066-0.html)

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are presented as the new global framework to rid the world of poverty and inequality. While emerging from widespread consultation, this article argues that they perpetuate rather than challenge the systemic drivers of gender injustice, silencing feminist critiques which demand systemic transformation. Instead, liberal feminism and its more insidious twin, economic neoliberalism, have captured mainstream development discourse. Unless new forms of agency emerge through truly transformative local strategies and global alliances, inequality and gender injustice will remain the norm.

Power, K. (2020). The COVID-19 pandemic has increased the care burden of women and families.

This policy brief builds on recent work on the care economy to explore implications of the COVID-19 pandemic and opportunities for addressing the burden of unpaid care work. To prevent the further deepening of gender inequality through increasingly

*Sustainability: Science, Practice and Policy* 16(1): pp. 67-73.

[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/342356986\\_The\\_COVID-19\\_pandemic\\_has\\_increased\\_the\\_care\\_burden\\_of\\_women\\_and\\_families](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/342356986_The_COVID-19_pandemic_has_increased_the_care_burden_of_women_and_families)

gender-regressive responses to the pandemic, it is necessary to take account of the additional unpaid care burden placed on women and families during the pandemic. As many are now interested in making changes to their own lives, there is an opportunity for systematic change which enables care work to be valued and accounted for in economic and social policies.

Razavi, S. (2011). Rethinking Care in a Development Context: An Introduction. *Development and Change*, 42(4), pp. 873-903.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1467-7660.2011.01722.x>

Economic restructuring in the developing world has raised feminist concerns about social reproduction more broadly, and women's increasing burdens of unpaid care work in particular. While the present moment may not be marked by a generalized care crisis, systems of care provision are under strain in some contexts and for some social groups. An increasing number of governments are experimenting with new ways of responding to care needs in their societies. However, these have been insufficiently recognized and analysed, this is what this paper seeks to address. The paper concluded by arguing that the failure to socialize the costs of care will feed into and exacerbate existing inequalities.

Sachs, C.E., (1996). *Gendered fields: Rural women, agriculture, and environment*. Routledge. pp, 1-224.

<https://www.routledge.com/Gendered-Fields-Rural-Women-Agriculture-And-Environment/Sachs/p/book/9780813325200>

Applying a feminist and environmentalist approach to the investigation of how the changing global economy affects rural women, this book focuses on land ownership and use, cropping systems, and women's work with animals in highly industrialized as well as developing countries. Drawing on historical and contemporary research, rural women's writings, and in-depth interviews, the book shows how environmental degradation results from economic and development practices that disadvantage rural women. The book also examines the strategies women use for resistance and survival in the face of these trends. Offering a range of examples from different countries, this book will appeal to readers interested in commonalities and differences in women's knowledge of and interactions with the natural environment.

UNDP. (2021). Protecting Women's Livelihoods in Times of Pandemic: Temporary Basic Income and the Road to Gender Equality. pp. 1-9.

<https://www.undp.org/publications/protecting-womens-livelihoods-times-pandemic-temporary-basic-income-and-road-gender>

This policy brief, part of UNDP's Development Future Series, examines the most at-risk elements of women's income-generation capacity during the COVID-19 pandemic. The brief presents the possibilities and estimated costs of a temporary basic income (TBI) for women's economic security across the developing world and discusses options for long-term commitments of economic protection and gender equality. Using the example of the Equal Pay Amendment Act in New Zealand, the brief argues that beyond reconciling paid work and family responsibilities, governments must address other sources of the gender pay gap such as horizontal and vertical segregation in the labour market and should include anti-discrimination laws and affirmative action initiatives.

Veena, N. and Kusakabe, K., (2015). Gender and land tenure in the context of disaster. In *Gender and land*

This book explores an interdisciplinary field at the intersection of gender and development studies, disaster and land tenure policy. Using case studies from Asia, this book argues that land tenure is a key factor in mitigating the impact of disasters on women.

*tenure in the context of disaster in Asia* (pp. 1-14). Springer, Cham.

<https://www.springer.com/gp/book/9783319166155>

Unsustainable farming and land management systems have increased environmental risks and social vulnerabilities. However, around the world the costs of disasters are disproportionately borne by women, due largely to their reduced mobility and lack of control over assets. In post-disaster settings, women's vulnerabilities increase due to gendered rescue and rehabilitation practices. As such, a gendered approach to land rights is critical to disaster preparedness and recovery.

Yong, C., Siahaan, F.R. and Burghofer, A., (2015). Gender, Land Tenure, and Disasters in the Mentawai Islands, Indonesia. In *Gender and Land Tenure in the Context of Disaster in Asia* (pp. 89-103). Springer, Cham.

<https://www.springerprofessional.de/en/gender-and-land-tenure-in-the-context-of-disaster-in-asia/2399170>

This book chapter discusses the many challenges faced by the Mentawai people of Indonesia who are increasingly suffering the consequences of unsustainable development and complex natural and human-made disasters. This chapter identifies a link between gender, natural resource, land tenure, and disaster and argues that nuances around gender and other categories are inadequately addressed or ignored. The chapter focuses on three issues: locating Mentawai women's inheritance rights within the Mentawaiian patrilineal social structures and customs that circumscribe women's rights to land and other property; the connection between women's land tenure and gender differential disaster damages and recovery process; and how gendered land rights/tenure interrelate with the difference of loss and suffering of women and men in Mentawai society and how development agendas and interventions construct vulnerability of women and men differently.

# Gender, Development & Rights

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*A rally and student walk out, initiated by RISE: Refugees, Survivors and Ex-detainees, to take action against the inhumane treatment of refugees by the Australian Government, and against off-shore detention. Photo: Matt Hrkac, 2021.*

Reference	Summary
<p>Boserup, E. (1970). <i>Woman's role in Economic Development</i>, New York: St Martin's Press. pp. 1-283.</p> <p><a href="https://academic.oup.com/jsh/article-abstract/5/3/394/925285?redirectedFrom=fulltext">https://academic.oup.com/jsh/article-abstract/5/3/394/925285?redirectedFrom=fulltext</a></p>	<p>This classic text by Ester Boserup was one of the first comprehensive investigations undertaken into what happens to women in the process of economic and social growth throughout the so-called 'developing world'. It highlights the role of women in creating economic growth, while also raising attention to the unequal distribution of this growth. She discusses structural factors that reinforce gender inequalities within and between countries, and in particular, the reproduction of gender segregations in the labour market. In the context of the ongoing struggle for women's rights, urbanization and poverty reduction, this book continues to be an important text and represents an international benchmark to study gender and development.</p>
<p>Bosmans, M. Nasser, D. Khammash, U. Claeys, P &amp; Temmerman, M. (2008). <i>Palestinian Women's Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights in Longstanding Humanitarian Crisis</i>. <i>Reproductive Health Matters</i>, Vol 16, I31 pp.103-111.</p> <p><a href="https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1016/S0968-8080%2808%2931343-3?needAccess=true">https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1016/S0968-8080%2808%2931343-3?needAccess=true</a></p>	<p>This study aims test the usefulness of a guide for a comprehensive approach to sexual and reproductive health rights and needs of refugee women. The findings revealed that as donor interests lack, lack of access to reproductive health services was the most visible aspect of the impact of the conflict on women's sexual and reproductive health. Humanitarian donors and international organisations must go beyond the traditional humanitarian relief approaches that are intended as short-term, technical interventions to fulfil and protect the rights of women.</p>
<p>Cameron, E.C., Hemingway, S.L., Cunningham, F.J. and Jacquin, K.M., (2021). <i>Global Crises: Gendered Vulnerabilities of Structural Inequality, Environmental Performance, and Modern Slavery</i>. <i>Human Arenas</i>, pp.1-22.</p> <p><a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7937546/">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7937546/</a></p>	<p>This paper examines the relationship between environmental stressors associated with climate change, selected structural inequalities, and the estimated prevalence of modern slavery cases across 180 countries. The findings suggested that indicators of poor environmental health may exacerbate structural social inequalities and increase women's risk of becoming victim of modern slavery. Women's share of seats in parliament, education for women, tree cover loss, agricultural management, and air quality assumed more substantial roles in this prediction. Awareness of the unique relationship between environmental indicators of climate change, gender inequality, and modern slavery provides a meaningful contribution to our understanding of factors driving human exploitation.</p>
<p>Centre for Reproductive Rights. (2021). <i>Accountability for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights in Humanitarian Settings</i>. New York: pp. 1-67.</p> <p><a href="https://reproductiverights.org/accountability-for-sexual-and-">https://reproductiverights.org/accountability-for-sexual-and-</a></p>	<p>This report examines obligations under international law and commitments made by states at the UN regarding access to sexual and reproductive health information and services for civilians in humanitarian settings, including armed conflict. The paper sets forth obligations under three branches of international law: international human rights law, international humanitarian law, and international criminal law, and also interrogates the interaction and relationship between these</p>

*reproductive-health-and-rights-in-humanitarian-settings/*

various branches and identifies strengths and weaknesses in legal accountability mechanisms.

Chant, S. (2016). Galvanising girl for development?: critiquing the shift from 'smart' to 'smarter economics'. *Progress in Development Studies*, 16 (4). pp. 314-328. ISSN 1464-9934

[Link to PDF](#)

This paper focuses girls and young women in development policy using a 'Smart Economics' rationale. Using the example of Nike Foundation's 'Girl Effect', the paper analyses the role 'Smart Economics' plays in investing in women and younger generations for developmental efficiency. Investing in girls appears to be driven not only by imperatives of 'female empowerment', but also to realise more general dividends for future economic growth and poverty alleviation. While girls and young women have benefited from their rapid relocation from the sidelines towards the centre of development discourse and planning, major questions remain as to whose voices are prioritised and whose agendas are primarily served by the shift from 'Smart' to 'Smarter Economics'.

Chant, S., (2003). The 'engendering' of poverty analysis in developing regions: Progress since the United Nations decade for women, and priorities for the future. pp. 1-74.

[Link to PDF](#)

This paper aims to outline the major methodological and conceptual challenges to understanding poverty from a gender perspective. Divided into three sections, the paper addresses the engendered nature of poverty analysis, the principal challenges around gender exclusion in mainstream analytical and methodological approaches and continued inadequacies in data on gender and poverty, and finally, future directions in research and policy. Even when acknowledging that the 'feminisation of poverty' is an over-determined construct that has evolved in the interests of gender advocacy, social relations of gender still seem to 'predict greater vulnerability among women'.

Chant, S., (2016). Women, girls, and world poverty: empowerment, equality or essentialism? *International Development Planning Review*, 38(1), pp.1-24.

[Link to PDF](#)

This paper asks if mounting reliance on women and girls to solve world poverty is an effective means to achieve greater female empowerment and gender equality, or whether it threatens to lock-down essentialising stereotypes which are unlikely to dismantle gender disparities within and beyond the home. The notion of a 'feminisation of poverty' has had some benefits in respect of drawing attention to gendered disadvantage. However, some policy initiatives are questionable. The discussion highlights some key paradoxes in three popular interventions nominally oriented to helping women lift themselves and their households out of poverty: conditional cash transfer programmes, microfinance schemes, and 'investing in girls', as promulgated inter alia by the Nike Foundation's 'Girl Effect'.

Cornwall, A., & Molyneux, M. (2006). The Politics of Rights: Dilemmas for Feminist Praxis: An Introduction. *Third World Quarterly*, 27(7), pp. 1175-1191

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01436590600933255?scroll=top&needAccess=true>

This special issue explores the strategies, tensions and challenges associated with 'rights advocacy' in a variety of settings. Articles on the Middle East, Africa, Latin America, East and South Asia explore the dilemmas that arise for feminist praxis and ask what rights can contribute to struggles for gender justice. They examine the intersection of formal rights with the everyday realities of women in settings characterised by entrenched gender inequalities and poverty, plural legal systems and diverse cultural norms that can constitute important obstacles to realising rights. They suggest that these sites of

struggle can create new possibilities and meanings through politics of demands for social and gender justice.

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

[https://www.academia.edu/943571/From\\_womens\\_needs\\_to\\_womens\\_rights\\_in\\_disasters](https://www.academia.edu/943571/From_womens_needs_to_womens_rights_in_disasters)

This article focuses on the social power gender carries to meet the challenges of a disaster and recover from its effects. Not only are women's fundamental human right to life violated during a disaster, women's fundamental rights to economic and housing security are also violated, causing women to die needlessly and disproportionately. Discussing the practical and political implications of highlighting women's rights, the authors argue that "gender-blind" post disaster recovery easily reconstructs women's subordination, leaving communities even more vulnerable to future events.

Eyben, R. (2003). The rise of rights: Rights-based approaches to international development, *IDS Policy Briefing*, 17, Brighton: IDS. pp 1-4.

[https://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/open\\_docs/handle/20.500.12413/768](https://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/open_docs/handle/20.500.12413/768)

International development agencies are increasingly using rights-based language, but how can their policy and practice support people's own efforts to turn their rights into reality? Rights-based approaches are inspired by autonomous movements such as of those of women, the landless and indigenous peoples which often include demands for participation in decisions which affect their lives. This briefing issue synthesises rights-based approaches of multiple international agencies, including the UN Development Programme and The World Bank. The brief argues that until recently, donor governments have been mainly interested in promoting fairly narrow definitions of human rights related to civil and political liberties as an aspect of good governance.

Kabeer, N. (2015). "Tracking the gender politics of the Millennium Development Goals: struggles over interpretive power in the international development agenda" *Third World Quarterly* Vol. 36 (2): 377-395.

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01436597.2015.1016656?needAccess=true>

This article tracks the gender politics of the processes that led to the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals and that continued to feature in subsequent policy debates. It suggests that this politics is rooted in tensions between conceptualisations of rights and capabilities that characterised the preceding decade. Feminist efforts since the 1990s have focused on defending sexual and reproductive rights in the face of the attacks mounted by an 'unholy alliance' led by the Vatican and supported by a shifting group of countries and religious groups. This has led to the relative neglect of the economic injustices associated with the dominant market-led model of development.

Kanem, N., (2019). The battle for sexual and reproductive health and rights for all. *Sexual and reproductive health matters*, 27(1): 323-325.

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/26410397.2019.1676545>

This short paper begins by recognising two important milestones in the field of population and reproductive health: 50 years since the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and 25 years since the landmark International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) held in Cairo. Shaping the lives of women and families across the world, these two events ensured a global commitment to addressing reproductive health needs and universal access to sexual and reproductive health services. However, there are many women around the world who are still unable to make fundamental decisions about their own bodies. The future of SRHR will determine and be determined by the ability of women and girls to achieve their full potential as members of society.

Miller, A. M. and Roseman, M.J. (2011). Sexual and reproductive rights at the United Nations: frustration and fulfilment?. *Reproductive Health Matters*. Vol. 19 (38): 102-118.

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1016/S0968-8080%2811%2938585-0>

This paper seeks to stimulate a more careful accounting for the reality of sexual and reproductive health within the field of development through examining the formal rules guiding standard-setting, in light of the different intellectual and ideological genealogies of sexual and reproductive rights. The paper uses (homo)sexual orientation and abortion as case studies of current high-profile human rights standard-setting, with specific attention to the contemporary state of human rights law-making in the United Nations today. By placing these two issues in conjunction, the paper seeks to make visible relationships between the vicious political debates in the UN on abortion and sexual orientation, and the multiple and sometimes divergent statements of independent experts and expert bodies in the UN human rights system on these and other sexual and reproductive rights issues.

Molyneux, M. and S. Lazar. (2003). *Doing the Rights Thing: Rights-based development and Latin American NGOs*. London: Intermediate Technology Development Group. :1-176.

[Link to book](#)

This book examines the ways that rights-based strategies have been understood in development practice in Latin America. It is based on research carried out with NGOs working with women and indigenous people in Mexico, Peru, Nicaragua, and Bolivia, the latter three being among the poorest countries in the region. Rights-based development work has involved combining ideas of citizenship, democracy, participation, and empowerment in novel ways. *Doing the Rights Thing* will contribute to the creation of a fuller understanding of this new approach to development and reveal the potential that it offers in ongoing efforts to secure more equitable as well as more effective and inclusionary development outcomes.

Odera, J.A. and Mulusa, J., (2020). *SDGs, gender equality and women's empowerment: what prospects for delivery*. *Sustainable Development Goals and Human Rights*,:95-118.

[https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-030-30469-0\\_6](https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-030-30469-0_6)

This paper examines is the framework of gender equality and women's empowerment and argues that the developmental and political goal of reducing gender inequalities remains largely unmet. The pioneers for women's rights focused on the labour market, however evidence on the exclusion and discrimination in the labour market indicates that the struggle against these inequalities remain valid. Drawing on the discourse on poverty, the paper notes that this is a fundamental issue for the SDGs and that the feminization of poverty puts more women at risk. The paper considers the 2015 review of progress since the adoption of the Beijing Platform of Action (BPFA) undertaken at the same time as the transition from the MDGs to the SDGs and poses the question, can the SDGs deliver on gender?

OECD. (2017). *Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations*. OECD Development Policy Papers No. 8.:1-104.

[Link to PDF](#)

In recent years, the international community has increasingly recognised the connection between gender equality and sustainable peace and development. However, more can and must be done to ensure resources are used effectively to achieve meaningful progress towards gender equality, sustainable peace, and development in fragile settings. This policy paper suggests concrete steps that donors can take to help address these findings and strengthen the quality of their support. The paper attempts to break down silos of knowledge and action: to 'join up' disconnected policy frameworks on gender equality and fragility, to develop integrated analytical tools that highlight the wide range of connections between these

issues, and to match global commitments with country level capacity on gender relations in fragile contexts.

Onyango, M.A. and Heidari, S., (2017). Care with dignity in humanitarian crises: ensuring sexual and reproductive health and rights of displaced populations: 1-7.

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/09688080.2017.1411093>

This paper discusses the formation of the Inter-agency Working Group on Reproductive Health in Crises (IAWG) and the Reproductive Health for Refugees: An Inter-agency Field Manual (IAFM). The IAFM outlines the SRH services to be provided during different phases of a humanitarian emergency. A product of the manual included the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) which outlined a set of SRH to be implemented during the early phase of an emergency. The paper addresses the contents of the MISP, including abortion, gender-based violence, and maternal and new-born health. The paper concludes by arguing for more robust research is needed to build evidence on how to offer critical, lifesaving sexual and reproductive health services in these unique settings.

Piron, L. (2005). Rights-based approaches and bilateral aid agencies: more than a metaphor?, *IDS Bulletin*, 36 (1):19-30.

[https://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/open\\_docs/handle/20.500.12413/8500](https://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/open_docs/handle/20.500.12413/8500)

This article reviews rights-based approaches in development aid agencies. It begins by identifying some of the ways in which agencies can incorporate human rights into their policies and activities. It then examines the extent to which rights-based approaches can be said to have been adopted and the factors that facilitate or constrain this transformation. Finally, it points to some of the current challenges facing agencies attempting to close the gap between their rights-based approaches and mainstream development policy and practice. The findings determine that all these domains and more, human rights are not yet informing the setting of development goals, used to assess processes and outcomes, or shaping relations between partners.

Porter, F. and Sweetman, C. (2005). *Mainstreaming Gender in Development: a critical review. Has gender made a difference after 10 years?* Oxford: Oxfam: 1-117.

[Link to book](#)

This collection of articles critically assesses the degree to which gender inequality has been addressed in the work of development organisations. Contributors scrutinise the efforts of governments and NGOs, at the national and international levels, in order to assess the difference that gender mainstreaming has made to advancing women's interests in development. In addition, they consider the progress that development organisations have made in ensuring women's fullest participation at all levels of their own organisations.

Sen, G. and Mukherjee, A., (2014). No empowerment without rights, no rights without politics: Gender-equality, MDGs and the post-2015 development agenda. *Journal of Human Development and Capabilities*, 15(2-3):188-202.

[Link to PDF](#)

Motivated by a concern with the consequences of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) beyond the achievement of the 2015 targets, this paper seeks to explore their broader policy and programmatic implications. Focusing particularly on the reductionism inherent in the way in which these global goals were set and implemented, as well as the potential for distorting priorities and marginalizing, or even displacing, important human development and human rights concerns inherent in such global goal-setting exercises. A total of 11 studies are included, each analysing the normative and empirical consequences of a particular MDG goal/target and considering what other targets and indicators might have been more appropriate.

Tirado, V., Chu, J., Hanson, C., Ekström, A.M. and Kågesten, A., (2020). Barriers and facilitators for the sexual and reproductive health and rights of young people in refugee contexts globally: A scoping review. *PloS one*, 15(7), p.e0236316. pp. 1-25.

[Link to PDF](#)

This paper aims to identify and synthesise the literature on perceived barriers and facilitators to sexual and reproductive health rights (SRHR) among young refugees and interventions created to address their needs. Using 1196 records including 30 publications across 22 countries, the literature identified 19 sub-categories for barriers and 14 for facilitators at the individual, social, community, institutional, health system, and structural levels. No publications discussed the SRHR challenges faced by the LGBTQ+ community, or those living with HIV. The findings highlight that while young refugees experience similar barriers to SRHR as other young people, many of these barriers are exacerbated by the refugee context; this requires immediate investment and evaluation.

Tsikata D. (2004). The rights-based approach to development: potential for change or more of the same?, *IDS Bulletin*, 35 (4), pp. 130-133.

[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/227994279\\_The\\_Rights-based\\_Approach\\_to\\_Development\\_Potential\\_for\\_Change\\_or\\_More\\_of\\_the\\_Same](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/227994279_The_Rights-based_Approach_to_Development_Potential_for_Change_or_More_of_the_Same)

This article discusses the implications of the adoption of rights-based approaches (RBAs) to development by the UN and its agencies, bilateral development agencies and international development NGOs. While this has allowed human rights language into the world of development programming, sceptical voices argue that the development industry and the state has taken the high-minded concerns of human rights instruments and moulded them to its own purposes and that not much is likely to change in policies and programmes. The article examines this complicated relationship between women, the state and the law.

UN. (2019). Protect women's rights 'before, during and after conflict' UN Chief tells high-level Security Council Debate.

<https://news.un.org/en/story/2019/04/1037151>

This report summarises a meeting which took place on the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the adoption of the resolution 1888, which created the mandate of the Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict. Speakers at the meeting argued that as sexual violence in war largely affects women and girls, prevention must be based in promoting women's rights and gender equality in all areas, before, during and after conflict. Discussions continue on the stigma and social barriers which continue to contribute to the underreporting of sexual violence during conflict.

## Themes for the next issue

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Our next Volume will be tied to the Gender-Responsive Resilience & Intersectionality in Policy and Practice- *GRRIPP programme* and compile references from a much wider range of languages around the core themes of GRRIPP:

Gender and Intersectionality *in different languages*

Gender and Infrastructure

Gender and Resilience *in different languages*

Gender and Critical Theory

