



Gender and Disaster

Bibliography & Reference Guide – Volume 1

Centre for Gender and Disaster

Gender and Disaster
Bibliography & Reference Guide – Volume 1

Contributing Authors in alphabetical order:

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

@Centre for Gender and Disaster, 2020
<https://www.ucl.ac.uk/risk-disaster-reduction/research/centre-gender-and-disaster>
Institute for Risk and Disaster Reduction
University College London

Citation: Centre for Gender and Disaster, (2020) Gender and Disaster. Bibliography & Reference Guide – Volume 1. UCL: London.

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION	4
GENDER AND DISASTER	7
GENDER AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR)	16
GENDER AND DISASTER RECOVERY	21
GENDER AND CYCLONES, HURRICANES, TYPHOONS.....	25
GENDER AND EARTHQUAKE	29
GENDER AND FLOODS	33
GENDER AND TSUNAMIS	39
GENDER AND DROUGHTS	42
GENDER AND OTHER NATURAL HAZARDS	46
GENDER AND VULNERABILITY	51
GENDER, RISK AND RESILIENCE	57
GENDER IDENTITIES AND EXPRESSION, SEXUAL ORIENTATIONS AND DISASTERS.....	64
GENDER, DISASTER AND INTERSECTIONALITY	69
GENDER, DISASTER AND DISAGGREGATED DATA	74
GENDER AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS.....	76
GENDER, HYOGO AND SENDAI FRAMEWORKS	81
MEN, MASCULINITIES AND DISASTER	84
THEMES FOR THE NEXT ISSUE	87

Introduction

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

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

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

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

Why this Reference Guide

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

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

Search Strategy

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

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

How to use this Reference guide

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

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

Reference

Summary

Always, J. Belgrave, L. & Smith, K.J. (1998). *Back to Normal: Gender and Disaster*. Symbolic Interaction Vol. 21(2): 175-195

[Link to article](#)

A continuation of a past article that focused on the destruction of everyday life after Hurricane Andrew hit the US, in 1992, this paper focuses on gender roles and expectations, which were found not to have changed significantly. Preparations and post disaster activities were organised by gender - men were protectors and providers. Women were nurturers and comforters and took care of physical and emotional work inside. The roles and identities remained anchored and legitimized by institutional arrangements.

Anderson, M. (1994). *Understanding the Disaster-Development Continuum: Gender Analysis is the Essential Tool*. Focus on Gender, Vol 2(1): 7-10.

[Link to book chapter](#)

Anderson criticises programmes that focus on responding to symptoms as opposed to the causes of disasters. With a reduction in aid available for disaster relief, Anderson explains why it is important to use tools that can address the root causes, such as gender analysis. Findings state that men and women in all societies will have varying vulnerabilities and capacities due to gendered roles. These can be different or overlapping, rigid or fluid, but they must be identified in order to plan disaster relief programmes. Hence, gender analysis is a powerful tool to use.

Ariyabandu, M.M. & Wickramasinghe, M. (2003). *Gender Dimensions in Disaster Management: A Guide for South Asia*. Practical Action Publishing, Warwickshire, U.K.

<https://practicalactionpublishing.com/book/892/gender-dimensions-in-disaster-management>

This book outlines gender issues in disasters specifically in South Asia. It shows how exploring the specific capacities and vulnerabilities of men and women in disaster situations, and taking account of them, will improve the chance of success in development projects. The book also includes two sets of guidelines, for policy makers and for practitioners, to help them address these issues in planning and implementing development and disaster management programmes.

Ashraf, M.A. & Azad, A.K. (2015). *Gender Issues in Disaster: Understanding the Relationships of Vulnerability Preparedness and Capacity*. Environment and Ecology Research. Vol 3(5): 136-142.

<http://www.hrpub.org/download/20150930/EER4-14004224.pdf>

This article explores vulnerability, preparedness and capacity when looking at gender issues in disasters in Bangladesh. Drawing on qualitative research at community and household levels, authors argue that women's lives are more difficult and therefore more vulnerable in disaster scenarios, and these aspects are not recognised or highlighted in disaster planning and management.

Austin, K. & McKinney, L. (2016). *Disaster Devastation in Poor Nations: The Direct and Indirect Effects of*

This article quantitatively assesses the drivers of suffering from disasters across 85 less developed nations, with specific emphasis on the gender relations that potentially mitigate impacts. Drawing on theoretical frameworks of environmental

Gender Equality, Ecological Losses, and Development. Social Forces, Vol. 95 (1): 355-380.

6 <https://academic.oup.com/sf/article-abstract/95/1/355/2428761?redirectionedFrom=PDF>

sociology, ecofeminism, gender inequalities, and development to inform empirical analysis, the authors focus on what causes suffering post disaster. Findings point out that it is beneficial to improve women's status, as it limits the extent of suffering from disaster in both direct and indirect ways. The analysis states that improving women's economic power will directly affect the reduction of illness, injury, homelessness and death from floods, storms, and droughts in affected nations.

Bradshaw, S. (2013). *Gender, Development and Disasters*. Edward Elgar Publishing.

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

This book problematizes women's inclusion in disaster response and reconstruction. The study highlights that while women are now central to both disaster response and development, tackling gender inequality is not. By critically reflecting on gendered disaster response and the gendered impact of disasters on processes of development, it exposes some important lessons for future policy.

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

6 https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/disa.12111?casa_token=DDAmpwhkHd0AAAAA:0XOVOz_404Y5lp04Q4CKUhaYI-GRLqFxrFAoY7NRcRgrhNXQliPkg7YmjTIIzcTgc-LM0wp07Mz4ia7F

This paper critically analyses contemporary initiatives to 'engender' development that see the inclusion of women for both efficiency and equality gains. It has been argued that this has resulted in a 'feminisation of responsibility' that can reinforce rather than challenge gender relations. The construction of women affected by disasters as both an at-risk group and as a means to reduce risk suggests similar processes of feminisation. The paper argues that if disaster risk reduction initiatives are to reduce women's vulnerability, they need to focus explicitly on the root causes of this vulnerability and design programmes that specifically focus on reducing gender inequalities by challenging unequal gendered power relations.

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

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

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

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

This toolkit builds upon research conducted after the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami in Tamil Nadu, and NGOs supporting recovery efforts. The author worked alongside NGO staff and grassroots women's federation members who all contributed to this process with their insights and experiences. The toolkit is divided into four chapters: The first chapter analyses the differences between sex and gender, as well as societal gender roles, stereotypes, and the gender division of labour this entails. Chapter two focuses on the

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

multiple vulnerability's women, men and transgender persons face within society and during/post disaster, drawing on various case studies. The third chapter underlines tools and conceptual frameworks for analysing gender issues for both field practitioners and policy makers. The final chapter focuses on DRR activities in Tamil Nadu as well as gender mainstreaming efforts that have not been successful.

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

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

6 <http://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/a-littlegender-handbook-for-emergencies-or-just-plain-common-sense-219893>

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

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

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

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

The paper looks at the gendered economic impacts in assets and the slow recovery from loss that affect women and men. The data is retrieved from both developing and developed countries and explores how gender relations affect the personal experience pre, during and post disaster. The four main impacts that the paper identifies that affect women are 1. women's economic insecurity, 2. the increase of women's workload post disaster, 3, the working conditions for women in the household deteriorate, and 4. the slow economic recovery of women compared to men.

6 http://www.ilo.int/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/---emp_ent/---ifp_crisis/documents/publication/wcms_116391.pdf

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

This book argues for gender mainstreaming in disaster risk reduction, and to lessen post disaster gender disparities. The book has four parts: (i) understanding gender relations in disaster, (ii) gendered challenges and responses to disaster, (iii) women's organised initiatives and (iv) gender sensitive disaster risk reduction. Highlighting that gender inequalities pervade all aspects of life, it analyses the failure to implement inclusive and gender-sensitive approaches to relief and rehabilitation work. While examining positive strategies for change, the chapters focuses on women's knowledge, capabilities, leadership and

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

experience in community resource management. The authors emphasize that these strengths in women, which are required for building resilience to hazards and disasters, are frequently overlooked.

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

<https://doi.org/10.3763/ehaz.2001.0314> (Available on Academia.edu)

The basis for focusing on women's rights is that 'women's fundamental human right to life is violated in disasters'. Social constructs often lead to the unnecessary and disproportionate deaths of women, and there is a large number of reasons due to social process that will increase the vulnerability of women in disaster situations. The takeaway is that gender inclusive treaties should be used to empower both women and men.

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

<http://www.academia.edu/download/5767055/enarsonfothergillpeek2006.pdf>

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

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

https://www.academia.edu/943565/International_perspectives_on_gender_and_disaster_differences_and_possibilities

(Available to download on Academia.edu)

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

Enarson, E., & Morrow, B. (1998). *The gendered terrain of disaster: Through women's eyes* / edited by Elaine Enarson and Betty Hearn

A key reading to gain an overview of Gender and Disaster and the social construction of gendered vulnerability. Disasters reveal power structures at all levels - regional, community, global as well as within relationships. Gender relations within a community or culture will shape individuals' identity and social interaction,

Morrow. Westport, Conn; London: Praeger.

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

(Available to download on Academia.edu)

meaning that experiences pre, during and post disaster are not uniform for men and women. The book outlines the gendered division of labour as one example that makes many women key responders to disasters and affects their long-term assigned caregiving activities. The goal of the book is to promote new perspectives towards more inclusive, and stronger, disaster theory and practice.

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

 <https://www.ifrc.org/Global/Publications/disasters/WDR/WR2006-English-LR.pdf>

'Faced with a major disaster, some argue that attending to gender concerns is a luxury that must wait until more important matters have been addressed. Yet evidence shows that the failure to address gender-based inequalities immediately after disaster and throughout the response can condemn women and girls to less aid, fewer life opportunities, ill health, violence and even death.' This chapter challenges the 'tyranny of the urgent', which leads to the neglect of gender before, during and after disaster – drawing on fieldwork from three continents. Analysis of the impact of recent disasters reveals that women suffer disproportionately. However, this chapter also explores gender issues relating to men and boys in disasters, as well as the often neglected resilience of women in the face of crisis. Moving beyond a beneficiary model of disaster response, the chapter argues that, in order to reduce future risks, aid organizations must adopt a rights-based approach to address the causes of social vulnerability which are rooted in gender inequality.

Fothergill, A. (1996). *Gender, Risk and Disaster*. International Journal of Mass Emergencies and Disasters. Vol 14, No. 1. pp35-56. DOI: 10.1504/IJEM.2018.089187

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

Based on the limited data at the time, the article examines differences in childcare responsibilities, poverty, social networks, traditional roles, discrimination and other gender differences during and post disasters. Fothergill explained how social life is impacted by gender even though research tends to be gender neutral. She outlines not only physical impacts but psychological impacts such as the emotional distress and trauma that occurs post disaster. Fothergill calls for more research on the topic in 1996, hoping that facts and a theoretical perspective would help to explain why there is such a difference of impacts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gender and Disaster Network. *Gender Equality in Disasters: Six Principles for Engendered Relief and Reconstruction* (n.d.)

www.gdnonline.org/resources/GDN_GENDER_EQUALITY_IN_DISASTERS.pdf

Thought leader in the field, the Gender and Disaster Network prepared a 2-page list of six principles to achieve a gender sensitive approach to disasters. These points are expanded upon for anyone who needs a quick introduction to gender and disaster and how to mainstream gender in disaster response.

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

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

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

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

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

A widely cited article that uses a sample of 141 countries over the period 1981 to 2002 to analyse the effect of disaster strength and its interaction with the socioeconomic status of women. Authors find, first, that disasters kill more women than men on average, or kill women at an earlier age than men. Since female life expectancy is generally higher than that of males, for most countries disasters narrow the gender gap in life expectancy. Second, the stronger the disaster (as approximated by the number of people killed relative to population size), the stronger this effect on the gender gap in life expectancy. That is, major calamities lead to more severe impacts on women's life expectancy (relative to that of men) than do smaller disasters. Third, the higher women's socioeconomic status, the weaker is this effect on the gender gap in life expectancy.

Parkinson, D., Zara, C., & Davie, S. (2015). *Victoria's Gender and Disaster*

The article explores the state of Victoria (Australia)'s method of handling disasters through their Gender and Disaster taskforce. This taskforce was created in 2014 as a response to bushfires in

Taskforce. Australian Journal of Emergency Management. Vol. 30(4): 26-29.

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

Victoria and the evidence post disaster that showed an increase in domestic violence. The aim of the taskforce is to 'reduce the compounding effects of gender on disaster impacts'. This is aimed to be done through 7 objectives including gender specific support, respect for diverse groups and good practice for sourcing new ideas.

Soares, D. (2017). Vulnerabilidad y género: un acercamiento a los riesgos de desastres desde el sur de México. *Sustainability in Debate/Sustentabilidade em Debate*, 8(3): 51-63.

[Link to article](#)

A thematic issue on Water and Gender, to focus on one of the pillars of integrated water resource management, social equity and the recognition that access to water is marked by class, gender, ethnicity and generation disparities.

The article by Denise Soares, examines vulnerability, gender and disaster risks and presents a case study in San Felipe, Yucatan, Mexico, about the perceptions of women and men regarding the ability of institutions and population in reacting to hurricane disasters from a gender perspective. *Her article is in Spanish.*

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

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

This paper evaluates four gender responsive modules which were part of the 2015 Lessons in Disaster Program, coordinated by the Gender and Disaster (GAD) Pod initiative in Australia. These modules included: Identifying Family Violence After Disaster, Gender Equity in Disaster, Living LGBTI in Disaster, and Men In Disaster. The evaluation team contacted willing participants of the module sessions for a follow up telephone survey to assess whether they used the materials from the sessions to create change within their workplace and practises. Survey participants from three of the sessions claimed to have made changes post session, with participants from the LGBTI session reportedly making the most. Overall, the participants expressed mostly positive feedback with few negative comments, and the majority demonstrated a high level of interest for follow-up sessions. Whilst it was clear from the evaluation that the training delivered crucial information, the facilitators noted that the training did not represent a 'silver-bullet' solution but instead highlighted the importance of addressing gender equity issues within disaster management.

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

[Link to article](#)

The article relies on quantitative data at a national scale to document gender disparities in disaster contexts. Authors look at the life expectancy at birth, unemployment rates, human development index values, maternal mortality rates and the number of deaths from unnatural and non-natural causes to generate inequality indices and draw conclusions regarding the gender aspects of disaster risk management in South Africa. The results show that between 1980 and 2011, men were 10% more vulnerable regarding their health status. It also shows that gender differences have decreased in recent years. There is a decrease in access to healthcare for women; women are more economically vulnerable than men in S.A. as they are 16.3-33% more likely to be unemployed. However, men are five times more likely to suffer fatal injuries during disasters.

UNDP. (2010). Gender and Disasters.

6 http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/crisis_prevention/disaster/7Disaster_Risk_Reduction_-_Gender.pdf

A 4-page factsheet that outlines the relationship between gender and disaster through UNDP's work around the world, notably in Macedonia and in India.

Von Kotze, A. (1996). *Why Disasters Are a Gender Issue. Agenda: Empowering Women for Gender Equity*, No 29, Women and the Environment pp 22-26.

[Link to article](#)

A short 4-page article that explains in accessible language why disaster management programmes need to consider gender in all stages of planning and implementation to reduce the risks to disasters. Astrid Von Kotze provides examples from the South African context, including how the adverse impacts of floods can be better tackled and how coping mechanisms developed by affected people, should be supported to avoid negative effects on the environment.

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

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

A full training pack for Gender and/or Disaster Management practitioners, trainers, academics and other relevant stakeholders engaged in implementing gender sensitive interventions in pre as well as post disaster scenarios. Designed to be delivered over 4 to 5 days, this module aims to explain the basic concepts of disaster management and gender, to discuss the gendered impact of disasters on women and men based on case studies, to highlight the lessons learnt from past disasters from a gender perspective,, to discuss the role of women as effective responders, to promote a gender sensitive approach to disaster management, and to highlight the need to use disaster situations as an opportunity to empower women.

Wiest, R. E., Mocellin, J. S., & Motsisi, D. T. (1994). *The needs of women in disasters and emergencies* (pp. 12-6). Disaster Research Institute, University of Manitoba.

<https://www.gdonline.org/resources/women-in-disaster-emergency.pdf>

This is one of the earliest reports to provide a general overview of the problems experienced by women in disasters and emergencies. It addresses the gender bias in disaster related research, the critical analysis of established roles of women, the attention needed by operational agencies to the special needs of women together with dependent children, and the integration of the report findings with disaster-related research in general. An action-oriented framework offers a schematic representation for the integration of findings into the larger research programme on disasters and emergencies

References

Summary

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

<https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/e/9781317408659/chapters/10.4324/9781315684260-13>

A book chapter based on the foundational piece by Enarson and Morrow (1998) (see previous section), on the gendered terrain of disasters and how that can be integrated into Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA). Authors highlight that, to explain the position and situation of women and men, gender must be understood as intersecting with other sites of oppression. The chapter explores how gender has been conceptualised within the wider development and environment discourses and how in turn this has influenced policy debates around DRR and CCA. It seeks to problematise the 'engendering' of the two discourses, seeing a commonality as being a move toward a 'feminisation' of responsibility in policy and practice which needs to be addressed in any DRR including CCA approach.

Carson, M., Å. Johannessen, A. Beyene, E. Remling, C. Ruben, and S. Peter (2013). *Institutionalising Gender Equality in Disaster Risk Reduction. DRR Challenges and Impacts on Women and Men, Girls and Boys in the Context of a changing climate*. Report (MSB).

[Link to report](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

A short brief that outlines five actions for developing a gender-responsive DRR plan or policy and support livelihoods in the agriculture sector.

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

<https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/ND-Review-Chapter-4.pdf>

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

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

[Link to article](#)

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

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

[Link to article](#)

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

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

[Link to policy brief](#)

A policy brief that stresses women's contributions to disaster risk reduction and provides high level recommendations to facilitate gender mainstreaming in DRR policies and practice.

IFRC. (2015). International Federation of Red Cross Red Crescent Societies. Focus on Gender and Diversity in Disaster Risk Reduction.

https://www.ifrc.org/Global/Publications/general/Snapshot_Web.pdf

A short article that focuses on the International Federation of Red Cross Red Crescent Societies' approach to gender and diversity in DRR, and particularly on Disaster law and risk governance. The paper provides recommendations and country-level examples from Thailand, Myanmar and the Philippines.

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

<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/crisis-prevention-and-recovery/integrating-gender-in-disaster-management-in-small-island-develo.html>

This guide is intended to be a practical tool for disaster managers and their teams working to build resilience at the community level in small islands developing states and ensure greater equality in the field of risk management. The guide includes numerous checklists to support practitioners in their gender mainstreaming efforts before, during and after a disaster and draw on examples from the Caribbean and the Pacific Islands.

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

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

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

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

[Link to Publisher's page](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Risk Reduction 2015 Sendai Japan.

summary outlines areas where data is lacking and progress has been limited.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A high level policy brief to advocate key priorities for the post 2015 agenda, from the perspective of the Latin America and the Caribbean region (LAC). Regional trends show that only 20% of countries had reported advances in integrating gender into DRR frameworks and practices at that time

Reference**Summary**

Bradshaw, S. and Linneker, B. (2009) Gender perspectives on disaster reconstruction in Nicaragua: reconstructing roles and relations? In: Women, gender and disaster: global issues and initiatives. Enarson, Elaine and Chakrabarti, P. G. Dhar, eds. Sage, pp. 75-88

<https://sk.sagepub.com/books/women-gender-and-disaster/n6.xml>

This book chapter focuses on the reconstruction of gender roles and relations in Nicaragua after Hurricane Mitch, 1998. The devastation of Hurricane Mitch exacerbated pre-existing inequalities and vulnerabilities already present within society. Evidence from Nicaragua demonstrates that the involvement of women within reconstruction initiatives does not provide sufficient space to encourage change of women's position in society. The authors argue that while some women may feel that their position or situation has changed, their male counterparts may disagree. Not involving the whole community in reconstruction efforts may have negative outcomes in terms of relations between women and men, and conflict and violence. Therefore, mistakes made during the reconstruction period may negatively impact women's position and situation both in their home and their community.

Ensor, M. O. (Ed.). (2009). The legacy of Hurricane Mitch: Lessons from post-disaster reconstruction in Honduras. University of Arizona Press.

[Link to google book](#)

In the aftermath of Hurricane Mitch in Honduras, a group of seven socio-environmental scientists set out to investigate the root causes of the heightened vulnerability that characterized pre-Mitch Honduras, the impact of the catastrophe on the local society, and the subsequent recovery efforts. This volume presents the findings of their investigation and offers a comprehensive analysis of the immediate and long-term consequences of Hurricane Mitch in Honduras (including one chapter focused on gender considerations). Based on longitudinal ethnographic fieldwork and environmental assessments, the contributors make a compelling case against post-disaster recovery efforts that limit themselves to alleviating the symptoms, rather than confronting the root causes of the vulnerability that prefigured the disaster.

IRP. (2010). Guidance Note on Recovery: Gender. International Strategy for Disaster Reduction. Japan. UNDP.

https://www.recoveryplatform.org/assets/Guidance_Notes/Guidance%20Note%20on%20Recovery-Gender.pdf

Based on a collaboration between the International Recovery Platform (IRP) and United Nations Development Programme India (UNDP-India), this guide is intended for use by policymakers, planners, and implementers of local, regional and national government bodies interested or engaged in facilitating a more responsive, sustainable, and risk-reducing recovery process. It presents multiple experiences and lessons learned from Kenya, Indonesia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, India, Fiji, Chile or the Caribbean, and organised in four major themes : 1. Mainstreaming gender in disaster recovery institutions and organizations; 2. Identifying gender specific recovery needs; 3. Engaging women in recovery initiatives; 4. Facilitating a gender-balanced economic recovery.

IRP. *Why Gender Issues in Recovery Are Important?* Knowledge for Recovery Series. Info Kit 1.

https://www.recoveryplatform.org/assets/tools_guidelines/Why%20gender.pdf

The International Recovery Platform published this note to discuss gender concerns in recovery and suggest 6 principles for gender-responsive relief and reconstruction.

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

Available through UCL library

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

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

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

This guidance note has three key areas: 1. Recovery needs (gender specific) 2. How to protect women and men from physical and psychological harm. 3. Empowering women and planning for gender-responsive recovery. It ends with a long-term outlook on how to improve gender-responsive recovery policies.

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

<http://blogs.worldbank.org/sustainablecities/why-we-need-integrate-gender-equality-and-women-s-empowerment-disaster-recovery-and-how-do-it>

An accessible blog in which Robles lays out 5 points that government officials and stakeholders should keep in mind when they are handling disaster recovery. 1. identify and prioritise gender-specific recovery needs. 2. Protect women, men, boys, and girls from both physical and psychosocial harm 3. include gender-inclusive recovery within disaster recovery frameworks. 4. Empower women for sustainable and resilient recovery. 5. Improve gender responsive recovery systems.

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

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

This study investigates the national and international policies and frameworks that exist in the post-disaster context in Sri Lanka. The study found that even though policies are gender neutral, they are not gender sensitive and this affect the process and women's empowerment.

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

<https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/BEPAM-10-2017-0086/full/pdf?title=gender-mainstreaming-as-a-strategy-to-achieve-sustainable-post-disaster-reconstruction>

The paper discusses ways to mainstream gender equality in post-disaster reconstruction. Focusing on Yogyakarta province, in Indonesia, which is prone to earthquake, the analysis relies on interviews and a survey conducted among policy makers and beneficiaries. Findings show that gender mainstreaming should be incorporated into policies and implementation to enhance Post Disaster Reconstruction. Within these strategies there should be two goals - Protecting against gender vulnerabilities and promoting gender capacities. The paper establishes comprehensive strategies for mainstreaming gender under three pillars (i.e. economic, social and environmental) of sustainable development.

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

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

Presented at a conference in 2013, this paper draws on a literature review of post disaster reconstruction and gender mainstreaming. A number of pre-requisite conditions are identified: awareness of gender needs and concerns, strong gender policy framework, gendered institutional capability, and women participation and leadership.

Reference	Summary
<p>Bradshaw, S. (2001) <i>Dangerous liaisons: women, men and Hurricane Mitch</i>. Fundacion Puntos de Encuentro, Managua, Nicaragua.</p>	<p>A book that analyses the effects of Hurricane Mitch and the strategies to confront the disaster, with a focus on the impact of reconstruction programs on gender as well as how the storm reflected decision-making and gender roles in regional homes. <i>Text in Spanish</i></p>
<p>https://pesquisa.bvsalud.org/port al/resource/pt/lil-399263</p>	
<p>Cupples, J. (2007). <i>Gender and Hurricane Mitch: Reconstructing subjectivities after disaster</i>. Disasters, Vol 31 N 2. pp 155-175.</p>	<p>The article focuses on gender identity and subjectivity in a disaster process in order to expose the complex issues with women's response to a disaster. The article focuses on Hurricane Mitch in Nicaragua. Cupples stresses the importance of acknowledging the survivors life experiences and social or political positioning. Each experience is gendered in different ways. It may explain why some women will feel empowered and some will feel more victimised. Cupples believes it is more important to focus on how women feel and react to the results post disaster versus what the disaster does to women.</p>
<p>https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/j.1467-7717.2007.01002.x</p>	
<p>Ensor, M. O. (Ed.). (2009). <i>The legacy of Hurricane Mitch: Lessons from post-disaster reconstruction in Honduras</i>. University of Arizona Press.</p>	<p>In the aftermath of Hurricane Mitch in Honduras, a group of seven socio-environmental scientists investigated the root causes of vulnerability that characterized pre-Mitch Honduras, the impact of the catastrophe, and the subsequent recovery efforts. This volume presents their findings and analyses of the immediate and long-term consequences of Hurricane Mitch (including one chapter focusing on gender considerations). Based on longitudinal ethnographic fieldwork and environmental assessments, the contributors make a compelling case against post-disaster recovery efforts that limit themselves to alleviating the symptoms, rather than confronting the root causes of the vulnerability that prefigured the disaster.</p>
<p>Link to google book</p>	
<p>Ensor, M. O. (2008). <i>Displaced once again: Honduran migrant children in the path of Katrina</i>. <i>Children Youth and Environments</i> 18(1), 280-302.</p>	<p>This paper explores the experiences of Honduran migrant children in New Orleans in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina. Based on ethnographic fieldwork in Honduras and New Orleans, the author examines the contribution of these young migrants to their families' survival strategies, including their participation in post-disaster reconstruction work. Findings counter dominant frameworks that pathologize the experience of disaster survivors, assuming their responses to be maladaptive, and conceptualize children as passive, dependent victims.</p>
<p>https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.7721/chilyoutenvi.18.1.0280#metadata_info_tab_contents</p>	

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Link to article](#)

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

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

This report analyses efforts to resolve the displacement crisis generated by Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines. Drawing on the results of a survey of over 4,500 Haiyan-affected households, focus groups with community members, site visits, and interviews with government officials, donors, and the staff of non-governmental organizations (NGO) and international organizations, the study also uses a gender perspective and

Haiyan (Yolanda). Brookings Institution.

examines the extent to which durable solutions have been achieved.

[Link to the report](#)

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

A reflective study where authors describe how their research programmes were affected by hurricanes Irma and Maria in Puerto Rico, how they responded to the needs of the team and study participants, and how they were able to quickly resume research activities. Major challenges post-hurricanes were access to care and nutrition, maternal stress, and environmental damage. The team focuses on the need to integrate disaster preparedness into programs' operating procedures and future applications, recognizing that these events will recur.

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

Gender and Earthquake



Reference

Summary

Anderson, K. M. & Manuel, G. (1994). *Gender Differences in Reported Stress Response to the Loma Prieta Earthquake*. Sex roles, Vol 30. No 9/10 1994. pp 725-733

<https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007/BF01544672.pdf>

This study investigates gender differences in stress response to the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake. Two hundred and eleven subjects participated in this study; 108 men and 103 women; the racial composition of the sample was approximately 73% Caucasian, 15% Asian-American, 9% Hispanic, 2% African-American, and 1% Native American. All participants completed two standardized stress measures and answered open-ended questions regarding their experience of the earthquake. Results showed that women clearly reported experiencing greater amounts of stress in response to the earthquake. Women also estimated that the earthquake lasted significantly longer than did men. These results are explained by the greater acceptance in our society for women to express emotions, particularly stress-related emotions.

Becker, P. (2011). Whose risks? Gender and the ranking of hazards. *Disaster Prevention and Management: An International Journal*, Vol. 20 Issue: 4, pp.423-433.

<https://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/full/10.1108/09653561111161743>

This paper examines if gendered differences in risk perception automatically mean that women and men rank hazards of their community differently. Focusing specifically on three municipalities in El Salvador, Becker conducted a questionnaire and 69 structured interviews to determine their perception of risk following the two major 2001 earthquakes. The results found no significant differences between the ranking of hazards between men and women. However, several other parameters had significant associations with the ranking of hazards, indicating that there are more dividing lines than gender that may influence priorities of risk reduction initiatives.

Dell'Osso L.a, Carmassi C.a,n, Massimetti G.a, Stratta P.b, Riccardi I.b, Capanna C.b, Akiskal K.K.c, Akiskal H.S.c, Rossi A.b. (2012). *Age, Gender and Epicenter Proximity effects on Post-Traumatic Stress Symptoms in L'Aquila 2009 Earthquake Survivors*. *Journal of Affective Disorders*. Vol 146, I. 2. 2013. p 174-189

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

This study takes an intersectional approach to the L'Aquila 2009 earthquake in Italy, by exploring the interactions between gender, degree of exposure and age on post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) among survivors 10 months after the earthquake. The results gained from this study demonstrated high rates of PTSD among the survivors of the L'Aquila earthquake, specifically among women. Unlike previous studies, the data showed aged differences regarding PTSD only among women, with younger groups being the most affected. There were no recorded differences among male age groups on post-traumatic stress symptoms.

Hamilton, J. & Halvorson, S. (2007). *The 2005 Kashmir Earthquake: A Perspective on Women's Experiences*. Mountain Research and

The article focuses on the aftermath of the 2005 Kashmir Earthquake in Pakistan, and how the disaster affected women in their roles in rescue and relief efforts as well as rebuilding efforts. It makes recommendations for DRR to minimising women's vulnerability and improving their resilience during interventions. This includes pre-disaster vulnerability

Development. Vol 27, No. 4. pp 296-301.

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/25164147.pdf?refreqid=excelsior%3A7ebd7eded6907481978715af160b649e>

assessments, support of women's access to resources and science-based earthquake education, active roles for women in relief rehabilitation and rebuilding efforts, ensure psychological care, provide physical and legal protection, and gender training among all disaster relief and emergency services.

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

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

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

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

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

This study investigates masculine and feminine differences in earthquake preparedness and explores reasons for these differences. Results suggest that men and women may engage in different types of earthquake preparedness and mitigation activities, and that these differences may be the result of the way that they cognitively appraise the threat of an earthquake.

Karanci, N.A., Alkan, N., Aksit, B., Sucuoglu, H. and Balta, E., (1999). Gender differences in psychological distress, coping, social support and related variables following the 1995 Dinal (Turkey) earthquake. *North American Journal of Psychology*.

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

This paper examines gender differences in psychological long-term distress, coping strategies and social support after the 1995 Dinar, Turkey earthquake. The analysis relies on a survey conducted among 315 survivors. In comparison to men, women had higher distress levels. A variation of coping strategies occurred between men and women, with men using the problem solving and optimistic strategy whilst women were more likely to express fatalism. No differences among men and women became apparent when assessing social support.

Kung, Y.W. & Chen, S. H. (2012). Perception of Earthquake Risk in Taiwan: Effects of Gender and Past

This study analyses how individuals perceive the risk of earthquake, and explores the relationship of past earthquake experiences, gender and risk perception, in Taiwan. To assess risk perception, the authors took a two-factor structure approach, focusing on 'personal impact' and 'controllability'. Whilst the 'personal impact' contained mostly negative

Earthquake Experience. *Risk Analysis*, Vol 32(9):1535- 1546.

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

connotations relating to feelings of worry or fear, the 'controllability' factor consisted of items related to effectiveness. Women reported high levels of fear and financial loss in comparison to their male counterpart. Findings support that risk perception has multiple components, and suggest that past experience (survivor status) and gender affect the perception of risk. Potential contributions of other demographic factors such as age, education, and marital status to personal impact, especially for women and survivors, are discussed.

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

This book discusses the history of the impacts of earthquake in India, as well as responses and reconstruction processes. Multiple contributing authors covers the experiences of recent earthquakes, and what has been learnt (and what we have failed to learn). Chapter 6. Is untitled : Women Take the Lead: Turning a Crisis into an Opportunity for Development.

[Link to book](#)

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

[Link to article](#)

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

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

https://www.alnap.org/sites/alnap-dev.mrmdev.co.uk/files/content/resource/files/main/DEC%20Nepal%20earthquakes%20meta-synthesis_0.pdf

The purpose of this meta-synthesis (i.e. using qualitative findings reported in previous studies to gain a deeper understanding of a situation) is to learn lessons from post-earthquake recovery efforts in Nepal for future disaster response, in Nepal and elsewhere. It attempts to address three questions: would organisations have done anything differently, knowing what would have happened in the three and a half years following the earthquakes? What could be done differently to improve aid? What are the main lessons to learn?

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

[Link to article](#)

The paper discusses ways to mainstream gender equality in post-disaster reconstruction. Focusing on Yogyakarta, in Indonesia, which is prone to earthquake, the analysis relies on interviews and a survey conducted among policy makers and beneficiaries. Findings show that gender mainstreaming should be incorporated Post Disaster Reconstruction via two goals - protecting against gender vulnerabilities and promoting gender capacities. The paper establishes comprehensive strategies for mainstreaming gender under three pillars (i.e. economic, social and environmental) of sustainable development.

Reference

Summary

Ali, Z. S. (2014). *Visual Representation of Gender in Flood Coverage of Pakistani Print Media*. *Weather and Climate Extremes* vol 4;35-49.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S221209471400022X#!>

Focusing on the 2010 floods in Pakistan, this study analyses the stereotypical representation of gender in Pakistani print media. Two national English-language daily newspapers in Pakistan were selected to analyse the coverage of visuals over a period of one month and 10 days. From this, Ali argues that the Pakistani print media contribute to masculine cultural hegemony. Throughout the visual print media analysed, women were victimised and represented as helpless and vulnerable. Women were frequently photographed taking care of children and cooking during the aftermath of the flooding. In contrast, men were portrayed as community leaders and saviours. Whilst the actions of men were covered by the newspapers, the actions of women remained invisible. The coverage of the flood in Pakistani print media conforms to gendered stereotypes.

Ajibade, I McBean, G. & Bezner-Kerr, R. (2013). *Patterns of vulnerability and resilience among women*. *Global Environmental Change*. Vol 23. pp 1714-1725.

https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959378013001441?casa_token=XgTzb3HkM-AAAAAA:EbaEsAQMv6Rhsp4gw00Noo4AsD4sLGHbRNDurtZJl-wA2LZbl07TuQpDrQ1vKx0fTj-DQLjKg2o

This is a mixed method study of women's gendered experiences with the 2011 flash floods in Lagos, Nigeria. Drawing on feminist political ecology and social vulnerability theory, thematic and content analyses were used to examine women's perceptions of floods, while descriptive statistical analysis and chi-square test were employed to compare actual impacts. Results show that women in general expressed no concern about gendered vulnerability to flooding as most believed flood impacts were gender neutral. This dominant view however, was not supported by evidence in the post-July 2011 flooding as impacts varied among income groups and neighbourhoods, and gender differences were apparent. Gender relations and roles intersecting with place, class, employment status, and healthcare, were mediating factors that placed low-income women at greater risk of impacts than others.

Cannon, T. (2010). *Gender and Climate Hazards in Bangladesh*. *Gender & Development*, 10, 2. p 45-40.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13552070215906>

This paper discusses gender and its intrinsic links with poverty and vulnerability, in the context of cyclones and floods in Bangladesh. While evidence that the impacts of disasters are worse for women is inconclusive or variable, Cannon argues that since being female is strongly linked to being poor, unless poverty is reduced, the increase in disasters and extreme climate events linked with climate change is likely to affect women more than men. To address the disproportionate impacts of the hazards on women, Cannon argues that the level of poverty needs to be addressed as well as cultural factors which continue to produce gender inequalities. If NGOs and micro-credit schemes continue to assist in reducing gender inequalities and empowering women, women's disproportionate vulnerability to hazards may decrease.

Canthy, S. & Samchan, H. (2014). *Flood Impacts on Women: Exploring the Possibility of Gender Sensitive DRR Planning*. ActionAid Cambodia.

https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/KHM_0601_ImpactonWomen_AA2014-01.pdf

Addressing the need for detailed analysis on how disaster or flood affects women and how DRR planning could be more gender-sensitive, this report was commissioned to examine the impacts of flood on women in Cambodia. The study investigates how floods affect women differentially from men, what are the most significant problems that women face during and after a disaster; and make recommendations on how to integrate gender analysis into disaster planning.

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

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

Drawing on gender theory and cultural studies theory, this paper focuses on the integration of gender and cultural responses in the 1997 Red River Valley flood, USA. To do this, qualitative data was collected and analysed during several field visits after the flooding. Semi-structured interviews were also conducted with women regarding their work before and after the flood, as well as interviews and focus groups with women in flood response positions. From this, Enarson noted that the culturally engendered and often stereotypic ways in which disaster responses are often portrayed through images and discourse was re-emphasized after the Red River flood. Images in books, newspapers and magazines perpetuated gendered stereotypes and portrayed men as 'heroes' and 'rescuers' whereas women were portrayed as needy, emotional and in need of saving. Analysis also suggested that the floods were more stressful for women due to their increased domestic workload and caregiving responsibilities; this was expressed through mental illnesses and depression, particularly by married women.

Enarson, E. & Fordham, M. (2000) *Lines that Divide, Ties that bind: Race, Class, and Gender in Women's Flood recovery in the US and UK*. Australian Journal of Emergency Management. Vol 15, I 4 pp43-52.

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

The article explores diversity in flood impact and recovery in major flooding events in the US and in the UK. The authors explore how social relations of race/ethnicity, social class and gender increase the vulnerability of women in communities affected by floods, as well as their recovery. The article suggests that effective emergency management requires an understanding of population diversity and the power structure within the community.

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

[Link to book](#)

This book explores how women's and men's disaster experiences relate to the wider context of gender inequality. The many contributing chapters examine disasters in diverse environmental, hazard, political and cultural contexts through original research and theoretical reflection, building on the under-utilized orientation of critical men's studies. This body of thought explores how men gain, maintain and use power to assert control over women. Contributing authors examine the

gender terrain of disasters 'through men's eyes,' considering how diverse forms of masculinities shape men's efforts to respond to and recover from disasters and other climate challenges. The book highlights both the high costs paid by many men in disasters and the consequences of dominant masculinity practices for women and marginalized men. It concludes by examining how disaster risk can be reduced through men's diverse efforts to challenge hierarchies around gender, sexuality, disability, age and culture.

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

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

In this study, Enarson and Scanlon carry out a comparative analysis of gender and disaster, focusing on the 1997 Red River Valley flood in Manitoba. To gain a more in-depth understanding on the explicit gendered social experiences within family relationships during and post disasters, Enarson and Scanlon focus on evacuation and caregiving responsibilities. 41 residents were interviewed five months after the 1997 flood, all of whom were evacuated. In this study, women who evacuated were not jeopardised by gender inequalities and did not experience any bias or sexual and/or domestic violence. However, the flood experiences of the evacuated couples did highlight underlying disadvantages for women. This was due to the division of labour and male dominance and authority which was affirmed during the flood, whereas the work of women during and after the flood remained invisible.

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

<http://nrl.northumbria.ac.uk/2855/1/Fordham,%20M.%20-%20The%20intersection%20of%20gender%20and%20social%20class%20in%20disaster,%20balancing%20resilience%20and%20vulnerability%20-%20Book%20Chapter.pdf>

This chapter focuses on the intersection of gender and social class within the context of a flood event and argues for a more intersectional approach throughout disaster management, response and recovery. The chapter begins by critiquing the homogenisation of groups labelled as 'victims', as well as the lack of consideration given to varied experiences within social groups, arguing that understanding and recognising difference within disasters is part of a solution not a problem. Two case studies of major flood events in Scotland were used, the first being Perth, 1993 and the second, Strathclyde, 1994. After conducting multiple in-depth qualitative interviews after the flood events with working-class and middle-class women and men, the study determined that women from both working-class and middle-class backgrounds had largely different experiences during and after the flooding. Though middle-class women had the social and cultural capital and resources to be resilient in the event of a flood, this also acted as a vulnerability. On the other hand, working-class women had day to day resilience and coping strategies to cope with the ongoing competition for resources as well as strong community and kinship networks.

Mustafa, D. Gioli, G. Qazi, S. Waraich, R. Rehman, A. & Zahoor, R. (2015). *Gendering flood early*

Through a gender lens, this study analyses the early warning system (EWS) established in the basin of Islamabad and Rawalpindi after the 2010 flood disaster in Pakistan. To do so, ten focus group discussions were carried out across four

warning systems: *The Case of Pakistan*. *Environmental Hazards*, Vol 14 I4. p 312-328.

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

neighbourhoods; five of the groups consisted of women, and the other five men. Interviews with key informants such as members of disaster management institutions were also conducted. Authors discuss the gender division of labour, women's lack of access to information and gender stereotypes. The study identified a communication gap between early warning messages and working-class women who lacked access to information.

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

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

This paper examines the determinants affecting adaptation strategies adopted by men and women in char farming households in Zanjira, Bangladesh, to deal with floods. The term char land refers to a mid-channel island that periodically appears in the riverbed owing to accretion. Primary data were collected from a household survey from 115 men and 128 women, interviews with key informants, focus group discussions and in-depth interviews with farmers. For a gender analysis, the study used two separate step-wise regression models. Results showed that significant variables determining adaptation strategies included agricultural land access, availability of agricultural labor, experience in farming, literacy, age, and training. Regression results revealed that agricultural land access, agricultural labor, and literacy were the most important determinants for both groups. Agriculture land access and literacy were more important for women than men. This suggests that women's land accessibility and literacy need to be improved to help them better adapt to floods.

Rakib, M.A. Islam, S. Nikolaos, I. Bodrud-Doza, MD, Bhuiyan, M. A. H. (2017). *Flood Vulnerability, Local Perception and Gender Role Judgment using Multivariate Analysis: A problem-Based "Participatory Action to Future Skill Management" to Cope with Flood Impacts*. *Weather and Climate Extremes*, 18: 29-43.

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

This paper focuses on flood impacts, management capacity, flood vulnerability and gender roles to cope with floods in Baladoba Char, Bangladesh. Children, adolescent girls and women make up 75% of displaced people. Incorporating both qualitative and quantitative techniques, this study carried out surveys, questionnaires, focus group discussions (FGD) and statistical analysis. To analyse gender roles within a char-land community, cluster analysis (CA) and principal components analysis (PCA) were also used. Findings emphasised the importance of indigenous knowledge which is frequently incorporated into the disaster preparedness and recovery stage, however scientific intervention regarding alerts is also required to notify rural communities in the event of an oncoming hazard. The results also identified the significant gender roles in local flood responses. In contrast to their male counterparts, women's activities were more significant within DRR development and recovery however women continue to face gender discrimination and social injustice.

Salvati, P. Petrucci, O. Rossi, M. Bianchi, C. Pasqua, A. Guzzetti, F. (2018). *Gender, Age and Circumstances analysis of flood and*

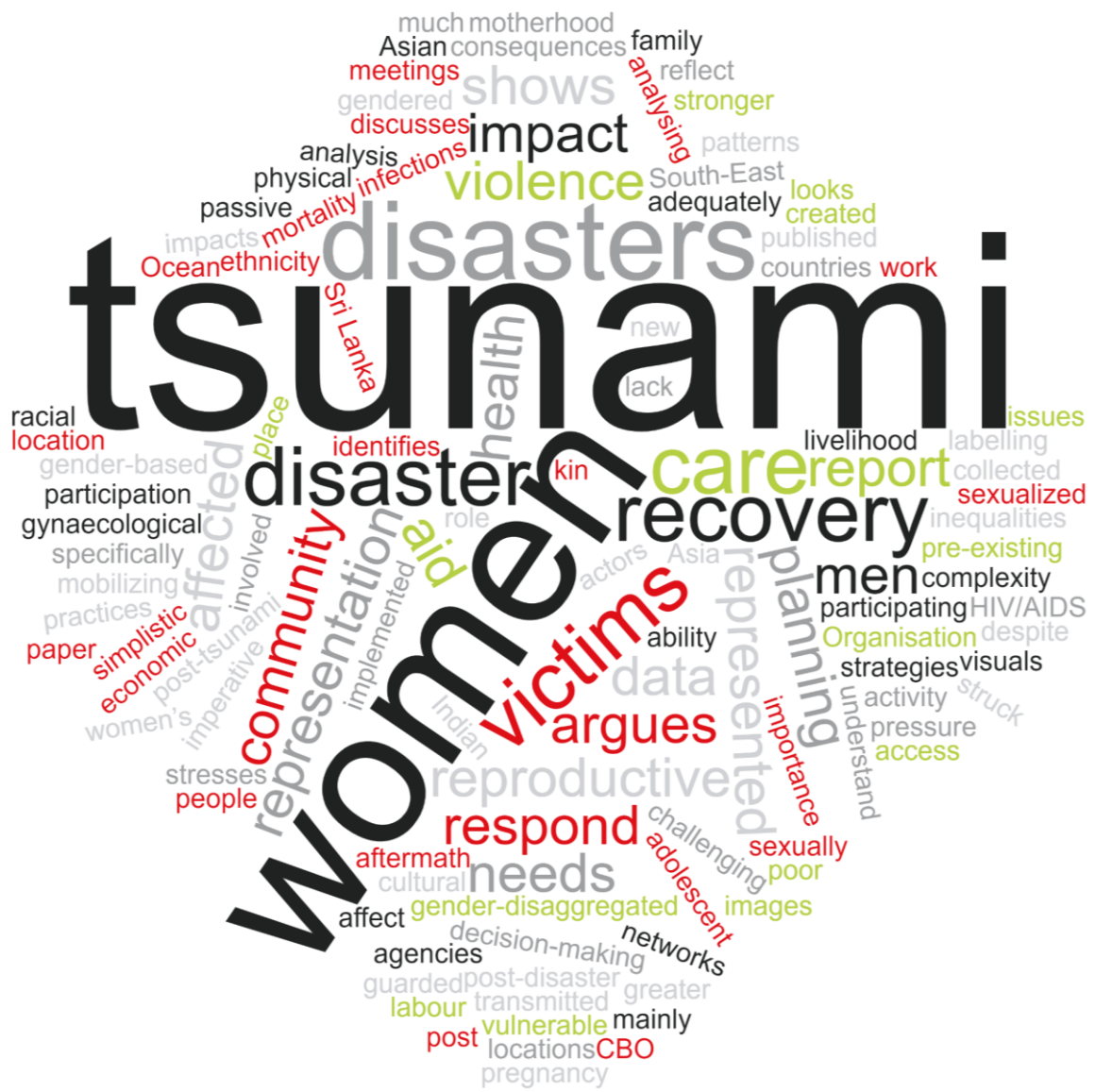
Data on 1292 landslide and 771 flood fatalities that occurred in Italy in the 50-year period 1965–2014, was analysed to determine the dependence of the fatalities on gender and age and the circumstances of death by type of hazard. Authors found that in Italy men are more vulnerable to floods and

landslide fatalities in Italy.
Science of the Total
Environment Vol 610-611:
867-879.

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

landslides for most of the age categories. Apart from children, men are over-represented up to the age of 89 for floods and up to 79 for landslides, whereas women are under-represented up to the age of 59 for floods and landslides, and over-represented above 70 for floods and between 60 and 79 for landslides. A temporal analysis splitting the record into two non-overlapping subsets of 25 year each, demonstrated that the over-representation of men compared to women, both for landslide and flood is statistically significant and does not vary in time. Analysis of the data allowed to identify the common circumstances of death. Landslides fatalities occurred frequently indoor, whereas the majority of the flood fatalities occurred outdoor, outlining the different dynamics of the hazards. Floods killed numerous people along roads and drivers or passengers travelling in vehicles.

Gender and Tsunamis



Reference

Summary

Carballo, M., Hernandez, M., Schneider, K., & Welle, E. (2005). Impact of the Tsunami on reproductive health. *J R Soc Med* 2005;98:400–403

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/014107680509800904>

A short article that stresses the imperative to understand and respond to the reproductive health needs of people affected by disasters. Drawing on the case of the 2004 Tsunami that struck the Indian Ocean, the analysis focuses on pregnancy and motherhood, gynaecological care, family planning, sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS, and adolescent reproductive health, gender-based violence and poor access to care.

Childs, M. (2006) *Not through women's eyes: photo-essays and the construction of a gendered tsunami disaster*, Disaster Prevention and Management: An International Journal, Vol. 15 Issue: 1, pp.202-212.

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

The article discusses the importance of the representation of women in photo-essays post tsunami disaster. Through analysing photo-essay images published by aid agencies they paper explains that women are mainly represented as 'passive victims' if they are even represented, as compared to men who are shown as involved in disaster recovery physical labour. These visuals do not reflect the complexity of the participation of women in pre- and post-disaster planning and recovery.

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

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

This article looks at the consequences of disasters for women in the aftermath of the 2004 Asian tsunami. She argues that sexualized violence is not adequately guarded against in such disasters and that much stronger pressure from the aid community needs to be brought to bear.

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

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

Focusing specifically on the Tsunami that hit South-East Asia in 2004, this report explores the impacts of the disaster on women with data collected in three affected countries. Evidence shows that the tsunami had a greater impact on women's mortality than on men in each of the three locations. Other issues with the lack of gender-disaggregated data or labelling women as vulnerable victims, which affect the decision-making in each place are flagged in the report.

Perera-Mubarak, K. N. (2013) Positive responses, uneven experiences: intersections of gender, ethnicity, and location in post-tsunami Sri Lanka,

This article examines the role of women in post-tsunami livelihood in Sri Lanka, and argues that location and ethnicity impact on the ability of actors to respond to disasters. The author shows that despite pre-existing gendered and racial inequalities, the tsunami created new patterns of cultural practices, thus challenging the simplistic representation of

Gender, Place & Culture, Vol. 20(5): 664-685.

women as 'victims'. She identifies 4 recovery strategies implemented by women: mobilizing kin networks, care work, economic activity and participating in Community Based Organisation (CBO) meetings.

[Link to article](#)

Ross in Suva, P. (2014). *Why gender disaster data matters: 'in some villages, all the dead were women'*. The Guardian. Retrieved on October 11, 2018 from:

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

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

Reference	Summary
<p>Alston, M. (2006). <i>I'd like to just Walk Out of Here: Australian Women's Experience of Drought</i>. Journal of European Society for Rural Sociology. Vol 46 no 2. P154-170.</p> <p>https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/j.1467-9523.2006.00409.x</p>	<p>This article presents three case studies of Australian women on drought-stricken farms, drawn from a larger study conducted in New South Wales during 2003. In rural Australia, the main locus of large-scale agricultural production, men engaged in agricultural pursuits are regarded as farmers and women are more likely to be accorded secondary status despite their contributions to the economic and social survival of farm families. The dominant discourses and imagery of drought have been framed around its impact on the landscape and the decline in agricultural production. Consequently, the narratives of women's lives have been subjugated during a time of significant hardship. These stories reveal the taken-for-granted labour undertaken by women and the multi-dimensional and gendered reality of the drought experience.</p>
<p>Alston, M. (2006). The gendered impact of drought. In B. B. Bock, & S. Shortall (Eds.), <i>Rural Gender Relations: Issues and case Studies</i> (pp. 204 - 220). CABI.</p> <p>https://www.researchgate.net/publication/40118870_Rural_Gender_Relations_Issues_and_Case_Studies</p>	<p>A contributing chapter in a book that explores gender effects of the current transformation of agriculture and rural life. Alston's chapter looks at the effects of the continuing drought on farm households in Australia. Off-farm work by women to support the farm through the drought has often involved long distance travel, with weekly or longer periods away from home to find work. In some cases, children are left behind on the farm to continue their education; in other cases, they move with their mother away from their father and home.</p>
<p>Alston, M. (2009) <i>Drought Policy in Australia: Gender Mainstreaming or Gender Blindness?</i> Gender, Place & Culture. Vol 16. N 2. PP 139-154.</p> <p>https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/09663690902795738</p>	<p>The major drought that has affected Australia in the 2000's has accelerated ongoing rural restructuring. Yet despite evidence that drought is a gendered experience, and despite a rhetorical move to gender mainstreaming in Australian policy circles, drought policy remains significantly gender blind. This article uses the example of emergency support to poverty stricken farm families to show how agricultural departments that attend to a notional norm of family farming as a unitary male pursuit can actively discriminate against women in their efforts to preserve the farm and support their families. The article exposes gender mainstreaming as an 'empty signifier' which does not support gender equity efforts to reach women at local levels.</p>
<p>Arku, F. S. & Arku, C. (2010). <i>I cannot Drink Water on an Empty Stomach: A Gender Perspective on Living with Drought</i>. Gender &</p>	<p>This article discusses the impact of drought on livelihoods of agro-based rural communities in the Volta Region of Ghana, and how rural women and men attempt to survive during drought periods. Drought, which negatively affects both women and men, affects women more due to their combined reproductive and productive workload. Focusing on the Volta Rural Water Supply Project, the article suggests that to reduce women's</p>

Development, 18, 1, p115-124.

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13552071003600091>

excessive workload, seasonal migration of men, and hunger arising from drought, development organisations need to incorporate irrigation into rural water supply projects in agro-based economies that are drought-prone. It also suggests that equal and full involvement of women in planning and implementation of water projects is essential.

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

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

Rural communities in the Teesta area, Bangladesh are affected by seasonal floods, flash floods, river bank erosion, and drought throughout the year, and experience high rates of poverty. Authors carried out group discussions and conducted six case studies, using a gender analysis framework to examine norms, practises and vulnerabilities. Women continue to experience discrimination and oppression due to patriarchal norms and practices, often regarding access to resources and therefore limiting their capacity to cope and respond to climatic stressors. Whilst there has been a shift in roles from caregivers to employed workers for some women, the dominant patriarchal practice of early marriage and dowry and discriminatory norms, maintain barriers to women's mobility and their economic and social empowerment.

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

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

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

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

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

This paper examines the vulnerabilities and coping capacities of Zimbabwean women during droughts. Relying on a quantitative methodology, questionnaires were distributed randomly to women in 100 households. Lack of alternative livelihood options and lack of land and property ownership were identified as some of the indicators of vulnerability among rural women. Their coping strategies included purchasing and stocking up food and selling livestock in exchange for grain, but also skipping or reducing meals portions. The study also identified weaknesses in local NGOs established to assist in reducing women's vulnerability to drought. Due to limited funds and well-trained staff, NGOs were not able to effectively assist in tackling the gender differentiated impacts of drought.

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

[Link to article](#)

This short piece highlights early marriages as a significant issue in drought and famine contexts in East Africa. The author names these marriages "famine marriages", noting that they lead to girls dropping out of school and make them vulnerable to sexually transmitted infections and related reproductive complications.

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

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

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

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

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

A unique collaborative, sociological study undertaken during 1995–7, explored the social construction of drought as a disaster, with farm families in two Australian states: Queensland (beef producers) and New South Wales (sheep/wheat producers). Over 100 women and men were interviewed separately to test the hypothesis that there would be gender issues in the analysis of a drought that has a long-term impact on individuals, families and communities.. The paper draws on the narratives of some women involved in the study to identify 'themes of difference' which confirm that drought as a disaster is a gendered experience and the necessity to maintain gender as a variable in all studies of the social impacts of disaster.

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

<https://www.africaportal.org/publications/gender-and-the-social-and-economic-impact-of-drought-on-the-residents-of-turkana-district-in-kenya/>

This paper analyses the gendered impacts and challenges of drought in the Turkana District, Kenya and the determining role of socio-cultural norms in the agricultural sector. Using qualitative methods such as key informant interviews and focus group discussions, the evidence identifies a gendered division of labour among the Turkana. Wawire divides this into four main sub themes; 'Home Management/Maintenance Rules', 'Roles in Livestock Production', 'Roles in Cultural Reproduction', and 'Pastoral Supportive Activities'. The adverse effects of drought on gender roles considerably impacts women and their day to day workload. However, both men and women have developed adaptive strategies such as migration and food preservation methods to tackle the challenges drought incurs.

Reference**Summary**

Becker, P. (2011). Whose risks? Gender and the ranking of hazards. *Disaster Prevention and Management: An International Journal*, Vol. 20 Issue: 4, pp.423-433.

<https://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/full/10.1108/096535611111161743>

This paper examines if gendered differences in risk perception automatically mean that women and men rank hazards of their community differently. Focusing specifically on three municipalities in El Salvador, Becker conducted a questionnaire and 69 structured interviews to determine their perception of risk following the two major 2001 earthquakes. The results found no significant differences between the ranking of hazards between men and women. However, several other parameters had significant associations with the ranking of hazards, indicating that there are more dividing lines than gender that may influence priorities of risk reduction initiatives.

Covey, J. Horwell C. J. Rachmawati, L. Ogawa, R. Martin-del Pozzo, A. L. Armienta, M. A. Nugroho, F. Dominelli. L. (2019). Factors Motivating the use of respiratory protection against volcanic ashfall: A comparative analysis of communities in Japan, Indonesia and Mexico. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*. Vol 35.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2212420918313670>

A study of risk perceptions and use of respiratory protection was conducted on 2003 residents affected by active volcanoes from three countries: Japan (Sakurajima volcano), Indonesia (Merapi and Kelud volcanoes) and Mexico (Popocatepetl volcano). The study was designed to explore if the use of respiratory protection (i.e., facemask) is motivated by threat appraisal (i.e., perceptions of harm/ worry about ash inhalation) and coping appraisal (i.e., beliefs about mask efficacy). Using structural equation modelling (SEM), important differences were found between countries. For example, perceptions of harm/ worry were stronger predictors of mask use in Japan and Indonesia than they were in Mexico where beliefs about mask efficacy were more important. The SEM also identified differences in the demographic variants (e.g. gender) of mask use in each country and how they were mediated by cognitive constructs.

Diaz, J. Lopez, I.A. Carmona, R. Miron, I.J. Luna, M.Y. Linares, C. (2018). Short-term effect of heat waves on hospital admissions in Madrid: Analysis by Gender and comparison with previous findings. *Environmental Pollution*, Vol 243, part B. P1648-1656.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0269749118329841?via%3Dihub>

This paper analyses whether there was a different pattern between men and women in terms of the impact of heat on different specific causes of hospital admissions in Madrid. By assessing daily emergency hospital admissions in Madrid due to natural, respiratory and circulatory causes, the authors were able to stratify their analysis by sex, in addition to analyses multiple other variables such as acoustic pollution. The study's results determine that one's vulnerability to the effects of a heatwave increases depending on gender geographically, as well as depending on socio-economic and political factors. Those who are elderly and have pre-existing health conditions and diseases are also vulnerable. Increased vulnerability for women, some have argued, could be due to biological factors such as sex hormones and having a thicker layer of subcutaneous fat however previous studies have shown that elderly women may be less likely to seek medical help when experiencing symptoms.

Eriksen, C. (2013). *Gender and Wildfire: Landscapes of Uncertainty*. Routledge, New York.

<https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/9781317699675>

The book explores gender relations in wildfire resilience through the stories of men and women surviving, fighting, evacuating, living and working with wildfire. It examines wildfire awareness and preparedness amongst women, men, households, communities and agencies, in southeast Australia and the west coast United States, and especially the culturally and historically distinct gender relations that underpin wildfire resilience.

Gao, J. Yu, F. Xu, Z. Duan, J. Cheng, Q. Bai, L. Zhang, Y. Wei, Q. Yi, W. Pan, R. & Su, H. (2019). The association between cold spells and admissions of ischemic stroke in Hefei, China: Modified by gender and age. *Science of the Total Environment* 669: 140-147.

[Link to article](#)

This article explores the correlation between ischemic stroke onset and cold waves by age and gender in Hefei, China. Authors collated incidence data of daily ischemic stroke cases. Daily meteorological data collected from 2013-2015 was also collated, including daily mean temperature, humidity, wind speed, rainfall and duration of sunshine in Hefei. The results from a subgroup analysis concluded that women and young to middle-aged people were more likely to suffer an ischemic stroke during a cold wave, possibly due to the main workforce of the family being largely exposed during work and exercise in comparison to the elderly. Further analysis showed that women are more susceptible possibly due to physiological structures i.e. sex hormones, immunity and reduced thermoregulatory capacity in comparison to their male counterparts. This however has been contested in previous studies whereby men appear to be more susceptible to the cold.

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

[Available through UCL library](#)

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

Momsen, J. H. (2000). Gender Differences in Environmental Concern and Perception. *Journal of Geography*, vol 99(2):47-56.

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

The end of the twentieth century was characterized by a surge of interest in the impact of gender on environmental politics. Many people assert that women have a special relationship with the environment, leading to a link being assumed between women and environmental issues in development planning. This article analyzes this assertion cross-culturally and, using field data from both North America and the global South as illustration, engages with a long-standing set of debates concerning the relationship between agency, structure, knowledge, and power and the ways in which these relationships have been operationalized and conceptualized.

Mozaffarieh, M. Gasio, P. F. Schotzau, A. Orgul, S. Flammer, J. & Krauchi, K.

This epidemiological study investigates the relationship of thermal discomfort with cold extremities (TDCE) to age, gender, and body mass index (BMI) in a Swiss urban population. A total of 1,001

(2010). Thermal Discomfort with Cold extremities in relation to age, gender, body mass index in a random sample of a Swiss urban population. *Population Health Metrics* 8:17.

<https://pophealthmetrics.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/1478-7954-8-17>

women (72.3% response rate) and 809 men (60% response rate) returned a completed questionnaire. Statistical analyses revealed the following findings: Younger subjects suffered more intensely from cold extremities than the elderly, and women suffered more than men (particularly younger women). Slimmer subjects suffered significantly more often from cold extremities than subjects with higher BMIs. Thermal discomfort with cold extremities (a relevant symptom of primary vascular dysregulation) occurs at highest intensity in younger, slimmer women and at lowest intensity in elderly, stouter men.

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

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

This is one of the earliest studies to look at the impacts of a disaster with a gender lens. The sociocultural and psychological impacts of the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill were examined in a population-based study of 594 men and women living in 13 Alaskan communities approximately one year after the spill occurred. A progressive "dose-response" relationship was found between exposure to the oil spill and the subsequent cleanup efforts and the following variables: reported declines in traditional social relations with family members, friends, neighbours and co-workers; a decline in subsistence production and distribution activities; perceived increases in the amount of and problems associated with drinking, drug abuse, and domestic violence; a decline in perceived health status and an increase in the number of medical conditions verified by a physician: and increased post-spill rates of generalized anxiety disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, and depression.

Parkinson, D., Duncan, A., & Hedger, E. (2016). Women in Fire and Emergency Leadership Roles: How can we improve the balance? Vol. 2. A Research Report commissioned by the DELWP. (See also Vol. 1)

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

This report addresses the present and perceived barriers that women in fire and emergency management leadership roles face in Victoria, Australia. In 2014, only 28% of employees associated with Networked Emergency Organisations (NEO) in fire and emergency roles were women, with even fewer holding leadership roles. In an attempt to gain an understanding on this gender disparity, the authors conducted a quantitative online survey in addition to 19 semi-structured interviews and a focus group. Findings identified that sexism and discrimination against women in leadership roles remains rife across many emergency related organisations. Women also appeared to face barriers in access to training due to the male domination of meetings and the stereotyping of women's abilities, leading to women in senior roles becoming overlooked. Women also expressed that 'gender' is often blamed when mistakes are made by women in charge.

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

In Australia, perceptions of men having greater bushfire mortality risk are overestimated (40% 1958- 2008 were female). Most female deaths are attributed to leaving too late. Alignment of gender roles with bushfire behaviour reflects social conditioning that denotes men as 'protectors/providers' and women as 'nurturers'. Gendered expectations have high costs, and despite the proven risk of not having a fire plan, few have written one.

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

Data showed gendered expectations are harmful and were exacerbated on the 2009 Black Saturday bushfires.

Women escaped alone or with children, often in terrifying circumstances, or had limited autonomy, while it was men who were predominantly in fire trucks or refusing to leave. Terminology in attributing cause of death is highly gendered - women/passivity, men/action. This not only does not align with participants' accounts, but also has implications for household bushfire planning. Understanding gender will demystify women's and men's motivations for wanting to stay and defend, or leave, and may allow logical examination of priorities in fire planning.

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

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

This longitudinal study into climate change adaptation focuses on in Atlantic Canada, where men and women from 10 coastal communities in three provinces (Quebec, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island) were interviewed to better understand how both sexes perceived and reacted to extreme weather events. Their responses were recorded based on their experiences, personal and community levels of preparedness, as well as help received and effects on their lives. Most importantly, the findings denote that more men were personally prepared and more active in the community than women. More men recognized a deficiency in help at the community level, and were critical of government in particular, addressing a lack of financial interventions and support. Women were forthcoming with their emotions, admitting to feeling fear and worry, and their perceptions in terms of impacts and actions were closer to home. The results support what others have shown that in rural and coastal communities the traditional division of labor may influence and lead to a gender bias in terms of actions and gradual adaptation in communities.

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

[Link to article](#)

This study focuses on the gendered decision-making practices of mountain guides in Alaska, who's decisions in a high risk and unpredictable environment have life-or-death consequences. Walker and Latsuo carried out a survey on the mountain guides working on Denali (the highest peak in North America) to better understand the influence of an individual's gender identity on their decision-making and risk tolerance. Results show that while there is no statistical difference between the personal risk tolerance levels of male and female Denali guides, but female backcountry partners are perceived to have a lower risk tolerance. The study's results suggest that the guides are potentially susceptible to the 'gender heuristic gap', meaning that if a male and female guide are working together, the male guide may rely on the female guide to speak up when encountering risky situations.

Reference**Summary**

Abbasi, S. S. Anwar, M. Z. Habib, N. Khan, W. & Waqar, K. (2018). Identifying Gender Vulnerabilities in Context of Climate change in Indus Basin. Environmental. Development.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2211464518303828>

This paper presents gendered vulnerabilities to climate change at different scales in up, mid and downstream of the Indus basin. Changes in temperature and hydro-meteorological patterns impact farming communities in different ways. Impacts vary from place to place, household to household and for individual members of the household due to a multiplicity of factors including expectation of individual members to take additional responsibilities in difficult times.

Arora-Jonsson, S. (2011). *Virtue and Vulnerability: Discourses on Women, Gender and Climate Change*. Global Environmental Change. Vol 21, I 2. pp 744-751.

[Link to article](#)

A widely cited article that examines existing research on gender and climate change in the early 2010s. Two themes predominate – women as most vulnerable and more environmentally friendly. Empirical evidence shows that such assumptions are problematic. The pressing questions concern unequal environmental decision-making processes while new questions and context specific studies are needed to address the lack of hard evidence.

Ashraf, M.A. & Azad, A.K. (2015). *Gender Issues in Disaster: Understanding the Relationships of Vulnerability Preparedness and Capacity*. Environment and Ecology Research. Vol 3(5):136-142.

<http://www.hrpub.org/download/20150930/EER4-14004224.pdf>

This study explores the connection between vulnerability, preparedness and capacity when looking at gender issues in disaster. The main contribution of this paper is the useful review of the literature on these concepts.

Attzs, M. (2008). Natural Disasters and Remittances: Exploring the Linkages Between Poverty, Gender and Disaster Vulnerability in Caribbean SIDS. WIDER Research Papers, United Nations University (UNU).

<https://www.econstor.eu/bitstream/10419/45076/1/571438393.pdf>

This paper explores the linkages between poverty and disaster vulnerability in the context of remittance flows to households in the Caribbean, particularly in Jamaica. The paper discusses the channels through which disasters and remittances affect each other but also reviews the distribution of female-headed households in Jamaica as a percentage of households living below the poverty line and seeks to identify whether flows of remittances alleviate the post-disaster living conditions of such households.

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

https://academic.oup.com/sf/article/95/1/355/2428761?casa_token=KKrH8ND766MAAAA:tyWI8al3Px82vSISkIWRRNK3yR65HvWoFCtkNpIIQfJ-eP_pSxBebM66pC8UyDbnWLxulnjtGSYG_w

This paper quantitatively assesses the drivers of suffering from disasters across less developed nations, with specific emphasis on the gender relations that potentially mitigate the breadth of devastation across affected populations. Drawing on theoretical frameworks of environmental sociology, ecofeminism, gender inequalities, and development to inform empirical analysis, the paper explores the linkages that connect the environment, women's economic standing, and disaster vulnerability. Findings point to the beneficial effects of improving women's status—itsself conditioned by ecological and developmental factors—to limit the extent of human strife resulting from disaster events. Conclusions also point to interrelationships among additional social, economic, political, and ecological conditions in determining the distribution of disaster harm and death, such as ecological losses, democracy, underdevelopment, and provisions for health resources.

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

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

Over the last two decades the different impacts of disasters on women and men have been acknowledged, leading to calls to integrate gender into disaster risk reduction and response. This paper explores how evolving understandings of ways of integrating gender into development have influenced the process of integrating gender into disaster risk reduction and response. The goal of inclusion of women for both efficiency and equality gains has resulted in a 'feminisation of responsibility' that can reinforce rather than challenge gender relations. The construction of women affected by disasters as both an at-risk group and as a means to reduce risk suggests similar processes of feminisation. The paper argues that if DRR initiatives are to reduce women's vulnerability, they need to focus explicitly on the root causes of this vulnerability and design programmes that specifically focus on reducing gender inequalities by challenging unequal gendered power relations.

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

<https://reader.elsevier.com/reader/sd/pii/S2211464518304433?token=3D0B64993834A8672D35D489DE8CA9C4A3434853978D4DC00A30C6445E4E14A99CD932D24ACC66501A26D777959BBA8B>

Focusing on the Hindu Kush Himalaya (HKH), this paper studies gendered vulnerability and adaptation in the context of climate change. Gender-differentiated roles, rights, access to knowledge and resources not only shape vulnerabilities, but often results in the disproportionate suffering of women due to socioeconomic, cultural constraints and the gendered division of labour. Climate change, socio-economic and political conditions within the HKH have led to significant changes in the experiences of marginalised groups, as well as changes in the 'genderscape' as seen in the increased vulnerabilities women and children face. The authors argue that enhancing the capacity of women within patriarchal institutions and policies remains an issue within DRR, meaning that the negotiation of women's agency is ultimately an institutional outcome.

Hollander, Jocelyn. (2002). *Resisting Vulnerability: The Social Reconstruction of*

This paper focuses on the resistance to conventional constructions of gender, specifically women's assumed vulnerability to violence perpetrated by men. Similarly, literature

Gender in Interaction. Social Problems, Vol 49. No. 4. PP 474-496.

https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=Hollander%2C+Jocelyn.+%282002%29.+Resisting+Vulnerability%3A+The+Social+Reconstruction+of+Gender+in+Interaction.+Social+Problems%2C+Vol+49.+No.+4.+PP+474-496.+&btnG=

covering violence against women tends to focus on the victimisation of women which has often overshadowed any research undertaken that focuses on women's resistance to violence. Hollander argues that women's resistance to violence is often overlooked due to the conventional notions of gendered vulnerability, particularly in the realm of discourse. After conducting thirteen unstructured focus group discussions in Seattle, Washington, Hollander identifies six types of resistance: women's potential ability to defend themselves against violence, men's potential to defend themselves against violence, women's actual self-defence against violence, men's actual failure to defend themselves against violence, women's lack of fear of violence, and finally, men's fear of violence. Hollander's concluding thoughts argue that alternative discourses appear to be context dependent and resistance discourse more likely to interact freely when away from hierarchical structures.

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

https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/0971521595002002?casa_token=4lx4wFDzi9QAAAAA:qk7BzWTOSTOwllmF6n_dGdUmergYT891i7k2Llh4JzVg_dBox7U1iJFGsel4x3ppOGuj_1VoU1psnTQ

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

Juran, L. Trivedi, J. (2015). *Women, Gender Norms, and Natural Disasters in Bangladesh*. Geographical Review, New York. Vol 105, 1 4, pp 601-611.

https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1111/j.1931-0846.2015.12089.x?casa_token=0qL13fOJqFYAAAAA:8VRpU3GYaxx8zouT2YulwaMPEmXkq36jp9n1kbHt4hv09S6PRoFyV844tl1hZjUjn05PVXRzUPVaHA

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

Kadetz, P. & Mock, N. B. (2018). Chapter 9- Problematising Vulnerability: Unpacking gender, Intersectionality, and the normative disaster paradigm. From *Creating Katrina*,

This chapter analyses the intersections of race, gender and class in post disaster vulnerability in New Orleans. In one of Americas most impoverished cities, Hurricane Katrina has only magnified the multidimensional and multigenerational poverty that continues to exist today. As a result of this, complexed intersectionality's between these factors and vulnerability have become apparent. Looking specifically at gender, the authors argue that gendered

Rebuilding Resilience: Lessons from New Orleans on Vulnerability and Resiliency.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/B9780128095577000090>

vulnerability is not exclusive to females and therefore it is inaccurate to assume that all women are more vulnerable than men in times of disaster. As a result of this presumed vulnerability, female vulnerability has become essentialised and therefore has led to the objectification and Othering of women. The authors argue that the continual use of the term vulnerability and 'disaster victims' whilst ignoring the pre-existing social factors that perpetuate inequality and marginalisation only exacerbates the problem of vulnerability, rather than providing a means to address it; and in order to address it, gendered and intersectional vulnerability must be integrated into DRR.

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

<https://reader.elsevier.com/reader/sd/pii/S221146451830246X?token=4B8FFAA2B728CEE53ED7D85649F42F30CC5E721288CC9CB01291832B71E2E9672CAE03CE268042E9D2418963BA510C0>

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

Morchain, D., Prati, G., Kelsey, F. & Ravon, L. (2015) What if gender became an essential, standard element of Vulnerability Assessments?, *Gender & Development*, 23:3, 481-496.

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

This article draws on the authors' combined experience as development practitioners, and considers what they have learnt about the importance of integrating gender issues into VAs. Vulnerability Assessments (VAs) can be useful tools for providing key insights for nongovernment organisations and other development actors, including governments. Not only can they provide an extensive, 'landscape-wide' understanding of vulnerability and its underlying causes in a specific context, but this understanding can be jointly owned by all participants. They can thus be used for designing risk reduction and resilience-building measures, programmes, or projects that affect specific groups within a community or the landscape. Beyond that, VAs can provide a platform that promotes interaction among otherwise disconnected stakeholders, as well as the evidence and argumentation for community groups to engage in advocacy with local and municipal/district authorities.

Soares, D. (2017). Vulnerabilidad y género: un acercamiento a los riesgos de desastres desde el sur de México. *Sustainability in Debate/Sustentabilidade em Debate*, 8(3): 51-63.

A thematic issue on Water and Gender, to focus on one of the pillars of integrated water resource management, social equity and the recognition that access to water is marked by class, gender, ethnicity and generation disparities.

The article by Denise Soares, examines vulnerability, gender and disaster risks and presents a case study in San Felipe, Yucatan, Mexico, about the perceptions of women and men regarding the

http://periodicos.unb.br/index.php/sust/issue/download/774/Edi%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20Completa_v.%208%2C%20n.%203%20%282017%29#page=51

ability of institutions and population in reacting to hurricane disasters from a gender perspective. *Her article is in Spanish.*

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

https://journals.co.za/docserver/fulltext/jemba/5/2/jemba_v5_n2_a13.pdf?expires=1601563079&id=id&accname=guest&checksum=ED5170ED07AF7F9965EB7C441E864243

The article relies on quantitative data at a national scale to document gender disparities in disaster contexts. Authors look at the life expectancy at birth, unemployment rates, human development index values, maternal mortality rates and the number of deaths from unnatural and non-natural causes to generate inequality indices and draw conclusions regarding the gender aspects of disaster risk management in South Africa. The results show that between 1980 and 2011, men were 10% more vulnerable regarding their health status. It also shows that gender differences have decreased in recent years. There is a decrease in access to healthcare for women; women are more economically vulnerable than men in S.A. as they are 16.3-33% more likely to be unemployed. However, men are five times more likely to suffer fatal injuries during disasters.

Reference	Summary
<p>Ajibade, I McBean,G. & Bezner-Kerr, R. (2013). <i>Patterns of vulnerability and resilience among women. Global Environmental Change. Vol 23. pp 1714-1725.</i></p> <p>https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959378013001441?casa_token=XgTzb3HkM-AAAAAA:EbaEsAQMv6Rhsp4gw00Noo4AsD4sLGHbRNDuriZJl-wA2LZbl07TuQpDrQ1vKx0fTj-DQLjKg2o</p>	<p>This is a mixed method study of women's gendered experiences with the 2011 flash floods in Lagos, Nigeria. Drawing on feminist political ecology and social vulnerability theory, thematic and content analyses were used to examine women's perceptions of floods, while descriptive statistical analysis and chi-square test were employed to compare actual impacts. Results show that women in general expressed no concern about gendered vulnerability to flooding as most believed flood impacts were gender neutral. This dominant view however, was not supported by evidence in the post-July 2011 flooding as impacts varied among income groups and neighbourhoods, and gender differences were apparent. Gender relations and roles intersecting with place, class, employment status, and healthcare, were mediating factors that placed low-income women at greater risk of impacts than others.</p>
<p>Danes, S. M. Lee, J. Amarapurkar, S. Stafford, K. Haynes, G. & Brewton, K.E. (2009). Determinants of Family Business Resilience after a Natural Disaster by Gender of Business Owner. <i>Journal of Developmental Entrepreneurship</i> 14(4): 333-354.</p> <p>https://www.worldscientific.com/doi/abs/10.1142/S1084946709001351</p>	<p>Using National Family Business Panel data combined with national disaster and federal disaster assistance data, this study investigates relative contributions of human, social and financial capital; disaster exposure; and federal disaster assistance to business-owning family resilience over time for male and female family business owners. The study examined 311 small family firms. Federal disaster assistance explained a significant amount of variance in firm-owning resilience. Higher levels of federal disaster assistance were associated with lower family firm resilience for male-owned businesses and higher family firm resilience for female-owned businesses.</p>
<p>(This paper doesn't have institutional login options)</p> <p>Enarson, E. (2012). <i>Women Confronting Natural Disaster: From Vulnerability to Resilience.</i> Lynne Rienner Publishers, USA.</p> <p>www.rienner.com/uploads/4ef0c5784a911.pdf</p>	<p>The book presents a comprehensive assessment, encompassing both theory and practice, of how gender shapes disaster vulnerability and resilience. Written from and about the United States, the text reflects the broad discourse around gender and disaster as it has developed over the past two decades. Targeting practitioners, policy makers, and researchers, the book is based on field research on women and gender in US-based disasters.</p>
<p>Fordham, M. (1999). <i>The intersection of Gender and Social Class in Disaster: Balancing Resilience and Vulnerability.</i> International</p>	<p>This chapter focuses on the intersection of gender and social class within the context of a flood event and argues for a more intersectional approach throughout disaster management, response and recovery. The chapter begins by critiquing the homogenisation of groups labelled as 'victims', as well as the</p>

Journal of Mass Emergencies and Disasters. March Vol 17, No. 1:15-36.

<http://nrl.northumbria.ac.uk/2855/1/Fordham,%20M.%20-%20The%20intersection%20of%20gender%20and%20social%20class%20in%20disaster,%20balancing%20resilience%20and%20vulnerability%20-%20Book%20Chapter.pdf>

lack of consideration given to varied experiences within social groups, arguing that understanding and recognising difference within disasters is part of a solution not a problem. Two case studies of major flood events in Scotland were used, the first being Perth, 1993 and the second, Strathclyde, 1994. After conducting multiple in-depth qualitative interviews after the flood events with working-class and middle-class women and men, the study determined that women from both working-class and middle-class backgrounds had largely different experiences during and after the flooding. Though middle-class women had the social and cultural capital and resources to be resilient in the event of a flood, this also acted as a vulnerability. On the other hand, working-class women had day to day resilience and coping strategies to cope with the ongoing competition for resources as well as strong community and kinship networks.

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

<http://lib.riskreductionafrica.org/bitstream/handle/123456789/542/Leading%20Resilient%20Development.%20Grassroots%20Women's%20Priorities,%20Practices%20and%20Innovations.pdf?sequence=1>

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

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

<http://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/no-accident-resilience-and-the-inequality-of-risk-292353>

Available in English, French, Spanish

This Oxfam briefing paper focuses on the burden of risk that is disproportionately placed on those most vulnerable to the effects of climate change and food price volatility. The paper emphasizes the increasing number of weather-related disasters, which have pushed more people into poverty. It argues that no consequences of systematic shocks (disasters) or long-term stresses (climate change) are equal. While almost anyone who is marginalised due to their class, caste, ethnicity and age disproportionately suffers, the discrimination against women throughout the education, health and employment sectors ultimately places them more at risk. Commenting on the national responsibilities and the international dimension of resilience building, the briefing note provides recommendations such as the importance of addressing inequality, power and rights.

Lam, L.M. & Kuipers, R. (2019). *Resilience and Disaster Governance: Some insights from the 2015 Nepal Earthquake*. International

This paper examines how resilience was operationalised in Nepal after the 2015 earthquake, focusing specifically on housing, reconstruction and governance. Applying a mixed method approach, the authors conducted policy analysis on two major recovery and reconstruction policy documents, in addition

Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction. Vol 33. p321-331.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2212420918309257/pdf>

to extensive fieldwork in Nepal. Results demonstrated many contradictions between resilience-based policies and practice. The reconstruction process was characterised by low level community participation and lack of response to gender inequality and social exclusion.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Based on their interventions in the Sahel (Mali, Niger, and Northern Nigeria), Mercy Corps' research documents how within the same household, individuals will experience shocks and stresses in different ways; men, women, boys, and girls differ in their perceptions of the impact of shocks; and Gender also influences the skills, strategies, and mechanisms individuals use to cope with and adapt to disturbances. These findings reinforce the importance of gender integration in programming as a critical component for enhancing household and community resilience. Underpinning gender integration are three key facets: increased access to and control of capital for transforming unequal relationships and systems; empowerment of excluded and vulnerable groups through the engagement of gatekeepers; and inclusion as a necessary social dimension for household and community resilience.

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

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

Economist Intelligence Unit,
London.

<https://www.gdnonline.org/resources/The%20South%20Asia%20Women%27s%20Resilience%20Index%20Dec8.pdf>

consider women within DRR and resilience building; this is evident in the gaps between policy and practice which often tend to undermine the capabilities of women in disaster resilience across South Asia. The report presents an interesting methodology to build the Index.

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

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

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

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

<https://www.genderanddisaster.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/Vol-1-Executive-Summary-29-Oct-with-references.pdf>

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

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

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

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

Shreve, C., Davis, B. and
Fordham, M. (2017). Gender
and Disaster Resilience
Chapter in Paton, D. &
Johnston, D. (eds) *Disaster*

This chapter, 'Gender and Disaster Resilience', calls for a more holistic approach to disasters. Particularly one that recognises the differences within disaster vulnerability which gender and disaster scholars have identified throughout their work. The chapter also focuses on the introduction of Gender and Disaster

Resilience: An Integrated Approach (2nd Ed). Page 182. Charles C. Thomas, USA.

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

into disaster-related academia, known as the 'Three Waves of Gender and Disaster Scholarship'. This section covers the 'First Wave: 1980s', the 'Second Wave: 1990s', and the 'Third Wave: 2000s-Present'.

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

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

This working paper provides a summary in the field of resilience indicators. The paper firstly introduces the emergence of resilience as a concept in the disaster and climate change sphere. Following three key objectives: to examine the development of resilience indicators, the applicability of resilience indicators, and the limits of using indicators; the authors conducted a literature review and eight interviews with key informants. After initially examining 25 indicators, 16 were decided on and examined to form the body of this paper. To conclude, the authors argue that like sustainability, resilience is also necessary for intra-generational survival and development. To be completely affective, resilience indicators must be able to capture significant detail, particularly within DRR efforts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This guidance note is aimed at government and civil society organisations working on disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA) initiatives in partnership with vulnerable communities and has been designed to support community mobilisation. The note propose an explanation of the components and characteristics of Resilience. A 'characteristics table' consist in five thematic areas: Governance, Risk

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

Assessment, Knowledge and Education, Risk Management and Vulnerability Reduction, and Disaster Preparedness and Response. An 'How to Use' guide and multiple case studies are also included.

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

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

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

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

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

This compilation of case studies highlights women's leadership in building disaster-resilient nations and communities. This report has 12 chapters, each consisting of a case study in a particular country. The list include: Australia, , Bangladesh, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Japan, Myanmar, New Zealand, South Africa, Vietnam and Lesotho Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe (in one chapter).

Reference	Summary
<p>Dominey-Howes, D. Gorman-Murray, A. & McKinnon, S. (2014). Queering disasters: on the need to account for LGBTI experiences in natural disaster contexts. <i>Gender, Place & Culture</i>, Vol. 21 I.7, PP.905-918.</p> <p>https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/0966369X.2013.802673?needAccess=true</p>	<p>This article argues flags that one group largely absent from scholarly and policy agendas is sexual and gender minorities, or lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender/transsexual and intersex (LGBTI) populations. To demonstrate that these minorities have particular experiences that need to be addressed, authors critically review five case studies that comprise the limited scholarly and policy research on LGBTI populations in disasters to date. They offer some specific ways forward for queer disaster research that accounts for the vulnerabilities, needs and resilient capacities of LGBTI populations.</p>
<p>Dominey-Howes, D. Gorman-Murray, A. & McKinnon, S. (2016). Emergency management response and recovery plans in relation to sexual and gender minorities in NEW South Wales, Australia. <i>International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction</i>. Vol 15. pp 1-11.</p> <p>Link to article</p>	<p>This paper undertakes a systematic critical review through a 'queer lens' of the emergency management response and recovery plans in New South Wales, Australia, in order to determine how the needs of sexual and gender minorities (LGBTI people) are considered and met. It also documents the outsourcing by the NSW government of emergency response and recovery arrangements to third party, faith-based Christian institutions and explore how those institutions have been exempted from anti-discrimination protections under Commonwealth (Australian) and State (NSW) law. Findings show that due to such anti-discrimination exemptions, LGBTI people are not being treated equally and a 'blindness to difference' in relation to the needs of LGBTI individuals and families influence their vulnerabilities and resilience.</p>
<p>Dwyer, E. and Woolf, L. (2018) <i>Down By The River Addressing the Rights, Needs and Strengths of Fijian Sexual and Gender Minorities in Disaster Risk Reduction and Humanitarian Response</i>. Oxfam Australia, Edge Effect.</p> <p>https://www.edgeeffect.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Down-By-The-River-May2018.pdf</p>	<p>This project used a storytelling research methodology to work with people with diverse Sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics – SOGIESC, in three locations in Fiji. We learned together about life experiences before, during and after Tropical Cyclone Winston devastated parts of Fiji in 2016. This report highlights those stories, reviews LGBTIQ+ exclusion in humanitarian policy and practice in Fiji and globally, and provides recommendations for traditional humanitarian actors, for strengthening community response and for further research.</p>
<p>Gaillard, J. C. Gorman-Murray, A. & Fordham, M (2017) <i>Sexual and gender minorities in disaster</i>,</p>	<p>At the intersection of disaster studies and geography, the paper briefly discusses how each discipline has attended to sexual and gender minorities to date, and suggest ways in which each discipline can enrich the other through collaborative scholarship on sexual and gender minorities in disaster. Authors draw attention to critical limitations and occlusions concerning sexual</p>

Gender, Place & Culture,
24:1, 18-26.

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

and gender minorities in disaster risk reduction (DRR) policy and practice.

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

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

Consideration of gender in the disaster sphere has centred almost exclusively on the vulnerability and capacities of women. This trend stems from a polarised Western understanding of gender as a binary concept of man—woman. Such an approach also mirrors the dominant framing of disasters and disaster risk reduction (DRR), emphasising Western standards and practices to the detriment of local, non-Western identities and experiences. This paper argues that the man—woman dichotomy is an insufficient construct with which to address the gendered dimensions of a disaster as it fails to capture the realities of diverse gender minorities in non-Western contexts. The paper presents case studies from the Philippines, Indonesia, and Samoa, where gender minorities display specific patterns of vulnerability associated with their marginal positions in society, yet, importantly, also possess a wide array of endogenous capacities. Recognition of these differences, needs, skills, and unique resources is essential to moving towards inclusive and gender-sensitive DRR.

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

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

This chapter of the Australian Journal of Emergency Management on 'Diversity in Disaster', focuses on the experiences and needs of LGBTI communities in Victoria, Australia in order to develop LGBTI-inclusive public services and access to emergency services. Findings show that existing and historical discrimination against the LGBTI community in Victoria and fear of revealing one's sexual orientation or gender identity may result in their reluctance to approach institutions, including faith-based organisations. In order to address LGBTI discrimination within the emergency management sector, participants suggested the importance of strong leadership roles in order to change organisational culture. Similar recommendations included training, regular statements of manager commitments, and policy based on knowledge and evidence.

McSherry, A. Manalastas, E. J. Gaillard, J. C. & Dalisay, S.N.M. (2015). *From Deviant to Bakla, Strong to Stronger: Mainstreaming Sexual and Gender Minorities into Disaster Risk Reduction in the Philippines*. Forum for Development Studies, Vol. 42 i.1:27-40.

Disaster risk reduction (DRR), and indeed development at large, has traditionally been reluctant to acknowledge and accept the issue of gendered and sexual diversity in its mainstream policy design and practice. Recent forays into mainstreaming gender and sexual minorities into DRR have, however, highlighted the crucial role that these minorities play in bigger development aspirations of participation and empowerment. This debate article explores the notion of 'queering development' in DRR, and by drawing upon a recent DRR project in a rural area of the Philippines that is at high risk of natural hazards, we suggest a new framework for conceptualizing and 'doing' DRR.

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

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

<https://www.genderanddisaster.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/qual-research-LGBTI-and-EM-4-checked-and-uploaded-june-2018.pdf>

To fulfil the gap of limited research on sexual and gender minorities in the context of disaster management, this paper examines the findings from an in depth, qualitative study on the experiences and inclusiveness of LGBTI people as 'clients' in emergencies. Four semi-structured interviews with lesbian or bisexual women were conducted and thematic analysis was used to identify key categories of 'language and assumptions'. Findings demonstrated that members of the LGBTI community continue to experience stigma, discrimination and violence within the disaster management sector. Evidence of discriminatory behaviour not being challenged at leadership level continues to perpetuate a damaging and excluding culture within emergency management practices and policies.

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

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

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

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

<http://blogs.shu.edu/journalofdiplomacy/files/2020/07/Human-Rights-An-Uprising-Volume-XXI-Number-2.pdf>

This article focuses on gender-based violence (GBV) during crises and disasters, and the reemergence of obstacles that impede the protection of human rights of vulnerable groups often resulting in an increase of GBV, particularly among women and LGBTQ+ persons. It examines four of the 2020 transgender murders in the United States that occurred in Puerto Rico. By exploring how restriction of movement during times of crises affect the human rights of women and LGBTQ+ persons, it emphasizes the particular vulnerability of transgender persons. It offers a web based research platform, The Domestic Violence Project, as an example of efforts youth and community based organizations can explore to ensure the promotion, protection, and safety of vulnerable groups, particularly women and LGBTQ+ persons during quarantine periods including COVID-19, and proposes recommendations to nation-states, local governments, and communities.

Rumbach J., Knight K. (2014) *Sexual and Gender Minorities in Humanitarian Emergencies*. In: Roeder L. (eds) *Issues of Gender and Sexual Orientation in Humanitarian Emergencies*.

The security and well-being of LGBTI people are often compromised in humanitarian emergencies due to existing stigmas on sexual and gender identities. The article explores experiences of LGBTI people, specifically in emergencies and the challenges that they face. It stresses the importance of obtaining information and data on LGBTI populations, to consult LGBTI organisations during the planning process of responses

Humanitarian Solutions in the 21st Century. Springer, Cham.

to emergencies, to work with security forces on non-discriminatory practices, and to support HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention for LGBTI pre-disaster.

[Link to chapter](#)

Yamashita, A. Gomez, C. Dombroski, K. (2015). *Segregation, exclusion and LGBT people in disaster impacted areas: experiences from the Higashinihon Dai-Shinsai (Great East-Japan Disaster)*. Gender, Place & Culture: A Journal of Feminist Geography. Vol 24, I 1. p64-71.

[Link to article](#)

The Great East-Japan Disaster of 2011, prompted discussions throughout the Japanese lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) community on the vulnerabilities that LGBT people face during disaster. This short essay shares some of the post-disaster experiences, challenges and discussions of the LGBT community in Japan. Reports coming out of the LGBT community have stressed that pre-disaster discrimination and fears of discrimination and repression among LGBT people have hampered their recovery and exacerbated their isolation. Despite the majority being reluctant to come out publically, the disaster forced numerous individuals to reveal their gender identity, particularly when confronted with life in shelters, the lack of supply of medication and so on. In turn, this has resulted in instances of discrimination and bullying. These accounts reveal that the main aims of disaster policies and disaster ethics – based on addressing the greatest good of the majority – largely fail to cater for LGBT people, who are not only victims of the disaster but can also be valuable contributors in DRR process.

Gender, Disaster and Intersectionality



Reference

Summary

Bonifacio, G. T. (2019). Locating Intersectionality in Transnational Aid Activism: an Autoethnography of a Disaster Response, *Canadian Ethnic Studies*, Vol. 51(3): 57-72

Available through UCL library


This paper examines the response provided after the devastation provoked by the typhoon Yolanda in Tacloban City (Philippines) in 2013. It uses an autoethnography of the author's experience as a volunteer with Read World Foundation coordinating the disaster response from Canada. The author claims that transnational aid activism is an inherent intersectional praxis, connecting the personal to the political and the global to the local. She analyses in particular how power structures are manifested in the transfer of funds and the distribution of relief services. Thus, intersectionality serves here to understand how people are impacted by a disaster, how they mobilise to provide assistance but also limits of their outreach.

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

Available through UCL library

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

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

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

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

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

 [Link to Google book](#)

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

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

Available through UCL library

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

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

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/B978012809557700090>

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

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

Available through UCL library

This article argues that an intersectional approach allows to understand vulnerability as the result of different and interdependent social stratification processes that have produced a particular group's position of marginalisation, rather than a socio-demographic characteristic. It calls for the application of an intersectional approach in risk and crisis management as a way to better understand vulnerabilities and vulnerable groups' needs and perceptions.

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

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

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

MCKinzie, E. A. (2017). A Tale of Two Cities: Variations

This article compares the long-term recovery from disaster in Joplin, Missouri, and Tuscaloosa, Alabama, both devastated by

in Perceptions of Disaster Recovery and the Importance of Intersectionality. *Sociology of Race and Ethnicity*, Vol. 3(4): 522-537

[Available through UCL library](#)

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

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

[Link to article](#)

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

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

[Link to article](#)

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

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

 [Link to article](#)

This paper analysis the long-term impacts of the 2011 tornado on the financial and emotional well-being of survivors in Tuscaloosa, using social stress theory and an intersectional perspective. It shows that the impact of the tornado was differentiated depending on the survivor's social location, race/ethnicity and level of financial well-being pre-crisis. In particular, the tornado created more significant challenges for the Latina survivors, related to language barriers, citizenship, ethnicity and social class. Thus, an intersectional approach would enable better policy responses and more nuanced understanding of the impact of a disaster.

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

The article proposes an intersectional framework to bridge the gap between environmental justice and disaster vulnerabilities as fields of research. The author states that people are impacted differently by environmental disasters based on their social location, which has implications for understanding vulnerability as well as for environmental justice practices. Such

[6 Link to article](#)

an approach can support fairer planning, preparedness and recovery strategies.

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

[Available through UCL library](#)

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

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

[Available through UCL library](#)

This paper uses an intersectional lens to analyse the experience of homeless people during the 2013 Colorado floods. It shows that the homeless population is not a homogenous group and their intersecting social identities create differentiated impact and experience of disasters. An intersectional perspective is further needed to highlight the processes of environmental injustice experienced prior to disaster and design better, more inclusive, responses.

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

[Link to article](#)

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

Reference**Summary**

Benelli, P. Mazurana, D. & Walker, P (2012) Using sex and age disaggregated data to improve humanitarian response in emergencies, *Gender & Development*, Vol. 20 (2): 219-232

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/13552074.2012.687219?needAccess=true>

The article reviews current ways of collecting and using sex and age disaggregated data (SADD) within the humanitarian community. It shows that while the data exists in most societies, it remains under used in response and planning. The authors call for a more systematic data collection, analysis and incorporation into policies and humanitarian practices in order to better understand needs on the ground and deliver a more effective assistance.

Eklund, L. & Tellier, S. (2012). Gender and International Crisis Response: Do we have the data, and does it matter?, *Disasters*, Vol. 36 (4): 589-608

[Link to article](#)

This paper pays attention to the availability, generation, and accessibility of sex-disaggregated data. It argues that the collection of sex-disaggregated data is an essential tool for effective and equitable humanitarian responses, as it allows a deeper and richer analysis on the gendered impacts of a disaster. Through an extensive literature research, the author demonstrates a lack of sex-disaggregated data collection, and attributes this to the lack of proper training for actors responding to situations of emergency. 'Saving lives' is somewhat opposed to, and prioritised, over sex-disaggregated data collection, whereas this could precisely be used to design better prevention and response strategies on the ground.

Mazurana, D. Benelli, P. & Walker, P. (2013). How sex- and age-disaggregated data and gender and generational analyses can improve humanitarian response. *Disasters*, Vol. 37(1): 68-82.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/disa.12013>

The article shows the importance of using sex and age disaggregated data (SADD) to improve humanitarian responses. It argues that SADD helps to better determine the needs of the affected populations and thus, implement a more effective response to the crisis with a greater capacity to save lives and improve livelihoods.

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

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

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

Gender and the Sustainable Development Goals



Reference

Summary

Bamberger, M., Segone, M., & Tateossian, F. (2016). *Evaluating the Sustainable Development Goals With a "No one left behind" lens through equity-focused and gender-responsive evaluations*. New York: UN Women.

[🔗 Link to report](#)

This publication provides guidance on how to integrate an equity-focused and gender-responsive (EFGR) approach to national evaluation systems that should inform national Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) reviews. The guidance is expected to primarily serve national evaluation systems, the UN system, multilateral and bilateral development agencies, academic institutions, including specialized research centres and think tanks, private foundations, the private sector, and voluntary organizations of professional evaluators.

Bradshaw, S. (2015). Gendered Rights in the Post-2015 Development and Disasters Agendas. *IDS Bulletin*. Vol. 46 (4): 59-65

[🔗 https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/1759-5436.12158](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/1759-5436.12158)

In this article, the author assesses the inclusion of women's rights in the post 2015 sustainable development agenda and in the international disaster risk reduction framework. Through a review of documents produced in both processes, she argues that although gender equality is stated as a goal in both agendas, attempts to combine environmental sustainability and development have maintained problematic conceptualisation of sexual and reproductive rights, which has a negative impact on the advancement of women's rights.

Denney, J. M. (2015). *Brief 11: Gender and the Sustainable Development Goals: Moving Beyond Women as a Quick Fix for Development*, Governance and Sustainability Issue Brief Series, Center for Governance and Sustainability, University of Massachusetts Boston.

[🔗 https://scholarworks.umb.edu/cgs_issue_brief_series/10/](https://scholarworks.umb.edu/cgs_issue_brief_series/10/)

This briefing note examines the Millennium Development Goal 3 'Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women' and its successor in the Sustainable Development Goal adopted in 2015, Goal 5 'Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All Women and Girls'. It argues that although SDG 5 has seen great progression compared to MDG 3, gender equality is still presented as a 'quick fix' for economic development rather than being promoted in and for itself. The author further recommends adopting a more inclusive terminology to address all forms of gender-based violence as well as the more systematic use of gender-disaggregated data for policy responses.

Esquivel, V. & Sweetman, C. (2016) Gender and the Sustainable Development Goals, *Gender & Development*, Vol. 24 (1):1-8.

[🔗 https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/13552074.2016.1153318?needAccess=true](https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/13552074.2016.1153318?needAccess=true)

This article introduces the special issue on Gender and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). The issues includes contributions from women's rights activists and advocates of different backgrounds, some of whom have been involved in the negotiation process leading to the adoption of the SDGs in 2015. They assess the relevance and potential of the SDGs in regards to gender equality and feminist struggles.

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

 Available at UCL Library

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

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

 [Link to the report](#)

The report argues for the inclusion of LGBT people into the development agenda, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in particular. Through a review of the literature and the programme on the Sexuality, Poverty and Law, the report highlights the importance of taking into account sexual orientation and gender identity expression (SOGIE) in international development in order to fulfil the promise of 'leaving no one behind'

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

 [Link to report](#)

This report highlights the financial efforts that will be needed by governments in order to achieve the gender equality targets set in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted in 2015. It further stresses that gender equality is key to reduce poverty, achieve inclusive growth and prosperity. Therefore, this positive economic impact justifies the required financial investment.

OECD (2017) *Sustainable development goals and gender equality*, Paris: OECD.

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

The report applies a policy coherence for sustainable development framework, taking into account both inclusive growth and environmental considerations. It looks at evidence and rationale for fostering gender equality while considering economic, social, and environmental goals, and identifies trade-offs and synergies among policies in the context of the 2030 Agenda.

Our World in Data's SDG Tracker.

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

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

Rosche, D. (2016) *Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals: gender*

This article, written by a feminist working in the international NGO (INGO) sector, elaborates on why and how the INGO Oxfam engaged in the process to formulate the new post-2015

equality at last? An Oxfam perspective, Gender and Development, Vol. 24 (1): 111-126

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

development agenda. It provides insights into Oxfam's policy analysis, strategy development, and political engagement in advocating for a stand-alone gender equality goal, including together with allies.

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

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

This paper argues for the need to locate feminist mobilizing for the SDGs in the context of the history and persistence of gender inequality and violations of girls' and women's human rights, and the struggle against these violations.

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

[Link to the report](#)

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

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

[Link to the report](#)

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

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

UN Women's Policy and Programme Division produces a number of publications, including two major flagships:

Progress of the World's Women frames key gender and women's rights issues for policymakers, women's rights advocates and researchers. It reviews how women's lives around the world are changing over time, in the context of shifting socioeconomic and political circumstances, each edition

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

focusing on a particular theme. There have been seven editions of Progress since 2000.

The World Survey on the Role of Women in Development comes out every five years and is presented to the Second Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, which deals with economic and financial issues. The World Survey brings a gender perspective into economic and development issues.

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

A digital version of a comprehensive report which monitors global and regional trends in achieving the SDGs for women and girls based on available data, and provides practical guidance for the implementation of gender-responsive policies and accountability processes. with supporting fact and data sheets for each world region,

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

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

Contributing to the 2016 High-level Political Forum's theme of 'leaving no one behind', the Women's Major Group released the first in a set of policy briefs. It argues that Agenda2030 cannot be achieved unless the systems and structures that impede sustainable and equitable development are dismantled. The brief advocates that the HLPF and regional follow-up processes should address at least one key barrier to achieving sustainable development annually. Member states should include systemic barriers in their country reports, which includes: (1) land and resource distribution, (2) trade and investment agreement, (3) militarism and conflict, (4) corporate influences and (5) patriarchy and fundamentalism.

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

Reference	Summary
<p>Bradshaw, S. (2015), Gendered Rights in the Post-2015 Development and Disasters Agendas, <i>IDS Bulletin</i>, Vol. 46(4): 59-65</p> <p>https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/1759-5436.12158</p>	<p>Bradshaw states that the post 2015 sustainable development agenda attempts to combine environmental sustainability and development. The article also outlines that there are clear gender equality terms used in the goals, however, there is a lack of gender equality in climate and environmental goals and climate change is presented as gender neutral, focusing on the planet and not on the people. Examines how the Hyogo framework wanted to integrate gender perspectives into all disaster risk management policies, yet did not integrate gender into the framework itself, only mentioning gender twice. This led to the Sendai Framework.</p>
<p>Dankelman, I. Alam, K. Ahmed, W.B. Gueye, Y. D. Fatema, N. & Mensah-Kutin, R. (2008). <i>Gender, Climate Change, and Human Security: Lessons from Bangladesh, Ghana and Senegal</i>. WEDO.</p> <p>https://repository.ubn.ru.nl/bitstream/handle/2066/72456/72456.pdf</p>	<p>This report commissioned by the Women's Environment and Development Organisation (WEDO) offers a gendered analysis of the impact of climate on human security, and assesses the extent to which women are meaningfully integrated into programmes and actions. It reviews relevant global frameworks, such as the Hyogo framework and the Millennium Development Goals to examine how well governments' and stakeholders integrate a gender disaster risk management policies related to climate change.</p>
<p>Enarson, E. (2009), Women, Gender and the Hyogo Platform for Action, <i>Gender Notes No. 1</i>, Gender and Disaster Network.</p> <p>http://s3.amazonaws.com/inee-assets/resources/GDN_gendernotes1_2009.pdf</p>	<p>This article calls for a better integration of gender in policy and practice within the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA). Challenges such as limited awareness of gender and disaster, as well as the over-emphasis on women and girls as 'vulnerable', impede the implementation of gender throughout Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). The author also outlines opportunities for action within the HFA, dividing them into five categories: making DRR a priority; identifying, assessing and monitoring risk and enhancing early warnings; increasing awareness, education and training; reducing risk in key sectors; and strengthening disaster preparedness.</p>
<p>Le Masson, V. & Langston, L. (2014) How should the new international disaster risk framework address gender equality? Policy Brief Climate and Development Knowledge Network: London.</p> <p>https://cdkn.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/CDKN_Gender_DRR_PolicyBrief_Final_WEB.pdf</p>	<p>A policy brief that takes stock of lessons from the literature on gender and disaster to highlight recommendations for the next international framework to effectively mainstream gender equality in disaster risk reduction. It stresses the gap between policy and practice in gender-sensitive DRR and the gaps between discourses and actual initiative and fiscal commitments to promote gender equality.</p>

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

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

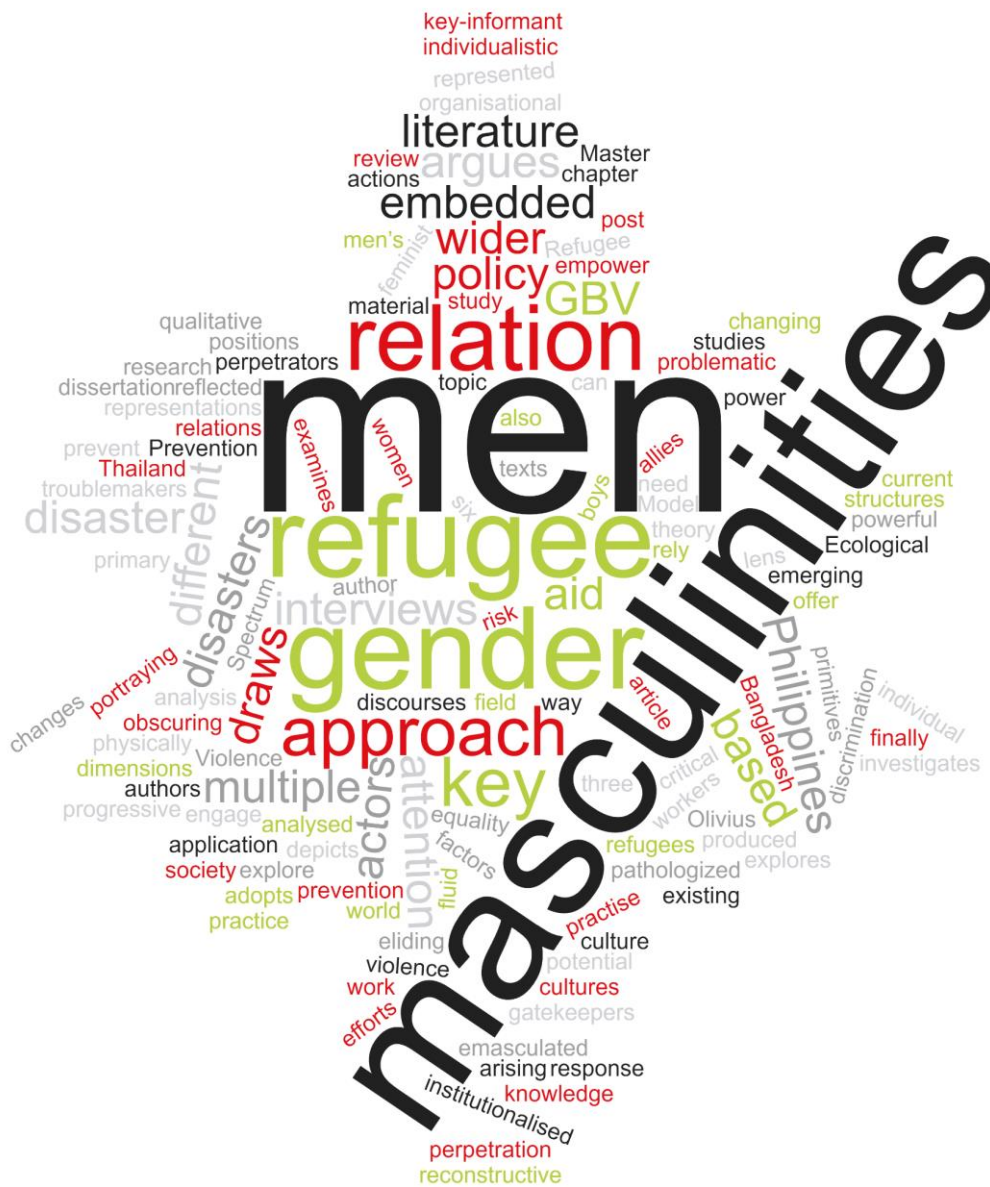
This paper analyses the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) with respect to people with disabilities. It highlights the inclusion of disability-related terms within the framework, and their potential for making more inclusive approaches to DRR that would take into consideration everyone's needs.

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

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

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

Men, Masculinities and Disaster



Reference

Summary

Affleck, W. Selvadurai, A. & Sikora, L. (2018). Underrepresentation of Men in Gender Based Humanitarian and Refugee Trauma Research: A Scoping Review. *Intervention*. Vol. 16 (1): 22-30.

[🔗 Link to article](#)

This paper addresses the gender bias in research on refugees, mainly 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.

Enarson, E. (2009), Women, Gender & Disaster: Men & Masculinities, *Gender Note No. 3*, Gender Disaster Network.

[🔗 www.gdnonline.org/resources/GDN_GenderNote3_Men&Masculinities.pdf](http://www.gdnonline.org/resources/GDN_GenderNote3_Men&Masculinities.pdf)

In this note, the author points that while traditional gender relations favour men as decision makers and gives 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.

Enarson, E & Pease, B. (2016) The gendered terrain of Disaster: Thinking about Men and Masculinities, in Enarson and Pease (eds.) *Men, Masculinities and Disaster*, London: Routledge, pp. 3-21.

[🔗 Link to book](#)

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 in relation to disasters: 1) multiple masculinities arising from different cultures, 2) different positions reflected in these multiple masculinities in relation to power, 3) institutionalised masculinities embedded in organisational structures and in the wider culture, 4) embedded masculinities represented physically in how men engage with the world, 5) masculinities produced through the actions of individual men, and finally, 6) fluid masculinities changing in relation to the reconstructive efforts of progressive men in response to changes in wider society.

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.

[🔗 https://www.diva-portal.org/smash/record.jsf?pid=diva2%3A1189449&dswid=-5840](https://www.diva-portal.org/smash/record.jsf?pid=diva2%3A1189449&dswid=-5840)

This Master 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, it 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.

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 based in Thailand and Bangladesh, Olivius draws attention to three key representations of refugee men in humanitarian policy and practise: 1. Refugee men as perpetrators of violence and discrimination, 2. refugee men as powerful gatekeepers and potential allies, and 3. refugee men as emasculated troublemakers. The author argues that this way of portraying refugee men is problematic; it depicts them as pathologized 'primitives', while also obscuring gender relations and eliding the need to empower women refugee.

Themes for the next issue

Upcoming themes in Volume 2 will include the following:

Gender and Climate Change
Gender-based Violence and Disaster
Gender and Humanitarian Crises
Gender and Conflict
Gender, Conflict and Extremism
Gender, Peace building and Security
Continuum of Violence
Gender, Health and Wellbeing
Women's Political Empowerment and Disaster governance
Community and Disaster
Gender and Migration
Gender, Engineering and Infrastructure
Gender and Transformative Technologies
Gender and Emergency Planning/Management
Gender and Civil Protection
Gender and Pollution
Gender and Urban Resilience

