



Gender & Disaster Australia

# Environmental scan – a dynamic document

Drafted January 2023. Update due January 2024.

Our appreciation for contributions from Frank Archer, Ben Baccari, Fiona Roberts, Susan Davie, and consultants, Steve Cameron, Callum Fairley, Wendy Duncan.





## Contents

Background .....	3
History .....	3
Funding and Scope .....	3
Purpose of the Environmental Scan .....	4
(1) Training .....	4
(2) Resources .....	9
(3) Policy .....	14
(4) Reviews .....	20
Appendix 1: Research .....	25



## Background

Gender and Disaster Australia (GADAus) is the leading national organisation offering evidence-based education, training and resources to address and minimise the harmful impacts of gender stereotypes in disaster.

Primarily funded by the Department of Social Services under the National Plan to End Violence Against Women and their Children, GADAus has demonstrated expertise in gender and disaster research, training and policy, contributing to improved and more inclusive responses to increasing climate-related disasters across the country.

Promoting an understanding of the role of gender in survivor responses to disaster — including increased family violence — GADAus works to embed these insights into emergency management practice.

## History

The GAD Pod was established in 2015 as a joint initiative of Women's Health Goulburn North East (WHGNE), Women's Health In the North (WHIN), and Monash University Disaster Resilience Initiative (MUDRI). It was established in response to research on the gendered impacts of the 2009 Black Saturday bushfires led by Dr Debra Parkinson and Claire Zara. In 2016, the GAD Pod expanded its research to include the gendered impacts of disaster on LGBTQA+ people.

The GAD Pod delivered training, resources and information to diverse organisations across different sectors, including emergency management, women's health, and prevention of violence against women. It also developed Guidelines, resources, and policy recommendations to assist government and non-government agencies address the impacts and underlying causes of increased gender violence during and following disasters.

In 2021, the Commonwealth Government Department of Social Services (DSS) awarded the GAD Pod an 'ad hoc closed non-competitive grant' to scale up its operations and deliver its evidence-based disaster and emergency training, information and resources to all Australian States and Territories. The new, expanded national program was named Gender and Disaster Australia (GADAus) and continued to be managed by WHIN during its establishment and incorporation phases. In July 2022, GADAus became an incorporated, independent national organisation – a 'company limited by guarantee' – with its own staff, reporting and advisory structures, Expert Advisory Committee and Board of Management.

## Funding and Scope

Primary funding to GADAus is through a 4-year Commonwealth grant, managed by DSS under the Government's revised National Plan to End Violence Against Women and Children. The contract states the purpose is:

*To improve the safety of women and children experiencing and recovering from disasters. Natural disasters are often linked with increased rates of family violence, either through increased intensity of violence where it already exists in relationships, or through the triggering of new violent behaviours. Training provided under this Grant will assist first responders and service providers to better recognise and respond to family and domestic violence.*

The Commonwealth funding is therefore primarily for the delivery of the Lessons in Disaster (LIDS) training, four modules that cover research, frameworks, and practical tools. An important element is



the dissemination of existing resources, e.g. the postcards, Gender and Emergency (GEM) Guidelines and snapshots.

GADAus is committed to identifying other funding opportunities to continue our research and develop new partnerships to promote awareness of the gendered impacts of disaster. These new funding opportunities will ensure that the GADAus training, resources, policy recommendations and guidelines are informed by a growing evidence base and are responsive to changes in emergency management sector, as well as efforts to end gender violence, particularly against women. This is in line with the legal standing of Gender and Disaster Australia as stated in its Constitution:

- 1.1 *The principal activity of the **company** is the promotion of the prevention or the control of human behaviour that is harmful or abusive to human beings.*
- 1.2 *The behaviour addressed by the **company** is physical abuse; emotional abuse; sexual abuse; suicide; self-harm and substance abuse.*
- 1.3 *In particular, the **company** is established to be a charity whose purposes are to promote the prevention or control of violence, abuse and discrimination against women, children and LGBTIQ+ people and men's self-harm and suicide, before, during, and after emergency and disaster situations by:*
  - (a) *developing education and training materials;*
  - (b) *providing training to relief and recovery workers;*
  - (c) *working with all levels of government, community leaders and disaster impacted people, including through providing training;*
  - (d) *being evidence-based and undertaking academic research and publishing and disseminating research findings;*
  - (e) *engaging in initiatives to raise awareness of gender-based violence and/or minority-based discrimination and violence in the community, especially as it relates to disasters and emergency management; and*
  - (f) *undertaking any activity that is necessary or ancillary to the objects set out above.*

## Purpose of the Environmental Scan

This document is intended for Board members and the Expert Advisory Committee (EAC) of Gender and Disaster Australia. It will be of value to the Board in the development of its strategic plan. It will assist in identifying the complex context within which GADAus operates, and suggest promising directions and ways GADAus can continue to be influential.

This Environmental Scan is a 'dynamic document', always in flux as the environment constantly changes. It will be updated at least annually with the next iteration due in January 2024.

### (1) Training

The United Nations and the World Bank are Intergovernmental Organisations (IGOs) that have developed gender and disaster workshops and training packages. Most of these are focused on countries that are culturally, politically, and socially very different to Australia. These differences lead to very different vulnerabilities for women, men and LGBTIQ+ people and other minorities before, during and following disasters.

Nonetheless, there are also similarities in how gender stereotypes operate in these countries. All the training packages highlight the damage caused by pressure to conform to rigid, binary stereotypes



and how they work to overvalue men and ‘masculine’ behaviours and ways of associating, at the expense of women and members of sexual and gender diverse minorities. There are parallels in how rigid gender stereotypes operate across national boundaries.

The GADAus training is one of the few (if not the only) training package whose primary focus is the impact of disaster on gendered violence. It is also one of the few that brings together emergency management and violence against women organisations and provides them with opportunities to develop joint initiatives to reduce the risk of gendered violence during and following disasters.

TRAINING	
<b>Inter-governmental</b> <i>United Nations</i>	<b>UN Women Training Centre (2021). <i>Gender Trainers and COVID-19: What have we learned from the pandemic?</i> Virtual Dialogue Report 2021, UN Women Training Centre.</b>
	<p><a href="https://portal.trainingcentre.unwomen.org/resource-centre/entry/361622/">https://portal.trainingcentre.unwomen.org/resource-centre/entry/361622/</a></p> <p>The 17th Virtual Dialogue hosted by the UN Women Training Centre’s Community of Practice (CoP) in 2021 explored the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on gender trainers and training for gender equality across the globe. This report summarizes the key findings of the dialogue - highlighting how gender trainers have navigated the pandemic, the challenges they have faced, the opportunities they have built on, and what they recommend for the future of transformative training for gender equality in a post-pandemic world.</p>
	<b><i>Gender and disaster risk reduction in Europe and Central Asia: Workshop Guide for Facilitators (2018). United Nations Development Programme Istanbul Regional Hub, Regional Bureau for Europe and the CIS UN Women Europe and Central Asia Regional Office.</i></b>
	<p><a href="https://www.adaptation-undp.org/sites/default/files/resources/gender.pdf">https://www.adaptation-undp.org/sites/default/files/resources/gender.pdf</a></p> <p>This guide is designed for facilitators and trainers working to incorporate gender perspectives in disaster risk reduction (DRR) programs and initiatives. It aims to help training participants understand the gendered impact of disasters, and how to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate gender-responsive DRR programmes and initiatives, based on the experiences of women and men in Europe and Central Asia. Module one outlines gender issues in disaster settings and specifies when and how to conduct a gender analysis. Module two suggests how to integrate gender equality concerns in disaster preparedness, including in impact assessments, preparedness strategies and early warning systems, and outlines the important roles women have in disaster preparedness. Module three explains how to integrate gender equality concerns in disaster response as well as long-term recovery plans. It covers gender-based violence in disasters and includes UNFPA’s Minimum Standards for Prevention and Response to Gender Based Violence in Emergencies and a Minimum Initial Service Package. Module four presents the essential data and indicators needed to plan, monitor and assess DRR programs.</p>



	<p>This guide gives an informative overview of gender issues in DRR, using interesting practical examples and exercises in different countries. There are also comprehensive reference lists.</p>
	<p><b><i>Integrating Gender into Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) Training Manual (2009).</i></b> Training and Learning Circle Philippines/Center for Disaster Preparedness/All India Disaster Mitigation Institute/Asian Disaster Preparedness Center/ProVention Consortium/Special Unit for South-South Cooperation in UNDP.</p> <p><a href="https://issuu.com/cdpfoundation/docs/integrating_gender_into_cbdrm_training_manual/5">https://issuu.com/cdpfoundation/docs/integrating_gender_into_cbdrm_training_manual/5</a></p> <p>This training manual was produced by the CBDRM Training and Learning Circle-Philippines for gender-responsive community-based disaster risk management.</p> <p>Communities are at the front line of disasters, and community-focused and community-led approaches to disaster management are paramount. Over time, it has become apparent that top-down approaches to managing disaster risks cannot holistically address specific vulnerabilities of communities. At times, it further increases the vulnerability of the community.</p> <p>Although CBDRM is now recognised as crucial to reduce disaster frequency, damage and loss, there was a lack of practical guidance for local government, communities and NGOs in the Philippines. This training manual was developed to address that gap.</p>
<p><i>World Bank</i></p>	<p><b>World Bank (2019). <i>Introduction to Gender and Disaster Risk Management.</i></b> Washington D.C.</p> <p><a href="https://olc.worldbank.org/content/introduction-gender-and-disaster-risk-management">https://olc.worldbank.org/content/introduction-gender-and-disaster-risk-management</a></p> <p>An e-learning course to help participants understand how their disaster risk management projects can equally benefit women and men by addressing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The concept of gender, and how gender roles can affect women and men’s risk and resilience to natural hazards;</li> <li>- How women and men manage, respond and experience disasters differently due to gender roles and gender inequalities;</li> <li>- How these differences should be addressed in DRM projects to ensure that women and men benefit equally from them.</li> <li>- Approaches to better design projects to promote gender equality and women’s empowerment, and</li> <li>- Case studies that shows how gender equality and women’s empowerment looks in practice.</li> </ul>



<p><i>Other</i></p>	<p><b>CARE International (date not given). <i>Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies</i>.</b> <a href="https://www.care-international.org/what-we-do/crisis-response/ending-gender-based-violence-emergencies">https://www.care-international.org/what-we-do/crisis-response/ending-gender-based-violence-emergencies</a> To address the increase in gender-based violence during emergencies, CARE International implements a crisis response program called Ending Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in Emergencies. Potential types of GBV in emergencies identified by CARE include increased levels of intimate partner violence, marital sexual abuse, physical and emotional violence, rape as a tactic of war, sexual assault, exploitation during displacement, and girls being married off. To address GBViE, CARE International has identified 6 programming priorities, including the routine inclusion, resourcing, and monitoring of GBV risk mitigation measures across all programs; working with communities to address the root causes and impacts of GBV in crisis contexts; creating safe spaces for women and girls. CARE International also runs a <a href="#">Women’s Leadership in Emergencies’</a> program.</p>
---------------------	--



<p><b>Government International</b></p>	<p><b>Walia Ajinder (2015). <i>Module on Gender and Disaster Management</i>. National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi (126 pages).</b>  <a href="https://nidm.gov.in/pdf/modules/gender.pdf">https://nidm.gov.in/pdf/modules/gender.pdf</a>            This 5-day module was developed to train relevant senior and middle level government and nongovernment functionaries in India, to promote a gender sensitive approach towards management of disasters. It is noted that disasters and their aftermath mirror the pre-existing social inequalities of caste, class, ethnicity, sexualities, disability and age, with gender cutting across all of them. In the wake of a disaster, gender relations and issues are generally considered to be irrelevant or a luxury. Resource distribution in a post disaster scenario, intended for the entire population of a disaster-affected area, relies on the existing structures of distribution that reflect the patriarchal structure of society, and hence women/girls are marginalized in their access. Women are neither well represented in formal disaster management organisations. Gender stereotypes also place stress on men to assume greater responsibilities. Masculinity norms may encourage risky and heroic action during the search and rescue period, debris removal, and reconstruction, and deter men from approaching agencies for assistance and or seeking counselling later. The differential needs, vulnerabilities and capacities of men/boys and women/girls need to be incorporated into any pre- as well as post-disaster interventions. The post-disaster period opens a window of opportunity for advancing social justice, redressing inequalities and reducing vulnerabilities. The module has 4 sub-modules covering gender concepts, the gendered impact of disasters (with case studies), engendering disaster management (including gender-based violence in disasters), and empowerment of women in disaster management.</p>
<p><i>Australia</i></p>	<p><b>Gender and Disaster Australia (GADAus) (2022). <i>Lessons in Disaster: Sessions 1 to 4</i>. GADAus: Melbourne, Australia.</b>  <a href="https://www.genderanddisaster.com.au/training/">https://www.genderanddisaster.com.au/training/</a>            This training package is designed to <i>strengthen the capacity</i> of health, community and emergency sectors to <i>challenge harmful gender stereotypes and inequalities</i>, and understand their relevance in a disaster context. Delivered by expert trainers and facilitators, this package includes sessions on harmful gender stereotypes in disaster, family violence, men’s self-harm and suicide, and LGBTIQ+ inclusion – each of which is a separate and discrete session.             A Train-the-Trainer module is available as a 2-day in-person session with accreditation dependent upon additional tasks.</p>





	<p><b>WIRE. (20021). Gender, Disaster and Financial Wellbeing (GDFW) Project.</b> <a href="https://www.wire.org.au/gender-disaster-and-financial-wellbeing-project/">https://www.wire.org.au/gender-disaster-and-financial-wellbeing-project/</a> The project developed free, 2-part gender-responsiveness training for Victorian financial capability workers and financial counsellors in bushfire and other disaster-affected areas. The project also developed a checklist of essential financial considerations for women before, during and in the recovery from disasters such as bushfires. This is a tool that individuals can use themselves, or it can be used by financial counsellors and financial capability workers to guide clients. GADAus provided input to this project.</p>
--	--

## (2) Resources

The resources produced by IGOs are varied in their focus. Some focus on how to integrate gender and in, one case, sexuality and gender diversity, in disaster risk management and recovery. Others include case studies, audit instruments (gender, and sexuality and gender diversity) and evaluation and monitoring tools. They focus on a range of issues including women’s economic and financial vulnerabilities, access to services, and domestic and sexual violence.

Collectively, the primary audiences for these resources are policy makers, those who have responsibility for disaster relief and recovery program design and delivery and, to a lesser extent, program evaluators. These resources overlap with some of the GADAus current work and may be most useful as practical examples of how to integrate gender into policy and programs.

GADAus resources are designed to be of use to frontline workers, first responders and community members, as well as to policy makers and service delivery managers. In this respect they are unique in presenting information, advice and referrals that are relevant to a diversity of audiences with very different levels and types of responsibilities.



RESOURCES	
<p><b>Inter-governmental</b> <i>United Nations</i></p>	<p>UN Women (2021) <b><i>Diverse SOGIESC Rapid Assessment Tool: Guidance Tool.</i></b> Developed by Edge Effect for the UN Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific.  <a href="https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Field%20Office%20ESEAsia/Docs/Publications/2021/03/RAT/ap-Diverse-SOGIESC_RATGuidanceNote_Public_FINAL.pdf">https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Field%20Office%20ESEAsia/Docs/Publications/2021/03/RAT/ap-Diverse-SOGIESC_RATGuidanceNote_Public_FINAL.pdf</a>                      This rapid assessment tool was developed for people with diverse sexual orientations, gender identities and expressions, and sex characteristics (SOGIESC). The introduction notes that, in the context of humanitarian response, pre-emergency marginalization creates specific protection needs and constrains access to services in disasters. As a result, some people with diverse SOGIESC may opt out of the humanitarian system, relying instead on informal community networks and friends and potentially putting themselves at greater risk. Existing assessment tools and methods fall short of what is needed to assess inclusion of people with diverse SOGIESC. This tool fills this gap by providing a specific and comprehensive tool that will enable humanitarian and DRR organizations to better monitor and evaluate the inclusion of people with diverse SOGIESC in programs, contributing to more inclusive program designs.</p>
	<p>Department of Reproductive Health and Research (2019) <b><i>RESPECT women: Preventing violence against women.</i></b> World Health Organization: Geneva                      Licence: CC BY-MC-SA 3.0 IGO.  <a href="https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/Library/Publications/2019/RESPECT-Women-Preventing-violence-against-women-en.pdf">https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/Library/Publications/2019/RESPECT-Women-Preventing-violence-against-women-en.pdf</a>                      WHO with UN Women, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Government of the Netherlands, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), UK Aid, United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the World Bank Group developed <b><i>RESPECT women: preventing violence against women – a framework aimed primarily at policy-makers.</i></b>                      The framework contains a set of action-oriented steps that helps policy makers and health implementers to design, plan, implement, monitor and evaluate interventions and programs using seven strategies to prevent violence against women. Each letter of RESPECT represents a strategy. The Respect Women framework also calls for strengthening enabling environments including building political commitment, investing in women’s organisations, strengthening policies, laws and institutions to address violence against women, and allocating resources to programmes, research and capacity-building of health, education, law enforcement, and social services.</p>



	<p>United Nations Development Program (2013). <b>Gender and disaster risk reduction</b>. New York City.  <a href="https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/publications/PB3-AP-Gender-and-disaster-risk-reduction.pdf">https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/publications/PB3-AP-Gender-and-disaster-risk-reduction.pdf</a></p> <p>Climate change will affect disaster risks in two ways: by increasing the frequency and severity of weather and climate hazards and by increasing communities’ overall vulnerability to these hazards. Disasters tend to hit the poorest and most marginalized the hardest. Women and girls are particularly exposed to climate-related disaster risk—they are likely to suffer higher rates of mortality, morbidity and economic damage to their livelihoods. In the 2004 Asian tsunami, women in many villages in Aceh and in parts of India accounted for over 70% of the dead. Women also tend to face the greatest obstacles in recovery. However, gender-based vulnerability and exposure to disaster risk should not eclipse women’s immense contributions in all phases of the disaster risk management cycle. By recognizing and promoting the unique capacities of women, one can simultaneously further community resilience and advance gender equality. For example, after the 1993 earthquake in Latur, India, a network of women’s self-help groups was created in order to address risk reduction and practical needs. Through this initiative, women have acquired knowledge of earthquake-safe building, ‘dos and don’ts’ of relief, recovery and rehabilitation, information on assets and properties, and knowledge of access to emergency credit. UNDP recommends that all climate efforts, including financing initiatives that target climate-related disasters, should leverage gender equality and women’s empowerment.</p>
	<p>United Nations Development Program, Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (2010). <b>Gender and Disasters</b>. New York City, USA  <a href="https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/migration/arabstates/7Disaster-Risk-Reduction---Gender.pdf">https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/migration/arabstates/7Disaster-Risk-Reduction---Gender.pdf</a></p> <p>UNDP recognizes the strong relationship between gender equality and disaster resilience in achieving the MDGs (the reference is a bit dated!). It notes that women, boys and girls are 14 times more likely than men to die during a disaster, and that following a disaster, it is more likely that women will be victims of domestic and sexual violence; many even avoid using shelters for fear of being sexually assaulted. Like most international organisations, UNDP promotes gender equality through gender mainstreaming—i.e., making gender equality and women’s empowerment “everybody’s business.” A clear lesson from the slow progress in achieving real change is that significant change cannot be achieved by merely adding marginal programmes for women. UNDP has developed a unique set of resources to assist high-risk countries in gender-sensitive DRR and recovery planning and programming.</p>



<p><i>World Bank</i></p>	<p>World Bank (probably 2012 but no date). <b><i>Making Women’s Voices Count. Integrating Gender Issues in Disaster Risk Management. Overview and Resources for Guidance Notes.</i></b> East Asia and Pacific Region. Washington DC. <a href="https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/723731468234284901/pdf/658410REVISED00view0Final0for0email.pdf">https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/723731468234284901/pdf/658410REVISED00view0Final0for0email.pdf</a></p> <p>To address key issues and bottlenecks for mainstreaming gender issues into disaster risk management projects; and to help teams design and implement gender dimensions into disaster risk management work, the World Bank’s Sustainable Development Department in the East Asia and Pacific Region produced a set of operationally relevant Gender and Disaster Risk Management Guidance Notes in 2011 for World Bank staff, clients and development partners. Grounded in extensive field work in Lao PDR and Vietnam, and drawing on the significant amount of material already available, these notes aim to condense a number of complex issues and themes to provide ‘first stop’ practical information. The Guidance Notes include case studies and tools, with checklists, survey questions and draft terms of references. Guidance Notes 5 and 8 are especially relevant, covering Gender Mainstreaming in Recovery and Reconstruction Planning (GN5) and Gender-Sensitive Post-disaster Assessments (GN8).</p> <p>Direct link for GN5 is <a href="https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/17071/recent-submissions">https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/17071/recent-submissions</a>.</p> <p>Direct link for GN8 is <a href="https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/zh/910961468262144951/pdf/733710BRIOP1300idance0Note0080final.pdf">https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/zh/910961468262144951/pdf/733710BRIOP1300idance0Note0080final.pdf</a></p> <p>The document above includes a comprehensive listing of guidelines and resources from other international organisations, as well as a full listing of the resources used to compile each of the WB’s guidance notes. Preparation of some of the guidance notes was supported by the Australian government.</p>
<p><i>Other</i></p>	<p>Asian Development Bank. 2014. <b>Gender Inclusive Disaster Risk Management. Tip Sheet.</b> <a href="https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/34130/files/gender-inclusive-disaster-risk-management-0.pdf">https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/34130/files/gender-inclusive-disaster-risk-management-0.pdf</a></p> <p>In recent years ADB, like the World Bank, has faced pressure to become involved in disaster relief after the frequent disasters besetting member countries. This has been controversial as relief work is not part of the work of the development banks. ADB in particular was thrust into this dilemma after the 2004 tsunami in Aceh and elsewhere. To resolve the conflict between disaster relief and development, both banks have focused their efforts on reconstruction, risk management and strengthening resilience. The tip sheet recognises the critical role women play in disaster risk management, and sets out practical measures that can empower women to strengthen the disaster resilience of communities.</p>
	<p><b>Gender and Disaster Network (GDN)</b> <a href="https://www.gdnonline.org">https://www.gdnonline.org</a></p>



	<p>Gender and Disaster Network is a worldwide network of people sharing information on gender dimensions of DRM. The Network was founded in 1997 and has over 1000 members across the world. It is a source of conceptual papers and summary documents in the field of gender.</p>
	<p>CARE International (date not given). <b>Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies</b>. Referenced under ‘Training’.</p>
	<p><b>GADAus CV</b>          This compilation of work undertaken by the Gender and Disaster Pod since 2009 and by GADAus since 2022 gives links to key research reports, journal articles, conference presentations, etc.</p> <p><b>The GADAus website</b> is a wealth of resources in regard to gender and disaster <a href="http://www.genderanddisaster.com.au">www.genderanddisaster.com.au</a></p> <p><b>Select resources follow:</b></p>
	<p><b>Gender and Emergency Management Action Guidelines</b>. GADAus. <a href="https://knowledge.aidr.org.au/resources/national-gender-and-emergency-management-guidelines/">https://knowledge.aidr.org.au/resources/national-gender-and-emergency-management-guidelines/</a></p>
	<p>GADAus (2023). <b>Evacuation and Relief Centre Check List</b>. Melbourne, Australia. (In development)</p>
	<p>GADAus (2023). <b>Addressing needs of pregnant and breastfeeding mothers and those caring for infants and small children</b>. Melbourne, Australia. (In development, co-authored by Assoc. Prof. Karleen Gribble).</p>
	<p>The National Rural Women’s Coalition and eS4W (2014). <b>The Impact on Women in Disaster Affected Areas in Australia: A report on the 2014 Roundtable Discussion Marburg, SE Queensland</b>.</p>
	<p>GADAus (2012 - ongoing) <b>Postcard series</b>. GADAus: Melbourne, Australia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disaster is no excuse for family violence (in 10 languages)</li> <li>• Fire Planning with a Gendered Lens (series of 2)</li> <li>• Men and disaster</li> <li>• Long-term disaster resilience</li> </ul> <p><a href="http://www.genderanddisaster.com.au/resources">www.genderanddisaster.com.au/resources</a></p>
	<p>GADAus (2012- ongoing) <b>Snapshot series</b>. GADAus: Melbourne, Australia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Snapshot 1: Women and Disaster</li> <li>• Snapshot 2: The relevance of gender in disaster risk</li> <li>• Snapshot 3: The Hidden Disaster – Family Violence following Natural Disasters</li> <li>• Snapshot 4: Checklists to keep Women and Children safe after Natural Disasters</li> <li>• Snapshot 5: Men on Black Saturday</li> <li>• Snapshot 6: Long-Term Disaster Resilience</li> </ul> <p><a href="http://www.genderanddisaster.com.au/resources">www.genderanddisaster.com.au/resources</a></p>



	<p>GADAus (2023) <b>Disaster Context Papers</b>. GADAus: Melbourne, Australia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lismore (complete)</li><li>• Brisbane, Perth, Mildura, Tasmania (ready for design)</li><li>• Mid-Murray, Mallacoota (in development)</li><li>• Sydney, Eurobodella, Snowy Valleys, Bundaberg, Ipswich, Gympie, Wyndham East-Kimberley, Darwin, Alice Springs, Yarra Ranges, Corryong, Canberra, York Peninsula (planned before 30 June, 2023)</li></ul>
--	--

### (3) Policy

The four IGO policies listed here all include material addressing the increased risk of violence against women, children and in some cases LGBTIQ+ people during and following disasters. Two focus on disaster planning and response, while one focuses on gender violence and ending violence against women and children. The Sendai framework gives additional weight to ‘social vulnerabilities’ in disaster risk and resilience planning, response and recovery. This includes gender and other identity categories, such as sexual orientation and gender diversity, that are also linked to structural inequality, discrimination and violence. Australia is a signatory to the Sendai framework and the mid-term review of Australia’s commitment to the framework provides an opportunity to include recommendations aimed at reducing the risk of gendered violence during and following disaster.

The evaluation of the GADAus (then the GADPod) development of the GEM Guidelines (2016) highlights the importance of bringing the emergency and prevention of violence against women sectors together. The report notes that in Australia these two sectors have rarely been in dialogue and that in the absence of joint policies and initiatives, attempts to reduce gendered violence during and following disasters remain transient, piecemeal and uncoordinated. These piecemeal interventions are primarily symptomatic, dealing with the effects but not the deep cultural and structural drivers, of violence against women.

This division is still evident in the updated lists of current, key Australian disaster risk reduction and family violence prevention policies where the impacts of disaster on gendered violence is rarely considered. Clearly, GADAus can play a significant role in advocating for joint policies and programs across emergency management and prevention of violence against women and for transformative change that addresses both the symptoms and drivers of gendered violence.



POLICY	
<p><b>Inter-governmental</b> <i>United Nations</i></p>	<p>United Nations University, International Institute Global Health (2021). <b>Gender and COVID-19 global health agenda: priorities and recommendations.</b>  <a href="https://www.genderhealthhub.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Updated_Gender-and-COVID-19-research-agenda-UNU-IIGH-Policy-Brief-1-1.pdf">https://www.genderhealthhub.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Updated_Gender-and-COVID-19-research-agenda-UNU-IIGH-Policy-Brief-1-1.pdf</a></p> <p>While there were higher rates of severe disease and death among men from COVID-19, pandemic responses have amplified existing gender inequalities. This document reports on a collaborative research agenda-setting exercise aiming to identify ways to better integrate sex and gender into COVID-19 research. Main recommendations were to (i) integrate sex and gender into existing research investments and platforms and (ii) increase investment in high-impact and high-quality research that addresses: gender in vaccine and therapeutics R&amp;D; research on vaccine hesitancy and uptake; long-term impacts on health and wellbeing, including GBV; research that supports multi-sectoral action to address to gendered social determinants and consequences of COVID-19 on those most marginalized; and research that reveals and transforms the gender power dynamics in health system decision making for COVID-19.</p>
	<p>Mlambo-Ngcuka, P. (6 April 2020). <b>Violence against women and girls: the shadow pandemic.</b> Statement by Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka, Executive Director of UN Women.  <a href="https://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2020/4/statement-ed-phumzile-violence-against-women-during-pandemic">https://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2020/4/statement-ed-phumzile-violence-against-women-during-pandemic</a></p> <p>The Executive Director of UN Women issued a strong warning about the danger of growing domestic violence early into the pandemic. She referred to it as a shadow pandemic - of violence against women around the world. Confinement fostered the tension and strain created by security, health, and money worries. And it increased isolation for women with violent partners. In parallel, health systems and domestic violence shelters were stretched to breaking point. The UN Secretary-General called for all governments to make the prevention and redress of violence against women a key part of their national response plans for COVID-19, including shelters and helplines for women; strong support and funding for grassroots and women’s organizations and communities; and mobilisation of police and justice services to ensure that incidents of violence against women and girls are given high priority. The private sector was also encouraged to alert staff to the facts and the dangers of domestic violence.</p>



	<p>United Nations (2015). <b>Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030</b>. United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR): Geneva, pp.1-37  <a href="https://www.undrr.org/publication/sendai-framework-disaster-risk-reduction-2015-2030">https://www.undrr.org/publication/sendai-framework-disaster-risk-reduction-2015-2030</a></p> <p>The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 outlines seven clear targets and four priorities for action to prevent new and reduce existing disaster risks: (i) Understanding disaster risk; (ii) Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk; (iii) Investing in disaster reduction for resilience and; (iv) Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.</p> <p>It aims to achieve the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries over the next 15 years.</p> <p>The Framework was adopted at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai, Japan, on March 18, 2015.</p>
	<p><b>Prevention of violence against women</b></p>
<p><b>Australia</b></p>	<p>Commonwealth of Australia (2011). <b>National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children 2010–2022</b>. An initiative of the Council of Australian Governments (COAG). Canberra.  <a href="https://www.dss.gov.au/women/programs-services/reducing-violence/the-national-plan-to-reduce-violence-against-women-and-their-children-2010-2022">https://www.dss.gov.au/women/programs-services/reducing-violence/the-national-plan-to-reduce-violence-against-women-and-their-children-2010-2022</a></p> <p>The National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children 2010-2022 brings together the efforts of governments across the nation to make a real and sustained reduction in the levels of violence against women. It is the first plan to coordinate action across jurisdictions, the first to focus strongly on prevention, and the first to look to the long term, building respectful relationships to prevent violence from passing from one generation to the next. The central goals of the National Plan are to improve how governments work together, increase support for women and their children, and create innovative and targeted ways to bring about change. The National Plan is driven by a series of four Action Plans. They support Australian governments to work together to develop, implement and report progress on key actions at the national and local level, within a coordinated national framework.</p>
	<p>Australian Government (2022). <b>The National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children 2022-2032</b>. Canberra.  <i>Please note: GADAus is funded for the DSS National Initiative under the National Plan to End VAW&amp;C.</i>  <a href="https://www.dss.gov.au/women-programs-services-reducing-violence/the-national-plan-to-end-violence-against-women-and-children-2022-2032">https://www.dss.gov.au/women-programs-services-reducing-violence/the-national-plan-to-end-violence-against-women-and-children-2022-2032</a></p> <p>On 17 October 2022, the Australian, state and territory governments released the <i>National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children 2022–2032</i>. The National Plan is the overarching national policy framework that will guide actions towards ending violence against women and children over the next 10 years. It</p>





	<p>highlights how all parts of society, including governments, businesses and workplaces, media, schools and educational institutions, the family, domestic and sexual violence sector, communities and all individuals, must work together to achieve the shared vision of ending gender-based violence in one generation.</p>
	<p>Our Watch (2021). <b><i>Change the story: A shared framework for the primary prevention of violence against women in Australia</i></b> (2nd ed.). Melbourne. <a href="https://media-cdn.ourwatch.org.au/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2021/11/18101814/Change-the-story-Our-Watch-AA.pdf">https://media-cdn.ourwatch.org.au/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2021/11/18101814/Change-the-story-Our-Watch-AA.pdf</a></p> <p>With the first edition of Change the story in 2015, Australia began to develop the foundations for a world-leading approach to primary prevention. Since 2015 there have been many signs of progress but there is much more to do. The social transformation needed to prevent men’s violence against women requires systematic and coordinated investment and effort from all levels of government as well as non-government organisations, the private sector, civil society and communities. This second edition of Change the story provides an evidence-based framework to inform and guide an effective, coordinated, appropriately resourced and truly national approach to prevention. It demonstrates once again that we all have a role to play in changing the story of violence against women and their children. The source includes video explainers.</p>
	<p>Our Watch (2018). <b><i>Changing the picture: A national resource to support the prevention of violence against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and their children</i></b>. Melbourne. <a href="https://media-cdn.ourwatch.org.au/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2020/09/20231759/Changing-the-picture-Part-2-AA.pdf">https://media-cdn.ourwatch.org.au/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2020/09/20231759/Changing-the-picture-Part-2-AA.pdf</a></p> <p>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women experience rates of violence more than 3 times higher than non-indigenous women, and violence that is often more severe and more complex in its impacts. Preventing this violence must be a national priority. Our Watch has produced a national resource to support prevention of violence against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and their children. Our Watch has worked closely with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to develop this resource. It identifies 3 sets of actions to tackle the three underlying drivers of this violence: Address the legacies and ongoing impacts of colonisation for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, families and communities; Address the legacies and ongoing impacts of colonisation for non-Indigenous people, and across Australian society; and Address the gendered drivers of violence against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women.</p>
	<p><b>Disaster risk reduction and resilience</b></p>



	<p>Department of Home Affairs, Commonwealth of Australia (2018). <b>National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework</b>. Canberra.  <a href="https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/emergency/files/national-disaster-risk-reduction-framework.pdf">https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/emergency/files/national-disaster-risk-reduction-framework.pdf</a></p> <p>The National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework is a multisector collaboration led by the National Resilience Taskforce within the Australian Government Department of Home Affairs. The framework was co-designed with representatives from all levels of government, business and the community sector. The foreword notes that natural hazards are becoming more frequent and intense and, as a result, the direct and indirect costs of disasters are increasing for all sectors of society. Investment in reducing disaster risk can also unlock economic opportunities.</p> <p>The framework outlines a coordinated approach to reducing disaster risk. This is one critical component to enable resilience. It is designed to leverage the progress made across all sectors since the release of the National Strategy for Disaster Resilience (NSDR) in 2011 to better understand and reduce disaster risks, improve resilience, and bolster the capability and capacity of communities to withstand natural hazards. The framework establishes a 2030 vision, goals and priorities broadly aligned to the Sendai Framework and the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, and outlines foundational strategies for action to meet these from 2019 – 2023. The framework will be reviewed and updated in 2023 to ensure its relevance and accuracy up to 2030.</p> <p><b>Please see ENDNOTE section for a fuller description.</b> <sup>1</sup></p>
--	--

<sup>1</sup> “In early 2018, the Australian Government established the National Resilience Task Force with a focus on natural disasters and the development of a national disaster mitigation framework, led by the former Director-General of Emergency Management Australia, Mark Crosweller.

The Task Force, also influenced by the UN Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 -2030, the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Climate Change Agreement, aided by a partnership with the CSIRO, commenced its initial work on developing a National Risk Statement in 2016. The Task Force concluded its tasks by mid-2019 contributing 5 major deliverables which have dramatically changed the lexicon of emergency management in Australia:

- Deconstructing Disaster The strategic case for developing an Australian Vulnerability Profile to enhance national preparedness (2017);
- Profiling Australia’s Vulnerability Exploring new ways of thinking about our vulnerabilities to disaster - the interconnected causes and cascading effects of systemic disaster risk (2018). The paper presents ‘the reality that hazards lead to disaster where there is exposure of a vulnerable society and where the consequences exceed people’s capacity to cope’; supported by an extensive Technical Report: Supporting the Development of the Australian Vulnerability Profile (2018), which details the approach, methods and results for co-producing a systems understanding of disaster, and an Appendix to the Technical Report: Supporting the Development of the Australian Vulnerability Profile: Summary of Typical System Patterns (2018).
- The first release of Guidance for Strategic Decisions on Climate and Disaster Risk (2019), which are particularly notable in that they:
  - o explicitly link ‘climate and disaster risk’,
  - o address terms and concepts with a valuable set of innovative conceptual approaches; and
  - o provide Guidance on Vulnerability which ‘focuses on ways to understand and talk about systemic sources of vulnerability’; and,
- The sentinel report, the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework (NDRRF) (2018) was endorsed by COAG in 2020. The Framework includes: Drivers; Vision; Goals; Priorities; Guiding principles; Strategies and 5-year Outcome Targets;



	<p>Department of Home Affairs, Commonwealth of Australia (2020). <b><i>The First National Action Plan to Implement the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework.</i></b> Canberra.  <a href="https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/emergency/files/first-national-action-plan.pdf">https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/emergency/files/first-national-action-plan.pdf</a>          After the Council of Australian Governments endorsed the Framework in March 2020, emergency management ministers were tasked to develop a National Action Plan to implement the Framework. Leaders also agreed to pursue three disaster risk reduction strategies by improving the resilience of the telecommunications network, adapting the built environment and improving national natural hazard data and intelligence. These decisions affirm the Framework as the guide for coordinated action across all sectors of the economy to reduce disaster risk.</p> <p>This is the first National Action Plan and highlights the actions being taken to reduce disaster risk across the nation. The Plan is based upon the 4 framework priorities and strategies: (i) understand disaster risk; (ii) accountable decisions; (iii) enhanced investment; and (iv) governance, ownership and responsibility. The National Action Plan will be reviewed and updated annually in consultation with stakeholders and will reflect the growing understanding about how best to reduce disaster risk.</p>
	<p>National Recovery and Resilience Agency, Commonwealth of Australia (2022). <b><i>Developing the Second National Action Plan: Discussion paper May 2022.</i></b> Canberra.  <a href="https://www.aidr.org.au/media/9331/ndrrf-second-national-action-plan-discussion-paper-v1-final.pdf">https://www.aidr.org.au/media/9331/ndrrf-second-national-action-plan-discussion-paper-v1-final.pdf</a></p> <p>This discussion paper is one component of a broader engagement process to inform and develop the second National Action Plan under the National Disaster</p>

- The, little known, First National Action Plan to Implement the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework (2018).

In early 2020, in parallel with the Royal Commission into Australia’s National Natural Disaster Arrangements, which also considered a new approach to disaster risk, the Prime Minister asked the CSIRO to review Climate and Disaster Resilience. The CSIRO Report provided ‘practical options for Australian governments to support and improve Australia’s climate and disaster resilience’ reporting to the Prime Minister on June 30, 2020. The Report includes recommendations on building Australia’s resilience for consideration by governments and is underpinned by a more detailed Technical Report.

Each of these thoughtful, evidence-based and well-structured deliverables should be core reading for all in the emergency sector in Australia and for others interested in disaster risk management, regardless of perspective.

Most of the above are available on the AIDR DRR Collection website. Additionally, the AIDR DRR website includes links to the Understanding Disaster Risk Forums held in all Australian States and Territories in October 2019 attended by over 700 participants. Resources available include the various presentations, videos, case studies and supporting documents. The first step in reviewing these valuable resources would be the presentation with notes, *The Rise of Disaster Risk Reduction: Contemporary Thinking on Climate and Disaster Risk* developed by Monica Buchtmann (nee Osuchowski), Department of Home Affairs.” (Prof. Frank Archer)



	<p>Risk Reduction Framework. This discussion paper sought stakeholder feedback on a range of systemic disaster risk issues, to be submitted by June 2022. Since the Framework was developed, the occurrence of disasters in Australia that are beyond our historical experience has continued. Growing concern about the impacts of a variable and rapidly changing climate combined with increasing potential for loss and harm are raising questions about what can be done differently to reduce Australia’s exposure and vulnerabilities to disruptions.</p> <p>Systemic disaster risk reduction is about taking harm out of the system. It requires addressing the decision points where the risk of harm is created. These decisions and interventions to reduce disaster risk will need to span across critical infrastructure, climate adaptation, land use planning and development, updating standards and codes, provisioning of essential public services, housing, health, telecommunications, natural resource management, insurance, social policy, agriculture, education, community development, energy, and the environment.</p> <p>Further updates about the development of the second National Action plan will be provided at: <a href="https://knowledge.aidr.org.au/resources/second-national-action-plan-for-disaster-risk-reduction/">https://knowledge.aidr.org.au/resources/second-national-action-plan-for-disaster-risk-reduction/</a></p>
<p><b>Queensland</b></p>	<p>Disaster Resilience Framework Queensland available at <a href="https://www.qra.qld.gov.au/qsdr">https://www.qra.qld.gov.au/qsdr</a></p>

#### (4) Reviews

Several Australian and International reviews of emergency management and services have focused on gender inequality and gender inclusion. Most international reviews have looked at ways of making the delivery of emergency services more gender responsive, while the two Australian reviews have focused on gender inequality and sex and gender discrimination within the emergency sector workforce.

A national US review of sexual violence services and resources has a small subsection on the increase in gendered violence against women during and following disasters.

What is striking is the lack in any of these reviews of work across emergency services and services dealing with violence against women. Furthermore, there are no examples of emergency service personnel being trained in how to identify and provide appropriate referrals for women at risk of or experiencing domestic violence during and following disasters.

REVIEWS	
<p><b>Intergovernmental</b> <i>United Nations</i></p>	<p>IFRC and UNICEF (2021). <b><i>Gender Responsive Disaster Risk Management: An analysis of gender integration in national and regional disaster risk management frameworks in Eastern and Southern Africa.</i></b></p> <p><a href="https://www.ifrc.org/document/gender-responsive-disaster-risk-management-analysis-eastern-and-southern-africa">https://www.ifrc.org/document/gender-responsive-disaster-risk-management-analysis-eastern-and-southern-africa</a></p> <p>In 2020 UNICEF and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) initiated a study to explore the extent of integration of gender</p>



	<p>considerations, including gender-based violence (GBV) risk mitigation, prevention and response considerations, in national and regional DRM legal and policy frameworks in Eastern and Southern Africa. This study aimed to contribute to regional knowledge sharing on the extent of integration of gender, including GBV risk mitigation, prevention and response, into DRM frameworks and what challenges, opportunities and recommendations have been identified. This report is based on a desk review, consultations and key informant interviews on DRM legal and policy frameworks and their implementation in 10 African countries. It was found that the integration of gender considerations varied considerably across the DRM legal and policy documents, with only 39% gender responsive. 30% were gender blind. The study found 4 factors to be critical in the integration of gender and GBV risk mitigation, prevention and response into DRM legal and policy frameworks and implementation of the DRM frameworks: (i) institutional commitment to DRM and building of technical skills to be gender responsive; (ii) participatory process; (iii) close collaboration among the DRM national coordinating bodies; and (iv) investment at the subnational level.</p> <p>Edge Effect (2021). <b><i>The Only Way is Up: Monitoring and Encouraging Diverse SOGIESC Inclusion in the Humanitarian and DRR Sectors.</i></b> UN Women Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific. Bangkok.</p> <p><a href="https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Field%20Office%20ESEAsia/Docs/Publications/2021/03/ap-TheOnlyWayIsUp_Public_Final.pdf">https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Field%20Office%20ESEAsia/Docs/Publications/2021/03/ap-TheOnlyWayIsUp_Public_Final.pdf</a></p> <p>Representatives of the rainbow community from across the Pacific and Asia and members of the Regional Advisory Group collaborated on this project to understand how people with diverse SOGIESC fit into the humanitarian system. This report, as part of an emerging body of literature, shows that the humanitarian and DRR systems often fail to acknowledge or address the discrimination, violence and exclusion experienced by people with diverse SOGIESC. The report acknowledges that humanitarian and DRR actors must work within the national and subnational contexts that are sometimes unsupportive or hostile toward people with diverse SOGIESC. Even in these circumstances, humanitarian and DRR actors can ask whether their programs support people with diverse SOGIESC or whether they actively worsen the lives of people with diverse SOGIESC. However, the lack of diverse SOGIESC tailored tools, the lack of training, and the lack of partnerships - among other issues – often compound those local challenges, and lead organizations to step back from diverse SOGIESC inclusion. To understand why this is happening and how to address it, the report explores four humanitarian settings (Vanuatu, Cox’s Bazaar and Mindanao), leading to analytical and monitoring tools for humanitarian and development actors to establish baselines and to accelerate work on diverse SOGIESC inclusion.</p>
<p>World Bank</p>	<p>The World Bank (2021). <b><i>Gender-Responsive Disaster Preparedness and Recovery in the Caribbean: Desk Review.</i></b> Washington DC.</p> <p><a href="https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/35215">https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/35215</a></p> <p>Caribbean countries share characteristics which make them vulnerable to external threats, including small populations, limited economies of scale, and undiversified economies. This desk review recognizes the importance of evidence-based approaches to DRM, and aims at evaluating gender-responsive disaster</p>



	<p>preparedness and recovery efforts in the nine CFR Caribbean countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Suriname. The desk review’s key objectives include: (i) an assessment of gender gaps and other inequalities, particularly in the context of disaster impacts; (ii) an evaluation of the extent of the integration of gender considerations into disaster and climate change policies at the national and sector levels; and (iii) the development of recommendations for capacity building and technical assistance in gender responsive disaster preparedness and recovery for each of the nine countries.</p> <p>The World Bank (2021). <b><i>Inclusive Approaches to Disaster Risk Management— A Qualitative Review</i></b>. Washington DC.</p> <p><a href="https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099920102112210580/pdf/P17651608cd5ae0120bcf801c3db57fdfdf.pdf">https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099920102112210580/pdf/P17651608cd5ae0120bcf801c3db57fdfdf.pdf</a> (link not clickable)</p> <p>This report presents a qualitative review of inclusive approaches to DRM—a part of the first stocktaking exercise that the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR)* to assess lessons learned and generate knowledge to help mainstream inclusive approaches and strategies across GFDRR activities. The findings are based on a literature review, analysis of portfolio data, and internal consultations with World Bank task team leaders of GFDRR-funded activities. The reviewed literature includes World Bank and GFDRR project documentation and research findings, and relevant publications from other scholars and organizations. The stocktaking exercise emphasizes gender, disability-inclusive DRM, citizen engagement, and community participation. It will help create a framework for GFDRR engagement on inclusive DRM and inform development of an inclusive DRM workplan for implementation beginning in fiscal year 2022. Inclusive DRM is a critical component of the broader social inclusion agenda.</p> <p>The report argues that failure to address the underlying patterns driving disaster vulnerability is likely to result in enormous social and economic costs. Inclusive DRM approaches are not just about supporting disadvantaged groups that suffer disproportionately from the effects of disasters—it is about empowering marginalized people to help increase the resilience of their communities</p> <p>*GFDRR is a multi-donor partnership, based in the World Bank.</p>
<p><b>Government</b> <i>International</i></p>	<p>National Sexual Violence Resource Center (2021). <b><i>Sexual Violence in Disasters</i></b>. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.</p> <p><a href="https://www.nsvrc.org/sites/default/files/2021-11/sexual%20violence%20in%20disasters%20final508%200.pdf">https://www.nsvrc.org/sites/default/files/2021-11/sexual violence in disasters final508 0.pdf</a></p> <p>In the chaotic aftermath of Hurricane Katrina in 2005, a rise in sexual violence became a tragedy within a tragedy. Prompted by the accounts of survivors and the knowledge that disasters worsen conditions that contribute to sexual abuse, harassment, and assault, the Louisiana Foundation Against Sexual Assault (LaFASA) and the National Sexual Violence Resource Center (NSVRC) partnered to produce <i>Preventing and Responding to Sexual Violence in Disasters: A Planning Guide for Prevention and Response</i> (Klein, 2008).</p> <p>In 2020, as the COVID-19 pandemic spread across the globe, many community-based rape crisis centres and domestic violence programs reported an increase in requests</p>



	<p>for services. At the same time, it became clear that Black, Indigenous, and other communities of colour were disproportionately impacted by the coronavirus, and the subsequent risks of sexual violence victimization. NSVRC recognized the need for updated resources that could help to highlight and carry forward the lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic and other recent disasters, with particular attention to the racial and social inequities that shape both disasters and sexual violence. This thorough and informative report includes numerous resources and details of services that offer material and social support to a diversity of women and LGBTQIA+ people who are at risk or have experienced violence during and following disasters.</p>
<p><i>Australia</i></p>	<p>Szoke, H. and Allen + Clarke Consulting (2022). <b>External Review of Culture and Issues Management to Support the Country Fire Authority of the Future. Summary of Key Findings and Recommendations.</b></p> <p><a href="https://www.ambulance.vic.gov.au/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/VEOHRC-Independent-Review-into-Workplace-Equality-AV-VOL-1.pdf">https://www.ambulance.vic.gov.au/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/VEOHRC-Independent-Review-into-Workplace-Equality-AV-VOL-1.pdf</a></p> <p>On the 1 July 2020, new legislation came into effect which made CFA a volunteer firefighting service (Fire Services Reform). In addition to legislative changes that reinforced the importance of volunteers and their role in CFA, it resulted in paid fire fighters being transferred from CFA and incorporated as part of the newly formed Fire Rescue Victoria, and a plan for how to manage the transition of 35 integrated brigades where historically CFA operated jointly with the then Metropolitan Fire Brigade. These structural and legislative changes are still being bedded down and understood. This Review was initiated by CFA in this context, with a view to building on the important history of CFA, meeting the challenges of the transition pathway of the Fire Services Reform, and the opportunities to build for the future. CFA was formed from the tragedy of the 1939 fires. It builds on the history of localised fire services dating back to the nineteenth century and is now one of the largest volunteer organisations in the world.</p> <p>This Review proposes establishing a plan for organisational change that builds on recent reform initiatives and proposes some steppingstones to build on their strengths. Volunteers are at the heart of CFA and this plan recognises their ongoing contributions, identifies ways they can continue to be supported in their roles, proposes how they can broaden the base of volunteers into the future and makes clear the leadership capabilities that are needed and should be supported at the local level and by senior management. Leadership is also needed at a governance level, with the Board playing a crucial role to not only provide good oversight and governance, but to also to be visible champions of the work of CFA.</p> <p>Victorian Equal Opportunity and Human Rights Commission (2021). <b>Independent Review into Workplace Equality in Ambulance Victoria (Volume I)</b>. Carlton, Victoria.</p> <p><a href="https://www.ambulance.vic.gov.au/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/VEOHRC-Independent-Review-into-Workplace-Equality-AV-VOL-1.pdf">https://www.ambulance.vic.gov.au/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/VEOHRC-Independent-Review-into-Workplace-Equality-AV-VOL-1.pdf</a></p> <p>In October 2020, a number of individuals publicly shared stories of discrimination, sexual harassment, bullying and victimisation at Ambulance Victoria. Their allegations centred on unlawful conduct, predominantly against women. Ambulance Victoria responded swiftly. Within days, the Chair of Ambulance Victoria asked the Victorian Equal Opportunity and Human Rights Commission to undertake an independent review into workplace equality in Ambulance Victoria under section</p>



	<p>151 of the Equal Opportunity Act 2010 (Vic). The terms of reference established for the independent review directed the Commission to: • examine the nature, extent, drivers and impacts of discrimination, sexual harassment, bullying and victimisation • consider the adequacy of Ambulance Victoria’s response to such unlawful conduct • identify leading practice strategies to ensure a safe, equal and inclusive organisation that promotes positive workplace systems, values and behaviours.</p> <p>The first volume of the final report focuses on building safety, respect and trust. The second volume focuses on equality, fairness and inclusion. Volume I sets a clear pathway for Ambulance Victoria to address some immediate issues to ensure all employees and first responders in Ambulance Victoria feel safe, and are safe, in their workplace. It also lays the groundwork for longer-term reforms further developed in Volume II. Volume II focuses on strategies to embed workplace equality and safety across the employment lifecycle – from recruitment to retirement – and across all levels of the organisation.</p>
	<p><b>VICES</b> commissioned an independent report and have since engaged VEOHRC.</p>
	<p><b>Newspaper reports of discrimination in emergency service organisations:</b>          Suppressed CFA report by Prof. Taylor (around 2018), CFA (2022), Ambulance Vic (2022), ESOs and Police by Vincent (2022)  <a href="https://www.theage.com.au/national/victoria/sex-harassment-report-author-was-driven-from-the-cfa-by-bullies-20171017-gz2on0.html">https://www.theage.com.au/national/victoria/sex-harassment-report-author-was-driven-from-the-cfa-by-bullies-20171017-gz2on0.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.theage.com.au/politics/victoria/cfa-review-highlights-ongoing-bullying-harassment-20220623-p5avy1.html">https://www.theage.com.au/politics/victoria/cfa-review-highlights-ongoing-bullying-harassment-20220623-p5avy1.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.abc.net.au/news/2022-03-31/ambulance-victoria-paramedics-human-rights-report/100953792">https://www.abc.net.au/news/2022-03-31/ambulance-victoria-paramedics-human-rights-report/100953792</a> and <a href="https://www.ambulance.vic.gov.au/veohrc/">https://www.ambulance.vic.gov.au/veohrc/</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2022/sep/05/one-in-eight-women-working-in-emergency-services-experienced-sexual-harassment-victorian-report-says">https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2022/sep/05/one-in-eight-women-working-in-emergency-services-experienced-sexual-harassment-victorian-report-says</a></p> <p><a href="https://au.news.yahoo.com/firefighter-harassment-claim-continue-020638824.html?guccounter=1&amp;guce_referrer=aHR0cHM6Ly93d3cuZ29vZ2xlLmNvbS8&amp;guce_referrer_sig=AQAAAE3LdnNsUu39gWOX7fa-OBGWvi-diR4uCx9NpyGjOrjp0NwXgyKNNHm7FeOxDwr4QbPzCIMZzPZqUOd1RMrHT FAT-grkywerU0nslmN29gCe KCgzRgws4Hh3b7f9H35iEaXS02WCWAHpxOwezxbwIRULFSY UIMJOzfe vquD">https://au.news.yahoo.com/firefighter-harassment-claim-continue-020638824.html?guccounter=1&amp;guce_referrer=aHR0cHM6Ly93d3cuZ29vZ2xlLmNvbS8&amp;guce_referrer_sig=AQAAAE3LdnNsUu39gWOX7fa-OBGWvi-diR4uCx9NpyGjOrjp0NwXgyKNNHm7FeOxDwr4QbPzCIMZzPZqUOd1RMrHT FAT-grkywerU0nslmN29gCe KCgzRgws4Hh3b7f9H35iEaXS02WCWAHpxOwezxbwIRULFSY UIMJOzfe vquD</a></p>
<p><b>Other</b></p>	<p>Australian Red Cross (ARC)<a href="https://www.redcross.org.au/international-aid/protection-of-gender-and-inclusion-guidance-notes/">https://www.redcross.org.au/international-aid/protection-of-gender-and-inclusion-guidance-notes/</a></p> <p>GBV in Pacific ARC <a href="https://www.icrc.org/en/document/breaking-silence-sexual-and-gender-based-violence-pacificARC">https://www.icrc.org/en/document/breaking-silence-sexual-and-gender-based-violence-pacificARC</a></p> <p>UN Global Protection Cluster <a href="https://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/about">https://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/about</a></p>





## Appendix 1: Research

This is a selection of research on gender and disaster only and a review of reference lists at the end of each article below indicates key writers.

The Bibliography and References Guides Vols 1 and 2 (Vol 3 is currently being developed) from the IRDR Centre for Gender and Disaster offer a comprehensive annotated bibliography of the research and grey literatures, globally, on gender and disasters. Vol 1 addresses research on gender and different types of disaster (E.g. Floods, earthquakes, etc.); gender and disaster risk, resilience and vulnerabilities; and research on intersectional identities and LGBTIQ people. Vol 2 has 13 sections one of which is titled ‘Gender-based violence in disasters’ and another ‘Gender in pandemics’ that includes research on increased family and domestic violence during COVID-19. This is a remarkable, living resource which the Centre updates regularly. It offers an excellent resource {and repository} for the ongoing development of GADAus work.

In Australia, the research carried out by the GAD Pod over the past 15 years has contributed to the international field of gender and disaster research. It is the mainstay of Australian research, guidelines, and training on the gendered impacts of disaster including the impacts on family and domestic violence. This research and the work being done by researchers in NSW led by Professor Dale Dominey-Howes, on LGBTIQ+ people’s experiences of disaster, form the core of the GADAus suite of evidence-based training, policy and resources. There are opportunities for GADAus to work collaboratively with an increasingly diverse range of stakeholders and build the research base in Australia needed to inform the ongoing development and expansion our work.

RESEARCH	
<b>Academic International</b>	IRDR Centre for Gender and Disaster (2021). <i>Gender and Disaster Bibliography &amp; Reference Guide – Volumes 1 and 2 (2nd Edition)</i> . University College London: London.
	<a href="https://wrd.unwomen.org/explore/library/gender-and-disasters-volumes-1-2">https://wrd.unwomen.org/explore/library/gender-and-disasters-volumes-1-2</a>
	The guides contain annotated bibliographies of journal articles, reports, case studies, toolkits, blogs and books, and provide essential readers to not only readers who may be new to the study area, but also to students, academics, practitioners, decision-makers, and policy writers. 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. Volume 1 covers a wide range of natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, fires and climate change, as well as vulnerability, resilience, gender identity, data and the SDGs. Complementary bibliographies and compilations of resources are also included, notably those from the Gender and Disaster Network, and the Bibliography series from the Consortium on Gender, Security and Human Rights. Volume 2 takes a closer look at the gender, disaster, and conflict nexus, and includes themes such as gender, peacebuilding and security; gender-based violence and disaster; and gender, conflict and extremism. Volume 2 also addresses gender, health and wellbeing and includes some of the most current publications on the COVID-19 pandemic.



	<p>Tagliacozzo, S. and Di Tullio, I. (2021) <b>‘Gender equality plans (GEPs) as a framework to devise gender equality measures for disaster research’</b>, <i>International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction</i>. Vol. 60</p>
	<p><a href="https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2212420921002600">https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2212420921002600</a></p>
	<p>Recently, disaster scholars have started to take a critical look at how disaster research is conducted and the extent to which disaster studies are inclusive toward research participants and researchers from diverse backgrounds. This article endorses an inward gaze to reflect on the dynamics playing out within the disaster research in terms of gender imbalances. The article is not a review of the studies on gender issues in disaster contexts; but seeks to put forth a strategy to illuminate and redress the dynamics of inequality within the disaster research community. A systematic plan to collect pertinent gender data and implement appropriate measures is needed. Here, we propose to adopt the framework of the gender equality plans (GEPs), an instrument promoted by the European Commission to advance gender equality in research performing organizations. The actions proposed in this paper seek to encourage reflections on the structural bases upon which disaster research is organized and to support the identification of the aspects we want to preserve and of those we need to change.</p>
	<p>Thurston, A. M., Stöckl, H. and Ranganathan, M. (2021) <b>‘Natural hazards, disasters and violence against women and girls: a global mixed-methods systematic review’</b>, <i>BMJ Global Health</i> 6(4), e004377.</p>
	<p><a href="https://gh.bmj.com/content/6/4/e004377">https://gh.bmj.com/content/6/4/e004377</a></p>
	<p>Disasters disproportionately impact women and girls, with some evidence suggesting that violence against women and girls (VAWG) increases in disaster settings. Suggested risk factors for post-disaster VAWG include increased life stressors, failure of law enforcement, exposure to high-risk environments, exacerbation of existing gender inequalities and unequal social norms. This article appraises the global literature on the association between natural disasters and VAWG through a systematic review of available databases and a search of the literature.</p> <p>37 quantitative, qualitative and mixed-methods studies that examined the association between disasters from natural hazards and VAWG were included. Among the quantitative studies, eight studies found a positive association between disaster exposure and increased VAWG, and 4 additional studies found positive associations with some violence types but not others. Qualitative findings offered insights into three hypothesised pathways: disaster exposure associated with (1) an increase of stressors that trigger VAWG; (2) an increase of enabling environments for VAWG and (3) an exacerbation of underlying drivers of VAWG.</p>
	<p>The review was limited by the quality of quantitative studies, specifically study designs, the measurement of variables and geographic scope. The severe health consequences of VAWG and increasing frequency of extreme events means that rigorously designed and better-quality studies are needed to inform evidence-based policies and safeguard women and girls during and after disasters.</p>



	<p>Smith, J. (2019). <b>Overcoming the ‘tyranny of the urgent’: integrating gender into disease outbreak preparedness and response</b>, <i>Gender &amp; Development</i> 27(2), 355-369</p> <p><a href="https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13552074.2019.1615288">https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13552074.2019.1615288</a></p> <p>This article contributes to discussions on the gender dimensions of disease outbreaks, and preparedness policies and responses, by providing a multi-level analysis of gender-related gaps, particularly illustrating how the failure to challenge gender assumptions and incorporate gender as a priority at the global level has national and local impacts. The implications of neglecting gender dynamics, as well as the potential of equity-based approaches to disease outbreak responses, is illustrated through a case study of the Social Enterprise Network for Development (SEND) Sierra Leone, a non-government organisation (NGO) based in Kailahun, during the Ebola outbreak.</p>
<p><i>Australian</i></p>	<p>Morgan, A., &amp; Boxall, H. (2022). <b>Economic insecurity and intimate partner violence in Australia during the COVID-19 pandemic: Research report</b>. Australia’s National Research Organisation for Women’s Safety Limited (ANROWS) Sydney, NSW.</p> <p><a href="https://www.anrows.org.au/publication/economic-insecurity-and-intimate-partner-violence-in-australia-during-the-covid-19-pandemic/">https://www.anrows.org.au/publication/economic-insecurity-and-intimate-partner-violence-in-australia-during-the-covid-19-pandemic/</a></p> <p>This article focuses on the intersection of economic insecurity and women’s experiences of IPV in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic in Australia. The findings are based on a 2021 survey of 10,000 women in Australia, aged 18 years and over. This report represents Stage 2 of a larger national study, with Stage 1 focusing on women’s experiences of IPV more broadly during the first 12 months of the pandemic.</p> <p>The report found that experiences of economic insecurity were common among women during the first 12 months of COVID-19. Economic insecurity was associated with an increased likelihood of IPV among women, and co-occurred with other vulnerabilities reported by women which were associated with an increased likelihood of IPV.</p> <p>It also found that economic disparity within relationships was associated with IPV – even after controlling for economic insecurity. The relationship between economic status, stress and disparity and IPV varied according to the type of IPV, and whether it was experienced as a chronic condition or an acute stressor. Finally, consistent with other Australian and international research, there was clear evidence that the acute economic stressors associated with the COVID-19 pandemic were associated with both the onset and escalation of IPV.</p>
<p><b>GAD Pod and GADAus</b></p>	<p>The following two editions of the AJEM are dedicated to the proceedings of the Diversity in Disaster Conference held in Melbourne, Australia in April 2018, and Gender Justice in Disaster: Inspiring Action Online International Conference held in May 2021. Conference presentations and both special editions were based on conferences held by the GAD Pod (now GADAus).</p> <p>Australian Journal of Emergency Management (AJEM) (2022). <b>Gender Justice in Disaster. Vol 37, no. 1. Special Issue.</b></p>



<https://knowledge.aidr.org.au/media/9177/ajem-2022-01.pdf>

Australian Journal of Emergency Management (AJEM) (2018). **Diversity in Disaster**. Monograph No. 3.

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

GADAus CV with full list of GADAus research, reports and reviews available at [www.genderanddisaster.com.au](http://www.genderanddisaster.com.au) (or contact [d.parkinson@gadaustralia.com.au](mailto:d.parkinson@gadaustralia.com.au)):

Parkinson, D. (2022) '**Gender-based Violence and Disasters**' In the *Oxford Research Encyclopaedia of Natural Hazard Science*

Parkinson, D. '**I thought you were more of a man than that: Men and disasters**'. In Australian Journal of Emergency Management (37)4. <https://www.aidr.org.au/media/9677/ajem-2022-04.pdf> (pp. 20-25)

Sohrabizadeh, S. & Parkinson, D. (2022) '**Men's role in violence against women in Iran and Australia**'. Australian Journal of Emergency Management, 37(1), pp. 65-71.

Parkinson, D., Duncan, A., Kaur, J., Archer, F. & Spencer, C. (2022) '**Gendered aspects of long-term disaster resilience in Victoria, Australia**'. Australian Journal of Emergency Management, 37(1), pp. 59-64.

Leonard, L. Parkinson, D., Duncan, A. & Archer, F. (2022) '**Under pressure: Developing Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex (LGBTI) inclusive emergency services**'. Australian Journal of Emergency Management, 37(1), pp. 52-58.

Parkinson, D., Duncan, A., Leonard, W. & Archer, F. (2021). **Lesbian and Bisexual Women's Experience of Emergency Management**. Gender Issues. Leonard, W., Parkinson, D. and Weiss, C. (October 2020) **Impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on Victoria's family violence primary prevention workforce**. (Commissioned by Respect Victoria).

Drummond Street and the GAD Pod (Liam Leonard). (September 2020) COVID-19 LGBTIQ Family Violence Prevention Project: "**Prevention in the pandemic**". (Commissioned by Respect Victoria).

Parkinson, D., O'Halloran, K. & Dinning, J. (2020). **The impact of COVID-19 pandemic response on older people**. (Commissioned by Respect Victoria).

Parkinson, D. (2019) **Investigating the Increase in Domestic Violence Post Disaster: An Australian Case Study**. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 34(11), 2333–2362.



	<p>Parkinson, D., Duncan, A. &amp; Archer, F. (2019). "<b>Barriers and enablers to women in fire and emergency leadership roles</b>", <i>Gender in Management: An International Journal</i>, 34(2), 78-93.</p> <p>Leonard, W., Duncan, A., Parkinson, D. and Archer, F. (2018) '<b>Findings from the first Victorian study of the experiences and needs of LGBTI communities in emergencies</b>' Australian Journal of Emergency Management, Monograph No.3, 3 October 2018, 31-34.</p> <p>Parkinson, D., Duncan, A., Archer, F., Dominey-Howes, D., Gorman-Murray, A., McKinnon, S. (2018). <b>Introducing new national Gender and Emergency Management (GEM) Guidelines to support more inclusive disaster risk reduction work</b>. Australian Journal of Emergency Management Monograph, Monograph No. 3(October 2018), 28-30</p> <p>Parkinson, D. &amp; Duncan, A. (2018). <b>What's so hard about writing a fire plan? The central role of gendered expectations in bushfire planning</b>. Australian Journal of Emergency Management Monograph No. 3.</p> <p>Parkinson, D., Duncan, A., Davie, S., Archer, F., Sutherland, A., O'Malley, S., Jeffrey, J., Pease, B., Wilson, A. &amp; Gough, M. <b>Victoria's Gender and Disaster Taskforce: A retrospective analysis</b>. Australian Journal of Emergency Management. July 2018. Vol. 33. Issue 3.</p> <p>Spencer, C., Bailey, N., Muir, C., Majeed, S., McArdle, D., Keech, E., Duncan, A., &amp; Parkinson, D. (2018) '<b>Understanding the role gender plays in survivor responses to natural disaster: Evaluating the Lessons in Disaster Programs</b>'. Australian Journal of Emergency Management. Vol. 33(2).</p> <p>Zara, C., Parkinson, D., Duncan, A., and Joyce, K. (2016) <b>Men and Disaster: Men's experiences of the Black Saturday bushfires and the aftermath</b>. The Australian Journal of Emergency Management. Vol. 31 Issue 3.</p> <p>Parkinson, D. &amp; Zara, C. (April 2013). <b>The hidden disaster: Violence in the aftermath of natural disaster</b>. <i>The Australian Journal of Emergency Management</i>, Vol 28(2).</p> <p>Parkinson, D., Lancaster, C. &amp; Stewart, A. (2011). '<b>A numbers game: lack of gendered data impedes prevention of disaster-related family violence</b>'. In Health Promotion Journal of Australia 2011; 22: S42-S45.</p> <p><i>Please see GADAus CV for book chapters.</i></p>
<p><b>Dominey-Howes, Gorman-Murray and McKinnon</b></p>	<p>Dominey-Howes, D., McKinnon, S., Gorman-Murray, A., Eriksen, C. (2022). <b>Sexual and gender minorities in disasters</b>. In McGee, T.M., Penning-Rowell, E.C. (Eds.), <i>Routledge Handbook of Environmental Hazards and Society</i>, (pp. 259-272). Oxon UK: Routledge.</p> <p>Gorman-Murray, A., Dominey-Howes, D., McKinnon, S. (2019). <b>LGBTI experiences of disasters in the Antipodes</b>.</p>



	<p>Dominey-Howes, D., Gorman-Murray, A., &amp; McKinnon, S. (2016). <b>Emergency management response and recovery plans in relation to sexual and gender minorities in New South Wales, Australia.</b> <i>International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction</i>, 16, 1-11.</p> <p>Gorman-Murray, A., Morris, S., Keppel, J., McKinnon, S., &amp; Dominey-Howes, D. (2016). <b>Problems and possibilities on the margins: LGBT experiences in the 2011 Queensland floods.</b> <i>Gender, Place and Culture</i>, 24 (1), 37-51.</p> <p>Gorman-Murray, A., McKinnon, S., &amp; Dominey-Howes, D. (2016). <b>Masculinity, sexuality and disaster: Unpacking gendered LGBTI experiences in the 2011 Brisbane Floods, Queensland, Australia.</b> In E. Enarson &amp; B. Pease. (Eds). <i>Men, masculinities and disaster</i> (pp. 128-139). New York, NY: Routledge.</p>
	<p>Dominey-Howes, D., Gorman-Murray, A. &amp; McKinnon, S. (2014). <b>Queering disasters: On the need to account for LGBTI experiences in natural disaster contexts.</b> <i>Gender, Place and Culture</i>, 21(7), 905-918  <a href="https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/0966369X.2013">https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/0966369X.2013</a>.</p> <p>This article seeks a queering of research and policy into natural disasters, their human impacts, management and response. The article contends that one group largely absent from scholarly and policy agendas is sexual and gender minorities. To demonstrate that these minorities have particular experiences that need to be addressed, the article critically reviews five case studies that comprise the limited research on LGBTI populations in disasters to date. Building on this, some specific ways forward are suggested for queer disaster research that accounts for the vulnerabilities, needs and resilient capacities of LGBTI populations. In doing so, the authors urge researchers, policy-makers and aid agencies to acknowledge that LGBTI populations are not homogeneous and have different needs wrought by intersections of socio-economic resources, gender, race/ethnicity, age and regional or national location.  <i>[See also both special AJEM editions, 2018 and 2021, for further articles by Dominey-Howes and Gorman-Murray].</i></p>
	<p>Gorman-Murray, A., McKinnon, S., &amp; Dominey-Howes, D. (2014). <b>Queer domicile: LGBT displacement and home loss in natural disaster impact, response and recovery.</b> <i>Home Cultures</i>, 11(2), 237-262.</p> <p>Gorman-Murray, A., Morris, S., Keppel, J., McKinnon, S., &amp; Dominey-Howes, D. (2014). <b>The LGBTI community in the 2011 Queensland floods: Marginality, vulnerability and resilience.</b> <i>LES Online</i>, 6(1), 4-20.</p>
	<p>Zwi A, Spurway K, Ranmuthugala G, Marincowitz R, Thompson L, Hobday K (2013) <b>Do community based disaster risk management (CBDRM) initiatives reduce the social and economic cost of disasters? Protocol.</b> London: EPPI-Centre, Social Science Research Unit, Institute of Education, University of</p>



	<p>London  <a href="https://www.researchgate.net/publication/245166052">https://www.researchgate.net/publication/245166052</a> <u>Do community based disaster risk management CBDRM initiatives reduce the social and economic cost of disasters</u> (Very comprehensive. In particular it notes that gender is negatively associated with benefits from DRR. Talks of the absence of the female voice in pandemics.)</p>
<p><b>Others</b></p>	<p>Enarson, E. &amp; Pease, B. (Eds) (2016) Men, Masculinities and Disaster. London: Routledge.</p> <p>Eriksen, C. (2013). Gendered Risk Engagement: Challenging the Embedded Vulnerability, Social Norms and Power Relations in Conventional Australian Bushfire Education. <i>Geographical Research</i>, 1-11.</p> <p>Eriksen, C. (2014). Gender and wildfire: Landscapes of uncertainty. New York: Routledge.</p> <p>Eriksen, C., Gill, N., &amp; Head, L. (2010). The gendered dimensions of bushfire in changing rural environments. <i>Journal of Rural Studies</i>, 26(4), 332-342.</p> <p>Erikson, K. (1976). Loss of Communitality at Buffalo Creek. <i>American Journal of Psychiatry</i>, 133.</p> <p>Gibbs, L., Waters, E., Bryant, R., Pattison, P., Lusher, D., Harms, L., . . . Forbes, D. (2013). Beyond Bushfires: Community, Resilience and Recovery - a longitudinal mixed method study of the medium to long term impacts of bushfires on mental health and social connectedness. <i>BMC Public Health</i>, 13(1036).</p> <p>Haynes, K., Tibbits, A., Coates, L., Ganewatta, G., Handmer, J., &amp; McAnerney, J. (2008). 100 years of Australian civilian bushfire fatalities: exploring the trends in relation to the 'stay or go 230 policy': Report prepared for the Bushfire Co-operative Research Centre. Sydney, Australia: Risk Frontiers.</p> <p>Hazeleger, T. (2013). Gender and disaster recovery. <i>Australian Journal of Emergency Management</i>, 28(e).</p> <p>Pease, B, "Hegemonic masculinity and the gendering of men in disaster management and response", <i>Advances in Social Work and Welfare</i>, 16 (2) pp. 60-72.</p> <p>Proudley, M. (2008). Fire, Families and Decisions <i>The Australian Journal of Emergency Management</i>, 23(1), 37-43.</p> <p>Proudley, M. (2013). Place matters. <i>Australian Journal of Emergency Management</i>, 28(2), 11-16.</p> <p>Sety, M. (2012). Domestic violence and natural disasters. <i>Australian Domestic and Family Violence Clearinghouse Thematic Review</i>, 3 (February), 1-10.</p> <p>Shaw, C., van Unen, J., &amp; Lang, V. (2012). <i>Women's Voices from the Floodplain</i>. North Sydney: economic Security4women.</p>



Tyler, M. (2013). Fighting and dying: blokes and bushfire in Australia. The Conversation. Retrieved from The Conversation website: <http://theconversation.com/fighting-and-dying-blokes-andbushfire-in-australia-11552>

Tyler, M., & Fairbrother, P. (2013a). Bushfires Are "Men's Business": The Importance of Gender and Rural Hegemonic Masculinity. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 30, 110-119. doi: 10.1016/j.jrurstud.2013.01.002

Tyler, M., & Fairbrother, P. (2013b). Gender, masculinity and bushfire: Australia in an international context. *Australian Journal of Emergency Management*, 28(2), 20-25.

Tyler, M., Fairbrother, P., Chaplin, S., Mees, B., Phillips, R., & Toh, K. (2012). Gender Matters: Applying a gendered analysis to bushfire research in Australia Working Paper No. 3 Centre for Sustainable Organisations and Work.