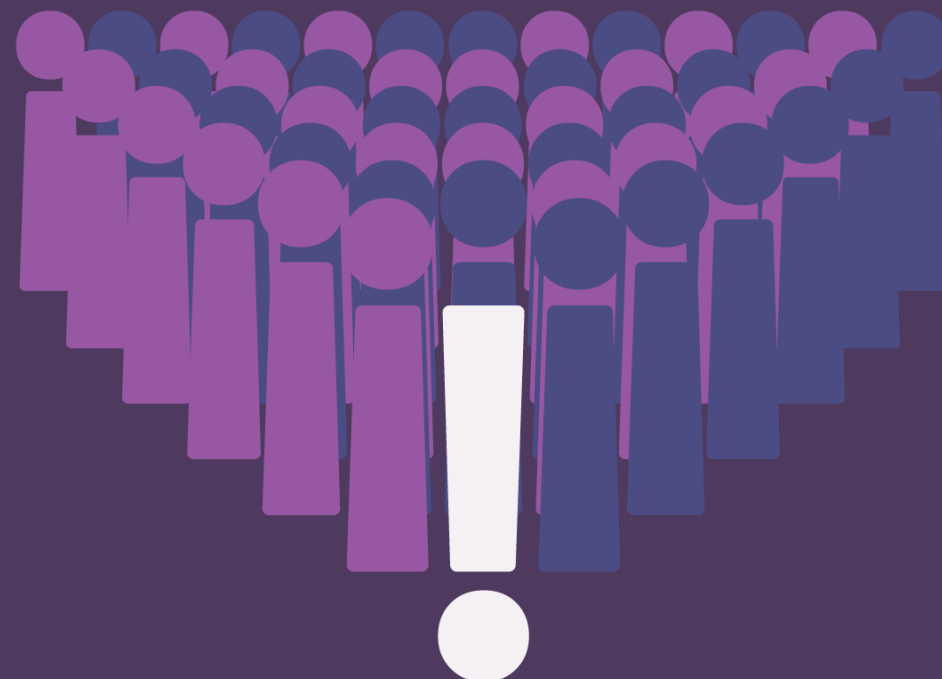


Gender Dimensions of Disaster Risk and Resilience



Existing Evidence

Authors

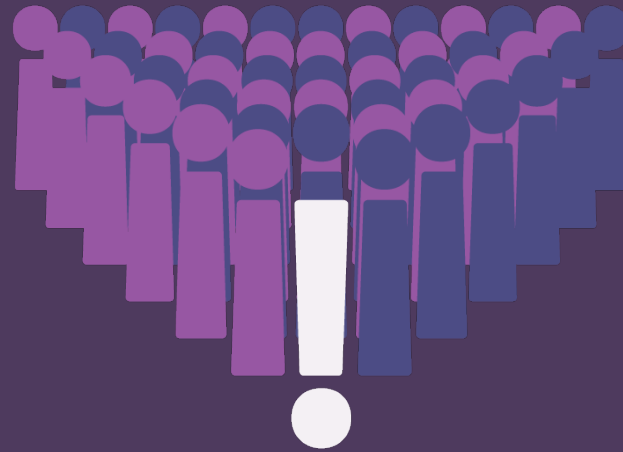
Alvina Erman

Sophie Anne De Vries Robbé

Stephan Fabian Thies

Kayenat Kabir

Mirai Maruo



Why is this so important?

Gender dynamics impact the way men and women, boys and girls are affected by disasters and their capacity to recover from disasters.

An improved understanding of the gender of disaster dynamics risk and resilience allows for better policy and program design, which benefits all.

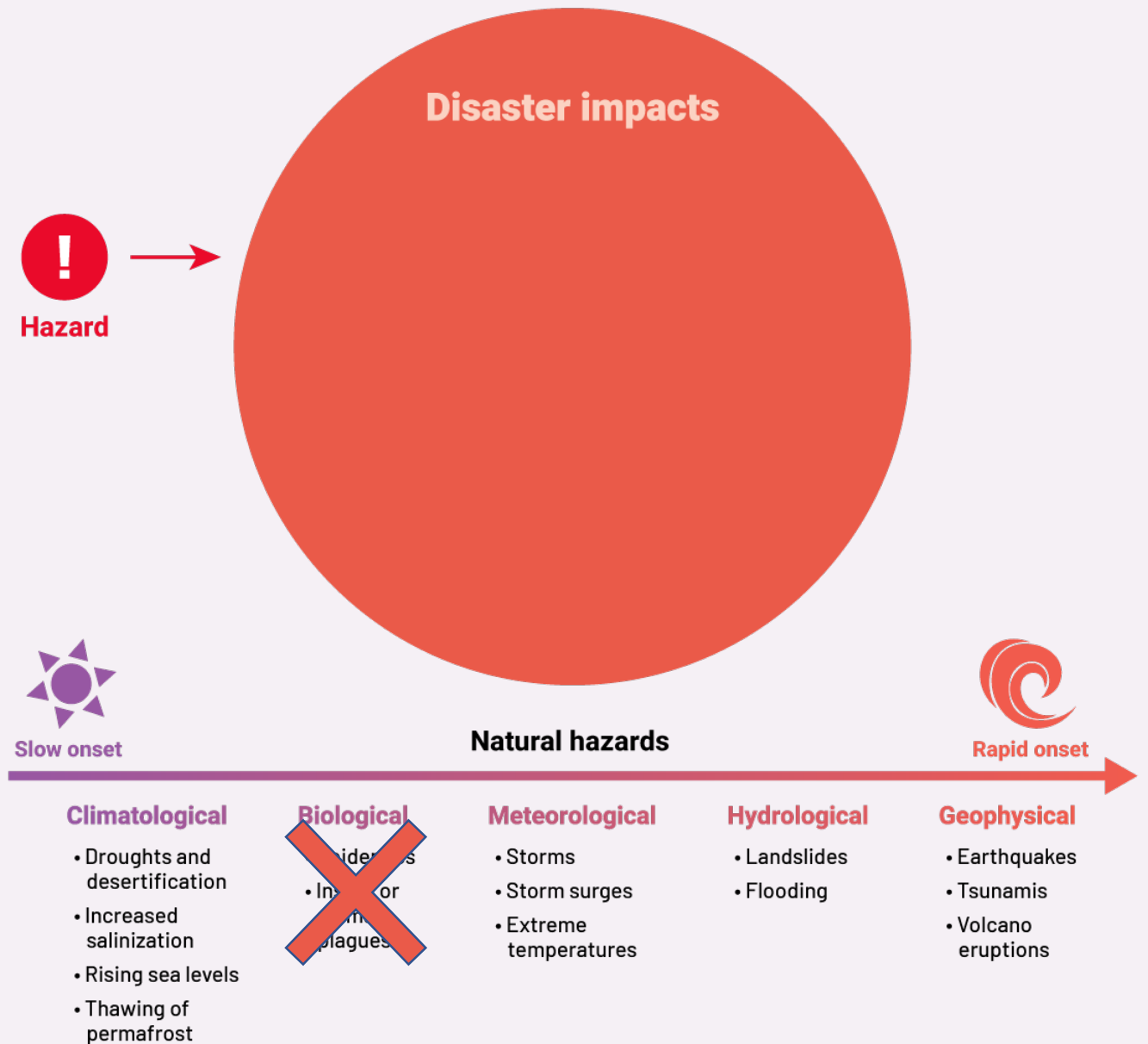
Debunking myths and stereotypes, uncovering the underlying drivers of gendered outcomes are important components of that effort.

Conceptual Framework

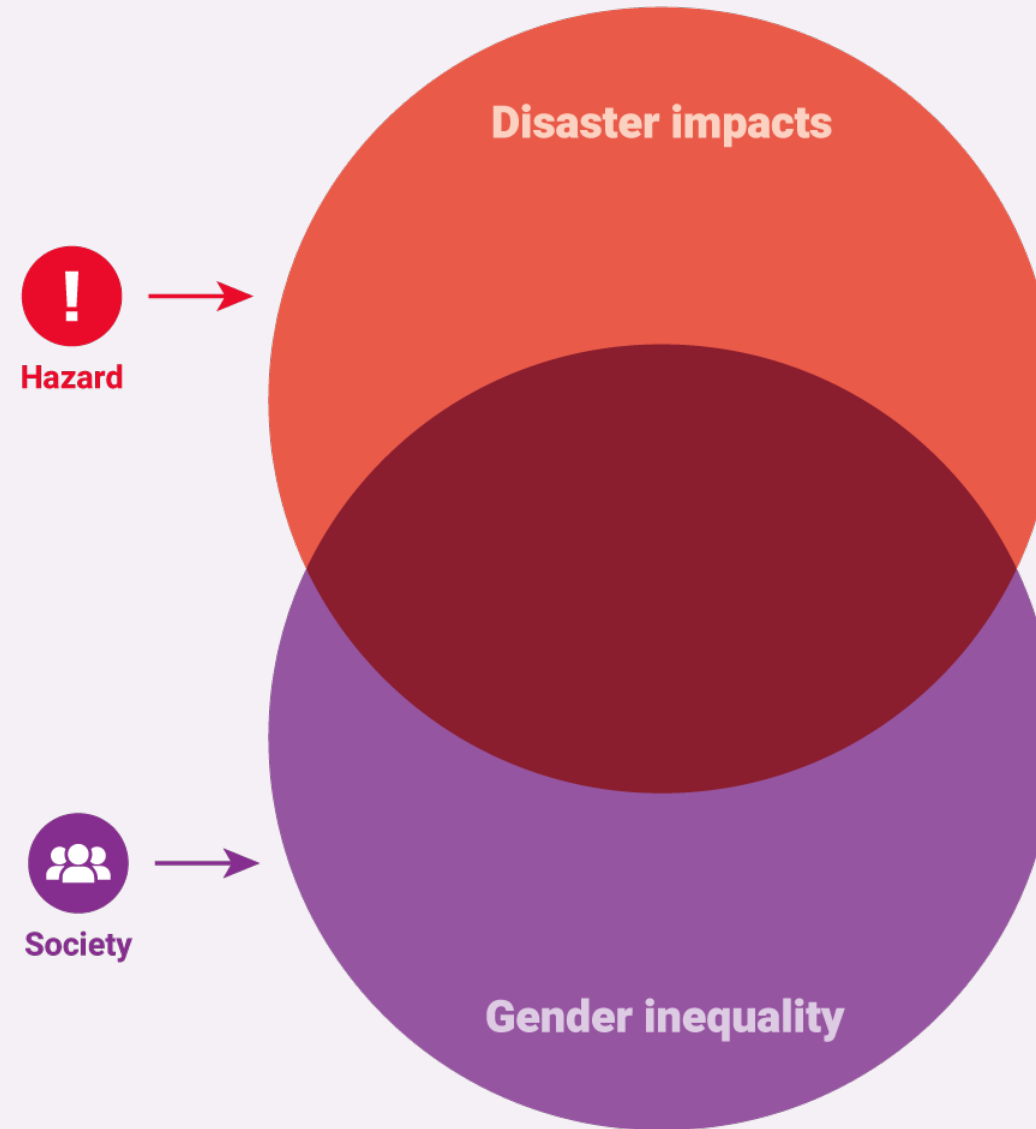
Disaster impacts



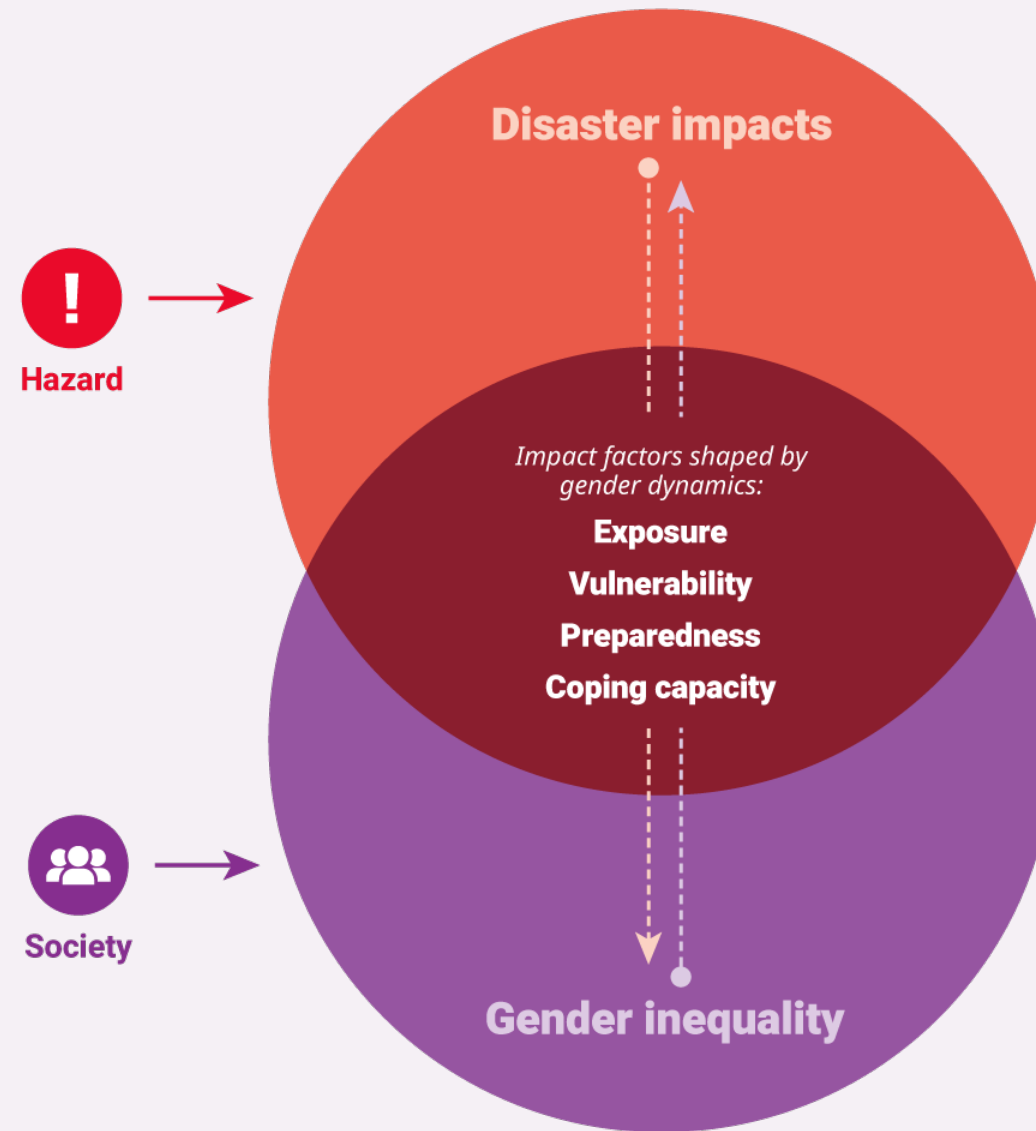
Conceptual Framework



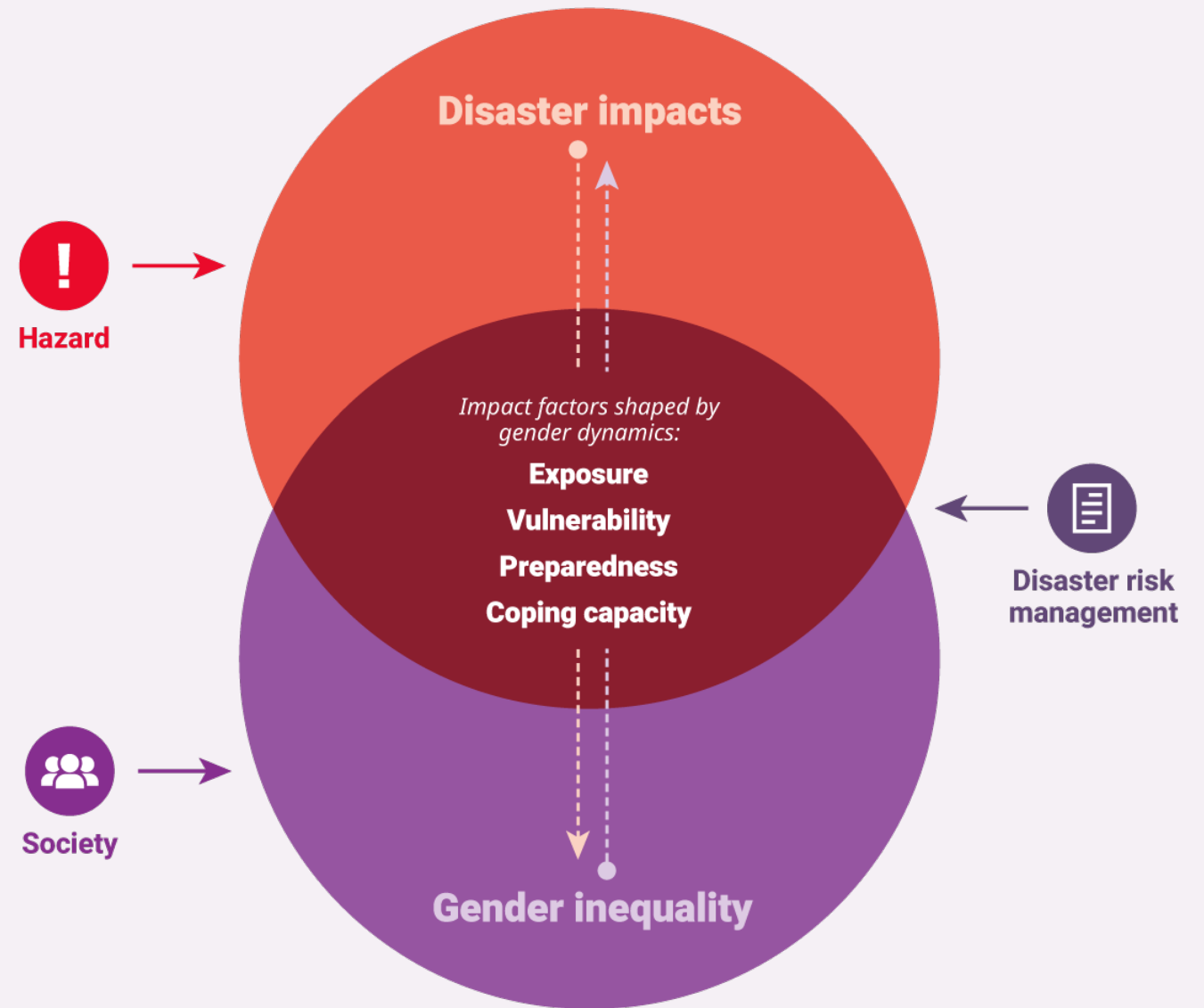
Conceptual Framework



Conceptual Framework



Conceptual Framework



Results

- Disaster impacts: exposure and vulnerability
- Resilience: preparedness and coping capacity
- Data gaps in DRM
- Policy recommendations
- Next steps

Disaster impacts: exposure and vulnerability

Health +
mortality



Education +
child labor



Economic
outcomes



Voices +
agency



In Beira, Mozambique, Cyclone Idai caused extensive damage to the city's infrastructure, including roads. Photo: World Bank / Sarah Farhat

Disaster impacts: exposure and vulnerability

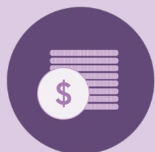
Health +
mortality



Education +
child labor



Economic
outcomes



Voices +
agency



- More men tend to die from disasters in richer countries, while women tend to have higher mortality in poorer countries

More women died
More men died

Gender gap in disaster mortality

Studies:

Global 1, all disasters

Global 2, flood events

Global 3, hydromet.

Bangladesh, cyclone

Bangladesh, tornado

Nepal, flood

Indonesia, tsunami

India, earthquake

Honduras and Nicaragua, earthquake

United States, floods

Switzerland, all disasters

Disaster impacts: exposure and vulnerability

Health +
mortality



Education +
child labor



Economic
outcomes



Voices +
agency



- More men tend to die from disasters in richer countries, while women tend to have higher mortality in poorer countries
- Socioeconomic status is the main driver
- But what about biology?

Disaster impacts: exposure and vulnerability

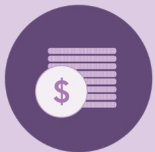
Health +
mortality



Education +
child labor



Economic
outcomes



Voices +
agency



- When disasters lead to an increase in labor needs—*boys are affected*
- When they result in resource constraints—*girls are affected*



A girl walks to school in Ghana. Photo: World Bank / Arne Hoel

Disaster impacts: exposure and vulnerability

Health +
mortality



Education +
child labor



Economic
outcomes



Voices +
agency



- Women's disadvantage in the economy make her more vulnerable to disaster impacts
- Women's assets are more exposed and vulnerable to disasters →



A training center in Bangladesh Photo: World Bank / Dominic Chavez

Disaster impacts: exposure and vulnerability

Health +
mortality



Education +
child labor



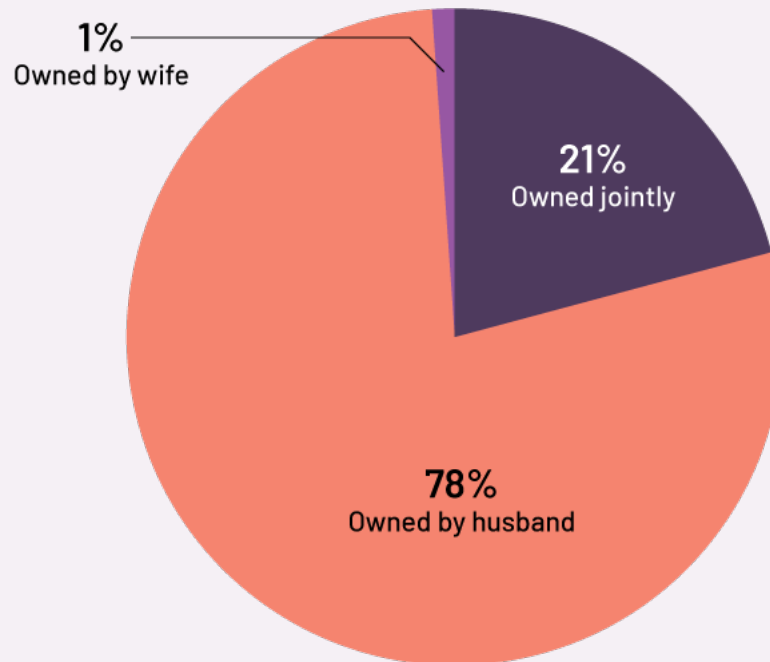
Economic
outcomes



Voices +
agency



Land ownership in Bangladesh



Women's assets (non-land)



Disaster impacts: exposure and vulnerability

Health +
mortality



Education +
child labor



Economic
outcomes



Voices +
agency



- Gender-based violence increase as a result of disasters
- Women are agents of change

A community meeting
in Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

Photo: World Bank / NugrohoNurdikiawan Sunjoyo

Resilience: preparedness + coping capacity

Preparedness



Coping
capacity



An engineer in Thailand designs structures resistant to earthquakes.

Photo: World Bank / Gerhard Jörén

Resilience: **preparedness** + coping capacity

Preparedness



Coping
capacity



- Women's higher perception of risk does not always translate into preparedness action
- Possible gaps:
 - Access to early warning and training
 - Workplace
 - Education

Resilience: preparedness + coping capacity

Preparedness



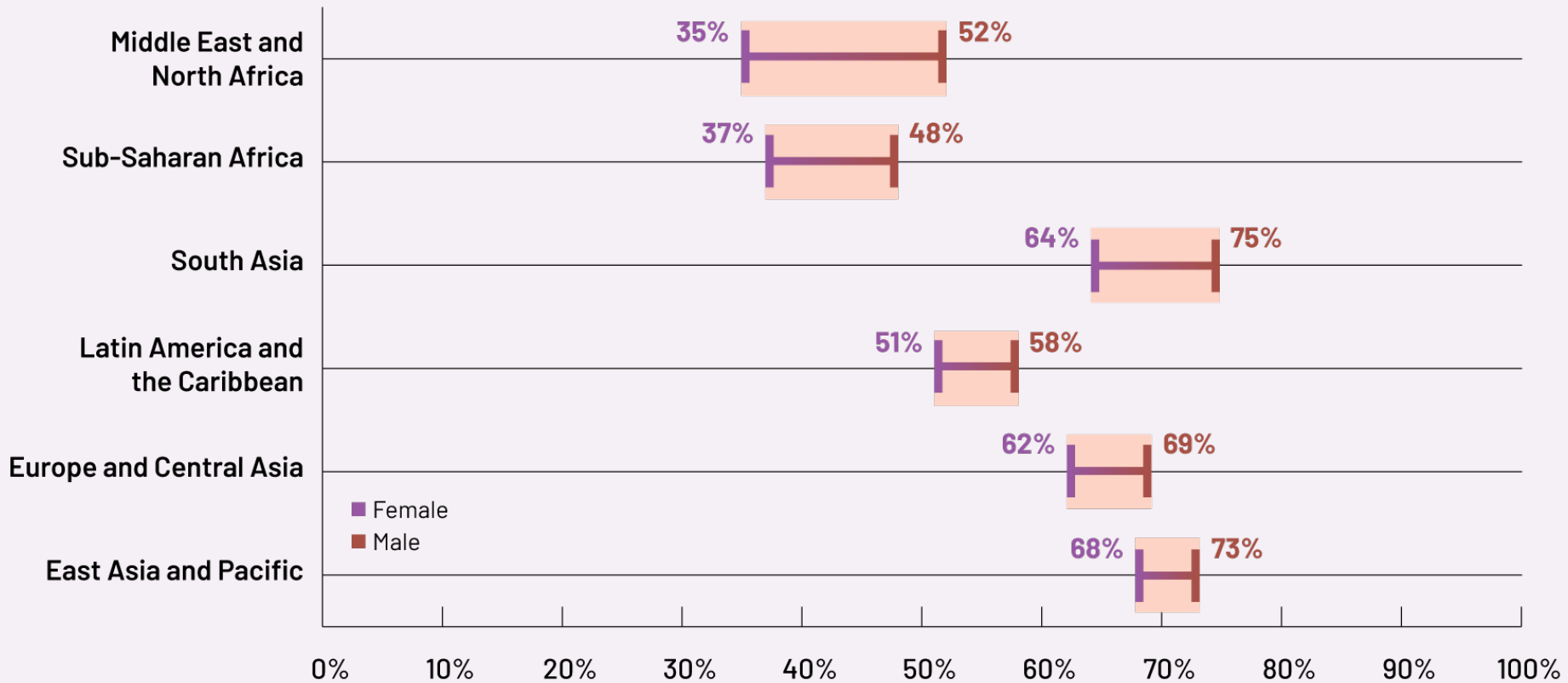
Coping
capacity



Women in Khartoum, Sudan.

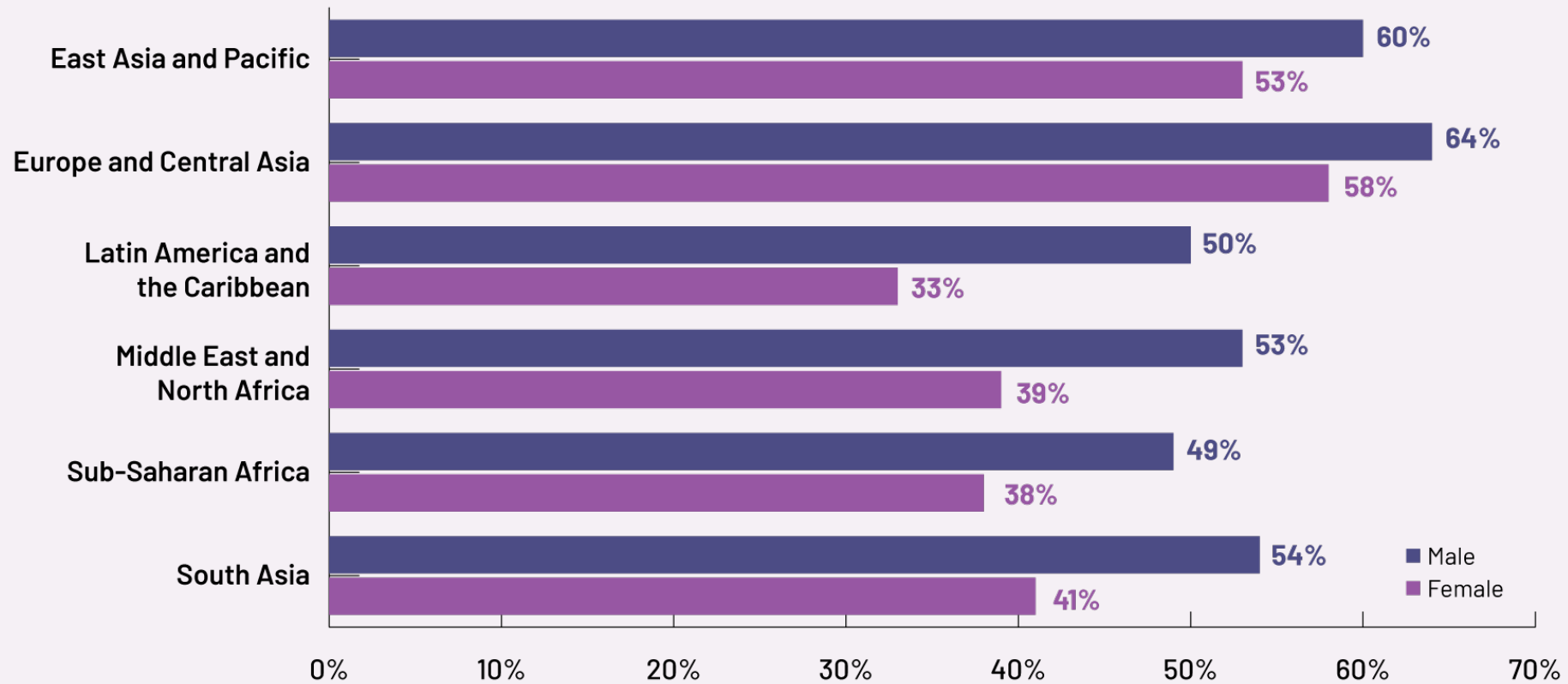
Photo: World Bank / ArneHoel

In every region, men are more likely to own a formal bank account



Source: Demirgüç-Kunt et al. 2018.

Being able to access funds in an emergency is a driver of resilience—fewer women can access emergency funds than men in all regions



Source: Demirgüç-Kunt et al. 2018.

Data gaps in DRM

- Capturing intrahousehold damage and loss data is a priority and a challenge

Policy recommendations

Before disaster	During disaster	After disaster
EXPOSURE AND VULNERABILITY		
Improve safety of civil protection agencies, with training and equipment [●]		
Ensure shelters are safe, with working lights, women-only bathrooms and spaces, enough space for all, and so on		
		Build back better, consider addressing pre-disaster gender gaps when rebuilding infrastructure and services [●]
PREPAREDNESS		
Use social protection to address specific preparedness needs [●]		
		Build back schools and other public buildings to function as multipurpose shelters, ensuring they are functional spaces for all populations [●]
COPING CAPACITY		
Support financial inclusion by switching government payments from cash to digital [●]		
Social protection to support income diversification and savings with cash transfers, support for savings groups, trainings, and so on [●]		

Notes: Policy actions are organized according to recommended timing of intervention (horizontal). Color coding reflects the outcome that the policy is aimed to improve, a dot [●] indicates whether a local assessment is needed prior to action.

Next Steps

- Move beyond anecdotal evidence
- Do more rigorous impact evaluations in DRM
- Leverage new data and technologies
- Support local assessments