US Women's Caucus at UN : Climate - Women, Girls and Disaster Kelly Fisher

Summary

Climate disasters affect women and girls in different ways than they affect boys and men largely due to pre-existing structural gender inequalities.

- * The lower socioeconomic group, the greater vulnerability, particularly in Global South
- * Vulnerability impacts preparedness, evacuation, response, and recovery, and deaths
- * Roles females hold, existing gender and cultural norms, where they live drive their vulnerability including duties women and girls carry out, the clothing they wear, behavior expected, etc.
- * Caregiving responsibilities often prevent women's ability to evacuate during a disaster

After disasters

- * Women are responsible for caring for the injured while still handling daily chores
- * Girls are pulled out school to take care of households or injured family members
- * Sexual assaults, intimate partner violence and human trafficking all increase due to financial woes, disaster trauma, substance abuse, etc.

Fast Facts

A* Women, boys and girls are 14 times more likely to die during a disaster (1)

B * Most victims trapped in New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina were African American women and children, the poorest demographic in that part of the country (1)

C * After a disaster, women will be more likely victims of sexual violence, many even avoiding using shelter for fear of being sexually assaulted. (1)

Recommendations

Global

- Fund gender-disaggregated data studies to understand how phases of disasters affect women differently and to be able to devise solutions better suited to women's needs.
- Support funding for gender- specific programs that prepare women and girls for disaster to build resiliency and self-sufficiency to handle contingencies in local context, local climate conditions
- After disasters, provide new clean energy options to replace dangerous, polluting stoves that disproportionally cause illness and premature deaths to women and girls.

Domestic

- Provide funding to support sexual and intimate partner violence resources including police and first responder training both inside and outside of the disaster zone.
- Provide adequate financial support for reproductive services as well as culturally appropriate birthing supports including doulas/ midwives to decrease maternal and infant mortality before, during and after disasters.

Suggested Reading

- Gender and Disaster Network: Gender and Disaster Sourcebook
- Global Facility for Disaster Risk and Reduction: <u>Gender Equality and Women's</u> <u>Empowerment in Disaster Recovery</u>
- Global Facility for Disaster Risk and Reduction: Gender Action Plan 2016-2021
- The World Bank: <u>Why We Must Engage Women and Children in Disaster Risk</u> <u>Management</u>

Foot Notes

• Source- (1) UNDP Gender and Disasters, 2010

AppData/Local/Temp/Gender%20Climate%20Change%20and%20Community %20Based%20Adaptation%20(2).pdf

<u>AppData/Local/Temp/PB3-AP-Gender-and-disaster-risk-reduction.pdf</u>