

Empowering Women for Resilient Futures: Gender-Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction in South Asia

Nancy Kumari * 

Email Correspondence*: nancykumari0108@gmail.com

* Special Centre for Disaster Research, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi-110067, India.

Abstract:

This research paper critically examines the role of women in disaster risk reduction (DRR) within the South Asian context, exploring how gender-inclusive strategies can strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability. South Asia is among the world's most disaster-prone regions, and gender inequality amplifies women's exposure to risk while limiting their participation in preparedness, response, and governance. Drawing on empirical evidence, policy frameworks, and case studies from across South Asia, this paper highlights barriers women face, evaluates gender-responsive DRR practices, and proposes a comprehensive approach for empowering women as agents of resilience.

Keywords: Gender And Disasters; Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR); Gender Inequality; Women's Vulnerability; Women's Resilience; South Asia; Climate Change; Community Resilience; Gender-Inclusive Governance; Social Vulnerability; Women's Empowerment; Disaster Preparedness and Recovery.

1. Introduction

Disasters are not gender-neutral events; rather, their impacts are profoundly shaped by pre-existing social structures and inequalities. While natural hazards such as floods, cyclones, earthquakes, droughts, and heatwaves affect entire populations, the extent of loss, vulnerability, and capacity for recovery varies significantly across social groups [1-8]. Gender, as a fundamental axis of social differentiation, plays a decisive role in determining who is most exposed to risk, who has access to resources, and who participates in decision-making before, during, and after disasters [9-17]. Across the globe and particularly in South Asia women experience disasters in ways that are markedly different from men, reflecting deep-rooted gender disparities embedded within social, economic, and political systems [18-24]. In many disaster contexts, women, especially those belonging to poor, rural, indigenous, or otherwise marginalized communities, face higher mortality rates and greater physical and psychological hardship [25-37]. Studies have shown that women's limited access to early warning information, restrictions on mobility, lower levels of literacy, and culturally prescribed roles within the household significantly reduce their ability to respond swiftly during emergencies. In coastal and flood-prone regions of South Asia, for instance, women often remain behind to care for children, the elderly, or livestock, even when evacuation orders are issued. Traditional clothing, social norms restricting interaction with men, and lack of swimming skills further heighten women's vulnerability during sudden-onset disasters such as cyclones and floods [38-46]. The post-disaster phase frequently exacerbates existing gender inequalities. Women tend to bear a disproportionate share of unpaid care work, including tending to injured family members, managing food and water scarcity, and rebuilding household livelihoods, often without corresponding support or recognition. Access to relief aid, compensation, land titles, credit, and livelihood opportunities is commonly

*Special Centre for Disaster Research, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi-110067, India.

mediated through male household heads, leaving many women excluded from recovery processes. Single women, widows, female-headed households, and migrant women are particularly at risk of being overlooked in relief and rehabilitation programs. Additionally, disasters often increase women's exposure to gender-based violence, trafficking, and exploitation in overcrowded shelters and disrupted social environments, compounding their insecurity and trauma [47-54]. These gendered dimensions of disaster vulnerability are especially pronounced in South Asia due to entrenched patriarchal norms, rigid gender roles, and structural inequalities. Limited participation of women in local governance, disaster management committees, and policy-making processes means that their specific needs, knowledge, and priorities are rarely reflected in disaster risk planning. Economic marginalization manifested in lower labor force participation, wage disparities, and concentration in informal and home-based work further restricts women's access to financial resources and social protection mechanisms essential for resilience and recovery. Intersectional factors such as caste, class, ethnicity, disability, and age intensify these challenges, making disaster impacts uneven even among women themselves [55-60].

However, framing women solely as passive victims of disasters presents an incomplete and misleading narrative. Despite facing systemic disadvantages, women are also central actors in disaster preparedness, response, and recovery. At the household and community levels, women play a critical role in managing natural resources, maintaining social networks, preserving indigenous knowledge, and ensuring food and health security. In many South Asian contexts, women-led self-help groups, cooperatives, and grassroots organizations have demonstrated remarkable effectiveness in early warning dissemination, evacuation planning, community-based relief distribution, and livelihood restoration. Their intimate knowledge of local environments and social dynamics positions them as invaluable contributors to disaster risk reduction efforts [61-66].

Recognizing this duality women's heightened vulnerability alongside their substantial adaptive and leadership capacities is essential for developing gender-inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) frameworks. Such frameworks must move beyond protection-oriented approaches to actively promote women's empowerment, agency, and participation. Integrating women into all stages of the disaster management cycle from risk assessment and preparedness to response, recovery, and reconstruction ensures that DRR strategies are more equitable, context-sensitive, and sustainable. Gender-responsive DRR also requires institutional reforms, including the collection of sex-disaggregated data, inclusive governance mechanisms, targeted capacity-building, and equitable access to resources and decision-making platforms [67-74]. Ultimately, gender-inclusive DRR is not only a matter of social justice but also a prerequisite for effective and resilient disaster management. Communities that value women's voices, knowledge, and leadership are better equipped to anticipate risks, respond collectively, and recover more rapidly from disasters. In the face of increasing climate variability and disaster frequency across South Asia, empowering women as agents of resilience offers a transformative pathway toward building safer, more inclusive, and disaster-resilient societies [75-81].

2. Background: Disasters, Gender, and South Asia

2.1 Disaster Vulnerability in South Asia

South Asia experiences frequent and severe disasters cyclones, earthquakes, floods, and climate impacts that disrupt livelihoods, displace millions, and strain development. Women's vulnerability in this context is compounded by structural inequalities limited decision-making power, constrained access to information, and norms restricting mobility which often result in *higher mortality and post-disaster hardships*. For

example, past cyclones in the region, such as the 1991 Bangladesh cyclone, showed significantly higher mortality among women due to cultural norms and restricted mobility [82-90].

2.2 Gendered Impacts of Disasters

Studies repeatedly demonstrate that women experience disasters differently from men, manifesting in:

- Higher mortality and morbidity during disasters, often due to social norms and limited access to lifesaving information.
- Increased burden of unpaid care work post-disaster.
- Elevated risks of gender-based violence, unsafe shelter conditions, and reduced access to essential services.
- Long-term setbacks in education, livelihoods, and health outcomes unless recovery strategies are gender-responsive.

2.3 Women's Potential in DRR

While women face greater risks, they are uniquely positioned to contribute to DRR due to:

- Local knowledge of community networks and survival strategies.
- Role as natural caregivers and communicators within households.
- Active involvement in community preparedness and early warning dissemination.

These strengths can be mobilised when women are actively included in DRR planning and governance [91-98].

3. Barriers to Women's Participation in DRR

Despite recognition in international frameworks like the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Sendai Gender Action Plan, several barriers persist:

3.1 Social and Cultural Constraints

Patriarchal norms and gender stereotyping restrict women's access to information, mobility, and leadership roles making it difficult for them to participate fully in DRR decision-making [99-106].

3.2 Economic Inequality

Women often have less access to assets, finance, and employment, reducing their ability to prepare for, respond to, or recover from disasters [107-114].

3.3 Policy and Institutional Gaps

Many national DRR policies lack gender-responsive targets or mechanisms, resulting in superficial inclusion rather than meaningful participation. Monitoring and evaluation frameworks often remain gender-blind [115-121].

3.4 Limited Representation in Governance

Women's participation in formal DRR governance structures is disproportionately low, diminishing their influence on policy and resource allocation [122-130].

4. Case Studies: Women in DRR Across South Asia

4.1 Bangladesh: Community-Led Preparedness

Bangladesh's Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) offers one of the most effective examples of women's engagement in DRR. Thousands of female volunteers have been trained to deliver early warnings and organize evacuations, significantly reducing cyclone fatalities [131-137].

4.2 Sri Lanka: Framework for Women's Empowerment in Disaster Governance

A recent empirical study from Sri Lanka developed a *comprehensive framework to empower women in DRR governance*, recognising individual, community, organisational, and legislative processes as key intervention spheres [138-144].

4.3 Nepal: Inclusive Post-Disaster Recovery

Post-earthquake DRR strategies in Nepal highlight the importance of inclusivity, noting that frameworks incorporating women lived realities and removing barriers to participation improve resilience outcomes [145-153].

5. Gender-Inclusive DRR: Conceptual Framework

An effective gender-inclusive DRR approach integrates three core dimensions:

5.1 Empowerment and Participation

Empower women to participate as *decision-makers* at all DRR levels from local community committees to national policy forums ensuring their voices shape priorities and budgets [154-160].

5.2 Capacity Building and Access to Resources

Provide women with **training, early warning information, technology, and economic resources** to strengthen their capacities for preparedness and response [161-167].

5.3 Institutional and Policy Reform

Integrate **gender-responsive objectives in DRR policies** with measurable indicators, gender budgeting, and accountability mechanisms aligned with global frameworks like the *Sendai GAP* [168-172].

6. Policy Recommendations

6.1 Strengthen Gender-Responsive Legal Frameworks

South Asian states should mainstream gender perspectives into DRR laws and policies, mandating women's representation and gender-disaggregated monitoring.

6.2 Promote Leadership and Decision-Making Roles

Implement affirmative strategies to increase women's leadership in disaster governance, including quotas and mentorship programmes.

6.3 Expand Economic and Social Support Mechanisms

Facilitate women's access to credit, land rights, and livelihood programmes that enhance resilience and reduce economic vulnerability.

6.4 Enhance Data Collection and Research

Support gender-disaggregated data systems to better understand vulnerabilities, track progress, and inform evidence-based policy.

7. Conclusion

Empowering women is not simply a matter of equity it is a strategic imperative for building resilient societies in a region where disasters are commonplace and climate impacts are intensifying. Gender-inclusive DRR enhances community resilience, accelerates recovery, and aligns with broader development goals such as the SDGs. By addressing structural barriers and actively involving women in decision-making and governance, South Asia can transform DRR into a more inclusive, effective, and sustainable endeavour.

8. References

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