



# Role of Women in Disaster Management: An Assessment Study in Kurigram and Patuakhali Districts of Bangladesh

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**Abstract:** Women are the most marginalized and vulnerable to disasters due to disadvantaged socio-economic status and unequal access to resources in Bangladesh. Common perceptions paint women as dependent, weak, incapable, and subordinate, viewing them as burdens, which keeps them isolated from the mainstream processes of society, like planning and decision-making. The present study was conducted in the Kurigram and Patuakhali districts of Bangladesh. It aimed to explore women's role in disaster management, focusing on the nature of their involvement and different social factors that influence women's participation. Primary data were collected through 203 questionnaires from two districts, and 4 FGDs were conducted to validate and cross-check the data obtained from the questionnaires. 2 Expert opinion surveys have been conducted in the study area. The data reveals the present condition of women's participation in disaster management processes and their undervalued contribution in different stages, different factors influencing their active participation, the evolution and future perspectives about their involvement in disaster management. Participants reported that a lack of educational awareness programs and work independence

hinder their active participation in disaster management. Findings highlight a significant gap regarding the current gender responsive disaster management policies. The result highlights that it is necessary to ensure their contributions are recognized at all levels of disaster management.

**Keywords:** Gender Responsive, Women's Participation, Social Factors, Disaster Management, Vulnerable, Adaptive Capacities

## Introduction

Bangladesh is widely acknowledged as one of the nations most susceptible to global natural disasters. Geographical location, social and cultural issues, and geomorphological variables affect the nation's disaster susceptibility ([Hasan, Nasreen, & Chowdhury, 2019](#)). Bangladesh is one of the most disaster-prone countries due to the 19 coastal districts that make up the country's Bay of Bengal coastline. Bangladesh has had over 300 disasters in the past thirty years, with tropical cyclones being the most damaging threats. Over 150 hurricanes struck Bangladesh between 1970 and 2021, affecting nearly 70 million people and killing nearly 500,000. During the same period, 91 floods killed 42,679 people and affected over 300 million people ([World Bank, 2006](#)).

More than 75% of displaced populations are women, teenage girls, and children, who are thought to be the most vulnerable during natural disasters ([DFID, 2004](#); [IPCC, 2007](#);

[GoB, 2008](#)). For instance, during Bangladesh's deadly cyclones in 1991 and 2013 (cyclone Mahasen), the fatality rate for women was higher than that for men ([Nakashima, McLean, Thulstrup, & Castillo, 2012](#); [O'Brien, O'Keefe, Rose, & Wisner, 2006](#)). The disparity in mortality can be explained by the fact that women generally have a lower socioeconomic status, which makes them more susceptible to natural disasters due to unequal exposure to risks, unequal access to opportunities, and limited access to financial resources, information, and technology ([Neumayer & Plumper, 2007](#)).

According to data from Bangladesh's Climate Change Cell (CCC), women are even more susceptible to the adverse effects of climate variability and change because they are frequently left out of public participation, which reduces their likelihood of receiving important information for emergency preparedness ([Climate Change Cell, 2009](#)). Traditional expectations and domestic duties restrict women's mobility and chances for political participation, education, market access, and other resources; their absence feeds the cycle of vulnerability. Women's limited access to resources and lack of agency are caused by inheritance laws and customs, marriage contracts, banking systems, and social norms that perpetuate their reliance on fathers, husbands, and ([ADB, UNESCAP, & UNDP, 2013](#)) sons ([Anderson, 1994](#)). Furthermore, deep-rooted structural issues involving diverse groups' rights and powers within communities significantly impact catastrophe exposure and adaptive capacities in Bangladesh and many other Global South nations ([Marino & Ribot, 2012](#)). Most policies, strategies, and challenges related to climate change and disasters are not gender neutral ([Duddy, 2002](#)). Women's labor in agriculture is frequently viewed as an extension of their household responsibilities rather than as a separate economic activity in South Asian nations like Bangladesh. Even though disasters impact both men and women, women bear a disproportionate amount of the physical strain of coping ([Khondoker, 1996](#); [Nasreen, 2012](#)). Furthermore, women who rely heavily on local resources for their livelihoods are particularly exposed to the consequences of climate change. [Alston \(2015\)](#). According to [Blaikie, Cannon, Davis, & Wisner \(1994\)](#), the impoverished frequently live in disaster-prone areas against their will, a situation mirrored by [Chowdhury \(2001\)](#). They also claimed that while women in Bangladesh are always at home and are therefore more vulnerable, men in Bangladesh typically work for pay outside of their homes during the day. According to research ([Nasreen, 2010](#); [Nasreen, 2012](#)), women are responsible for maintaining houses during floods, whereas men in rural regions lose their jobs. Securing food, water, and fuel is a central communal concern in Bangladesh's rural areas, and women handle these issues primarily.

Women and children are thought to have made up 90% of the victims of the 1991 storm in Bangladesh ([Ikeda, 1995](#); [Khondoker, 1996](#); [Cannon, 2002](#)). Regarding the 1991 storm in Bangladesh, [Ikeda \(1995\)](#) and [Cannon \(2002\)](#) contend that gender norms, restricted

migration options, and social exclusion, among other factors, prevent women from accessing warning information about potential dangers, preventing them from making evacuation decisions. Women are still largely excluded from formal planning and decision-making and must be empowered to do so effectively. They are more constrained by their responsibilities while living in poverty, lack ownership of land and resources, have less control over production and income, have less education, have less access to institutional support and information, and have fewer positions in the decision-making process ([Dankelman, 2010](#)). They possess extensive local knowledge of the environment, natural resources, and important connections with other locals. Knowledge is lost if catastrophe risk management and response do not consider women's unique viewpoints ([Gokhale, 2008](#)).

According to [Ahmad \(2012\)](#), gender-responsive disaster management has produced better results in Bangladesh. For instance, during the 1991 cyclone, the death toll exceeded 140,000, with a male-to-female death ratio of 1:14. However, the male-to-female death ratio dropped to 1:5 and the death toll was lowered to about 3,000 following Cyclone Sidr in 2007 due to better gender-responsive disaster management. About 50 people were killed during Cyclone Mahasen, including 17 women and the remaining children.

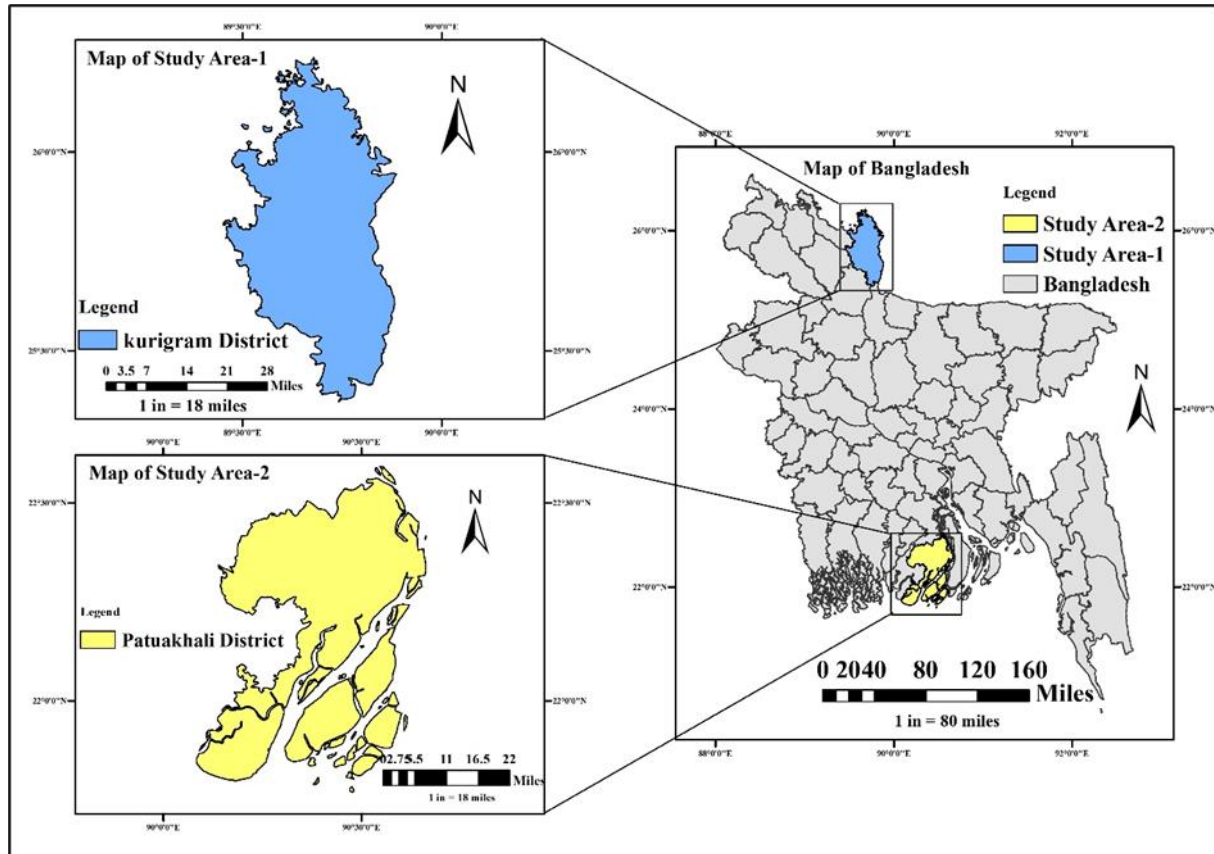
Consequently, gender-related factors and decision-making must be incorporated into disaster risk reduction ([Khan, Rana, & Nawaz, 2020](#)). According to [Galleto and Evelyn \(2020\)](#), women's roles in disaster management are especially precarious during preparation, response, and recovery. This study intends to investigate the role of women in disaster management, emphasizing opportunities to enhance their active engagement while concentrating on the scope and kind of women's involvement in disaster management operations. Additionally, it assesses the social elements that impact and mold women's involvement, illuminating the societal aspects that either support or impede their involvement.

## Methods

### A. Study Area

The study was conducted in the Kurigram district, in northern Bangladesh, and the Patuakhali district, in south-central Bangladesh (**Figure 1**). Kurigram is one of Bangladesh's most vulnerable to floods, riverbank erosion, and drought disasters. The major rivers of Kurigram are Dharla, Teesta, Brahmaputra, Dudhkamal, and many minor or large rivers. Every year, several people become homeless due to floods and river erosion. Drought is also seen in that area during the dry season. Patuakhali is the southern district of Bangladesh. It is in the Barishal division. The principal rivers here are the Andharmanik, Nilganj, and Dhankhali. Tidal floods and cyclones are the main disasters in this particular district. These

areas are considered one of Bangladesh's hotspots of devastating natural hazards. Various disasters like cyclones, storm surges, coastal floods and erosion, drought, salinity intrusion, etc., are common and have affected the area frequently and severely.



**Figure 1.** Map of Study Area

## B. Field Survey Techniques and Data Collection

This study comprises both primary and secondary data sources. Primary data sources are the Field Observation Survey, Questionnaire survey, Focus group discussion (FGD), and Expert opinion survey. Secondary data have been taken from previously published and unpublished journal papers, theses, websites, reports, etc. A field observation survey was conducted in Kurigram and Patuakhali districts from January 2024 to January 2025 to observe women's participation in disaster management. Semi-structured questionnaires and field observations were collected to conduct questionnaire surveys to learn people's views and perceptions on women's participation in the disaster management process. Under FGDs, poor men and women, representatives from local government, elites, and NGO officials were interviewed. 4 Focus group discussions have also been conducted to cross-check the data obtained from the respondents. In each Focus Group Discussion (FGD), 10-15 respondents participated spontaneously. In total, 203 questionnaire surveys were conducted door to door.

## C. Data Analysis

The data was analyzed using IBM SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) 25.0. The analysis uses the mean, frequency distribution, and percentage to summarize the data correctly. Like previous studies, SPSS has been very helpful in managing massive datasets and maintaining statistical accuracy in the current study. Microsoft (MS) Office Excel 2016 was utilized for data organization and other purposes. Utilizing sophisticated algorithms, conditional formatting, pivot tables, and data validation to effectively handle datasets. In order to effectively visualize the data, the software was also utilized to build interactive charts, figures, infographics, and dashboards. Before further analyzing the current study, MS Excel has been essential in identifying anomalies and missing values. The research study area was created using the shape file and ArcGIS 10.8 software. The study region map served as a visual aid for the spatial data used in this investigation.

## Results and Discussion

### A. Socio-Economic Features of the Respondents

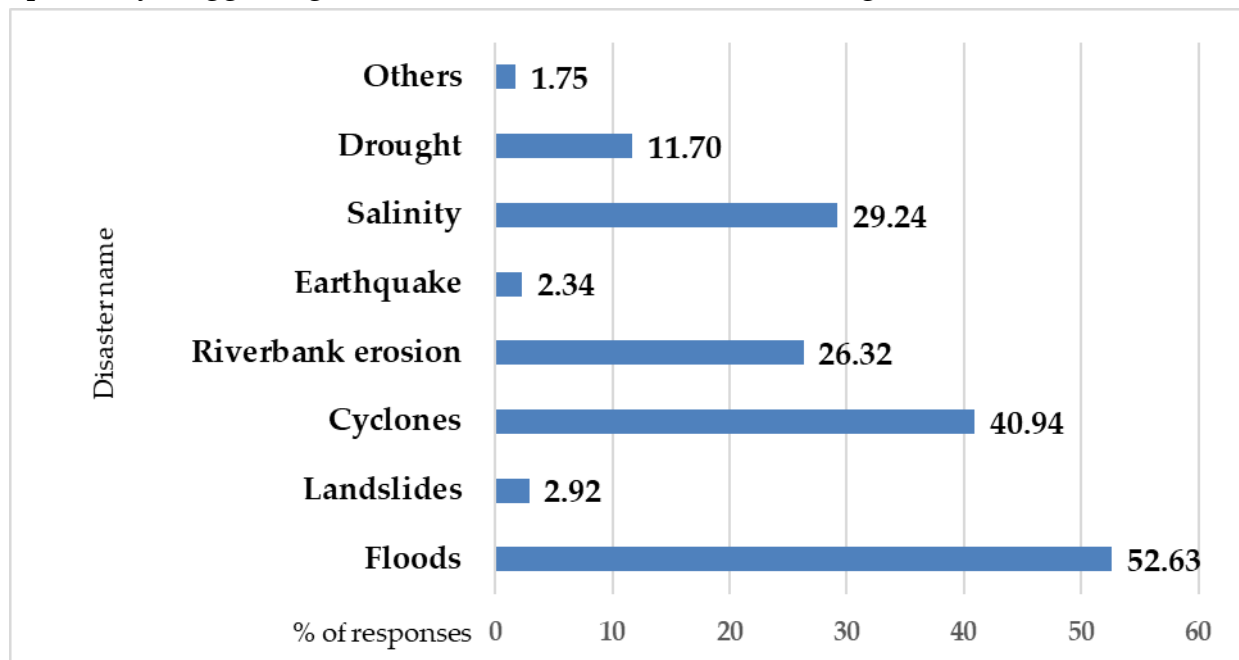
The respondents were predominantly women, representing 68.96% of the total, while men comprised 31.01%. Most participants were between 40 and 50 years (44.33%), with a significant portion also falling within the 30-40 age group (24.63%). Educational attainment among the respondents was relatively low. Approximately 59.60% had received primary education, while only 5.91% had completed secondary education. Notably, 33.00% of the respondents were illiterate, indicating an educational gap within this population.

Occupationally, most respondents were housewives (64.03%), emphasizing the traditional gender roles prevalent in the community. Additionally, 24.62% were engaged in primary economic activities such as fishing and agriculture, reflecting the region's dependence on subsistence livelihoods. These findings suggest that the surveyed women, being the primary demographic, play an important role in household management and, to some extent, the local economy.

### B. Environmental Hazards in the Study Area

The study revealed that (**Figure 2**) most respondents (84.24%) had experienced at least one disaster. Floods emerged as the most common disaster, reported by 52.63% of the respondents, indicating the region's vulnerability to heavy rainfall and water management challenges. Cyclones were also prevalent, affecting 40.94% of the population, indicative of the area's exposure to severe tropical storms. Other mentionable hazards included riverbank erosion (26.32%), salinity intrusion (29.24%), and drought (11.70%). Less frequent but still

present were landslides and earthquakes, experienced by 2.92% and 2.34% of respondents, respectively, suggesting a lower but relevant risk in these categories.



**Figure 2.** Notable Disasters Faced by the Respondents

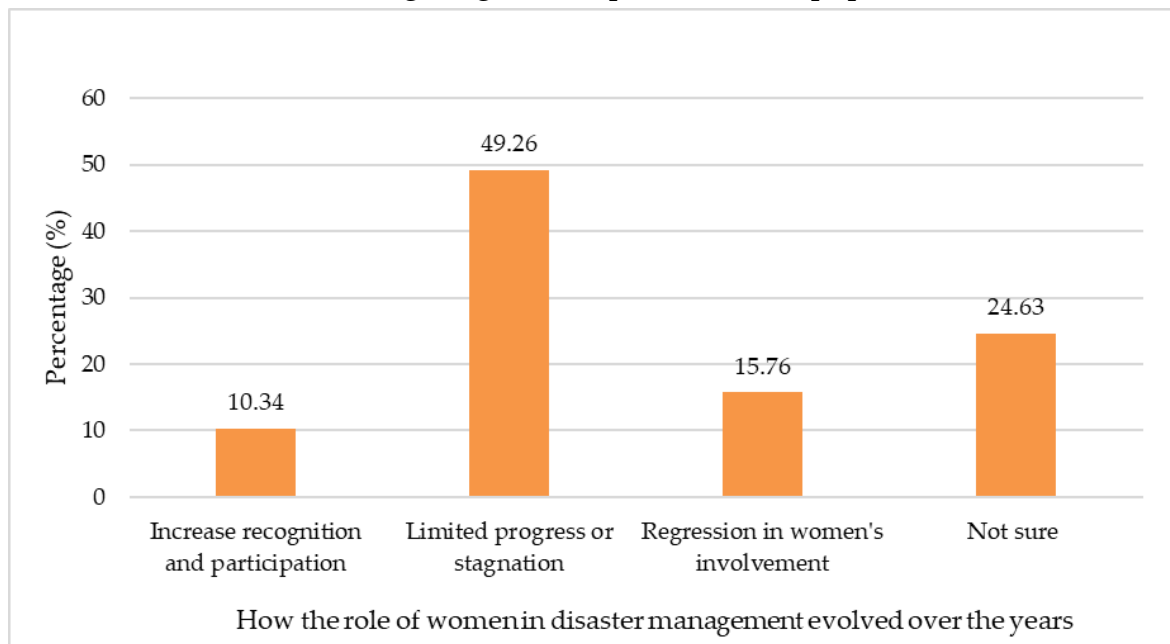
Regarding disaster frequency, 35.96% of respondents indicated that such events occur frequently in their area, 47.29% mentioned that they occur occasionally, and 16.75% mentioned that they rarely face such events. The high incidence of floods, cyclones, and other risks, such as salinity and erosion, suggests that comprehensive and adaptive disaster management strategies are necessary for this region.

### C. Evolution and Perception of Women's Involvement in Disaster Management

The evolution of women's roles in disaster management in the study area indicates limited progress (**Figure 3**). A significant number of respondents, 100 (49.26%), believe that there has been limited progress in the recognition and participation of women in disaster management, which may be attributed to persistent socio-cultural barriers and a lack of institutional support for women in this region.

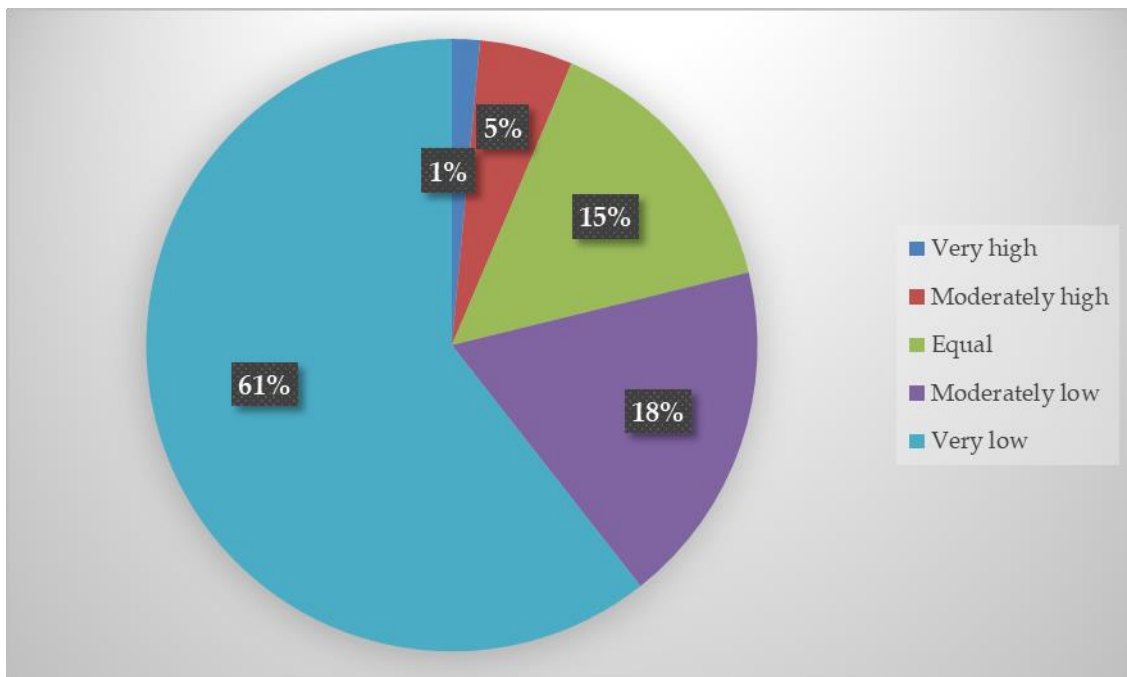
Moreover, 32 respondents (15.76%) believe there has been a regression in women's involvement, which is alarming and suggests that progress has stalled, but there may also be a decline in women's roles in some contexts. However, there is a small but noteworthy indication of positive change, with 21 respondents (10.34%) perceiving an increase in the recognition and participation of women. This suggests that, although limited, some advancements are being made in certain areas, perhaps due to targeted interventions or increased awareness of gender issues in disaster management. Finally, 50 respondents

(24.63%) are not sure about how the role of women has evolved, indicating a lack of awareness or information among a significant portion of the population.



**Figure 3.** How the Role of Women in Disaster Management in Bangladesh has Evolved Over the Years

When assessing how respondents perceive the level of involvement of women in disaster preparedness and response compared to men, the data presents a concerning picture (**Figure 4**). The majority of respondents, 123 (61%), believe that women's involvement is very low, which indicates a significant gender disparity in disaster management efforts. This perception is reinforced by 37 respondents (18%) who consider women's involvement moderately low. Only a small fraction of respondents, 30 (15%), perceive women's involvement as equal to that of men. This suggests that despite women's active participation in various roles, their contributions are either undervalued or insufficiently recognized as equal to men's contributions. A negligible number of respondents view women's involvement as very high (3 respondents, 1%) or moderately high (10 respondents, 5%). These findings suggest a pervasive belief that women are not sufficiently involved or empowered in disaster management.

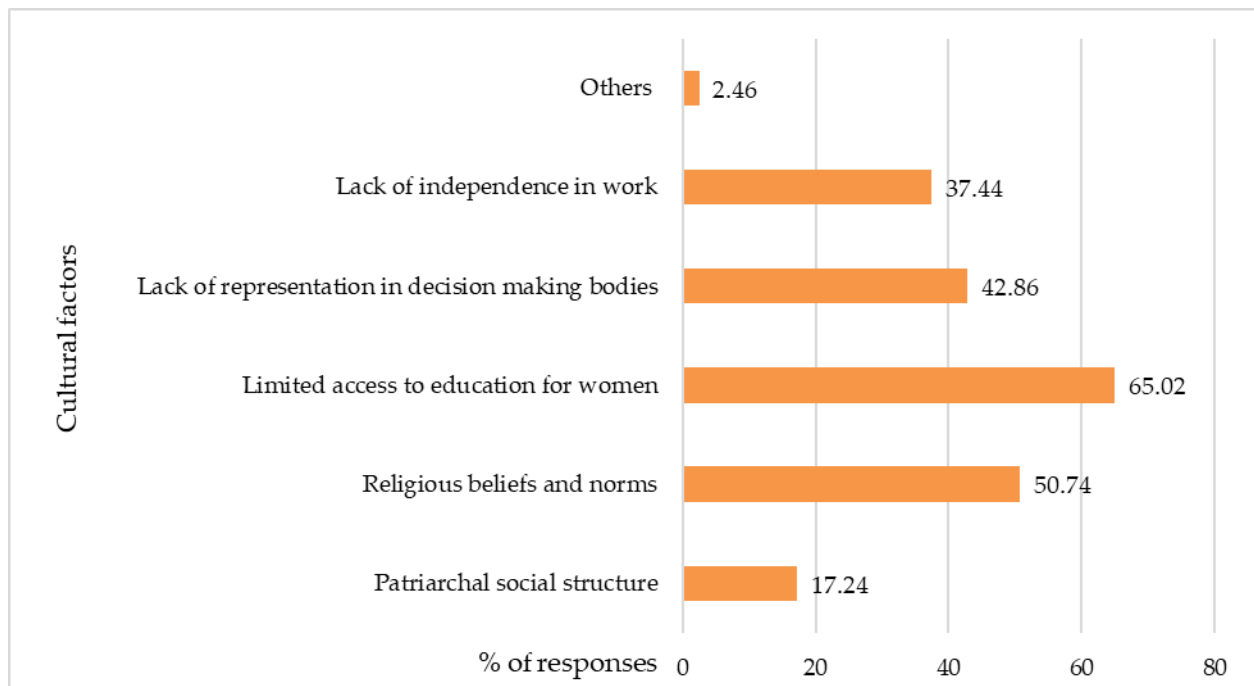


**Figure 4.** How Respondents Perceive the Level of Involvement of Women in Disaster Preparedness

[Alam & Rahman \(2020\)](#) highlighted a perception gap, where communities undervalue women's actual engagement in disaster response. These studies support our survey results, indicating that while women contribute significantly, their formal involvement and public recognition remain minimal or stagnant.

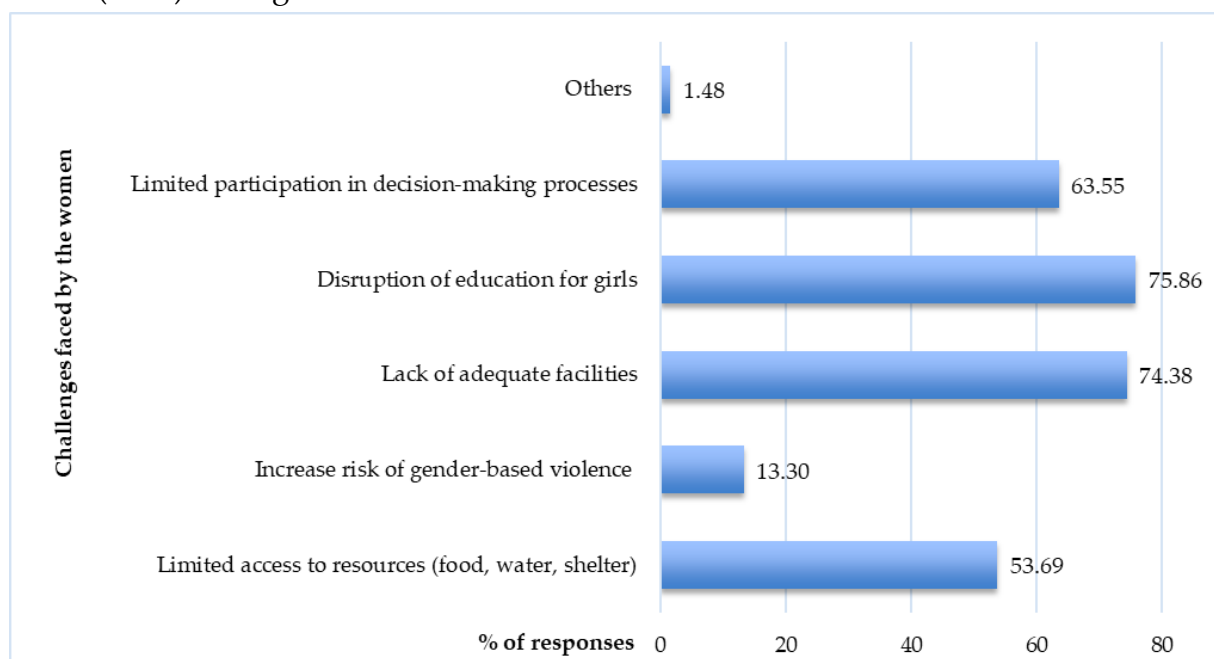
#### **D. Factors Influencing Women's Participation in Disaster Management**

The study reveals specific socio-cultural and systemic factors that influence the role of women during disasters, covering two primary areas: the socio-cultural factors impacting women's roles and the challenges women face during disaster situations (**Figure 5**). With a frequency of 103 (50.74%), religious beliefs and norms emerged as the most significant factor influencing women's roles in disaster situations. In many communities, religious traditions may dictate specific gender roles, often limiting women's active involvement in public roles. A significant 65.02% (132 respondents) pointed out that limited access to education is a critical barrier, as educational disparities hinder women's ability to engage meaningfully in disaster management and decision-making processes. Besides, a considerable portion of respondents pointed to the lack of independence in work (37.44%) and the overarching patriarchal social structure (17.24%) as significant barriers, highlighting the socio-economic constraints that limit women's agency in disaster situations.



**Figure 5.** Specific Cultural Factors that Influence the Role of Women

On the challenges front (**Figure 6**), the disruption of education for girls (75.86%) and the lack of adequate facilities like sanitation, healthcare etc. (74.38%) are the most frequently reported issues, indicating that disasters exacerbate existing gender inequalities, particularly in areas of education and access to essential services. A significant portion of respondents (53.69%) pointed out that women face limited access to essential resources during disasters, and 27 respondents (13.30%) identified an increased risk of gender-based violence (GBV) during disasters.



**Figure 6.** Primary Challenges Faced by Women during a Disaster Time

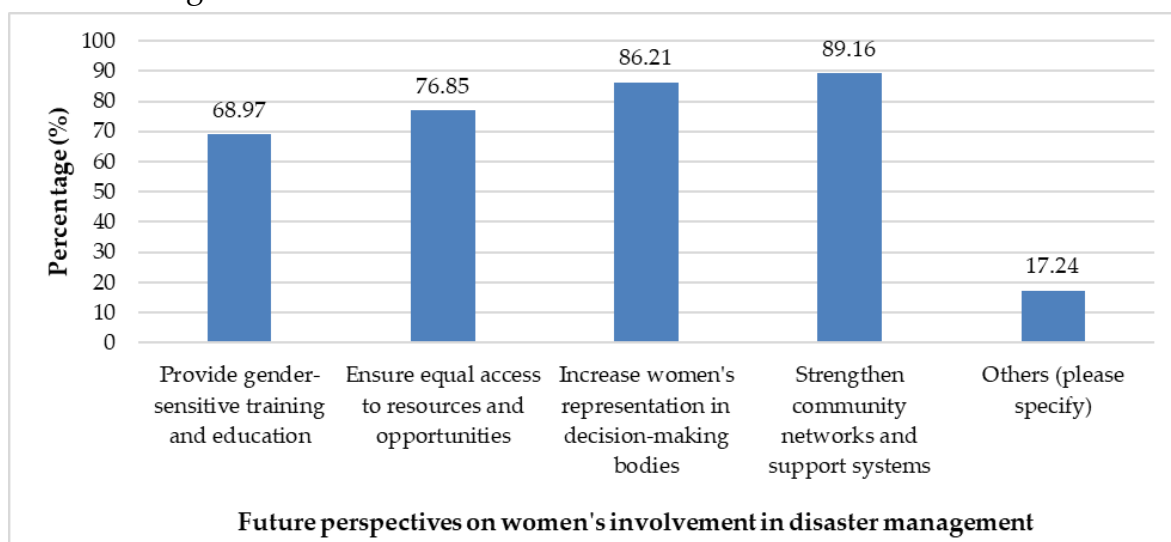
Frontiers in Communication conducted a qualitative study that examined Bangladeshi women's experiences during catastrophes. According to the study, women frequently encounter obstacles like social stigma related to displacement, increased risk of abuse, and a lack of privacy in shelters. These reasons severely discourage women's involvement in catastrophe management and response ([Fatema et al., 2023](#)). The ongoing gender gaps in disaster management in Bangladesh were covered in a story by The Financial Express. It underlined how women are more vulnerable during catastrophes since they frequently do not have access to early warning systems and decision-making procedures. The article also noted that women's mobility is restricted by sociocultural norms, which further limits their ability to participate in disaster response and preparation ([Shafakat et. Al., 2025](#)).

### E. Future Perspectives on Women's Involvement in Disaster Management

According to the chart (**Figure 7**), 78.33% of respondents believed that targeted policy interventions are needed to ensure women can participate fully and equitably in disaster management efforts. This overwhelming support suggests a growing awareness of the structural barriers that currently hinder women's involvement and recognizes that these barriers can only be dismantled through deliberate and focused legislative action.

A smaller, yet notable portion of the respondents (14.78%) did not see the need for such specific policies, possibly reflecting a belief that existing frameworks are sufficient or that gender disparities may not be perceived as significant by these individuals. About 6.90% of respondents were uncertain about the need for specific policies.

Interestingly, the majority favoring specific gender-focused policies indicates that these emerging policy demands will likely shape future scenarios for women's participation in disaster management.



**Figure 7.** Things could be done further to Enhance the Role of Women in Disaster Management

The data reveals several key strategies that could significantly enhance the role of women in disaster management in Bangladesh. The most prominent suggestion, supported by 89.16% of respondents, is strengthening community networks and support systems. Closely following this, 86.21% of respondents advocate for increasing women's representation in decision-making bodies. Another significant recommendation, endorsed by 76.85% of respondents, is ensuring equal access to resources and opportunities for women. Moreover, 68.97% of respondents emphasize providing gender-sensitive training and education.

A smaller yet significant portion of respondents (17.24%) suggested other methods to enhance women's roles, indicating diverse opinions on additional strategies that could be explored. These insights collectively point to a comprehensive approach to empowering women in disaster management, combining education, representation, and community support to create a more inclusive and effective disaster management framework in Bangladesh.

In their thorough content analysis of national and international regulatory frameworks, [Hasan, Nasreen, and Chowdhury \(2019\)](#) pointed out that although Bangladesh has enacted several gender-responsive laws, such as the Standing Orders on Disaster (SOD), there are still significant gaps in their efficient application. In coastal Bangladesh, a UNDP-supported initiative (2019–2024) aims to increase women's adaptive capacities by providing them better access to clean water and alternative employment. This project highlights how crucial it is to incorporate gender issues into plans for disaster preparedness and climate adaptation (UNDP, 2024).

## F. Role of Women in Disaster Management

The following is a brief analysis based on the field survey results to understand better the different roles of women contributing at every phase (**Table 1**).

**Table 1.** Role of Women Before and After a Disaster

Before Disaster	After Disaster
1. Spread information about safety measures	1. Caregiver of the family and community members
2. Manage resources that are necessary during a disaster	2. Rebuild livelihoods by engaging in income-generating activities
3. Possess valuable traditional and local knowledge about coping mechanisms and early warning signs	3. Promote disaster-resilient housing
4. Help in risk assessment with their valuable local knowledge	4. Provide necessary support in areas like first aid and relief supplies
5. Support Social Networking Managers of natural resources like water, forests, and agriculture	5. Be actively involved in search and rescue activities
6. Lead to greater Resilience	6. Involved in the recovery and reconstruction efforts following a disaster

Before Disaster				After Disaster	
7.	Explore community-based Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) strategies			7.	Work for the economic recovery of the disaster-affected family
8.	Ensure that early warning messages reach all members of the community (especially those who may not have access to mainstream communication channels)			8.	Provide emotional support for community members
9.	Organize emergency kits and plan evacuation routes			9.	Design resilient structures incorporating traditional practices, well-suited to their local environment
10.	Work directly with the vulnerable population			10.	Work in agricultural recovery
				11.	Preserve and restore cultural and spiritual practices

### G. Key Observations from the Study

These key observations have emerged from the study, providing a comprehensive understanding of the women's condition in disaster management processes. Women in rural Bangladesh often possess a wealth of traditional knowledge about their local environment. For instance, they know which plants or herbs can be used for medicinal purposes, how to purify water using locally available materials, and which areas are safer for shelter during floods or cyclones. This knowledge, passed down through generations, plays a vital role in community resilience but is often overlooked in formal disaster management strategies. Women in rural areas face cultural restrictions to a large extent that impact their ability to respond to disasters. Many cannot evacuate without the explicit permission of male family members, which delays their response time and increases their vulnerability during emergencies. While women are often perceived as more vulnerable to the impacts of natural disasters, this study reveals that vulnerability is not uniform. Younger and more educated women tend to be more resilient, whereas older, pregnant, or physically disabled women are at greater risk. The disruption of livelihoods during disasters directly impacts household food security, which women traditionally manage. The study shows a positive link between women's employment and their ability to manage disaster situations effectively. Employed women tend to have better access to resources and support networks. Women are primarily responsible for safeguarding family members and valuable household assets during disasters. This responsibility highlights women's most important role in the immediate response phase of disasters.

Women also contribute significantly to environmental management, protecting and preserving essential natural resources like water. Post-disaster, women are often at the forefront of recovery and rehabilitation efforts within the household, restoring normalcy. There is a gradual cultural shift in some areas of Bangladesh, where traditional gender roles are redefined. As more women are gaining access to education and employment, they are increasingly stepping into roles traditionally reserved for men. Many women in Bangladesh

are engaged with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs) that focus on disaster risk reduction and community development.

Another key observation, Feminist Political Ecology (FPE) holds that gendered power dynamics, resource access, and decision-making processes are socially produced and spatially particular, and this study is consistent with its tenets. In Bangladesh, women's local expertise is disregarded, and their access to formal disaster management is still restricted due to a combination of cultural norms, religious barriers, and sociopolitical institutions. The FPE paradigm aids in the explanation of why women are still not included in institutional Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) systems, despite their substantial informal contributions to resilience.

## H. Comparative Discussions with Other Regions

In other contexts of South Asia, the integration of women in disaster management continues to pose similar challenges. [Nasreen \(2012\)](#) noted how response policies for disasters in India exist, yet because of dominant patriarchal practices, women's involvement is merely nominal, reflecting findings of this study conducted in Bangladesh. On the other hand, some case studies from the Philippines, according to [Galleto & Evelyn \(2020\)](#), report women to be at the forefront of community-based disaster risk reduction (DRR) initiatives, and these initiatives have been successful, owing greatly to the active sponsorship of local government units and NGOs. This difference demonstrates how the absence or direction of institutional acknowledgment of women's local knowledge can enhance or diminish their contributions, which is severely lacking in Bangladesh. In Nepal, other studies, such as those by UNDP (2015), assert that the presence of trained women leaders in charge of early warning systems and evacuation plans enhances household and community resilience. This reflects findings from our study, which strongly recommend gender sensitive training alongside active representation in the relevant decision-making levels. This set of comparisons evokes common barriers and context-specific prospects in the region. Though there are signs of increased recognition in Bangladesh, focused approaches—as seen in the Philippines and Nepal—would significantly improve women's roles in disaster management.

From Bangladesh's perspective, Satkhira and Khulna are southwestern coastal regions. A study by Nasreen (2010) found that women in these areas face extreme mobility constraints during evacuation due to cultural seclusion, increasing disaster mortality.

## Conclusion

Reducing or eliminating the possibility of casualties, providing catastrophe victims with early and sufficient aid, and promoting a speedy and efficient recovery are the main objectives of disaster management. Enhancing mitigation and adaptive capabilities in contemporary catastrophe management requires the inclusion of a gender viewpoint. Despite being in the vanguard of disaster response at the home and community levels, their contributions are frequently overlooked. Women's participation in official disaster management decision-making procedures is severely lacking. Women's participation is still minimal, and their viewpoints are frequently disregarded in planning and policy, a crucial topic for further study and action.

Village-level women's response to disasters committees will enable women to channel their concerns towards the local decision-making and emergency planning processes. This structure should be captured at the level of the union disaster management committees. Governments and NGOs must allocate at least 30 percent of positions to women in disaster preparedness and response departments, particularly in cyclone preparedness programs and emergency shelters. Develop training modules on first aid, resource management, evacuation leadership, and overcommunication of early warning for women, especially those associated with NGOs and community-based women's groups. While designing cyclone and flood shelters, separate sanitation facilities and protected areas should be included exclusively for women and children to enhance security and dignity during disasters. Recovery programs from the disasters should also focus on providing microcredit, skills training, and support for small businesses run by women to improve their economic resilience. Utilize Existing Women's Networks (NGOs and CBOs). Enhance the effectiveness of local NGOs.

There is an urgent need for a bottom-up, gender-transformative strategy to change the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) policy in Bangladesh in order to address the ongoing gender gap in disaster management successfully, by intentionally restructuring the decision-making process to prioritize the experiences, views, and leadership of women, particularly those from underrepresented communities. Such an approach goes beyond token female representation. A gender-transformative approach empowers women at the grassroots level by embracing their traditional wisdom, assisting community-led initiatives, and opposing the patriarchal norms that generate vulnerability, in contrast to top-down frameworks that frequently overlook local realities. To guarantee inclusion and actual participation, it is crucial to fortify local women's networks, incorporate them into Union Disaster Management Committees (UDMCs), and provide leadership pathways for women in DRR

governance. DRR tactics will not lessen structural inequality without fundamental change, but strengthen it.

The small sample size used in the study may not accurately reflect the range of women's experiences in various parts of Bangladesh. Also, findings primarily reflect the specific areas and communities surveyed, potentially limiting the generalizability of the results to other regions with different socio-economic or cultural contexts. The study primarily focuses on a region of Bangladesh vulnerable to floods and cyclones. Although this describes the circumstances that women encounter in these particular settings, it falls short of capturing the entire range of disaster management problems that women confront in other regions of the nation, such as mountainous regions prone to landslides. The systemic obstacles and possibilities for incorporating gender viewpoints into disaster management policy might have been better understood with a more thorough examination of these elements.

Future studies should concentrate on determining best practices that can be expanded throughout Bangladesh and investigating the efficacy of the country's present gender-responsive disaster management policy. Even though some progress has been made, especially with the adoption of gender-responsive disaster management policies, much more work has to be done to guarantee that women's perspectives are heard and their contributions are acknowledged at all levels of disaster management.

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