GENDER DYNAMICS OF CRISIS AND RECOVERY

1. PEACE DISRUPTION
Women experience greater vulnerability to the adverse economic effects of crises.

In countries experiencing prolonged armed conflict, less than 20% of women and 60% of men are likely to be in paid work.

UN Security Council, 2021

2. NATURAL DISASTERS
Lack of access to resources and decision-making roles undermines women’s resilience.

Only 6% of aid to fragile states and economies-targeted gender equality as the main objective in 2013. In conflict and post-conflict countries, women hold less than 19% of seats in parliament.

OECD, 2019 / UN Security Council, 2021

3. FOOD CRISIS
Empowering women leads to better crises response and recovery.

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Laurie Stone, 2016

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4. CLIMATE CHANGE
Disaster preparedness increases by 11% when the proportion of women with secondary education rises by 1%.

Women’s Environmental Network, 2001 / UN Women, 2018

5. HEALTH CRISIS
In the agricultural sector, women represent 63% of the labour force globally, but only 15% of landholders.

As a result, they have less access to credits provided to farmers.

FAO, 2018

In Europe and Central Asia, national and global climate negotiating bodies include less than 30% of women.

Under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, men occupy 67% of decision-making roles.

UN Women, 2018-2020

In 2015, women’s groups or networks received only 1% of all funding to fragile states most impacted by disasters.

World Bank, 2018 / UN Women, 2015

When provided the same productive resources as men, women could increase yields on their farms by 20-30%, raising total agricultural output in developing countries by 2.5% to 4% and reducing hunger by 12% to 17%.

FAO, 2018

In 2021, 150 million more women than men were food insecure globally, with the gender gap continuing to grow.

The imbalance is already a drastic increase from 2018, when almost 18 million more women than men were going hungry.

CARE, 2022

Disasters are more likely to affect women and girls than men, due to the characteristics of their work and responsibilities.

Women make up 70% of those affected by the COVID-19 crisis.

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A unit increase in female parliamentary representation leads to more stringent climate change policies, resulting in 240 kg decrease of CO2 emissions per capita.

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