**ANNIVERSARY SUPPLEMENTS 2024** DHAKA WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 28, 2024

> **FALGUN 15, 1430 BS** 30

## Gender disaster nexus: Toward an intersectionality approach

Over the FROM PAGE 29 knowledge**build resilience** intersectional thought. Government, actors, academia and men's

**last decades** open-ended calling to theorists Bangladesh and pedagogues, practitioners played and policy makers to recognize crucial role in the various vectors of power that operate on identity. A woman **strengthening** in lower income category with women disability, for instance, will and men's not experience discrimination indigenous "separately" or "chronologically" for being a woman, or for based disaster for being a person with any being lower income group, or response disability. The interlocking and provided nature of oppression (Collins, **support to** 1989) is an important feature of

## of different ATTEMPTS IN REDUCING categories. DISASTER RISKS AND **VULNERABILITIES**

and development role in strengthening women indigenous **and other** knowledge-based disaster actors unitedly response and provided support contributed to build resilience of different to make the categories. Government, nongovernment and development country a actors, academia and other resilient one. actors unitedly contributed to makeing the country a resilient one. The National Plan for Disaster Management (NPDM 2021-2025) focuses on the 'whole of society' in managing disaster risks and response initiatives. It adopts gender responsiveness and disability-inclusive approach for resilience as well as promotes mainstreaming of climate change adaptation and mitigation to reduce risks for all categories of people. However, to implement the strategies and plans for reducing disasters and building resilience in facing the challenges of disasters and pandemic, the voices from the need to be on the centre of discussion.

increasing rate of as



People within a rural area traveling by boat after a tremendous flood.

impacts have identified Bangladesh as one of the most adaptation mechanisms based on the affected people experiences. Disasters have also enhanced the government and other actors to device policies including

frequency and intensity of differences amongst and within approach in disaster risk women, reproductive health of disasters, along with different a single category. It must be reduction mechanism. mentioned that disaster risk is socially constructed, and thus, Responsive Resilience and vulnerable countries. Living who will be most at risk should Intersectionality in Policy and with hazards have contributed be understood by context and Practice (GRRIPP, 2020-2023) to develop disaster coping and characteristics, such as gender, led by University College London, class, and age. It should also UK has been implemented be noted that vulnerability is in South Asia, Africa, Latin a framework for gender, disaster constituted by the combination America and Caribbean and intersectionality has been the management capacities of of specific economic, social and countries. Under the leadership adopted and validated with cultural characteristics in any of the author, the GRRIPPgiven context (Bradshaw and South Asia (implemented intersectional communities regulatory frameworks over the Nasreen, 2023). This notion of the by the Institute of Disaster framework has the potential to and/or their representatives time. However, it is crucial to have combination of characteristics Management and Vulnerability revolutionize disaster response gender-inclusive intersectional and the context in which they Studies, University of Dhaka) and recovery strategies. By disaster management strategies occur as key, must be the has awarded several research integrating these principles

A global project Gender there are significant major focus of intersectionality on disasters, violence against into every aspect of disaster

women during the pandemic, people with disability, realities of elderly, curriculum development and others adopting gender and intersectionality approach. Based on the research findings and workshops at various levels, government, non-government and relevant other actors. This

PHOTO: MOSTAFA SHABUJ management, it is expected that it will increase resilience, reduce vulnerability, and establish a more inclusive, and equitable society. However, the success of the framework depends on the cooperation and dedication of academia, governments, non-government actors, and communities. The gender and intersectionality in disaster risk reduction framework, essentially will provides a visionary path to disaster resilience in achieving goals, plans and policing alignment with international



## **आश्वितक ७ प्रयुक्तिर्ध**र हेमनामी भरीगाह छिडिक गारकिर (भवाव प्रज्या





