



“Gendered Vulnerability to Climate Disasters: Flood-Induced Displacement and Institutional Responses in Bangladesh”

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Abstract

This study focuses on how climate catastrophes contribute to an impact in gender-based violence among women, with emphasis on regions where climate disasters are recurrent. It specifically examines flood-prone regions such as Bangladesh, where heavy rainfall and flooding cause massive displacement and forces women to seek refuge in overcrowded camps within inadequate sanitation or resources. The study considers how the social, economic, and political role of women, along with limited access to critical services, financial security, and decision-making, increases their vulnerability. It also focuses on the role of social and legal frameworks in disaster prone regions that ensure the protection of women and girls and address gender-based violence. The objective of this paper is to examine the ways in which climate catastrophe impacts gender-based violence against women with special emphasis on Bangladesh. Climate change amplifies existing gender inequalities and disproportionately impacts women and girls. The lower socioeconomic status of women and girls prevents them from recovering and coping with frequent climate disasters. Women are structurally placed in roles within the household and community that heighten their level of vulnerability during climate disasters. Discriminatory cultural norms increase women's exposure to higher risks of gender-based violence. In regions where climate disasters are recurrent, existing gender inequalities are intensified, increasing women's vulnerability significantly. In states such as Bangladesh, climate disaster such as floods are a yearly occurrence. Bangladesh has extremely flood-prone geography forcing them to face the brunt of global climate change. Heavy rainfall and flooding cause massive displacement of people, forcing women to seek refuge in overcrowded camps within inadequate sanitation or resources. Bangladeshi women are particularly susceptible to climate change due to their social, economic, and political role in society. Limited access to critical services and facilities, lack of access to financial security, limited access to decision-making roles causes women to be increasingly vulnerable.

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Ensuring gender sensitive response in disaster risk reduction requires adequate social and legal tools. Proper social and legal frameworks allow the upliftment of women in times of crisis and prevent increased vulnerability and cases of gender-based violence. This paper will examine the frameworks and institutions present in disaster prone regions that specifically ensure the protection of women and girls. Adequate frameworks that help ensure continuation of education of girls to secure their future, prevention of gender-based violence among women and reducing vulnerabilities of women during climate catastrophes are necessary to reduce structural inequalities present in our society.

Keywords: Climate Catastrophes, Gender-Based Violence, Women's Vulnerability, Flood-Prone Regions (Bangladesh), Social and Legal Frameworks.

Introduction:

Climate change is one of the leading problems in today's world. According to the World Meteorological Organization, the past ten years 2015-2024 are the ten warmest years on record. Rising global temperatures make floods and other climate disasters more frequent occurrences. Floods especially lead to huge displacement and disruptions to daily livelihood. People in rural areas are often less able to cope with such disasters. It results in large-scale displacement of people, increased stress and anxiety levels, loss of homes and long-term financial hardship. The rural female population is often disproportionately impacted due to flooding. They are more vulnerable to climate disasters. When extreme weather disasters strike, women and children are 14 times more likely to die than men, mostly due to limited access to information, limited mobility, decision-making, and resources. The lower socioeconomic status of women and girls limits their ability to cope with climate disasters as well as their male counterparts. Flooding amplifies the existing gender inequalities present in our society and places women at greater risk. There is a clear correlation between floods and women's vulnerability to risk and violence. There is a gendered vulnerability faced by women due to climate disasters. Their roles in the household as well as the community place them in more vulnerable positions. Women have the burden of social reproduction. The responsibility of maintaining households and caring for family members often falls disproportionately on women. This includes work such as childcare, cooking, cleaning, and managing the needs of the household. Climate change is not gender neutral; due to women's social roles and positions in society, they are placed at greater risk. Women have less access to resources, which makes it difficult for them to cope with climate disasters. They also have the burden of caregiving responsibilities within the household. These factors contribute to women being more at risk. There are already many structural gendered inequalities in our society, climate disasters such as floods only make these structural inequalities more apparent. The concept of the diversity, equality and inclusion (DEI) framework, can be used here to promote fair representation and an impartial treatment

for women. It ensures that there is a clear understanding of the vulnerabilities faced by women and how they can be mitigated by ensuring that climate responses are fair and inclusive.

In the absence of disasters, local support networks or community institutions such as NGOs, women's groups, health and legal services help to keep women safe. They provide monitoring, reporting and accountability. Women rely on these support networks for their safety and security. Lack of such security systems reduces accountability and disables women from seeking support. During crises such as floods, women are forced to be isolated. Floods create an unstable environment that causes normal safeguards to break down. Local governance systems become weaker and response to crises is more delayed due to floods, making women more susceptible to violence. There is a lack of access to otherwise available resources that prevent women from seeking help. This further increases women's vulnerability to violence. Women are unable to report abuse, which enables perpetrators to avoid consequences.

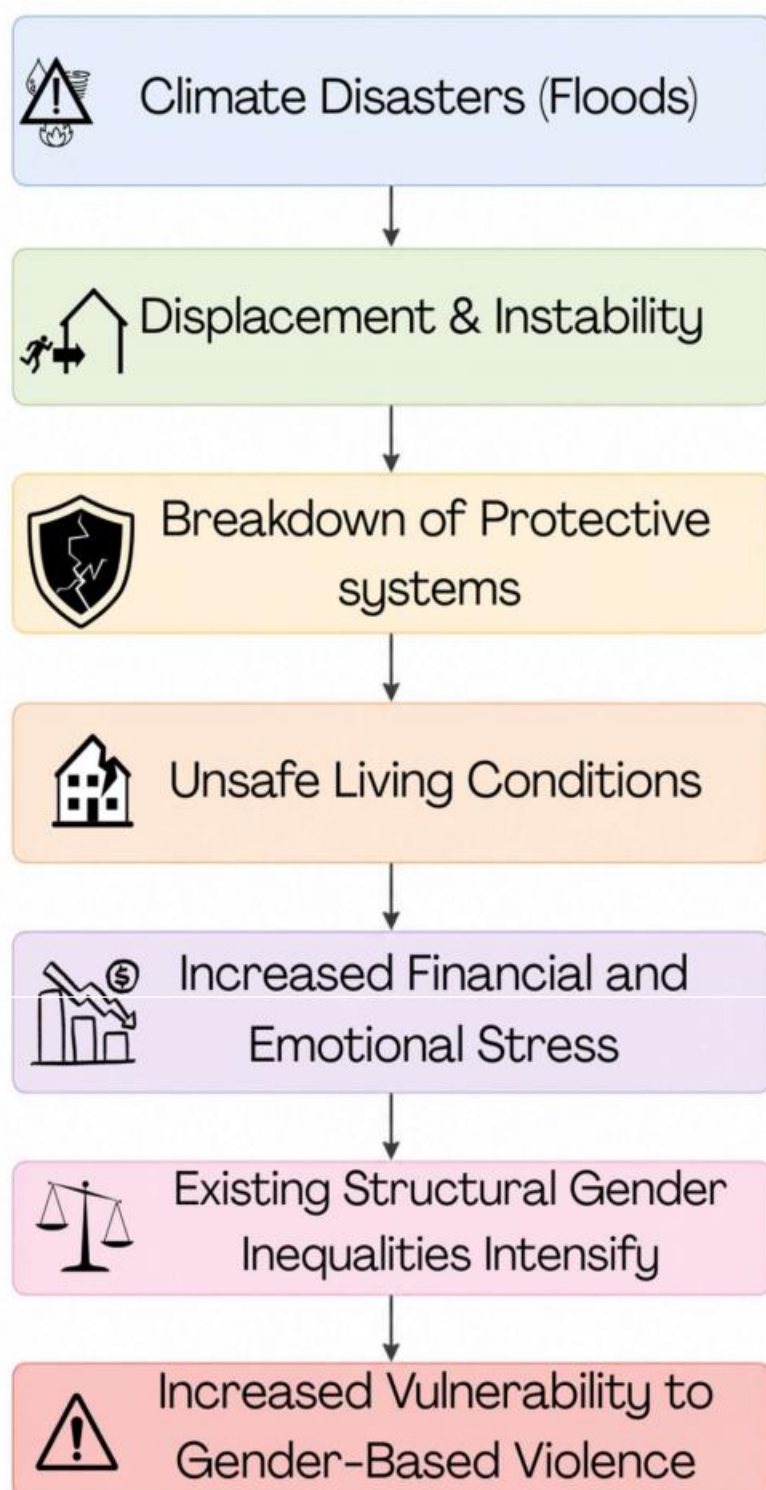
Beyond the vulnerability that women face inside the household, including sexual abuse, domestic violence or marital rape. Many countries do not recognize marital rape as a criminal offense such as India or Bangladesh. This makes it more difficult for women in these regions to seek legal protection or demand for justice. Floods and other climate disasters also increase vulnerability of women outside the household. Women and girls are often displaced due to climate disasters and forced to stay in refugee camps with unsafe conditions. The UN estimates that 80% of the people displaced by climate change are women. These refugee camps often place women at the forefront of risk and violence. They face sexual violence in these unsafe environments and are forced to live in fear. Most refugee camps do not have appropriate sanitation or infrastructure for women, which creates unsafe conditions. There is a lack of gender-sensitive infrastructure in climate responses. Across the world, more than 500 million people who menstruate do not have suitable access to menstrual products or hygiene facilities. Women do not have access to adequate resources to cope with such conditions. Lack of proper lighting and lack of privacy increase women's susceptibility to violence. There is an absence of safety mechanisms, which leads to increased exposure to harassment and exploitation.

Disasters intensify existing conditions of gender-based violence risk factors such as stress and trauma, while reinforcing entrenched gender dynamics within families. This can contribute to individuals using violence as a coping strategy. A major natural disaster can lead to severe and long-term post-traumatic stress, which is associated with increased violence within the household. Research from National Family Health Surveys in India has shown a rise in physical and sexual violence in four Indian states after the 2004 tsunami. In Tamil Nadu, cases of physical violence increased by 61% and sexual violence increased by 232%. In the months following Hurricane Katrina, the percentage of women reporting intimate partner violence in Mississippi, USA, increased from 33.6% to 45.2%. These

findings suggest that climate disasters are associated with an increase in gender-based violence and sexual violence. There is a direct relationship between floods and their disproportionate impact on women and girls, increasing their vulnerability to violence. Floods create instability, a breakdown of protective systems, unsafe environments, and increased stress, all of which amplify violence against women. These disasters intensify existing structural gender inequalities within society and limit

women's ability to seek help.

As a result, women become more susceptible to gender-based violence.



Review of literature

There are many structural and social inequalities between men and women present in our society. These pre-existing inequalities only get intensified during climate disasters. These inequalities heighten women's vulnerability and expose them to greater risks during climate disasters. Disasters affect everyone; however, women are disproportionately affected due to unequal social conditions. There are many factors that contribute to this such as economic inequality, gender roles and caregiving responsibilities, limited access to education as well as resources, patriarchal and cultural norms and traditions and most importantly a lack of representation of women in governance are some factors that cause the structural inequalities. All these factors disable women from being able to cope with climate disasters as effectively as their male counterparts.

Economic inequality is one such determinant that increases the vulnerability of women. Oftentimes women are financially dependent on male family members due to longstanding patriarchal frameworks, this financial dependence limits them. Women, especially in rural areas, do not own property or land. Less than 15 per cent of agricultural landholders globally are women. This and their financial dependence on their husbands, fathers or brothers limits their recovery in times of crises such as climate disasters.

Lack of ownership prevents them from benefiting from any compensation schemes and limits their access to credit. Lack of access to financial security, loans provided to women often have highly unfavourable repayment conditions. Women also earn comparatively less than men due to the gender pay gap. They are also more likely to work in informal labour or agriculture. These jobs are highly unstable and also badly affected during climate disasters. Women working in the informal agricultural industry are often exploited which leads them to lose their bodily autonomy and reproductive rights. A significant example of this is when thousands of female sugarcane workers in Maharashtra, India were forced to undergo hysterectomies in order to continue working without interruption of abdominal pain due to menstruation. 36% of women have reportedly undergone hysterectomies in the Beed district of Maharashtra, an unusually higher compared to the state. Moreover, most women also have to engage in unpaid domestic work. They are oftentimes working twice the amount, both within and outside the household, for a lesser pay. Lack of savings makes them more vulnerable and disables them to prepare for climate disasters. They lack the resources to evacuate or seek safety during floods and are more at risk.

Traditional gender roles prevalent around the world also makes it difficult for women to cope with climate disasters. It plays a role in increasing the vulnerability for women. Traditional gender roles put the responsibility of caretaking and domestic responsibilities on the woman. There is an expectation

for them to prioritize and be responsible for family care. This puts additional burden onto women which prevents them from prioritizing themselves during disasters. They are responsible for the household sanitation, water, food and recovery of any illnesses. During climate disasters, it is difficult to provide clean water and food. This puts additional workload on women and also puts them at risk. Women also have restricted mobility and are unable to travel alone. This prevents them from seeking help or evacuating. As a result, traditional gender roles and expectations increase women's physical, social and emotional vulnerability during climate disasters.

Limited educational opportunities increase women's vulnerability and reduce their capacity to cope with climate disasters. There is a gendered literacy disparity all over the world. Women historically have had limited education and this continues to persist in rural areas. In most parts of the world, rural women seem to have the least access to education. In India, the literacy rate for rural women sits at 58%,¹⁰ in Bangladesh it is 71% in rural areas. Limited education prevents women from having awareness regarding how to cope effectively with disasters. They also have limited access to early warning information. This plays a huge role in their preparedness and ability to evacuate. They are also usually excluded from decision making processes and depend on the male family members for guidance. This disables them from being considered as a stakeholder in disaster responses. This also limits their participation in preparedness and recovery strategies. As a result, unequal access to knowledge and resources reduces women's ability to respond effectively to climate disasters and increases their vulnerability.

Patriarchal structures also play a huge role in increasing the vulnerability for women during climate disasters. Patriarchy causes an unfair imbalance and allows for male dominance to exist within our society. This causes women to have less authority and decision-making ability. It also makes them more susceptible to violence. During droughts and prolonged dry spells, Ugandan women faced domestic violence, child marriage, rape, female genital mutilation, and other harmful practices. Cultural stigma surrounding domestic and sexual violence further discourages women from reporting abuse or seeking assistance due to fear of shame, victim-blaming, or social exclusion. During disasters it is also more difficult for women to report such instances and seek help as during situations of crisis women's concerns are often deprioritized or sidelined.

Institutional and governance failures further contribute to women's vulnerability during climate disasters. There is a lack of gender sensitive climate responses. Emergency disaster responses need to be inclusive of all genders. Disaster policies often ignore women's specific needs such as proper sanitization in shelters, adequate safety measures, ensuring privacy, strong reporting systems and qualified healthcare providers for maternity requirements. Due to the lack of women in policy making, the policies do not reflect gender sensitivity. Women's concerns are often overlooked due to

underrepresentation in governance. As climate change is not gender-neutral, climate responses must also address gendered inequalities and vulnerabilities. Effective gender mainstreaming can only be achieved by strong political and governmental commitments at all levels. Governments must adopt inclusive policies, allocate sufficient resources, and ensure women's participation in decision-making processes related to climate response and disaster management. Current climate disaster responses leave women disproportionately more at risk than their male counterparts and increase their vulnerability to risk. Overall, women's vulnerability during climate disasters is largely shaped by the social and structural inequalities already present in society. Traditional gender roles and patriarchal structures often place women in unequal positions and burden them with dual responsibilities within both the household and the wider community. Women are also more economically disadvantaged, particularly in rural areas, which further limits their ability to cope with climate disasters. Limited access to resources and education also reduces women's capacity to respond effectively to the after-effects of disasters. These existing inequalities are often intensified during climate disasters, increasing women's exposure to domestic and sexual violence and leaving them disproportionately affected. The absence of gender-responsive institutional responses further deepens this vulnerability and limits women's access to adequate support and protection. Climate disasters therefore do not create these inequalities, but rather intensify pre-existing structural barriers. Addressing women's vulnerability requires not only effective disaster management but also long-term structural reforms and gender-sensitive approaches that ensure women's protection during climate crises.

Research Methodology

These questions have been chosen to examine the correlation between climate catastrophes intensified by climate change such as floods or heatwaves on the structural gendered inequalities present in our society. It focuses on how floods can cause an increase in gender-based violence and sheds a light on the importance of gender sensitive response during climate disasters. It examines the social and legal resources present and their effectiveness in helping women cope and recover from climate disasters.

- i) The correlation between floods and women's increased vulnerability to risk and violence.
- ii) What social and structural factors contribute to increased vulnerability of women during climate disasters?
- iii) How do climate-induced floods increase women's vulnerability to gender-based violence in Bangladesh?
- iv) How effective are existing social and legal frameworks in addressing gender-based violence in flood-prone regions?

This paper follows a mixed approach, following both qualitative and quantitative approach. It provides a deeper understanding of underlying experiences of climate change and its impact on women residing in flood-prone areas. It uses analysis of different publications to reach a conclusion. It also follows a quantitative approach using data to find patterns and cause and affect relationships. It analyses how extreme climate conditions cause an increase in violence against women. It mainly uses secondary data sources due constraints such as geographic access and resources. Therefore, the research relied on secondary data obtained from existing sources such as published reports, academic literature, government databases, and industry publications.

Result and Findings

Bangladesh is one of the most flood prone regions in the world. The northern belt of Bangladesh such as the Haor Basin as well as the southeast region Chittagong, Cox's Bazar and Bandarban Districts are prone to flash floods. Monsoon flooding is the most common type of flooding in Bangladesh. Extreme cases can lead to the flooding of 70% of the country. The effects of river flooding on Northern Bangladesh, is often most severe, due to the preexisting underlying vulnerabilities. The geographical conditions of Bangladesh also make it vulnerable. Bangladesh is considered one of the world's fifteen most climate-vulnerable hotspots due to its frequent exposure to natural disasters and the impacts of climate change. Its low-lying deltas, islands, and estuarine regions are particularly vulnerable because of their proximity to the sea, high population density, and extensive socio-economic systems that are highly susceptible to a wide range of coastal hazards. Floods are a yearly occurrence in most regions of Bangladesh. Flash flooding inundates the Haor Basin for an average of six months every year. The widespread and prolonged flooding and waterlogging frequently experienced in Bangladesh disrupt mobility and daily life.

Although floods affect large sections of the population in Bangladesh, women are often disproportionately impacted due to existing social and gender inequalities. Climate disasters look different for women than they do for men. Existing structural inequalities within society are often intensified during climate disasters such as floods. In a patriarchal society like Bangladesh, women are often at a disadvantage. They are one of the most vulnerable groups during disasters. Existing societal and structural inequalities already place women in vulnerable positions, and floods further intensify these challenges. Unsafe conditions during floods causes women to be more vulnerable to gender-based violence. Shelter conditions, financial dependence, healthcare disruption, limited disaster awareness and lack of roles in leadership positions causes women to be a vulnerable category during floods. This puts them more at risk of exploitation and violence.

Most Bangladeshis during floods are often displaced. Families in the homes in the Haor Basin subsequently face the ongoing risk of being displaced. In case of major inundation, most families temporarily migrate to nearby shelters. People whose homes were damaged or destroyed have lost their normal living spaces and face difficulties in securing adequate shelter with dignity, privacy, and protection, particularly for women and adolescent girls. These shelters are usually unsafe for women and girls. Most shelters have no separate spaces for them. Sexual harassment is particularly observed at shelters, having separate spaces acts as a prevention mechanism against this. Women often refuse evacuation and shelters because high rates of molestation, verbal abuse, rape at shelters. Findings from Sylhet and Sunamganj districts in Bangladesh show that women-friendly spaces were missing in evacuation centres with 57% of evacuation centres reporting a lack of such spaces. Temporary shelters made of tarpaulins are often deliberately damaged by outsiders, compromising the privacy and safety of women and girls living inside. The absence of secure doors and protective infrastructure further increases women's fear of sexual exploitation, assault, and robbery.

Communities residing in flood-prone regions largely depend on agriculture and fishing as their primary sources of income. Every year, flash floods result in severe destruction of livelihood, crops and property. Rural and agricultural communities are heavily affected. Bangladeshi women who depend on homestead-based livelihoods experience significant income loss when floods destroy or wash away crops. Floods also reduce employment opportunities for women working in agricultural fields. An estimated 60% of women lost their livelihood due to the 2022 June floods in Bangladesh. Primary crops such as Aus and Aman that serve as the food source and income for local farmers were damaged due to flooding. It comprised 81,6751 hectares of cropland in the Feni and Noakhali districts. Economic hardship during floods often forces women and girls into harmful survival strategies, including reducing food intake and early marriage. As livelihoods collapse, women lose not only financial stability but also access to essential services and influence over household decisions. The resulting stress and insecurity within families can further contribute to rising levels of violence against women and girls. They are more susceptible to sexual exploitation and abuse and forced labour.

Floods often cause many illnesses and health problems; these are further exacerbated by low quality of sanitation systems. Lack of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) worsens health quality. Proper WASH and healthcare facilities are especially important for women during floods; however, serious inadequacies have been reported in evacuation shelters across districts such as Sunamganj and Sylhet. Many women experienced significant physical difficulties in maintaining personal and menstrual hygiene due to the absence of separate sanitation facilities, lack of privacy for bathing and breastfeeding, and the unavailability of menstrual hygiene products. Power outages and poor lighting within shelters further increased insecurity and discomfort for women and girls staying overnight.

Floods also disrupt access to maternal healthcare services, as the unavailability of health workers, midwives, and birth attendants creates additional health risks for pregnant women and new mothers. Lack of gender-sensitive WASH services can increase STI and RTI Infection and risks of gender-based violence. Bathing facilities in most shelters are also unsafe, 92% were not separated for men and women, and 86% did not have doors with locks to provide privacy and security for women and children. This increases the risk of sexual violence by a large margin. Women, girls, and gender diverse people are also vulnerable to exclusion from health care outreach due to social and gender norms and practices.

The major challenge faced by women during climate disasters such as floods in Bangladesh is sexual and domestic violence. Heightened stress resulting from family disruption, difficulties in accessing essential needs such as food, water, and shelter, and the breakdown of healthcare and law enforcement services increases the likelihood of violence, particularly within households. Findings from a 2007 survey in rural areas of north Bangladesh, in the Raiganj Upazilla of Sirajganj District where flooding is a yearly occurrence show that more than 86% of respondents were abused by their husbands during a flood. Stigma and lack of protection structures in Bangladesh also make it difficult for women and girls to report such instances. Stress and desperation for income also forces many child marriages to occur. Families often marry young daughters for protection or financial relief. The International Rescue Committee found a 39% increase in child marriages due to the climate crisis. Regions such as Barisal, Bhola, Khulna, and Satkhira identified climate disasters as the key driver of child marriages. Reports from the Satkhira district indicate that financial desperation has made young girls increasingly vulnerable to forced labor and sexual exploitation under deceptive promises and false pretences. Women and girls also find it difficult to evacuate during floods as they fear sexual violence if they do so without a male guardian. Floods significantly increase the exposure of gender-based violence to women in Bangladesh.

Overall, climate-induced floods in Bangladesh significantly increase women's vulnerability to gender-based violence by intensifying existing social, economic, and structural inequalities. Shelters with unsafe conditions and poor security make women vulnerable to violence by outsiders. Lack of WASH facilities make it increasingly difficult for pregnant and lactating women. Absence of separate safe spaces and designated shower areas for women make them even more vulnerable to violence. Increasing stress and financial desperation often causes cases of domestic violence, child marriage, sexual exploitation and trafficking. Floods only increase the pre-existing challenges faced by women in the patriarchal society of Bangladesh. Addressing these challenges therefore requires gender-sensitive disaster management policies and stronger protection mechanisms to ensure the safety and dignity of women during climate disasters.

Discussion

Women face heightened vulnerabilities to gender-based violence during climate disasters such as floods. They are disproportionately impacted due to their lower socio-economic status in society. To ensure that women are able to cope with climate disasters especially in flood-prone areas, where disasters are a yearly occurrence, there is a requirement for development of certain social and legal frameworks to ensure the safety and well-being of women during floods. This includes gender inclusive climate responses which take into consideration the unique challenges faced by women and girls. There is a requirement for inclusion of gender mainstreaming in disaster risk reduction frameworks. Community support systems are just as important as legal frameworks in order to overcome stigma against gender-based violence or domestic violence cases. Local women's groups or women specific shelter assistance can allow survivors to connect with authorities or emergency services and also amplify the resources available for women. During disaster situations, regular protection systems are disrupted and the crisis makes women even more vulnerable to violence. This creates an immense need for targeted gender inclusive responses and ensures women's safety. Community and social frameworks hold extreme importance during crises such as floods especially for women and girls. Women are in extremely vulnerable positions during disasters. Unsafe shelters with low security, inability to evacuate, lack of financial freedom and economic independence, poor sanitation and healthcare infrastructure causes women to be more vulnerable to gender-based violence. Increase in stress in the household and additional responsibilities also cause them to be a victim of domestic violence. In these situations, it is important to have a strong community and support systems that ensure safety and dignity of these women. Gender mainstreaming and inclusion at local levels is extremely important for this. Nationwide policies and laws may help with the creation of systems to ensure empowerment and safety of women but the implementation is only possible through strong support systems and communities at local levels. Local NGOs and women's groups act as support centres and safe spaces for women during disasters. They provide emergency relief, assistance and awareness to women. Such centres are much more accessible and encourage women to report incidences of violence. For example, the Women-led emergency response team (WLER) team by the ActionAid Bangladesh in 2022 during the floods that hit the Sylhet district. The WLER team supported women and girls during floods by providing safe spaces, essential supplies, and psychosocial support. They also raised awareness about gender-based violence and worked with local authorities to ensure that women's needs and safety were included in emergency response efforts.

Legal and policy frameworks also play an important role in addressing gender-based violence in flood-prone regions. It is necessary to ensure formal protection through laws and policies. Many frameworks such as Women's Resilience to Disaster (WRD) Programme and the Sendai Framework for Disaster

Risk Reduction highlight women's heightened exposure during crisis situations. They elaborate on the need to ensure inclusion of women in leadership and decision-making positions for their empowerment as well as comprehensive and inclusive governance systems and structures that ensure laws and policies are based on international standards and guidelines and ensure accountability and justice. Application of general recommendation 37 (2018) by CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women) which directly addresses women's vulnerability in disasters at national and local levels can help ensure the safety of women. Many flood prone areas such as Bangladesh have also adopted action plans to integrate gender responsive approaches into disaster risk management approaches to ensure women's protection as well as participation. The Bangladesh Climate Change Gender Action Plan (ccGAP), 2024, aims to ensure empowerment of women through economic upliftment, awareness, protection systems and an overall gender inclusive response to climate disasters. Although these legal and policy measures are important in strengthening women's protection, their effectiveness in flood prone regions often depends on consistent implementation and the ability to reach affected communities during emergencies.

Despite the presence of social and legal frameworks, their effectiveness in flood-prone regions remains limited due to several practical challenges. Implementation and widespread adoption are a major challenge. Bangladesh adopted a plan in 2013, known as the (ccGAP), Climate Change Gender Action plans whose review was conducted by the International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD) in 2021. The rapid appraisal assessed the implementation of the plan as well as the barriers for its uptake. The implementation remained limited due to multiple challenges such as weak coordination between ministries, lack of clear guidance for stakeholders on how to implement the plan, and insufficient monitoring mechanisms to track progress. Additionally, many of its measures did not fully reflect the practical challenges faced by women on the ground. In addition, limited understanding of gender issues among stakeholders reduced the prioritization of gender responsive climate action. Poor coordination as well as limited education about challenges faced by women caused poor implementation of ccGAP. Social stigma surrounding gender-based violence also discourages many women from reporting abuse or seeking assistance during disasters. Despite high rates of domestic violence, according to the report on Violence Against Women (VAW) Survey of 2015, 72.7% of women never reported their experience and only 1.1% of women sought help from the police. As a result, although existing frameworks provide important protections, significant gaps remain in ensuring women's safety during climate-related disasters. Overall, existing social and legal frameworks play an important role in addressing gender-based violence in flood-prone regions by providing women with protection, support, and access to essential services during climate-related disasters.

Conclusion

Climate induced floods significantly intensify the challenges faced by women and girls in flood-prone regions such as Bangladesh. The disasters do not create gender inequality but rather intensify the already existing structural inequality in society. Women's limited access to resources, financial dependence, lack of education, lack of representation of women in positions of power all contribute in creating a disproportionate disadvantage during climate disasters. This research establishes a clear correlation between climate disasters and increased risk of violence against women

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