

# Gender Responsive Disaster Management, Risk Communication, and Improvement in Disaster Resilience and Reduction: Review of Bibliometric Evidence

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## ABSTRACT

This review synthesizes recent evidence on whether gender-responsive disaster management and risk communication improve disaster resilience and reduce impact. It identifies mechanisms and barriers, and highlights best practices and research gaps. The study uses the Disaster Crunch model, also known as the Pressure and Release (PAR) model, to clarify how disasters stem from hazards and underlying vulnerabilities. Researchers used a systematic literature review to identify, select, assess, and synthesize relevant studies. A literature search in Semantic Scholar and PubMed produced 1,050 potential papers, of which 86 were included. The review shows that gender-responsive disaster management and risk communication enhance resilience and mitigate the impacts of disasters. They do so by addressing gendered vulnerabilities, adopting intersectional and inclusive approaches, and fostering adaptive capacity. The analysis also notes barriers to effectiveness, such as persistent patriarchal norms and implementation gaps. However, further research and action are needed to close existing gaps and achieve truly inclusive and effective disaster risk reduction.

**Keywords:** Disaster crunch model; Disaster reduction; Disaster resilience; Gender responsive disaster management; Pressure and Release (PAR) model.

## INTRODUCTION

Gender-responsive disaster management (GRDM) has emerged as a critical approach for enhancing disaster resilience and reducing the impact of disasters on communities. Research has continued to demonstrate that disasters affect men, women, and gender minorities in different ways due to social, economic, and cultural inequalities that pre-exist in various societies (Abdalla et al., 2024; Alaiyemola et al., 2023; Mukhopadhyay, 2011; Erman et al., 2021; Ejem et al., 2025; Ginige et al., 2009; Enarson et al., 2017; Bradshaw, 2015). As a result, researchers have found that mainstreaming gender perspectives into disaster risk reduction (DRR) and management is important to address these disparities and also leverage the unique knowledge, skills, and leadership capacities of women, minorities, and marginalized groups to support community resilience (Ejem et al. 2025; Abdalla et al., 2024; Yarramsetty & Prasanna, 2024; Tobi et al., 2023; Lee et al., 2022; Roy & Mukherjee, 2024; Khalid et al., 2021).

Studies from diverse contexts - including Oman, Indonesia, Bangladesh, the Caribbean, and the Philippines - highlight that empowering women, mainstreaming gender in policy and practice, and ensuring inclusive participation in all phases of disaster management lead to more effective preparedness, response, and recovery (Abdalla et al., 2024; Brenner et al., 2024; Septanaya & Fortuna, 2023; Ramailis & Sakir, 2024; Hasan et al., 2019; Gaisie et al., 2021; Chisty et al., 2021). However, challenges remain, such as persistent patriarchal norms, insufficient policy implementation, and the need for intersectional approaches that include all gender

identities (Zaidi & Fordham, 2021; Oktari et al., 2021; Gaillard et al., 2017; Bradshaw, 2015). This review synthesizes the latest evidence on how GRDM – including risk communication – improves disaster resilience and reduces impact, identifies mechanisms and barriers, and highlights best practices and research gaps.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Gender responsive disaster management

Disaster management organizes efforts to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters, aiming to minimize harm and restore normalcy. Disaster reduction employs strategies and actions that decrease the likelihood and impact of disasters, often through risk assessment, early warning systems, and community education (Ejem et al., 2023). Disaster resilience describes the capacity of individuals, communities, or systems to anticipate, withstand, adapt to, and recover from adverse events, emphasizing not just survival but also the ability to bounce back stronger. Gender-responsive disaster management recognizes that disasters affect men and women differently due to social, economic, and cultural factors, and seeks to address these disparities by actively involving women in planning, decision-making, and recovery processes.

Research shows that integrating gender perspectives leads to more effective disaster risk reduction, as women's knowledge, leadership, and adaptive skills are crucial for community resilience and recovery (Abdalla et al., 2024; Yarramsetty & Prasanna, 2024; Erman et al., 2021; Brenner et al., 2024; Achmad et al., 2024; Ramailis & Sakir, 2024; Septanaya & Fortuna, 2023; Inal et al., 2018). However, traditional disaster management often overlooks women's needs and contributions, resulting in inadequate support and increased vulnerability for women and children (Yarramsetty & Prasanna, 2024; Achmad et al., 2024; Samiullah et al., 2015; Inal et al., 2018).

Gender mainstreaming ensures policies and practices address gender differences. It reduces vulnerability and promotes equality, yet implementation gaps remain at local and national levels (Brenner et al., 2024; Ramailis & Sakir, 2024; Septanaya & Fortuna, 2023; Sartorio & Davalos, 2025; Olonade et al., 2021). Empowering women through education, training, and participation in disaster planning protects vulnerable groups. It also strengthens community resilience and supports broader development goals (Abdalla et al., 2024; Brenner et al., 2024; Achmad et al., 2024; Ramailis & Sakir, 2024; Septanaya & Fortuna, 2023; Sartorio & Davalos, 2025; Owwoeye, 2021).

### Disaster resilience

Disaster resilience refers to the ability of individuals, communities, and systems to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters while minimizing negative impacts and adapting to future risks. The literature highlights that resilience is a multidimensional concept, evolving from simply “bouncing back” after a disaster to encompassing adaptation, transformation, and proactive risk management strategies such as “building back better” and “bouncing forward” (Graveline & Germain, 2022; Parker, 2020). Key components of disaster resilience include social capital, economic stability, governance, infrastructure, human capital, and the empowerment of marginalized groups, with social networks playing a central role in reducing disaster impacts and enhancing recovery (Mayer, 2019; Khan et al., 2022). Measurement of resilience has advanced through the development of indices and quantitative models, though challenges remain in validating these tools and ensuring they accurately reflect real-world outcomes (Zobel & Khansa, 2014; Khan et al., 2022; Bakkensen et al., 2017; Zobel, 2011).

The field of disaster resilience is inherently interdisciplinary, drawing from environmental science, psychology, public policy, and emergency management, and is still maturing in terms of unified definitions and operational frameworks (Parker, 2020; Demiroz & Haase, 2019). Recent research emphasizes the importance of regulatory flexibility and adaptive capacities at both individual and community levels, as well as the need for risk-informed strategies and institutional reforms, especially in low-resilience countries (Bonanno et al., 2023; Khan et al., 2022). Practitioners in international development see the resilience paradigm as a positive shift but caution that its vagueness can limit practical application unless grounded in local realities and practitioner insights (Keating & Hanger-Kopp, 2020). Overall, disaster resilience is recognized as a promising but complex paradigm, requiring ongoing refinement in both theory and practice to effectively guide disaster

risk reduction and sustainable development (Mayer, 2019; Graveline & Germain, 2022; Parker, 2020; Khan et al., 2022).

## THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK: DISASTER CRUNCH MODEL

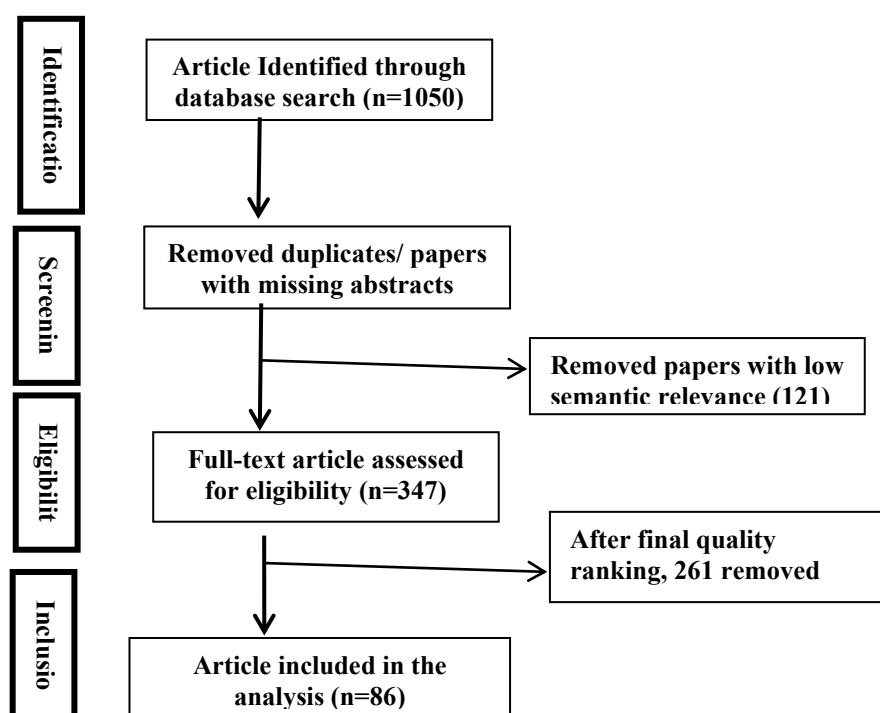
The disaster crunch model, also known as the Pressure and Release (PAR) model, provides a widely used framework for explaining how disasters result from the interaction between hazards and underlying vulnerabilities. It conceptualizes disasters as outcomes produced by increasing "pressure" from root causes (such as poverty, poor governance, and lack of access to resources), dynamic pressures (like rapid urbanization or population growth), and unsafe conditions (such as living in hazard-prone areas), which together "crunch" against a triggering hazard event and create disaster impacts (Saha, 2014; Smyth & Hai, 2012). Recent research uses the model to analyze real-world events, such as Cyclone Aila in Bangladesh, highlighting how socioeconomic, environmental, and institutional factors escalate disaster risk and how affected communities perceive and respond to hazards (Saha, 2014).

The disaster crunch model has also been adapted to emphasize gendered vulnerabilities, recognizing that women and men experience disasters differently due to social roles and inequalities, and calling for disaster risk reduction strategies that address these differences (Smyth & Hai, 2012). Beyond community and national contexts, the crunch/release model has been proposed as a tool for building organizational resilience, helping organizations identify and address their own vulnerabilities to crises (Elwood, 2009). Overall, the disaster crunch model remains a foundational tool for analyzing disaster risk, guiding both research and practical interventions to reduce vulnerability and build resilience (Saha, 2014; Smyth & Hai, 2012; Elwood, 2009).

## METHODS

A comprehensive search was conducted across free, accessible databases such as Semantic Scholar and PubMed. The search strategy illustrated in Fig. 1 involved 21 targeted queries grouped into seven thematic areas, identifying 1,050 potentially relevant papers. After de-duplication and relevance screening, 468 papers were screened, 347 were deemed eligible, and the top 86 most relevant and high-quality papers were included in this review. A total of 21 unique searches were executed, focusing on gender, disaster management, resilience, risk communication, and related mechanisms, with inclusion based on relevance, recency, and methodological rigour.

**Figure 1:** Flow chart of studies included in the systematic review



## RESULTS

### Attributes of the Papers

The included studies span a wide range of geographies (Asia, Africa, the Caribbean, Middle East, and global reviews), methodologies (qualitative case studies, quantitative surveys, policy analyses, systematic reviews), and disaster types (cyclones, floods, earthquakes, pandemics, and climate-related hazards) (Abdalla et al., 2024; Yarramsetty & Prasanna, 2024; Septanaya & Fortuna, 2023; Tobi et al., 2023; Lee et al., 2022; Hasan et al., 2019; Erman et al., 2021; Gaisie et al., 2021; Chisty et al., 2021; Khalid et al., 2021). Many papers focus on women's roles, but several also address broader gender and intersectionality issues, including the experiences of gender minorities (Neelima & Thomas, 2022; Gaillard et al., 2017; Diab, 2024).

### Impact of Gender-Responsive Approaches

#### Improved resilience and reduced impact

The studies provide evidence that GRDM consistently leads to better disaster preparedness, response, and recovery outcomes. Empowering women and ensuring their participation in DRR planning and implementation enhances community resilience and reduces vulnerability (Abdalla et al., 2024; Yarramsetty & Prasanna, 2024; Brenner et al., 2024; Ramailis & Sakir, 2024; Tobi et al., 2023; Lee et al., 2022; Ginige et al., 2009; Recovery & Headquarters, 2009; Roy & Mukherjee, 2024; Chisty et al., 2021; Chineka et al., 2019).

Research has confirmed that women's involvement in DRR, especially in leadership roles, leads to more inclusive, effective, and context-sensitive disaster management. Their participation improves preparedness, response, and recovery, as seen in Oman, Nepal, China, and Vanuatu, where women's leadership contributed to better resource management, community mobilization, and post-disaster recovery (Abdalla et al., 2024; Hou & Wu, 2020; Aryal, 2014; Webb, 2020). More so, women's groups and networks, such as self-help groups and welfare associations, play a vital role in disseminating risk information, organizing community preparedness, and supporting vulnerable populations, thereby strengthening social capital and collective action (Khatri et al., 2023; Roy & Mukherjee, 2024; Tobi et al., 2023; Mulyasari & Shaw, 2013; Ekasari et al., 2022).

Further evidence shows that women bring unique knowledge of local risks, resources, and coping strategies, which are often underutilized in formal DRR planning. Their insights enhance the relevance and sustainability of resilience strategies (Abdalla et al., 2024; Drolet et al., 2015; Imaduddin & Syapitri, 2022).

#### Addressing gendered vulnerabilities

Evidence from the studies shows that disasters often exacerbate existing gender inequalities, with women and marginalized groups facing higher risks and barriers to recovery. GRDM helps identify and address these vulnerabilities, such as lack of access to resources, increased risk of gender-based violence, and exclusion from decision-making (Mukhopadhyay, 2011; Hasan et al., 2019; Erman et al., 2021; Kadir, 2021; Gaisie et al., 2021; Nongmaithem, 2024; Bradshaw, 2015; Khalid et al., 2021; Gul et al., 2024).

Research shows that gender-responsive disaster management acknowledges that women, girls, and gender minorities face unique vulnerabilities—such as limited mobility, increased risk of violence, and restricted access to resources—due to social norms, caregiving roles, and systemic inequalities. Addressing these needs through targeted policies and practices reduces their risk and enhances safety and well-being (Nongmaithem, 2024; Khalid et al., 2021; Achmad et al., 2024; Petraroli, 2021; Hartono, 2021). Therefore, actively involving women and marginalized genders in disaster planning and decision-making leads to more comprehensive risk assessments and effective response strategies. This inclusion helps ensure that the specific challenges faced by these groups are not overlooked, as demonstrated in Afghanistan, Indonesia, and Pakistan (Mushwani et al., 2025; Khalid et al., 2021; Achmad et al., 2024; Ramailis & Sakir, 2024; Septanaya & Fortuna, 2023).

The research has also shown that gender-responsive approaches promote the development of gender-sensitive standard operating procedures, infrastructure, and data collection. These changes help mitigate the adverse

effects of disasters on women and children, and support their empowerment and resilience (Achmad et al., 2024; Abdalla et al., 2024; Bradshaw, 2015).

### **Policy and institutional change**

Research evidence shows that National and international frameworks (e.g., Sendai Framework) increasingly recognize the need for gender inclusion, but implementation gaps persist. Effective GRDM requires not just policy statements but concrete actions, such as gender-disaggregated data, targeted training, and inclusive standard operating procedures (Zaidi & Fordham, 2021; Oktari et al., 2021; Hasan et al., 2019; Recovery & Headquarters, 2009; Rimbawan & Nurhaeni, 2024).

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) and other global agreements explicitly acknowledge the importance of gender inclusion, emphasizing women's participation and the need to address gendered vulnerabilities in disaster contexts (Zaidi & Fordham, 2021; Sharan & Gaillard, 2025; Yadav et al., 2021; Hasan et al., 2019; Bharwani et al., 2024). Compared to earlier frameworks (e.g., Hyogo), research has shown that the Sendai Framework and related policies have made progress in highlighting women's empowerment, gender-specific vulnerabilities, and the need for inclusive disaster management (Zaidi & Fordham, 2021; Roy et al., 2021; Hasan et al., 2019; Ginige et al., 2009; Yumarni et al., 2021).

### **Mechanisms and Best Practices**

#### **Women's leadership and participation**

Evidence from the literature shows that women's involvement in disaster planning, early warning systems, and community-based risk management leads to more effective and equitable outcomes (Abdalla et al., 2024; Yarramsetty & Prasanna, 2024; Ramailis & Sakir, 2024; Lee et al., 2022; Anastasia & Nabilla, 2025; Sartorio & Davalos, 2025; Roy & Mukherjee, 2024; Amaratunga & Haigh, 2021; Alfarizi et al., 2023).

These studies have shown that active participation of women – alongside men – in planning, leadership, and response improves preparedness, trust in warnings, and coordinated action, as seen in Vanuatu and Taiwan (Lee et al., 2022; Webb, 2020; Roy & Mukherjee, 2024). They also reveal that women bring valuable local knowledge and resource management skills, which, when integrated with scientific approaches, strengthen risk assessment and response (Lee et al., 2022; Hermans et al., 2022; Pham et al., 2024). Furthermore, gender-sensitive strategies, including training and leadership opportunities, empower women and foster more equitable, resilient communities (Roy & Mukherjee, 2024; Yarramsetty & Prasanna, 2024; Webb, 2020; Bali, 2021).

#### **Intersectional and inclusive approaches**

It was clear from the studies that addressing the needs of all genders – including sexual and gender minorities – ensures that no group is left behind and that resilience strategies are truly comprehensive (Neelima & Thomas, 2022; Gaillard et al., 2017; Diab, 2024).

Evidence in these research bodies shows that the participation of all genders brings attention to the unique vulnerabilities and capacities of different social groups, including those shaped by gender, age, disability, and socioeconomic status. This leads to more comprehensive risk assessments and tailored interventions (Lee et al., 2022; Roy & Mukherjee, 2024; Webb, 2020; Carlos, 2025; Mathathu & Seedat-Khan, 2022). Furthermore, involving women to work with men helps move beyond viewing them solely as victims, instead recognizing their expertise and leadership potential. This shift challenges institutional and societal biases, promoting more equitable decision-making (Lee et al., 2022; Roy & Mukherjee, 2024; Bali, 2021; Carlos, 2025).

Moreover, evidence in these studies has shown that besides insights from men, insights from women help ensure that early warning messages and disaster plans are accessible to marginalized groups, including those with limited literacy or language barriers, thus broadening the reach and effectiveness of early warning signals (EWS) (Shah et al., 2022; Mathathu & Seedat-Khan, 2022; Shah et al., 2023; Perera et al., 2020). More so, women often possess critical local knowledge about hazards and resources. Their inclusion fosters the



integration of local and scientific knowledge, resulting in more contextually relevant and accepted risk management strategies (Lee et al., 2022; Baudoin et al., 2016; Hermans et al., 2022).

### **Capacity building and education**

Training education, and empowerment initiatives for women and marginalized groups are key to building adaptive capacity and resilience (Achmad et al., 2024; Brenner et al., 2024; Tobi et al., 2023; Yumarni et al., 2021; Rimbawan & Nurhaeni, 2024; Khalid et al., 2021). Evidence from the empirical studies shows that training equips women with knowledge, skills, and confidence to take on leadership roles in disaster preparedness, response, and recovery, which strengthens both individual and community resilience (Abdalla et al., 2024; Mohapatra, 2020; Aryal, 2014; Bali, 2021; Hou & Wu, 2020). These studies also reveal that when women are trained, disaster management becomes more inclusive, addressing the specific needs and vulnerabilities of marginalized groups, and ensuring that diverse perspectives inform planning and response (Abdalla et al., 2024; Ramailis & Sakir, 2024; Roy & Mukherjee, 2024; Brenner et al., 2024; Khadka & Schuett, 2024).

Moreso, there is sufficient confirmation in these studies that training enables women – alongside the men – to diversify livelihoods, manage resources, and build social networks, all of which are critical for adaptive capacity during and after disasters (Ben-Enukora et al., 2025; Azad & Pritchard, 2023; Drolet et al., 2015; Kusumasari, 2015). These trainings foster community competence, collective problem-solving, and effective communication, which are essential for resilience and adaptive responses to future risks (Asteria et al., 2020; Rahmawati & Riskiyah, 2023; Drolet et al., 2015; Kusumasari, 2015).

### **Barriers and Critiques**

#### **Persistent patriarchal norms**

Research shows that deeply rooted gender norms and power structures often limit the effectiveness of GRDM, especially when women's participation is tokenistic or procedural rather than substantive (Septanaya & Fortuna, 2023; Oktari et al., 2021; Gaillard et al., 2017; Sartorio & Davalos, 2025; Bradshaw, 2015). In many contexts, men control access to resources and dominate leadership roles, making it difficult for women to contribute to disaster preparedness, response, and recovery policies (Azad & Pritchard, 2023; Oktari et al., 2021; Mardialina et al., 2024; Ruslanjari et al., 2022). As a result, studies have shown that women's vital roles in disaster resilience - such as managing household resources, providing care, and supporting community networks - are often undervalued or rendered invisible due to prevailing gender norms (Azad & Pritchard, 2023; Danielsson & Eriksson, 2020; Moreno & Shaw, 2018).

Research has also shown that disaster management frameworks frequently lack gender-disaggregated data, overlook women's specific needs, and fail to integrate gender perspectives, resulting in inadequate support for women and marginalized groups (Mardialina et al., 2024; Ruslanjari et al., 2022; Oktari et al., 2021; Bradshaw, 2015). These bodies of research concluded that women are often praised only when conforming to traditional roles and face criticism or exclusion when taking on leadership or non-traditional tasks, perpetuating restrictive gender expectations (Danielsson & Eriksson, 2020; Petraroli, 2021; Kotsinas, 2020).

#### **Implementation gaps**

Policy implementation gaps are a major barrier to achieving truly gender-responsive disaster management. While many frameworks and policies acknowledge the importance of gender inclusion, their implementation is often inconsistent, superficial, or incomplete. Evidence from 4 of the studies shows that many policies acknowledge gender but lack mechanisms for meaningful inclusion, monitoring, and accountability (Zaidi & Fordham, 2021; Hasan et al., 2019; Mardialina et al., 2024; Recovery & Headquarters, 2009).

This has been accentuated by several studies that understand that policies may mention gender or women's inclusion, but lack concrete mechanisms, resources, or monitoring to ensure meaningful participation and outcomes. For example, the Sendai Framework highlights women's vulnerability but falls short in addressing

root causes and providing actionable strategies for gender equity in disaster risk reduction (DRR) (Zaidi & Fordham, 2021). Also, even where national policies exist, local disaster management plans often fail to integrate gender mainstreaming strategies effectively, resulting in absent or weak support for women's participation at the community level (Septanaya & Fortuna, 2023; Yunus et al., 2022; Siahaan & Tambunan, 2017; Lee et al., 2022).

Several studies have shown that critical issues such as menstrual hygiene management, gender-based violence, and access to gender-sensitive infrastructure are frequently overlooked in disaster response and recovery, leaving women and girls particularly vulnerable (Ejem et al., 2025; Al-Mamun et al., 2025; Achmad et al., 2024; Venganai & Mupoperi, 2023). There is also evidence of the absence of gender-disaggregated data and clear indicators that hamper the ability to monitor progress and hold institutions accountable for gender-responsive actions (Hasan et al., 2019; Yunus et al., 2022; Shrestha, 2023; Lee et al., 2022; Chambers, 2019).

### **Need for context-specific solutions.**

The reviewed bodies of literature confirm that one-size-fits-all approaches are less effective; context-specific solutions that address the unique social, cultural, and economic realities of each community (Lee et al., 2022; Gaillard et al., 2017; Maobe, 2021; Tickamyer & Kusujarti, 2020; Seira & Kurniati, 2020; Forbes-Biggs, 2020). Generic or one-size-fits-all approaches often fail to recognize the diverse needs and capacities of women and marginalized groups, limiting the effectiveness and inclusivity of disaster risk reduction efforts.

Studies from Afghanistan, Indonesia, Oman, and other regions highlight that gender-based challenges and vulnerabilities during disasters are deeply shaped by local norms, roles, and socioeconomic conditions. Solutions must be tailored to these specific contexts to be effective (Mushwani et al., 2025; Achmad et al., 2024; Abdalla et al., 2024; Ramailis & Sakir, 2024; Lee et al., 2022). Research emphasizes that disaster management should move beyond a simple man-woman dichotomy and recognize the needs and capacities of gender minorities and other marginalized groups, which vary significantly across cultures and locations (Gaillard et al., 2017; Cocina-Díaz et al., 2025). Therefore, evidence from this systematic review concludes that inclusive planning, gender-sensitive risk assessments, and the active involvement of women in decision-making are crucial for developing solutions that resonate with local realities and build genuine resilience (Mushwani et al., 2025; Abdalla et al., 2024; Yarramsetty & Prasanna, 2024; Ramailis & Sakir, 2024; Lee et al., 2022).

## **DISCUSSION**

The research strongly supports the claim that gender-responsive disaster management improves resilience and reduces disaster impact, especially when it moves beyond token inclusion to meaningful participation and empowerment of women and marginalized groups (Abdalla et al., 2024; Mukhopadhyay, 2011; Lee et al., 2022; Ginige et al., 2009; Enarson et al., 2017; Recovery & Headquarters, 2009; Roy & Mukherjee, 2024; Bradshaw, 2015; Chineka et al., 2019). High-quality evidence from diverse contexts shows that GRDM leads to more effective preparedness, response, and recovery, and helps address the root causes of gendered vulnerability (Abdalla et al., 2024; Yarramsetty & Prasanna, 2024; Brenner et al., 2024; Ramailis & Sakir, 2024; Tobi et al., 2023; Lee et al., 2022; Ginige et al., 2009; Recovery & Headquarters, 2009; Roy & Mukherjee, 2024; Chisty et al., 2021; Chineka et al., 2019).

However, the quality of implementation varies: some interventions remain superficial, focusing on procedural gender mainstreaming without challenging underlying power structures or addressing intersectionality (Septanaya & Fortuna, 2023; Oktari et al., 2021; Gaillard et al., 2017; Sartorio & Davalos, 2025; Bradshaw, 2015). There is also a need for more robust monitoring, evaluation, and context-specific adaptation of GRDM strategies (Zaidi & Fordham, 2021; Hasan et al., 2019; Mardialina et al., 2024; Recovery & Headquarters, 2009).

The importance of this research lies in its implications for policy and practice. As disasters become more frequent and severe due to climate change, ensuring that DRR and management strategies are gender-

responsive is not only a matter of equity but also of effectiveness and sustainability (Erman et al., 2021; Ginige et al., 2009; Enarson et al., 2017; Recovery & Headquarters, 2009; Bradshaw, 2015).

The evidence base is strong for the benefits of GRDM, but further research is needed on intersectionality, long-term outcomes, and the experiences of gender minorities (Neelima & Thomas, 2022; Gaillard et al., 2017; Diab, 2024).

## CONCLUSION

The literature provides robust evidence that gender-responsive disaster management and risk communication improve disaster resilience and reduce impact, especially when it is implemented meaningfully and inclusively. However, persistent barriers, implementation gaps, and the need for intersectional approaches remain.

This literature review has shown that gender-responsive disaster management is a proven strategy for improving resilience and reducing disaster impact, but further research and action are needed to address persistent gaps and ensure truly inclusive and effective disaster risk reduction.

## Competing interest

The authors declare that there is no competing interest.

## Author contributions

AAE conceived and designed the study; carried out the literature review and wrote the first draft of the report; NFA re-wrote the report; SVO and ETA rewrote some portions of the work and proofread it.

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