

10 Facts Showing Why Women And Girls Are Most Affected When Disasters Strike



Women and girls are more likely to die in a natural disaster than men.



1 in 5 refugees or displaced women is estimated to have experienced sexual violence.



In many countries, women do not possess national identity cards as they have not been permitted to register, leaving them without proof of identity to receive emergency aid.



60% of preventable maternal deaths happen during conflicts and natural disasters.



Girls are more likely to be pulled out of school in crises and less likely to return, than boys.



In South Sudan's conflict and during Mozambique's El Niño drought, child marriages increased as families receive a bride price in exchange for their daughter.



Rape, trafficking, early marriage and other forms of violence against women increase during conflicts and natural disasters.



In South Sudan's food crisis, women face higher levels of domestic violence when men became under stress to provide for their families.



Women and girls often cannot swim or are confined to their homes – and can therefore not easily evacuate in times of crisis.



Globally, due to discriminating social norms and considerable differences in employment opportunities and pay, more women than men live in poverty.



SOURCES:

CARE International: "Empowering women and girls affected by crisis: CARE progress towards achieving gender equality in humanitarian programming", CARE South Sudan: "Inequality and injustice: the deteriorating situation for women and girls in South Sudan's war", CARE Mozambique. "Hope dries up? Women and girls coping with drought and climate change in Mozambique, Leave no one Behind: A Call to Action for Gender Equality and Women's Economic Empowerment. Report of the UN Secretary General's High-level Panel on Women's Economic Empowerment 2016, Neumeyer and Pluemper, "The gendered nature of natural disasters: the impact of catastrophic events on the gender gap in life expectancy, 1981–2002", UN Security Council (2015), UN Women.