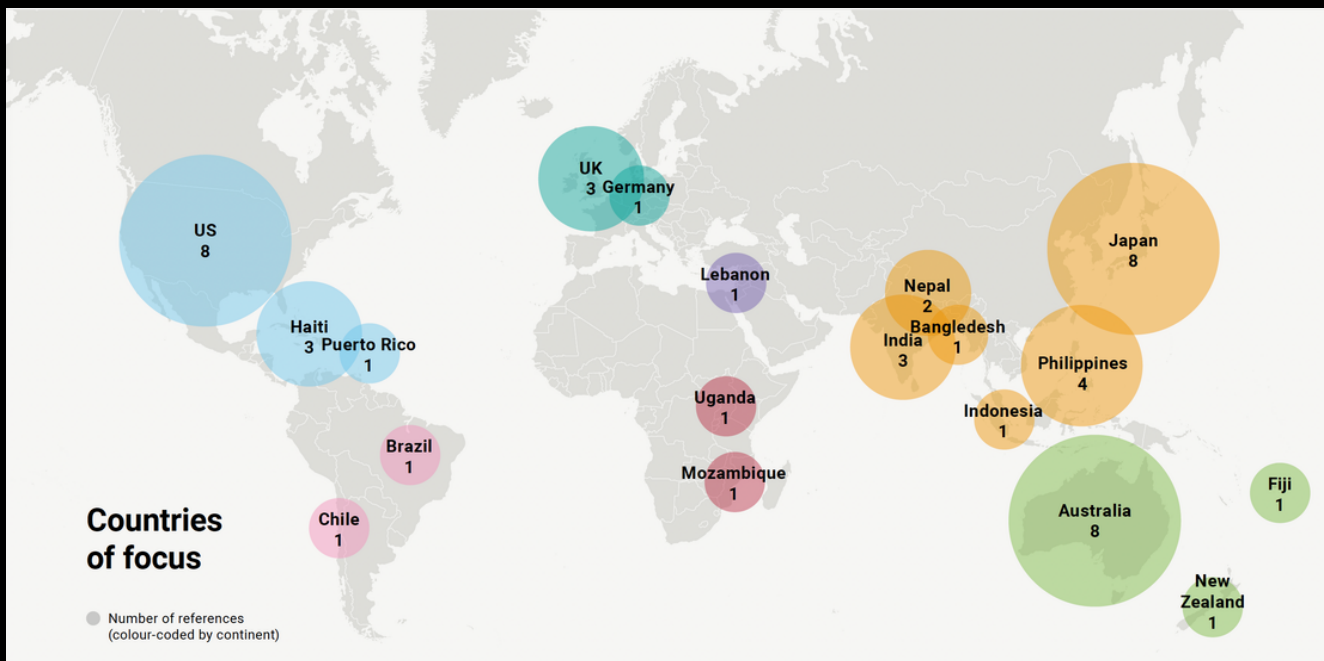
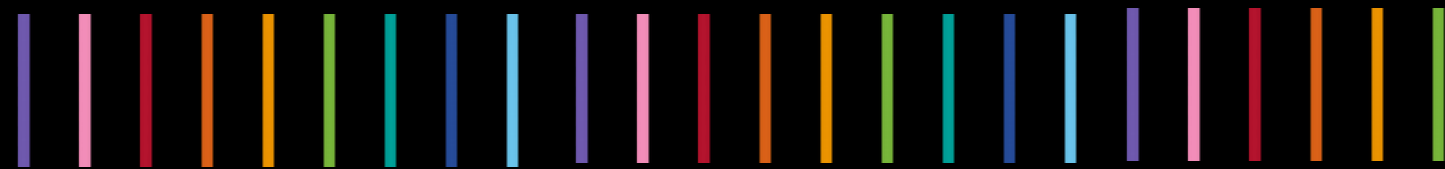


# Gender and Sexual Minorities in Disaster Risk Reduction: Reference Guide



## A Summary



Blanchard, K., Chuck, E., Fordham, M., Khan, Z., Roberts, J., and Walmsley, O. (2023) **Gender and Sexual Minorities in Disaster Risk Reduction: A Reference Guide**. GRRIPP Programme. IRDR Centre for Gender and Disaster, University College London: London

By examining the available literature, this guide aims to disseminate and promote the significance of the knowledge learnt from incorporating gender and sexual minority studies into disaster risk reduction. This objective facilitates a more truly inclusive and less binary understanding of the impact of gender and sexual identities on disaster risk, exposure and vulnerability.



## Glossary

### Major acronyms

**LGBTQIA+** - A commonly used acronym within the Global North meaning Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex, Asexual, with the + covering other non heterosexual or non cis-gender people

**SOGIESC** - An acronym for **S**exual **O**rientation, **G**ender **I**dentify, **G**ender **E**xpression and **S**ex **C**haracteristics. This is an umbrella term for all people whose sexual orientations, gender identities, gender expressions and/or sex characteristics place them outside culturally mainstream categories.

**DRR** - **D**isaster **R**isk **R**eduction. It is aimed at preventing new and reducing existing disaster risk and managing residual risk, all of which contribute to strengthening



## Example summaries

Goldsmith, L., Raditz, V. and Méndez, M., (2022). **Queer and present danger: understanding the disparate impacts of disasters on LGBTQ+ communities.** *Disasters*, 46(4), pp.946-973.

This article argues that DRR policy is political in nature, and disempowers LGBTQ+ communities by removing legal protection, thus increasing their vulnerability in the United States. Both structural and cultural competence is needed to address the needs of marginalised communities. The article advocates for strong, active collaboration with LGBTQ+ communities when making disaster plans. It also calls for a transition from disaster preparedness to a resilience framework where ‘bounce back’ can occur simultaneously with ‘move forward’ for a more inclusive, just future.

## NACCHO (2019) **How to Include the LGBT Community in Disaster Preparedness.**

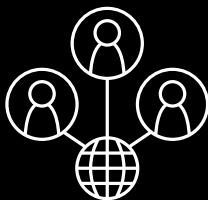
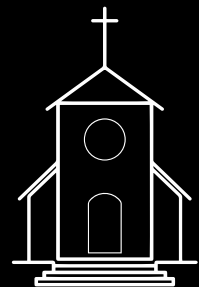
This article, designed to aid preparedness planners, focuses on the challenges that the LGBT community face in emergency response. The article sends a reminder that disaster shelters are a microcosm of community life; issues that are faced by LGBT individuals in non-disaster community life need to be considered to provide for them in disaster situations. Policy recommendations are given, starting with recruiting LGBT community members to join disaster response volunteer groups. The article concludes that there is a severe lack of conversation on this topic at national level which must be addressed to raise awareness for more inclusive governance.

### Areas of focus including



**Infrastructure: Social,  
Physical, Digital**

**Faith-based  
organisations**



**Community**



**Data collection**



**Policy &  
legislation**

### Publication by numbers

**10**

months of work

Number of resources  
summarised:

**83**

**103**

resources found from  
around the world

Resources from

**19**

countries