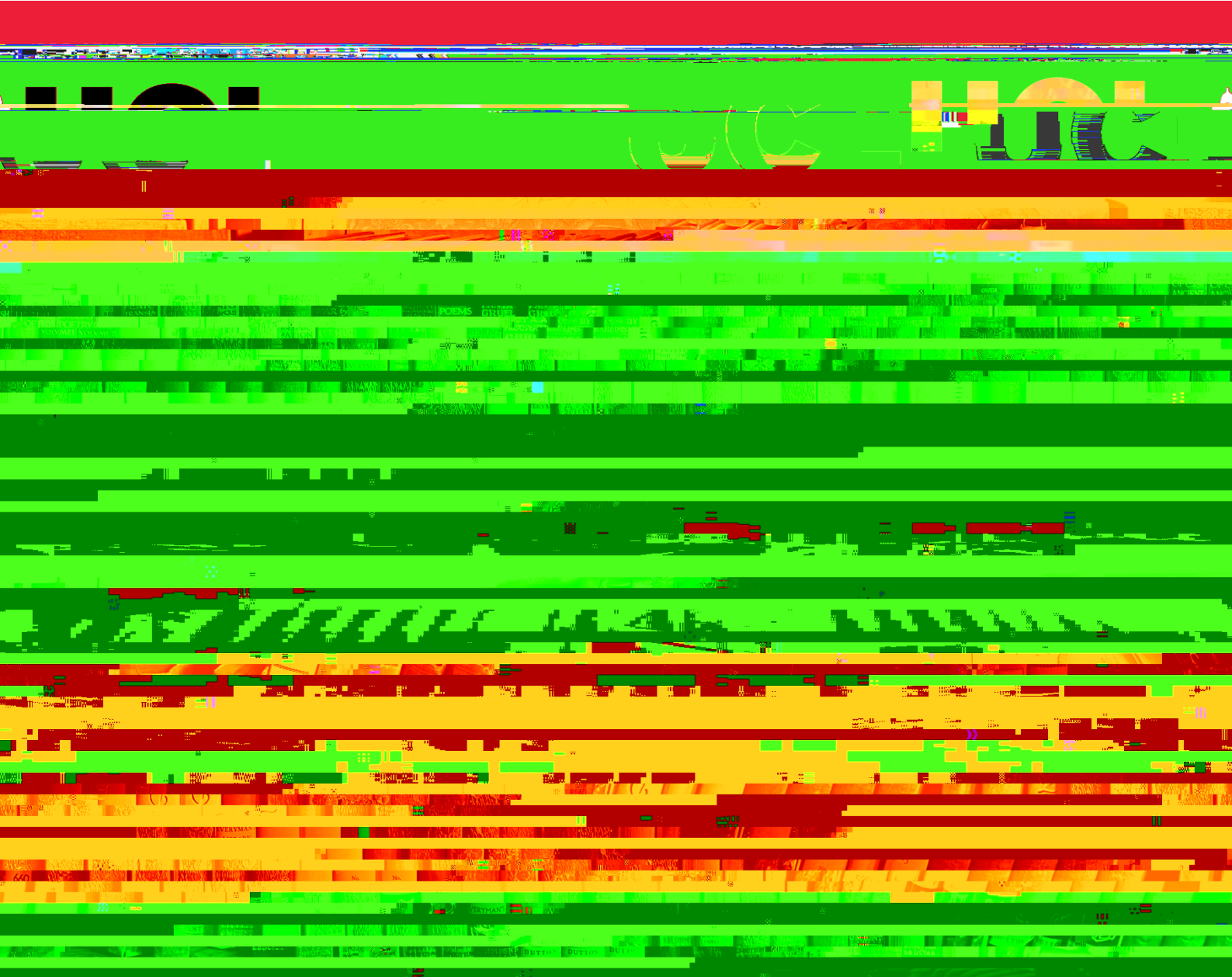

Gender and Disaster

Bibliography & Reference Guide
Volume 2

Centre for Gender and Disaster

Gender and Disaster
Bibliography & Reference Guide Volume 2

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Introduction

Gender stereotypes and socially constructed gender roles often affect our understanding of a disaster scenario. Who is at risk? Who was affected by a catastrophe and why? Who is likely to recover better and quicker after a crisis? Whose experience tends to be reported the most? Who has a

Hence, both gender and intersectional approaches help the disaster community of practice to link vulnerabilities to risk and to issues of inequality, power and injustice. They further bring

Search Strategy

Each volume focuses on a set of themes related to gender and disaster. For each section, we used Scopus and Google Scholar databases. Search terms included the key words for the title of that section. For instance, for the first section on Gender and Disaster, the search terms were: Gender* AND Disaster*.

However, we completed the results list with resources known by the authors of

working papers and reports from international organizations (i.e. United Nations Agencies), development think tanks, Non-Governmental Organizations, donor agencies, grassroots associations and universities.

How to use this Reference guide

Each section is comprised of a table with resources organized by first reference, with full citation (APA style), and includes

Gender, Disaster & Conflict

In partnership with Community-Based Complaint Mechanisms (CBCM) and the peacekeepers of the Burundian and Cameroonian contingents, the UN Mission in the Central African republic (MINUSCA) regularly organizes educational talks on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) for civilian, police and military personnel.

Photo: MINUSCA / Leonel Grothe

Africa Institutet, Uppsala, Sweden. *https://gsdrc.org/document-library/young-female-fighters-in-african-wars-conflict-and-its-consequences/*	forces, and the issues of rape and sexual exploitation. Authors then explore post conflict reality and the role for gender sensitive programmes to address issues of stigma, demobilization, post-war marriage, health, and education.
- Conflict Reconstruction and International Feminist Journal of Politics, Vol. 3, No. 1, pp. 78-98 *https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/146167401750187651*	This paper provides an analysis of Kosovar women's involvement in the emerging feminist reconstructive politics. The central

References

Aolain, F. N. (2011) Women, Vulnerability, and Humanitarian Emergencies, Michergencies

Summary

based-violence-interventions-humanitarian-action-2015

by supporting local and national capacity to create lasting solutions to the problem of GBV.

IFRC. (2020). Protection, Gender and Inclusion in Emergencies Toolkit (Pilot Version). Geneva, Switzerland: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. pp. 1-13.

in the Promotion of Gender Equality in Humanitarian Aid. *Journal of Refugee Studies Vol 27. No. 1. pp. 1-20.* *https://academic.oup.com/jrs/article-abstract/27/1/42/1587932*	Bangladesh. Arguing that participation and community mobilisation are a vehicle for the promotion of gender equality, paradox through a governmentality perspective and draws on the concept of participation in humanitarian policy and practice in the government of refugees.
Olivius, E. (2015). Constructing Humanitarian Selves and Refugee Others. Gender Equality and the Global Governance of Refugees. *International Feminist Journal of Politics.* Vol 18, I. 2. pp. 270-290. *https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/14616742.2015.1094245*	Drawing on Foucauldian and postcolonial feminist perspectives, this article examines how gender equality is given meaning and applied in humanitarian aid to refugees. Focusing on what the implications are regarding the production of subjectivities and their positioning in relations of power, the analysis identifies two main problems of representation: a representation of gender equality as a means to aid effectiveness, and a representation of gender equality as a project of development. The article concludes by arguing that gender equality within humanitarian policy and practice operates as a tool of emancipation and also a tool of domination in the global governance of refugees.
Palmer, C. A. & Zwi, A. B. (1998). Women, Health and Humanitarian Aid in Conflict. *Disasters* Vol 22, I 3. pp* nBT31 1	

Wageningen University. pp. 1-44.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/40111880_Gender_and_Humanitarian_Aid_a_Literature_Review_of_Policy_and_Practice

Zaatari, Z. (2014) Unpacking Gender: The Humanitarian

aid programmes. The findings determined that there is a dire need for DRR programmes to focus on eliminating gender imbalances. Gender often goes unprioritized both in budgets

Gender, Peace building & Security

The United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) and government inaugurate South Sudan's first juvenile reformatory centre in Juba. There, children in conflict with the law can be safely and securely housed, separate from adult offenders, and can receive formal education, vocational training, rehabilitation services and psycho-social support to prepare them for their re-integration into the society.

Photo: UNMISS / Eric Kanalstein

Reference	Summary
Egnell, R. (2016). *Gender Perspectives and Military Effectiveness: Implementing UNSCR 1325 and the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security.* PRISM, Vol. 6, No. 1, Women, Peace and Inclusive Security pp 72-89. *Link to paper*	This article argues that policies and activists should work with military organisations to implement UNSCR 1325 and National Action Plans. To further the discussion on gender in military affairs, this article discusses two questions: why should gender perspectives be introduced and implemented in military organizations? And how should this process be managed to do so successfully? Through increasing awareness and collaboration, gender insensitivities can be improved to reduce the disempowering of female population. Therefore, by giving the military a role in the implementation of UNSCR 1325, they become agents that can positively support the policies.
Fritz, J. M., Doering, S. & Fumru, F. B. (2011). *Women, Peace, Security, and the National Action Plans*	

The Role of CSOs in Monitoring and

Gender, Conflict & Extremism

Participants attend a workshop to validate the Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (PCVE) communication strategy for Somalia. The validation workshop was held in Nairobi, Kenya on October 19, 2018.

Photo: AMISOM ï African Union Mission in Somalia

instrumentalisation-and-furthering-agency.pdf	(PVE/ CVE) contributes to the effectiveness and sustainability of these efforts.
Holmer, G. (2013). *Countering Violent Extremism: A Peacebuilding Perspective.* United States Institute of Peace. *https://www.usip.org/sites/default/files/SR336-Countering%20Violent%20Extremism-A%20Peacebuilding%20Perspective.pdf*	This report explores the nexus of counter violent extremism (CVE) and peacebuilding and is written for counterterrorism and CVE experts and peacebuilders. Underpinning this report is the assumption that a stronger bridge between practitioners from both worlds would contribute to a broader understanding and more effective practice of countering violent extremism. The report also establishes suggestions for peacebuilders to implement and improve the CVE agenda by recognising women as effective assets who must be empowered and equipped in order to participate in important roles.
Ispahani, F. (2016). *Women and Islamist Extremism: Gender Rights Under the Shadow of Jihad,* The Review of Faith & International Affairs, 14:2, 101-104. *https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/15570274.2016.1184445?needAccess=true*	This paper examines the potential reasonings behind the recruitment of women in Islamist Extremist groups and addresses the large-scale recruitment of women from western countries to join terrorist organisations such as ISIS. Women are becoming not only part of Islamic political groups, but also terrorist groups and are also actively fulfilling violent roles within the groups by playing a larger role in offensive combat and suicide bombings. The paper concludes by considering the importance of women becoming the cornerstone of anti-extremist efforts, as well as the importance of recognising the gender gap throughout the Muslim world.
Jacobson, R. Jacobs, S. & Marchbank, J. (2000). *States of Conflict: Gender, Violence and Resistance.* Zed Books, New York. *Link to book*	This book explores the gendered nature of conflict across a variety of levels, national and social spaces and pays particular attention to the relationship between gender and conflict, state power and state regimes. Building upon feminist theory and scholarship, the basis of the discussions recognises conflict within society as inevitable and almost always having a gender agency, discussions capture the language and terminology used when discussing conflict and the gendered discourses of which they entail. A concluding argument suggests that merely adding women into international discussions is not enough to esta

Gender-based Violence & Disaster

38-year old Bahati arrived in Kalobeyei refugee camp with her two children in 2016, fleeing not only the conflict in DRC but also sexual violence. The Danish Refugee Council has offered counselling and psychological support to heal and regain a sense of normality.

© 2018 European Union (Photographer: Barbara Minishi)

Gender and the Continuum of Violence

March to make Timor-Lesm̧ esm̧ esm̧ eô ô

Reference

Anastario, M. (2016). *Medical Record Review and Evidence of Mass Rape During the 2007-2008 Postelection Violence in Kenya.* In Sanford, V, Stefatos, K. & Salvi, C. M. (eds.) Gender Violence in Peace and War: States of Complicity. (pp 85-101) Rutgers University Press.

http://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt1f5g4sc.9

Summary

This chapter explores the documented changes in information

process of which many draw on interpersonal violence as a resource for respect and manhood.

Kelly, L. (1988). *Surviving Sexual Violence*. Cambridge: Polity

https://www.wiley.com/en-gb/Surviving+Sexual+Violence-p-9780745667430

This book pays particular attention to multiple forms of sexual violence against women across their lifetime, and the victimisation of women throughout sexual violence literature. Implementing feminist theory and feminist thought, the manuscript focuses on

115) Rutgers University Press. *http://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt1f5g4sc.10*	abduction and sexual violence enter the public realm, only to be silenced again in the Kurdistan region.
Moser, C.O.N. (2001). *The Gendered Continuum of Violence and Conflict: An Operational Frame- work*, in C.O.N. Moser and F.C. Clark (eds.) Victims, Perpetrators or Actors? Gender, Armed Conflict and Political Violence. London: Zed Books.pp 30-52. *Link to book*	This book chapter addresses the importance of a gender perspective when implementing violence reduction initiatives and long-term peace and development. It is important to acknowledge that violence and conflict are gendered activities due to the gender roles that are ideologically assigned to men and women. This includes the different ways that women and men experience violence. Peace is also gendered, and this is important specifically because there are different roles, relations and identities for men and women as social actors within peace building initiatives. A framework should include and understand the different needs and interests of men and women and the gendered power relations when implementing policy and empowerment of ideologies.
Neenan, J. & Chinkin, C. (2017). *International Law and*	

Friedberg (eds). Open University Press.

http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.472.4944&rep=rep1&type=pdf

Shepherd, L. J. (2007). Victims, Perpetrators and Actors' Revisited. Exploring

by recognising the patriarchal structures of which many of the prevention and protection systems are embedded in. Feminist researchers and contributors are essential for creating strategic approaches which tackle gender-based violence, or violence against women.

Men, Masculinities & Disaster

A queue of men in deep floods passing blue plastic bags, hygiene kits for a community. Colombia's Caribbean coast was severely hit by hurricanes ETA and IOTA, particularly the islands of San Andres and Providencia where the only local hospital was destroyed.

Photo: EU Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid. Alianza por la Solidaridad, 2020.

Reference	Summary
Affleck, W. Selvadurai, A. & Sikora, L. (2018). Underrepresentation of Men in Gender Based Humanitarian and Refugee Trauma Research: A Scoping Review. *Intervention.* Vol. 16 (1): 22-30. *Link to article*	This paper addresses the gender bias in research on refugees, focusing mainly on the lack of research on refugee men and how that would impact future refugee interventions. The authors state the importance of sex and gender considerations when studying the risks to health and wellbeing of refugee men and women, as they may require different services due to the ways that trauma can manifest differently. The article finds that 95% of the refugee research since 1988 focused exclusively on refugee women's issues and discusses the implications for research and practice.
Enarson, E. (2009), Women, Gender & Disaster: Men & Masculinities, *Gender Note No. 3,* Gender Disaster Network. *www.gdnonline.org/resources/GDN_GenderNote3_Men&Masculinities.pdf*	In this note, the author suggests that while traditional gender relations favour men as decision makers thus giving them greater power and access to resources, gender norms can also increase their vulnerability. The document outlines the prevalent focus on women in gender and disasters literature, due to the fact that women are more affected in humanitarian crises. However, it highlights the need for including men into the analysis in order to better understand their social position and the ways in which they can be impacted by, but also respond to, situations of crisis.
Enarson, E & Pease, B. (2016) The gendered terrain of Disaster: Thinking about Men and Masculinities, in Enarson and Pease (eds.) *Men, Masculinities and Disaster*, London: Routledge, pp. 3-21. *Link to book*	gender and disaster rely on an individualistic approach to gender. The authors offer six key dimensions to explore men and masculinities: multiple masculinities arising from different cultures, multiple masculinities in relation to power, institutionalised masculinities embedded in organisational structures, embedded masculinities represented physically in how men engage with the world, masculinities produced through the actions of individual men, and finally, the fluid masculinities changing in relation to the reconstructive efforts of progressive men in response to changes in wider society.
Molin, J. (2018). Preventing Gender-Based Violence Post Disasters: Building the capacity of humanitarian actors in the Philippines to engage with men and boys to reduce the risks of perpetration of violence. Uppsala University. https://www.diva-portal.org/smash/record.jsf?pid=diva2%3A1189449&dswid=-5840	This Master dissertation investigates how humanitarian actors in the Philippines can work with men and boys to prevent the perpetration of GBV post disasters. The study adopts a qualitative research approach and based on a literature review and 18 key-informant interviews with humanitarian actors in the Philippines and explores the current knowledge and practice on

Gender, Health & Wellbeing

A female doctor with the International Medical Corps examines a woman patient at a mobile health clinic in the village of Goza, in Pakistan's Sindh province. In August 2010, the floods destroyed clinics and hospitals as well as homes and schools, so mobile teams of doctors, nurses and pharmacists are a vital way of reaching people in need of healthcare.

Photo: Russell Watkins / Creative Commons

Reference

Affleck, W. Selvadurai, A. & Sikora, L. (2018). Underrepresentation of Men in Gender Based Humanitarian and Refugee Trauma Research: A Scoping Review. Intervention. Vol 16, I 1. pp22-30.

Link to the article

Summary

Since the 1980s, increased attention has been paid to the experience of girls and women in refugee and humanitarian research, however, much less attention has been paid to boys and men. The purpose of this review was to investigate whether there is a gender bias in refugee and humanitarian research on refugee trauma. Findings demonstrate that since 1988, fully

issues, while only 5% addressed the experience of refugee men. This article offers possible explanations for this gap and discusses its ramifications for both research and clinical

Sohrabizadeh, S. & Tourani, S. & Khankeh, H.R. (2016). Women and health consequences of natural disasters: Challenge or opportunity? Women & Health, 56:8, 977-993.

Gender & Pandemics

Sergeant Rajia Sultana of Dhaka Metropolitan Police who lives in the police quarter area of Tejgaon in Dhaka. Asked if the coronavirus intimidated her, she replied it was her duty to be in the frontline to serve the people during such crisis. ñWe all need awareness on how to prevent it from spreading. That is where my job comes in. I maintain social distance and direct everyone to follow relevant health guidelines as well.ò

Photo: UN Women/Fahad Abdullah Kaizer

Reference	Summary
Acosta, A.M. and Evans, D. (2020). COVID-Education: What We Know So Far and What We Expect. *https://www.cgdev.org/blog/covid-19-and-girls-education-what-we-know-so-far-and-what-we-expect-happen*	The potential impacts of the COVID-education are numerous and diverse, including many schools education directly. To gage the potential gendered impacts of COVID-19, the blog draws on data from previous pandemics and initial findings from ongoing COVID-19 studies. While the post is obstacles faced by boys during a pandemic. The blog concludes -
Arnold, E.A., Rebchook, G.M. and Kegeles, S.M., (2014). homophobia and HIV-related stigma are barriers to regular HIV testing, treatment adherence and disclosure among young Black gay men. Culture, health & sexuality, 16(6), pp.710-722. *https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24784224/*	In the USA, young Black gay men are disproportionately impacted upon by HIV. The article identified that HIV-related stigma and homophobia, within the larger societal context of racism, were related to sexual risk behaviour, reluctance to obtain HIV testing or care, lower adherence to treatment medication, and non-disclosure of a positive HIV status to sexual partners. To conclude, the article calls to policymakers and programme designers to consider the impact of social inequality and stigma and attend to changing community norms and wider universal healthcare.
Banerjee, D. and Nair, V.S., COVID-perspectives of the sexual minorities. Journal of Psychosexual Health, 2(2), pp.113-120. *https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7292576/*	The COVID-19 outbreak has threatened global public health and while every individual faces unique challenges, the LBGTQ community are particularly vulnerable. This article glances at the disproportionate risk related to the COVID-19 pandemic in the sexual minorities due to stigma and social discrimination which has impeded on their access to healthcare. The article also explores the psycho-social factors behind the same and highlights specific ways to mitigate these risks for better care. Adopting a rights-based perspective for the LGBTQ community through public health measures during such crises can help reduce stigma and promote their social inclusion.
Burzynska, K. and Contreras, G. (2020). Gendered effects of school closures during the COVID-19 pandemic. The Lancet, 395(10242), pp. 1968. *https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7292576/*	Wit of 12673(t)-4(he)14( )-124(C)5(O)-4(V)15(I)-4(D)]TJETQq209.81 9

outsized impact on displaced women and girls. Refugees International.

https://www.refugeesinternational.org/reports/2020/5/4/gender-matters-covid-19s-outsized-impact-on-disp0 .[(-)4944(ed)]TJET

African medicine, 15(1), pp. 7-13. *https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5452690/*	both occupationally and domestically due to their care giving roles and lack the correct protective equipment and access to information services in order to protect themselves.
Fodor, É., Gregor, A., Koltai, J. and Kováts, E.. (2021). The impact of COVID-19 on the gender division of childcare work in Hungary. European Societies, 23(sup1): 95-110. *https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/14616696.2020.1817522*	division of childcare related labour during the COVID-19 pandemic. The paper determined that Hungary men, on average, have increased their contributions to roughly the same rate as women. However, given that women had been putting in many more hours of childcare work than men before the pandemic, their workload, and especially the workload of highly educated widening of the childcare gender gap after March 2020.
Forero Martínez, L.J., Murad, R., Calderón Jaramillo, M. and Rivillas García, J.C., (2020). Zika and women's sexual and reproductive health: Critical first steps to understand the role of gender in the Colombian epidemic. International Journal of Gynaecology & Obstetrics, 148:15-	

Global Glow. (2021). The Impact of the COVID-19 Emergency on Girls and Young Women in India.

https://globalgirlsglow.org/the-impact-of-the-covid-19-emergency-on-girls-and-young-women-in-india/

Focusing on the case of India, this blog addresses the gendered impacts and inequalities of access to education during the COVID-19 pandemic. Discussing their collaboration with Lucknow, Global G.L.O.W., are working with girls from resource-poor backgrounds who have been unable to continue with their

equality-countering-the-regressive-effects	opportunity, legal protection and political voice, and physical security and autonomy.
Mutambara, V.M., Crankshaw, T.L. and Freedman, J., (2021). Assessing the impacts of COVID-19 on women refugees in South Africa. Journal of Refugee Studies. pp. 1-18. *https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8083604/*	Refugees have been shown to be particularly negatively impacted in many countries as a result of the global COVID-19 pandemic. Existing structures of violence and insecurity was worsened by the immediate consequences of the pandemic through policy responses which largely ignore their needs whether by excluding them from targeted COVID-19 mitigation measures, or by imposing restrictions which directly impact on their well-being. Illustrated through the experiences of refugee women in Durban, South Africa, the paper identifies that COVID-19 has exacerbated their insecurities and intensified structural violence which renders them more vulnerable.
Nkangu, M.N., Olatunde, O.A. and Yaya, S., (2017). The perspective of gender on the Ebola virus using a risk management and population health framework: a scoping review. Infectious diseases of poverty, 6(1), pp.1-9. *https://idpjournal.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s40249-017-0346-7*	This paper discusses Ebola-related risk factors, which constantly interact with cultural values, and provides an insight into the link between gender and the risk of contracting infectious diseases, using Ebola virus as an example within Africa. Exposure to the virus differed according to gender, with women at increased exposure due to domesti

UN Women. (2020). Violence against women and girls: the shadow pandemic.

https://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2020/4/statement-

Reference	Summary

empowerment in post disaster reconstruction: Perspectives on policies and frameworks. International Journal of Strategic Property Management, Vol 14 I. 4, pp347-361.

Gender, Community & Disaster

People gather near the water tank in Beed district, Maharashtra, India during drought season.

Photo: Siddharth Behl / Climate Visuals Countdown

Development Disaster

Fodor, É., Gregor, A., Koltai, J. and Kováts, E.. (2021). The impact of COVID-19 on the gender division of childcare work in Hungary. European Societies, 23(sup1):95-110. *https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/14616696.2020.1817522*	division of childcare related labour during the COVID-19 pandemic. The paper determined that Hungary men, on average,

tenure in the context of disaster in Asia (pp. 1-14). Springer, Cham.

https://www.springer.com/gp/book/9783319166155

Unsustainable farming and land management systems have increased environmental risks and social vulnerabilities. However, around the world t

Gender, Development & Rights

A rally and student walk out, initiated by RISE: Refugees, Survivors and Ex-detainees, to take action against the inhumane treatment of refugees by the Australian Government, and against off-shore detention. Photo: Matt Hrkac, 2021.

Reference	Summary
Boserup, E. (1970). *Woman's role in Economic Development*, New York: St -283. *https://academic.oup.com/jsh/article-abstract/5/3/394/925285?redirectedFrom=fulltext*	This classic text by Ester Boserup was one of the first comprehensive investigations undertaken into what happens to women in the process of economic and social growth throughout the so- in creating economic growth, while also raising attention to the unequal distribution of this growth. She discusses structural factors that reinforce gender inequalities within and between countries, and in particular, the reproduction of gender segregations in the labour market. In the context of the ongoing struggle for women's rights, urbanization and poverty reduction, this book continues to be an important text and represents an international benchmark to study gender and development.
Bosmans, M. Nasser, D. Khammash, U. Claeys, P & Temmerman, M. (2008). Palestinian Women's Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights in Longstanding Humanitarian Crisis. Reproductive Health Matters, Vol 16, I31 pp.103-111. *https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1016/S0968-8080%2808%2931343-3?needAccess=true*	This study aims test the usefulness of a guide for a comprehensive approach to sexual and reproductive health rights and needs of refugee women. The findings revealed that as donor interests lack, lack of access to reproductive health services was the most visible aspect of the impact of the conflict donors and international organisations must go beyond the traditional humanitarian relief approaches that are intended as short-term, technical interventions to fulfil and protect the rights of women.
Cameron, E.C., Hemingway, S.L., Cunningham, F.J. and	

reproductive-health-and-rights-in-humanitarian-settings/	various branches and identifies strengths and weaknesses in legal accountability mechanisms.
Chant, S. (2016). Galvanising girl for development?: critiquing the shift from Development Studies, 16 (4). pp. 314-328. ISSN 1464-9934 *Link to PDF*	This paper focuses girls and young women in development analyses the role generations for developmental efficiency. Investing in girls future economic growth and poverty alleviation. While girls and young women have benefited from their rapid relocation from the sidelines towards the centre of development discourse and planning, major questions remain as to whose voices are prioritised and whose agendas are primarily served by the shift
Chant, S., (2003). The analysis in developing regions: Progress since the United Nations decade for women, and priorities for the future. pp. 1-74. *Link to PDF*	This paper aims to outline the major methodological and conceptual challenges to understanding poverty from a gender perspective. Divided into three sections, the paper addresses the engendered nature of poverty analysis, the principal challenges around gender exclusion in mainstream analytical and methodological approaches and continued inadequacies in data on gender and poverty, and finally, future directions in research and policy. Even when acknowledging that the -determined construct that has evolved in the interests of gender advocacy, social relations of
Chant, S., (2016). Women, girls, and world poverty: empowerment, equality or essentialism? *International Development Planning Review*, 38(1), pp.1-24. *Link to PDF*	This paper asks if mounting reliance on women and girls to solve world poverty is an effective means to achieve greater female empowerment and gender equality, or whether it threatens to lock-down essentialising stereotypes which are unlikely to dismantle gender disparities within and beyond the home. The respect of drawing attention to gendered disadvantage. However, some policy initiatives are questionable. The discussion highlights some key paradoxes in three popular interventions nominally oriented to helping women lift themselves and their households out of poverty: conditional cash transfer programmes, microfinance schemes, and
Cornwall, A., & Molyneux, M.	

	issues, and to match global commitments with country level capacity on gender relations in fragile contexts.
Onyango, M.A. and Heidari, S., (2017). Care with dignity in humanitarian crises: ensuring sexual and reproductive health and rights of displaced populations: 1-7. *https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/09688080.2017.1411093*	This paper discusses the formation of the Inter-agency Working Group on Reproductive Health in Crises (IAWG) and the Reproductive Health for Refugees: An Inter-agency Field Manual (IAFM). The IAFM outlines the SRH services to be provided during different phases of a humanitarian emergency. A product of the manual included the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) which outlined a set of SRH to be implemented during the early phase of an emergency. The paper addresses the contents of the MISP, including abortion, gender-based violence, and maternal and new-born health. The paper concludes by arguing for more robust research is needed to build evidence on how to offer critical, lifesaving sexual and reproductive health services in these unique settings.
Piron, L. (2005). Rights-based approaches and bilateral aid agencies: more than a metaphor?, IDS Bulletin, 36 (1):19-30. *https://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/opendocs/handle/20.500.12413/8500*	This article reviews rights-based approaches in development aid agencies. It begins by identifying some of the ways in which agencies can incorporate human rights into their policies and activities. It then examines the extent to which rights-based approaches can be said to have been adopted and the factors that facilitate lit oud herh-3(ob)3a/F1 st(or)9(m)-3(atio)3(n)8( )-2

Tirado, V., Chu, J., Hanson, C., Ekström, A.M. and Kågesten, A., (2020). Barriers and facilitators for the sexual and reproductive health and rights of young people in

Themes for the