



Australian Government

National Emergency
Management Agency

Submission to the Independent Review of Commonwealth Disaster Funding

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Consent option: Publish with name

Submitted by: WESNET (The Women's Services Network)

Q1. What experience have you had with Commonwealth disaster funding support?

No response provided.

Q2. How could Commonwealth funding support communities to reduce their disaster risk?

No response provided.

Q3. Please describe your understanding of Commonwealth disaster funding processes.

No response provided.

Q4. Are the funding roles of the Commonwealth, states and territories, and local government, during disaster events clear?

No response provided.

Q5. Is there any further information you would like to provide?

It is well understood that women are disproportionately impacted by disasters and that violence against women worsens after a disaster (see, for example Thurston et al (2021)). While there are likely a number of contributory factors to the increased violence, including grief, job loss, social isolation and drug and alcohol misuse, it is clear that already existing inequalities are exacerbated. It is also apparent that it is not just the disaster itself that aggravates inequality, but also the way in which services are designed and supported to respond to those most affected. Historically, disaster funds are largely allocated towards physical infrastructure, and 'shovel-ready' projects, with a comparably poor investment in care and health services and social infrastructure.

In Australia, bushfires and flooding, along with pandemic lockdowns, have seen services supporting victim-survivors of gender-based violence overwhelmed by demand. While additional government support was welcome, the allocation and subsequent impacts of additional emergency funds varied across jurisdictions. Channelling of monies through states via state-federal partnership agreements, with differences between state and territory service and funding models, inhibits services' ability to achieve a good service standard for all clients. The standard of service may vary considerably depending on where one lives.





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WESNET makes the following points:

A gender lens must be applied across the spectrum of disaster prevention, risk reduction, response and recovery efforts. Particular regard must be paid to the funding and support of services that provide assistance to those most in need, including women and children escaping violence. Increased funding to domestic and family violence services would be a valuable preparedness measure.

A national approach is needed to ensure equitable access to services, regardless of state boundaries.

Women and children escaping violence, particularly in the wake of disasters, may be traumatised in multiple and complex ways. A foundation principal of specialist domestic and family violence services is that they are expert in trauma-informed practice. These services are embedded within their communities and are well placed to understand and identify the support needs of women living in that area - particularly with respect to specific cultural and demographic characteristics.

Women need to be provided with the opportunity to take leadership. Too often following disasters, women provide increased unpaid community support work, caring for the vulnerable, while men lead physical disaster management roles. This has repercussions in terms of what elements of disaster response and recovery become prioritised, as well as on women's individual and collective economic and other wellbeing (see, for example, Alston (2017)). This is consistent with the guiding principles of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction which calls for the greater promotion of women in leadership, at both the community and national levels.

