Supplementary appendix

This appendix formed part of the original submission and has been peer reviewed. We post it as supplied by the authors.

Supplement to: van Daalen KR, Kallesøe SS, Davey F, et al. Extreme events and gender-based violence: a mixed-methods systematic review. Lancet Planet Health 2022; 6: e504–23
Appendix

to van Daalen, K.R., Kallesøe, S. S., Davey, F., Jung, L., Singh, L., Issa, R., Emilian, C. A., Kuhn, I., Keygnaert, I., Nilsson, M. (2022). Extreme events and gender-based violence: a mixed-methods systematic review. *The Lancet Planetary Health*

**Supplementary Table 1. Preferred Items for Systematic Reviews and Met-analyses (PRISMA) Checklist.**\(^1\)\(^2\)

| Section and Topic       | Item | Checklist item                                                                 | Location where item is reported |
|-------------------------|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| **TITLE**               |      |                                                                                |                                 |
| Title                   | 1    | Identify the report as a systematic review.                                   | Page 1                          |
| **ABSTRACT**            |      |                                                                                |                                 |
| Abstract                | 2    | See the PRISMA 2020 for Abstracts checklist.                                   | Page 3                          |
| **INTRODUCTION**        |      |                                                                                |                                 |
| Rationale               | 3    | Describe the rationale for the review in the context of existing knowledge.    | Page 4                          |
| Objectives              | 4    | Provide an explicit statement of the objective(s) or question(s) the review addresses. | Page 4                          |
| **METHODS**             |      |                                                                                |                                 |
| Eligibility criteria    | 5    | Specify the inclusion and exclusion criteria for the review and how studies were grouped for the syntheses. | Page 5-6                        |
| Information sources     | 6    | Specify all databases, registers, websites, organisations, reference lists and other sources searched or consulted to identify studies. Specify the date when each source was last searched or consulted. | Page 5                          |
| Search strategy         | 7    | Present the full search strategies for all databases, registers and websites, including any filters and limits used. | Page 5-6                        |
| Selection process       | 8    | Specify the methods used to decide whether a study met the inclusion criteria of the review, including how many reviewers screened each record and each report retrieved, whether they worked independently, and if applicable, details of automation tools used in the process. | Page 5-6                        |
| Data collection process | 9    | Specify the methods used to collect data from reports, including how many reviewers collected data from each report, whether they worked independently, any processes for obtaining or confirming data from study investigators, and if applicable, details of automation tools used in the process. | Page 6                          |
| Data items              | 10a  | List and define all outcomes for which data were sought. Specify whether all results that were compatible with each outcome domain in each study were sought (e.g., for all measures, time points, analyses), and if not, the methods used to decide which results to collect. | Page 6                          |
|                         | 10b  | List and define all other variables for which data were sought (e.g., participant and intervention characteristics, funding sources). Describe any assumptions made about any missing or unclear information. | Page 6                          |
| Study risk of bias      | 11   | Specify the methods used to assess the risk of bias in the included studies, including details of the tool(s) used, how many reviewers assessed each study and | Page 6                          |
| **assessment** | **Effect measures** | **Synthesis methods** | **RESULTS** |
|----------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------|
|                | 12                  | 13a                  | Study selection |
|                | Specify for each outcome the effect measure(s) (e.g., risk ratio, mean difference) used in the synthesis or presentation of results. | Describe the processes used to decide which studies were eligible for each synthesis (e.g., tabulating the study intervention characteristics and comparing against the planned groups for each synthesis (item #5)). | Describe the results of the search and selection process, from the number of records identified in the search to the number of studies included in the review, ideally using a flow diagram. |
|                |                     | 13b                  | 16a          |
|                |                     | Describe any methods required to prepare the data for presentation or synthesis, such as handling of missing summary statistics, or data conversions. | Describe studies that might appear to meet the inclusion criteria, but which were excluded, and explain why they were excluded. |
|                |                     | 13c                  | 16b          |
|                |                     | Describe any methods used to tabulate or visually display the results of individual studies and syntheses. | Cite studies that might appear to meet the inclusion criteria, but which were excluded, and explain why they were excluded. |
|                |                     | 13d                  | 17           |
|                |                     | Describe any methods used to synthesize results and provide a rationale for the choice(s). If meta-analysis was performed, describe the model(s), method(s) to identify the presence and extent of statistical heterogeneity, and software package(s) used. | Cite each included study and present its characteristics. |
|                |                     | 13e                  | 18           |
|                |                     | Describe any methods used to explore possible causes of heterogeneity among study results (e.g., subgroup analysis, meta-regression). | Present assessments of risk of bias for each included study. |
|                |                     | 13f                  | 19           |
|                |                     | Describe any sensitivity analyses conducted to assess the robustness of the synthesized results. | For all outcomes, present, for each study: (a) summary statistics for each group (where appropriate) and (b) an effect estimate and it's precision (e.g., confidence/credible interval), ideally using structured tables or plots. |
|                |                     |                       | 20a          |
|                |                     |                       | For each synthesis, briefly summarise the characteristics and risk of bias among contributing studies. | For each synthesis, briefly summarise the characteristics and risk of bias among contributing studies. |
|                |                     |                       | 20b          |
|                |                     |                       | Present results of all statistical syntheses conducted. If meta-analysis was done, present for each the summary estimate and its precision (e.g., confidence/credible interval) and measures of statistical heterogeneity. If comparing groups, describe the direction of the effect. | Present results of all statistical syntheses conducted. If meta-analysis was done, present for each the summary estimate and its precision (e.g., confidence/credible interval) and measures of statistical heterogeneity. If comparing groups, describe the direction of the effect. |
|                |                     |                       | 20c          |
|                |                     |                       | Present results of all investigations of possible causes of heterogeneity among study results. | Present results of all investigations of possible causes of heterogeneity among study results. |
|                |                     |                       | 20d          |
|                |                     |                       | Present results of all sensitivity analyses conducted to assess the robustness of the synthesized results. | Present results of all sensitivity analyses conducted to assess the robustness of the synthesized results. |
|                |                     |                       | 21           |
|                |                     |                       | Present assessments of risk of bias due to missing results (arising from reporting biases) for each synthesis assessed. | Present assessments of risk of bias due to missing results (arising from reporting biases) for each synthesis assessed. |
|                |                     |                       | 22           |
|                |                     |                       | Present assessments of certainty (or confidence) in the body of evidence for each outcome assessed. | Present assessments of certainty (or confidence) in the body of evidence for each outcome assessed. |
| Discussion | 23a | Provide a general interpretation of the results in the context of other evidence. | Page 14 |
| Discussion | 23b | Discuss any limitations of the evidence included in the review. | Page 12-17 |
| Discussion | 23c | Discuss any limitations of the review processes used. | Page 16 |
| Discussion | 23d | Discuss implications of the results for practice, policy, and future research. | Page 17 |

| OTHER INFORMATION | 24a | Provide registration information for the review, including register name and registration number, or state that the review was not registered. | Page 5 |
| OTHER INFORMATION | 24b | Indicate where the review protocol can be accessed, or state that a protocol was not prepared. | Page 5 |
| OTHER INFORMATION | 24c | Describe and explain any amendments to the information provided at registration or in the protocol. | NA |
| SUPPORT | 25 | Describe sources of financial or non-financial support for the review, and the role of the funders or sponsors in the review. | Page 21 |
| COMPETING INTERESTS | 26 | Declare any competing interests of review authors. | Page 21 |
| AVAILABILITY OF DATA, CODE AND OTHER MATERIALS | 27 | Report which of the following are publicly available and where they can be found: template data collection forms; data extracted from included studies; data used for all analyses; analytic code; any other materials used in the review. | Page 7 |
### Supplemental Table 2. Search Strategy used on 2nd February 2022

| Database |
|----------|
| **PubMed** | (women OR "Sexual and Gender Minorities"[Mesh] OR woman OR girl OR non binary OR genderfluid OR female* OR transsexual or trans or transgender OR gender)[Mesh Terms] OR homosexual OR bisexual OR asexual OR gay OR lesbian or intersex OR Two-Spirit OR same-sex or "Sexual Behavior"[Mesh] OR 'Transgender Persons'[Mesh] OR "Sexuality"[Mesh] OR 'Transsexuality'[Mesh] OR 'Gender Role'[Mesh] OR 'Gender Identity'[Mesh]) AND ('extreme weather'[Mesh] OR "natural disasters"[Mesh] OR disaster* OR hurricane* OR typhoon* OR storm* OR tornado* OR blizzard* OR flood* OR drought* OR cyclone* OR wind* OR thunder OR waterspout OR fog OR supercell OR rain* OR wind* OR heatwave* OR coldwave* OR wildfire* OR weather* OR "climate change" OR "cold wave" OR "heat wave" OR "extreme cold" OR "extreme heat" OR "extreme temperature" OR "wild fire" OR "heavy precipitation") OR "global warming"[mesh] AND (violence OR "GBV" OR "IPV" OR "FGM") OR abuse OR intimate or intimidation OR bully or bullying OR rape* OR battering OR stalk or stalking OR hack or hacking or hacked or cyberstalk or cyberstalking or (surveillance not public health) OR (surveillance NOT public health) OR beat OR harass OR "female genital mutilation" OR "genital cutting" OR "child marriage" OR female OR filicide OR "Sex Offenses"[Mesh] OR "Gender-Based Violence"[Mesh] OR "battered women"[Mesh] OR "Stalking"[Mesh]) |
| **MEDLINE** | 1. (wom?n* or girl* or female* or transgender* or trans or homosexual* or bisexual* or asexual* or gay or lesbian or intersex or two-spirit or same-sex or transsexual* or non binary or nonbinary or genderfluid*).mp. OR exp women/ OR exp female/ OR exp "sexual and gender minorities"/ OR exp transgender persons/ OR exp transsexualism/ OR exp gender role/ OR exp gender identity/ |
| **Embase** | 2. (disaster* OR hurricane* OR typhoon* OR storm* OR tornado* OR blizzard* OR flood* OR drought* OR cyclone* OR wind* OR thunder OR waterspout OR fog OR supercell OR rain* OR wind* OR heatwave* OR coldwave* OR wildfire* OR weather* OR "climate change" OR "cold wave" OR "heat wave" OR "extreme cold" OR "extreme heat" OR "extreme temperature" OR "wild fire" OR "heavy precipitation") OR exp climate change/ OR exp global warming/ |
| **CINAHL via EbscoHost** | 3. (viol* OR "GBV" OR IPV OR FGM OR abus* OR intimidat* OR bully* OR rape* OR batter* OR stalk* OR harass* OR "female genital mutilation" OR (female adj2 circumcis*) OR "genital cutting" OR "child marriage" OR female OR filicide OR hack* OR cyberstalk OR surveillance or surveilling).mp. OR exp sex offenses/ OR exp Gender-Based Violence/ OR exp domestic violence/ OR exp circumcision, female/ OR exp bullying/ OR exp intimate partner violence/ OR exp spouse abuse/ OR exp battered women/ OR exp stalking/ |
| **Ovid** | 4. 1 and 2 and 3 |
| **MEDLINE** | 1. (wom?n* or girl* or female* or transgender* or transsexual* or non binary or nonbinary or genderfluid* OR trans or homosexual* or bisexual* or asexual* or gay or lesbian or intersex or two-spirit or same-sex).ti,ab. OR exp female/ OR exp "sexual and gender minorities"/ OR exp transgender persons/ OR exp transsexualism/ OR exp gender role/ OR exp gender identity/ |
| **Embase** | 2. (disaster* OR hurricane* OR typhoon* OR storm* OR tornado* OR blizzard* OR flood* OR drought* OR cyclone* OR wind* OR thunder OR waterspout OR fog OR supercell OR rain* OR wind* OR heatwave* OR coldwave* OR wildfire* OR weather* OR "climate change" OR "cold wave" OR "heat wave" OR "extreme cold" OR "extreme heat" OR "extreme temperature" OR "wild fire" OR "heavy precipitation") OR ab. OR exp *sexual crime/ OR exp *sexual violence/ OR exp rape/ OR exp *sexual abuse/ OR exp *gender based violence/ OR exp *domestic violence/ OR exp *female genital mutilation/ OR exp *bullying/ OR exp *partner violence/ OR exp battered women/ OR exp stalking/ |
| **CINAHL via EbscoHost** | S1 ( (wom?n* OR girl* OR female* OR transgender* OR transsexual* OR non binary OR nonbinary OR genderfluid* OR trans or homosexual* OR bisexual* OR asexual* OR gay or lesbian or intersex or two-spirit or same-sex) OR (MH "Women") OR (MH "LGBTQ Persons") OR (MH "Transgender Persons") OR (MH "Transsexuals") OR (MH "Sexual and Gender Minorities")) OR (MH "Gender Role") OR (MH "Gender Identity") OR (MH "Disasters") OR (MH "Natural Disasters") OR (MH "Weather") OR (MH "Climate Change") |
| **Ovid** | S2 (disaster* OR hurricane* OR typhoon* OR storm* OR tornado* OR blizzard* OR flood* OR drought* OR cyclone* OR wind* OR thunder OR waterspout OR fog OR supercell OR rain* OR wind* OR heatwave* OR coldwave* OR wildfire* OR weather* OR "climate change" OR "cold wave" OR "heat wave" OR "extreme cold" OR "extreme heat" OR "extreme temperature" OR "wild fire" OR "heavy precipitation") OR (MH "Disasters") OR (MH "Natural Disasters") OR (MH "Weather") OR (MH "Climate Change") |
| **CINAHL via EbscoHost** | S3 (viol* OR "GBV" OR IPV OR FGM OR abus* OR intimidat* OR bully* OR rape* OR batter* OR stalk* OR harass* OR "female genital mutilation" OR (female adj2 circumcis*) OR "genital cutting" OR "child marriage" OR female OR filicide OR hack* OR cyberstalk OR surveillance or surveilling) OR (MH "Violences") OR (MH "Domestic Violence") OR (MH "Gender-Based Violence") OR (MH "Dating Violence") OR (MH "Intimate Partner Violence") OR (MH "Circumcision, Female") OR (MH "Bullying") OR (MH "Battered Women") OR (MH "Stalking") OR (MH "Rape") OR (MH "Stalking") |
Supplement materials to "Extreme events and gender-based violence: a mixed-methods systematic review"

| Source            | Query                                                                 |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Global Health via EbscoHost | S1 (wom?n* or girl* or female* or transgender* or transsexual* or non binary or nonbinary or genderfluid* or trans or homosexual* or bisexual* or asexual* or girl or gay or lesbian or intersex or two-spirit or same-sex) or (DE 'women' OR DE "employed women" OR DE "housewives" OR DE "lactating women" OR DE "rural women") OR (DE 'girls') |
|                   | S2 (disaster* or hurricane* or typhoon* or storm* or tornado* or blizzard* or flood* or drought* or cyclone* or wind* or thunder* or waterspout* or fog* or supercell* or rain* or wind* or heatwave* or wildfire* or weather* or climate change or cold wave or heat wave or extreme cold or extreme heat or extreme temperature or wild fire or heavy precipitation) or (DE "disasters" OR DE "natural disasters") or (DE "agricultural disasters") or (DE "natural disasters") or (DE "global warming") or (DE "climatic change") or (DE "global warming") or (DE "storms") or (DE "dust storms") or (DE "hurricanes") or (DE "whirlwinds") or (DE "weather") or (DE "fire weather") |
|                   | S3 (violen* or GBV or IPV or FGM or abus* or intimidiat* or bully* or rape* or batter* or stalk* or beat* or harass* or "female genital mutilation" or (female near2 circumcis*) or "genital cutting" or "child marriage" or femicide or filicide OR hack* or cyberstalk* or surveillance OR surveilling) or (DES "abuse") OR DE "child abuse" OR DE "sexual abuse" OR DE "spouse abuse" OR DE "substance abuse") OR (DE "rape") OR (DE "circumcision") |
|                   | S4 S1 AND S2 AND S3 |
| Scopus            | TITLE-ABS-KEY ( wom?n* OR girl* OR female* OR transgender* OR transsexual* or "non binary" OR nonbinary OR genderfluid* or trans or homosexual* or bisexual* or asexual* or girl or gay or lesbian or intersex or two-spirit or same-sex) AND TITLE-ABS-KEY ( "disaster*" OR "hurricane*" OR "typhoon*" OR "storm*" OR "tornado*" OR "blizzard*" OR "flood*" OR "drought*" OR "cyclone*" OR "wind*" OR "thunder*" OR "waterspout*" OR "fog*" OR "supercell*" OR "rain*" OR "wind*" OR "heatwave*" OR "wildfire*" OR "weather*" OR "climate change*" OR "cold wave*" OR "heat wave*" OR "extreme cold*" OR "extreme heat*" OR "extreme temperature*" OR "wild fire*" OR "heavy precipitation") |
|                   | N= 5,549                                                                 |
|                   | #1 TS=(wom?n* or girl* or female* or transgender* or transsexual* or non binary or nonbinary or genderfluid* or trans or homosexual* or bisexual* or asexual* or gay or lesbian or intersex or two-spirit or same-sex) |
|                   | #2 TS=(disaster* or hurricane* or typhoon* or storm* or tornado* or blizzard* or flood* or drought* or cyclone* or wind* or thunder* or waterspout* or fog* or supercell* or rain* or wind* or heatwave* or wildfire* or weather* or climate change or cold wave or heat wave or extreme cold or extreme heat or extreme temperature or wild fire or heavy precipitation) |
|                   | #3 TS=(violen* or GBV or IPV or FGM or abus* or intimidiat* or bully* or rape* or batter* or stalk* or beat* or harass* or "female genital mutilation" or (female near2 circumcis*) or "genital cutting" or "child marriage" or femicide or filicide OR hack* or cyberstalk* or surveillance OR surveilling) and not "public health") |
|                   | #4 AND #2 AND #1 |
| Web of Science Core Collection | #1 TS=(wom?n* or girl* or female* or transgender* or transsexual* or non binary or nonbinary or genderfluid* or trans or homosexual* or bisexual* or asexual* or girl or gay or lesbian or intersex or two-spirit or same-sex) |
|                   | N= 2,097                                                                 |
|                   | #2 TS=(disaster* or hurricane* or typhoon* or storm* or tornado* or blizzard* or flood* or drought* or cyclone* or wind* or thunder* or waterspout* or fog* or supercell* or rain* or wind* or heatwave* or wildfire* or weather* or climate change or cold wave or heat wave or extreme cold or extreme heat or extreme temperature or wild fire or heavy precipitation) |
|                   | #3 TS=(violen* or GBV or IPV or FGM or abus* or intimidiat* or bully* or rape* or batter* or stalk* or beat* or harass* or "female genital mutilation" or (female near2 circumcis*) or "genital cutting" or "child marriage" or femicide or filicide OR hack* or cyberstalk* or surveillance OR surveilling) |
|                   | #4 AND #2 AND #1 |
| SciELO via Web of Science | #1 TS=(wom?n* or girl* or female* or transgender* or transsexual* or non binary or nonbinary or genderfluid* or trans or homosexual* or bisexual* or asexual* or girl or gay or lesbian or intersex or two-spirit or same-sex) |
|                   | N= 115                                                                 |
|                   | #2 TS=(disaster* or hurricane* or typhoon* or storm* or tornado* or blizzard* or flood* or drought* or cyclone* or wind* or thunder* or waterspout* or fog* or supercell* or rain* or wind* or heatwave* or wildfire* or weather* or climate change or cold wave or heat wave or extreme cold or extreme heat or extreme temperature or wild fire or heavy pre cipitation) |
|                   | #3 TS=(violen* or GBV or IPV or FGM or abus* or intimidiat* or bully* or rape* or batter* or stalk* or beat* or harass* or "female genital mutilation" or (female near2 circumcis*) or "genital cutting" or "child marriage" or femicide or filicide OR hack* or cyberstalk* or surveillance OR surveilling) |
|                   | #4 AND #2 AND #1 |
| PsycINFO          | S1 (wom?n* or girl* or female* or transgender* or transsexual* or non binary or nonbinary or genderfluid* or trans or homosexual* or bisexual* or asexual* or girl or gay or lesbian or intersex or two-spirit or same-sex) or (DE 'Human Females' OR DE 'Battered Females' OR DE 'Daughters' OR DE 'Female Criminal Offenders' OR DE 'Mothers' OR DE 'Sisters' OR DE 'Widows' OR DE 'Wives' OR DE 'Working Women') OR (DE 'Transgender') OR (DE 'Sex Roles') OR (DE 'Gender Identity' OR DE 'Cisgender' OR DE 'Gender Nonbinary' OR DE 'Gender Nonconforming' OR DE 'LGBTQ' OR DE 'Transsexuality') |
|                   | N= 3,041                                                                 |
|                   | #1 AND #2 and #3 |
Supplement materials to “Extreme events and gender-based violence: a mixed-methods systematic review”

S2 (disaster* or hurricane* or typhoon* or storm* or tornado* or blizzard* or flood* or drought* or cyclone* or wind* or thunder* or waterspout* or fog* or supercell* or rain* or wind* or heatwave* or coldwave* or wildfire* or weather* or climate change or cold wave or heat wave or extreme cold or extreme heat or extreme temperature or wild fire or heavy precipitation) or (((DE "Disasters" OR DE "Natural Disasters") OR (DE "Atmospheric Conditions" OR DE "Climate Change")) OR (DE "Global Warming")) OR (DE "Climate Change" OR DE "Global Warming")

S3 (violence or GBV or IPV or FGM or abus* or intimidat* or bully* or rape* or batter* or stalk* or beat* or harass* or "female genital mutilation" or (female n2 circumcision*) or "genital cutting" or "child marriage" or femicide or filicide OR hack* or cyberstalk* or surveillance OR surveilling) or (DE "Violence" OR DE "Dating Violence" OR DE "Domestic Violence" OR DE "Gun Violence" OR DE "Intimate Partner Violence" OR DE "Patient Violence" OR DE "Police Violence" OR DE "Political Violence" OR DE "School Violence" OR DE "Violent Crime" OR DE "Virtual Violence" OR DE "Workplace Violence") OR (DE "Rape" OR DE "Acquaintance Rape") OR (DE "Battered Females") OR (DE "Domestic Violence") OR (DE "Circumcision") or DE "Stalking"

S4 S1 AND S2 AND S3

LILACS  
N= 45  
women or girls or transgender or transsexual or lesbian or gay [Palavras] and violence or rape or assault or batter or abuse or hack or cyberstalk or surveillance OR surveilling [Palavras] and weather or storm or drought or fire or flood or disaster [Palavras]
Supplement materials to “Extreme events and gender-based violence: a mixed-methods systematic review”

Supplementary Table 3. Grey Literature Search Strategy used on 10 February 2022

| Organisations                                      | Website                                                                 |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CARE International                                 | https://www.careinternational.org.uk/                                  |
| Gender-Based Violence AoR                          | https://gbvao.org/                                                     |
| Gender, Diversity and Inclusion                    | https://www.cgiar.org/how-we-work/accountability/gender-diversity-and-inclusion/ |
| Human Rights Watch                                 | https://www.hrw.org/                                                  |
| Human Rights Campaign                              | https://www.hrc.org/                                                  |
| Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change          | https://www.ipcc.ch/                                                  |
| International Planned Parenthood Federation        | https://www.ippf.org/                                                 |
| International Organisation for Migration           | https://www.iom.int/                                                  |
| International Rescue Committee                     | https://www.rescue-uk.org/                                            |
| LGBTQ Health Education Center                      | https://www.lgbtqiahealtheducation.org/                               |
| National Sexual Violence Resource Center           | https://www.nsvrc.org/                                                |
| Reliefweb                                          | https://reliefweb.int/                                               |
| United Nations Development Program                  | https://www.undp.org/                                                |
| United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction  | https://www.undrr.org/                                               |
| United Nations Women                                | https://www.unwomen.org/en                                             |
| World Health Organisation                          | https://www.who.int/                                                 |
| World Meteorological Organisation                  | https://public.wmo.int/en                                             |

Google search

Search terms used

- extreme weather violence filetype:pdf
- extreme weather rape filetype:pdf
- extreme weather sexual assault filetype:pdf
- extreme weather domestic violence filetype:pdf
- extreme climate violence filetype:pdf
- extreme climate rape filetype:pdf
- extreme climate sexual assault filetype:pdf
- extreme climate domestic violence filetype:pdf
- natural disasters violence filetype:pdf
- natural disasters domestic violence filetype:pdf
- natural disasters sexual assault filetype:pdf
- natural disasters rape filetype:pdf

Searched through pages 1-5 of results
**Supplement materials** to “Extreme events and gender-based violence: a mixed-methods systematic review”

| Study                  | Extreme event            | Violence                                      | N participants | Results                                                                 | Main conclusion                                                                 |
|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Anastario et al. 2009¹ | Hurricane Katrina (2005) | Physical intimate partner violence (IPV) and sexual GBV | 2006: 106 women 2007: 314 women | **Crude rates of overall GBV**<br>- Adult lifetime: 4.6/100,000 per day (95% CI: 4.1/100,000 - 5.0/100,000)<br>- Post-disaster (2006): 16.3/100,000 per day (95% CI: 4.8/100,000 - 27.8/100,000)<br>- In 2007: 10.1/100,000 per day in 2007 (95% CI: 6.6/100,000 - 13.7/100,000)<br>**Crude rates of sexual violence**<br>- Adult lifetime: 3.05/100,000 per day (95% CI: 2.6/100,000 - 3.5/100,000)<br>- Post-disaster (2006): 14.4/100,000 per day (95% CI: 3.2/100,000 - 25.7/100,000)<br>- In 2007: 1.3/100,000 per day (95% CI: 0.0/100,000 - 2.6/100,000)<br>**Crude rates of intimate partner violence**<br>- Adult lifetime: 3.06/100,000 per day (95% CI: 2.6/100,000 - 3.5/100,000)<br>- Post-disaster (2006): 9.4/100,000 per day (95% CI: 0.6/100,000 - 18.2/100,000)<br>- In 2007: 10.1/100,000 per day (95% CI: 6.6/100,000 - 13.7/100,000) | The rate of GBV, specifically IPV, increased the year after Hurricane Katrina among internally displaced women and did not return to baseline in the two years following Hurricane Katrina. |
| Fagen et al. 2011¹    | Hurricane Katrina (2005) | Physical and sexual abuse                      | 66 women       | Percentage of women reporting (95% CI)                                  | Following Hurricane Katrina, it was not uncommon to experience physical abuse among displaced women. New abuse or increasing abuse were most reported. |
| Harville et al. 2011⁶ | Hurricane Katrina (2005) | Sexual violence                                | 2005: 237 women 2006: 215 women | - No significant differences in any of the measures of sexual violence toward women (nine CORE survey items) pre- to post-Katrina. | There is no evidence to suggest a significant difference in sexual violence prevalence before or after Hurricane Katrina among female University of Orleans students. |
| Harville et al. 2011⁶ | Hurricane Katrina (2005) | Intimate partner violence                      | 123 women postpartum women | Adjusted relative risk (RR) for being                                  | The results suggest that certain exposures during Hurricane Katrina, such as experiencing damage to one’s home during the storm, are associated with an increased risk of IPV. |
| Schumacher et al. 2010¹ | Hurricane Katrina (2005) | Interpersonal violence (physical and psychological) | 251 women, 194 men | Prevalence of IPV<br>- Percentage of women reporting psychological victimization increased from 33.6% to 45.2% following Hurricane Katrina (p < .001).<br>- Reports of physical victimization increased from 4.2% to 8.3% for women (p = .01). | There is evidence to suggest that psychological victimization reports among women following Hurricane Katrina increased significantly compared to before the disaster. |
| Temple et al. 2011⁴   | Hurricane Katrina (2005) | Teen dating violence (TDV)                     | 584 girls, 464 boys | Adjusted OR (95% CI) TDV of non-evacuation<br>- TDV Victimization: 0.62 (0.22 - 1.77)<br>- TDV Sexual Victimization: 1.27 (0.33 - 4.86) | There is no evidence to suggest that the odds of experiencing teen dating violence among adolescent girls significantly differed between those who were evacuated due to Hurricane Ike and those who were not evacuated. |
| Westhoff et al. 2008⁹  | Hurricane Mitch (1998)    | Sexual and domestic violence                   | 54 women        | Prevalence of sexual and domestic violence against internally displaced women<br>- Forced sex against will: 37.2%<br>- Traded sex for supplies: 25.9%<br>- Partner/husband or another household member hitting: 13.3% | Sexual and domestic violence against internally displaced women following Hurricane Mitch were frequently reported. |
| Source                        | Event Type                          | IPV  Type                          | Sample Size | Additional Information                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Frasier et al. 2004<sup>10</sup> | Floods                              | Physical, verbal, and threatening intimate partner violence | 785 women   | Of those affected by the flood, 11 women (4% of the total) reported physical abuse after the flood, 15 women (3%) who were not affected by the flood also reported physical abuse after Floyd. These results also held for comparisons of pre-flood and post-flood experience of psychological and verbal IPV. There is no evidence to suggest that the prevalence of IPV significantly differed between women affected by the flood following Hurricane Floyd and those who were not affected. However, the prevalence of IPV in both the affected and unaffected groups is alarmingly high, suggesting IPV to be endemic among the sampled blue-collar female workers. |
| Allen et al. 2021<sup>12</sup>  | Severe weather events are defined as floods lasting > 10 days (2006-2014) | Intimate partner violence; physical and sexual violence and emotional abuse | 2008: 4,903 women 2014: 4,512 women | Odds ratio (95% CI) of reporting intimate partner violence (IPV): Counties experiencing severe weather events vs counties that did not: 1.60 (1.35-1.89)  
Odds ratio (95% CI) of reporting due to an increase in the number of floods:  
-IPV in all forms: 1.74 (1.43-2.13)  
-Physical violence: 2.01 (1.63-2.49)  
-Sexual violence: 1.48 (1.07-2.05)  
-Emotional abuse: 1.03 (0.82-1.30)  
Odds ratio (95% CI) of reporting due to experience of severe floods:  
-IPV in all forms: 1.60 (1.35-1.89)  
-Physical violence: 1.91 (1.59-2.29)  
-Sexual violence: 1.61 (1.22-2.12)  
There may be a relationship between severe weather events and experiencing IPV, with increases reported for physical and sexual violence. Reported IPV differed across regions, suggesting different factors (e.g., economic) which may influence IPV experience. |
| Diaz & Saldarriaga 2020<sup>12</sup> | Rainfall shocks (drought and floods) | Physical, sexual and emotional intimate partner violence | 15,110 women (640 exposed to flood event, 421 exposed to drought event) | $\beta$ of physical IPV after drought event:  
-Pushed/shook: 0.054 (0.026) (P-value<0.05)  
-Slapped: 0.065 (0.022) (P-value<0.01)  
-Punched: 0.032 (0.028)  
-Kicked/dragged: 0.018 (0.027)  
-Moderate P-IPV: 0.081 (0.034) (P-value<0.05)  
$\beta$ of physical IPV after flood event:  
-Pushed/shook: 0.0001 (0.023)  
-Slapped: 0.016 (0.020)  
-Punched: 0.028 (0.023)  
-Kicked/dragged: 0.027 (0.020)  
-Moderate P-IPV: -0.006 (0.024)  
There is evidence to suggest that the murder of “witches” (elderly women) in Tanzania largely increased following extreme rainfall events, including droughts and floods. No similar increase in other types of murders was observed during the same time frame. |
| Miguel et al. 2005<sup>13</sup>   | Extreme rainfall (drought or flood)  | Witch killing, elderly women murder | 67 villages; 5-15 village officials interviewed; rainfall data from the station in the district capital; 1,293 households (15-20 per village) | Extreme rainfall is associated with 0.085 more witch murders per village per year (significant at 95% confidence), implying that there are twice as many witch murders in years of extreme rainfall as in other years.  
-Drought and flood both have a similar impact on murders—with point estimates of 0.099 and 0.080, respectively.  
There is evidence to suggest that the prevalence of IPV increased by 65%, but not for a flood event. As the rise of physical IPV accompanies income decline, economic security may be central in explaining the relationship. Two other factors may also influence the IPV increase including reduction of women’s empowerment and reduced emotional wellbeing of men. |
| Cools et al. 2020<sup>9</sup>    | Rainfall shocks, drought             | Intimate partner violence         | Complete cross-sectional sample: 149,032 women. Nine country sample: 9 countries with repeated surveys. Event history analysis: 50,512 women | Complete cross-sectional sample:  
-No significant correlation was found between IPV at the $a = 2.5\%$ or the 10% level during the last rainy season; the occurrence of floods was associated with an increase in IPV.  
Nine countries with repeated surveys  
There is no evidence to suggest a positive association between droughts and IPV. The authors suggest that this may be because rainfall shocks do not affect spousal power or because the relatively slow onset of drought (compared to other weather crises, such as storms) affords a calmer response to the distress. |
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- No significant correlation between IPV and droughts was found, except for a positive effect of droughts on IPV at the α = 2.5% level.

*Event history analysis*
- Respondents reported when their first experience of IPV occurred. The results suggest a risk reduction of IPV occurring for the first time within the marriage due to droughts.

### Epstein et al. 2020[^15]

| Drought | Intimate partner violence | 83,990 partnered women of which 9,019 experienced severe drought and 19639 experienced mild/moderate drought |
|---------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Marginal risk difference estimates in percentage points of women in severe drought (compared to not experiencing drought) |
| - Controlling partner (marginal RD = 3.0, 95% CI: 1.3–4.6; p < 0.001) |
| - Emotional violence (marginal RD = 0.4, 95% CI: -0.5–1.3; p > 0.05) |
| - Physical violence (marginal RD = 0.8, 95% CI: 0.1–1.5; p = 0.019) |
| - Sexual violence (marginal RD = 1.2, 95% CI: 0.4–2.0; p = 0.001) |

Women living in mild/moderate drought had higher risk of:
- Controlling partner (marginal RD = 0.0, 95% CI: -1.1–1.2; p > 0.05)
- Physical violence (marginal RD = 0.7, 95% CI: 0.2–1.1; p = 0.003)
- Sexual violence (marginal RD = 0.7, 95% CI: 0.3–1.2; p = 0.001)
- No evidence for associations between drought and emotional violence.

The results suggest that drought is associated with increased reports of a controlling partner and experiencing physical and sexual violence among women. This association was strong among more vulnerable populations, such as adolescent girls and unemployed women. There is no evidence to suggest that drought is associated with reported emotional violence. The associations between drought and violence varied across countries, with drought seemingly protective for at least one form of violence in Uganda, Namibia, and Tanzania.

### Cooper et al. 2021[^16]

| Extreme rainfall/droughts | Intimate partner violence: physical violence, sexual violence, emotional violence, controlling behaviours | 363,428 women from 40 countries |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Models suggest no clear association between drought and the experience of emotional, physical and sexual violence on any of the included continents. |
| Droughts had a strong association with controlling behaviours on all included continents. |

When controlling for spatial autocorrelation, little association between drought and most forms of IPV can be found. Yet, some evidence of drought and controlling behaviour perpetrated by the women’s partner can be observed.

### Corno et al. 2020[^17]

| Extreme rainfall/drought (referred to as weather shocks) | Early/child marriage (marriage before the age of 18) | 400,000 women |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| In Sub-Saharan Africa, girls who experience a drought (12-17 yrs) are 0.2–0.26pp more likely to get married in the same year. Effect corresponds to a 2.3–3% increase in the annual hazard of child marriage in response to a drought. |
| Floods did not affect child marriage in Sub-Saharan Africa. |
| In India, girls who experience a drought (12-17 yrs) are 0.46–0.47pp less likely to get married in that same year. Effect corresponds to a 4.2%–4.3% decline in the annual hazard of child marriage in response to drought. |
| Floods reduce child marriage hazard in India. |
| Model indicates a negative relationship between droughts and child marriage in countries where a dowry needs to be paid by the girls’ families. |

Short-term changes in economic conditions (e.g., drought/flood) impact the age of marriage. Whether this results in an increase or decrease in child marriage is dependent on marriage payments.

### Sekhri & Storeygard 2011[^18]

| Dry shocks (below-average rainfall) | Crimes against women including dowry deaths, domestic violence, sexual harassment, murder, kidnapping | Not applicable |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| β Domestic violence controlled for total crimes and socio-economic factors |
| - Dry shock: 0.183 (0.0696) (P-value<0.01) |
| - Wet shock: 0.002 (0.0340) |
| β Dowry deaths controlled for total crimes and socio-economic factors |
| - Dry shock: 0.291 (0.0972) (P-value<0.01) |
| - Wet shock: 0.074 (0.0557) |
| β Sexual harassment controlled for total crimes and socio-economic factors |

Rainfall shocks have a significant effect on crimes against women. During dry shock, an increase in domestic violence, dowry deaths, and dowry payment is reported. In contrast, a decrease in sexual harassment is reported. Resorting to dowry killings to increase economic returns may be a consumption smoothing mechanism.
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**Rai et al. 2020**

| Drought and cyclones | Intimate partner violence | Population of Madrid |
|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 31,045: drought affected | 8,469: cyclone affected | 39514: total |

**Adjusted Odds Ratio (OR) of exposure to cyclones**
- Emotional IPV: 1.59, 95% CI: 1.20-2.10
- Physical IPV: 1.25, 95% CI: 0.98-1.60
- Sexual IPV: 1.26, 95% CI: 0.79-2.01

**Adjusted Odds Ratio (OR) of exposure to drought**
- Emotional IPV: 0.99, 95% CI: 0.82-1.22
- Physical IPV: 1.12, 95% CI: 0.98-1.27
- Sexual IPV: 0.95, 95% CI: 0.76-1.20

Evidence suggests that exposure to cyclones is associated with an increased prevalence of emotional IPV after adjusting for socio-demographic factors. Non-significant positive associations were observed between cyclone exposure and physical and sexual IPV, as well as between drought exposure and physical IPV. There is no evidence to suggest an association between drought exposure and emotional or sexual IPV.

**Carrico et al. 2020**

| Heat waves, dry spells | Early and forced marriage |
|------------------------|--------------------------|

**Heatwaves, dry spells, and early marriage**
- The results suggest a positive linear relationship between heat waves and the risk of marriage in the subsequent year. A one standard deviation increase in the duration of heat waves was associated with a 17% increase in the risk of marrying in the next calendar year (OR = 1.167, standard error = 0.077)
- No significant association was found between dry spells and marriage.

**Heatwaves, dry spells, and conditions of marriage**
- There is weak evidence to suggest that heat waves are associated with an increased likelihood that a woman marries a man who endorses IPV (p = 0.15).
- The results suggest a significant relationship between dry spells and the risk of marrying a man who supports IPV.

The evidence suggests an increased risk of girls and women marrying in the year of and following heat waves; this trend is strongest amongst women aged 18-23 years old and weakest among those aged 11-14. The results indicate that women and girls who married during heat waves tended to marry poorer men with less education. The results also suggest that women and girls who married during dry spells tended to marry less-educated men who are more inclined to practice intimate partner violence. The authors suggest that these findings indicate the marriage of girls and women to be an economic coping mechanism for Bangladeshi families facing natural disasters.

**Sanz-Barbero et al. 2018**

| Heat waves | Intimate partner femicides (IPF), intimate partner violence (IPV) |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Population of Madrid |

**Relative Risk (RR) after the heatwave**
- IPF three days after: 1.40, 95% CI: 1.00 - 1.97
- IPV/ police reports one day after: 1.02, 95% CI: 1.00 - 1.03
- IPV helpline calls five days after: 1.01, 95% CI: 1.00 - 1.03

**Attributable risk (AR) among those exposed**
- IPF: 28.8%, 95% CI: 0.3% - 49.2%
- IPV police reports: 1.7%, 95% CI: 0.3% - 3.1%
- IPV helpline calls: 1.43%, 95% CI: 0.1% - 2.8%

The results suggest a positive association between heat waves and reports of IPV.

**Molyneaux et al. 2020**

| Wildfires | GBV with a focus on intimate partner violence |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------|
| 967 included in the analysis, 585 (60%) women |

**Rates of participants reports of violence since the 2009 bushfires**
- High impact: 30 (7.4%)
- Medium impact: 0 (0.0%)
- Low impact: 1 (1.0%)
- Total: 31 (5.3%)

Women living in areas highly affected by bushfires were observed to experience the greatest prevalence of violence. The results suggest the experience of violence among women following the bushfire are associated with changes in income, as well as post-traumatic stress disorder and symptoms due to exposure to the bushfires.
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| Study | Extreme event | Violence | Results | Main conclusion |
|-------|---------------|----------|---------|-----------------|
| Bermudez et al. 201923 | Hurricane Matthew | Violence against women and children | The study identified multiple, intersecting drivers of violence against women influenced by Hurricane Matthew including: the accumulation of daily stressors, loss of power/control, learned behaviour (intergenerational cycle of abuse), need for behaviour regulation and inequitable gender norms. | Findings suggest multiple and converging drivers of violence in a humanitarian crisis context may be exacerbated and may require interdisciplinary responses due to their intersecting nature. |
| Thornton et al. 200724 | Hurricane Katrina (2005) | Sexual assault | Women’s vulnerability to sexual assaults may be related to several conditions induced by Hurricane Katrina over different phases of the disaster. This includes the physical, social and structural failure of infrastructures such as a lack of social support, and the breakdown of the criminal justice system. Whilst speculative, the early phases of the disaster tend to show more brutal rapes. In recovery phases, however, rapes seemed to follow a more typical not disaster-related pattern. | Different phases of Hurricane Katrina provided opportunities for the victimisation of women. Assaults on women were facilitated by conditions in disaster shelters and temporary housing, breakdown of governmental leadership, a lack of social support, a loss of power, and exposure to collective groups of men. |
| Rezwana et al. 202025 | Cyclone Roanu (2016) | Gender-based violence (physical, sexual or mental harm) | The number and form of violence against women are believed to increase, from an already high baseline level, immediately before, during and after cyclones, starting from the moment the warnings were given. This includes sexual assault and also events of forced marriage. | Cyclones may, directly and indirectly, lead to increased rates of GBV, which in turn makes women more vulnerable during disaster situations. Impacts of GBV may therefore further increase poverty in women and gender inequalities. |
| Nguyen et al. 201826 | Typhoon Haiyan (also as Super Typhoon Yolanda) (2013) | Violence against women and girls (including domestic violence, intimate partner violence, sexual violence and incest) | The study suggests that GBV reaches its highest levels, in situations that are exceptional and potentially life-threatening and where the general law system and the main social infrastructures are out of work. This might be provoked by post-disaster stress, but is also shaped by Catholic ideas of gender roles within society. | GBV faced by women and girls is not a result of the disaster alone, but rooted in gender inequalities inherent to society, which may be exacerbated in times of crisis. Effective violence prevention must therefore begin before the disaster happens. |
| Nguyen & Rydstrom 201827 | Typhoon Haiyan (also as Super Typhoon Yolanda) (2013) | Intimate partner violence (e.g., beating women) | Whilst violence against women increased after Typhoon Haiyan, some report that this should be seen as a continuation of existing attitudes in societies that privilege men over women and stimulate a culture of acceptance. There is a reluctance to report violence as police may often side with the perpetrator, and victims may not be believed or may be blamed for the abuse. In both countries, several initiatives to end structural and physical violence include governmental campaigns, and women’s organisations informing people about legal protection and rights. In Vietnam, pre-typhoon government strategies had a pre-emptive effect in reducing violence. | There is a need for context-informed research on the dynamics between GBV and climate disasters. |
| Tanyag et al. 201828 | Typhoon Haiyan (also as Super Typhoon Yolanda) (2013) | Sexual and gender-based violence | In disaster situations, high economic strain and stress increase the risk for GBV including domestic violence/marital rape. In IDP camps safety can’t be guaranteed and sexual and GBV, including rape, happens routinely. | Women and girls are facing long-term harm in the displacement context due to increased levels of sexual and GBV. There is a risk of reinforcing determinants of gendered vulnerability in resilience discourses, including political, cultural, and economic barriers to accessing sexual and reproductive health services, leading to a restriction of body autonomy. |
| Madhuri et al. 201629 | Floods | Eve-teasing* (public sexual harassment) and other kinds of violence; verbal, physical, & sexual harassment & domestic violence | Floods lead to a change in patterns of verbal, sexual harassment and domestic violence against women, including high risk due to frustrated/stressed husbands incapable of providing for their families due to the disaster. In relief camps or shelters, public sexual harassment (e.g., eve-teasing) and other forms of harassment and physical violence against women are common occurrences. Long-term, flooding increases the economic dependency of women due to decreases in their sources of income, thus making them more vulnerable to GBV. | Flooding increases the risk for women to experience violence. Protection mechanisms in relief camps are missing and the dislocation makes women even more vulnerable to violence and harassment. |
### Supplement materials to “Extreme events and gender-based violence: a mixed-methods systematic review”

| Authors          | Event                      | Violence Type           | Description                                                                                             | Context                                                                                         |
|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Rashid et al.    | Floods                     | Sexual and mental harassment | Flood shelters and relief camps pose a high risk of sexual and mental harassment due to the lack of privacy and physical space. This leads to anxiety in girls with regard to issues of harassment, sexuality, and shame. Commonly prevalent levels of harassment were exacerbated during times of flooding and affecting them in their daily lives. One potential reason for increased harassment described was men loitering around more than usual due to work interruptions. | Adolescent girls show increased, distinct needs during disaster situations as they are at high risk to experience harassment leading to long-term mental harm. Central to their experiences and coping strategies during the floods are notions of honour, shame, purity and pollution, which affect their sexuality and gender relations. |
| Singh et al.     | Floods                     | Family conflict and violence | In times of flooding, women experience disturbed family environments posing challenges like increased familial and domestic conflict (including verbal fights), frustration and stress due to loss of income, property damages, food insecurity and illness. The impacts for women are deeply connected to traditional gender roles and inequality within patriarchal societies, which may exacerbate family conflicts and violence. | The combination of disaster situations and patriarchal structures within societies make women prone to experience family conflicts, verbal abuse and violence. Marital conflict and domestic violence, a frequent occurrence in male-dominated societies, become severe in times of disaster. |
| Forthegill       | North Dakota flood (1997)  | Domestic violence; women battering | There was an increase in women seeking protection from domestic violence post-flood compared to pre-flood. Two cases were discussed in the paper. Case 1: The participant reported that the flood seemed to precipitate violence, the husband had a temper before but was only violent once, then not at all for 19 years of marriage, and then became violent after the floods. Case 2: The participant had been in a long-standing abusive relationship and the flood helped her leave. She reports that the husband was away in substance abuse treatment at the time of the flood and managing the flood damage/impacts on her own showed her she was strong enough to leave him. | As illustrated by the two cases, violence occurring after/before a disaster could worsen due to exposure to the disaster, or the disaster may offer opportunities for women to leave the abusive relationship. Resources to battle domestic violence (e.g., counselling, emergency shelters) are important during the disaster period as demands for these services increase. |
| Esho et al.      | Extreme rainfall/drought    | Early marriage and female genital mutilation (cutting off parts of the female external genitalia for non-medical reasons) | As an adaptive strategy to climatic changes (extreme rainfall/drought), child marriages and FGM practises have increased, resulting in the disempowerment of women and girls. For example, when men had to walk further to feed cattle, they marry younger women to support in home-making duties. As uncut girls cannot be accepted as brides, increases in child marriages also resulted in FGM increases. | The prevalence of child marriage and FGM may be impacted by the intersection between climatic conditions and gender inequality. Strategies should focus on abandoning FGM, keeping girls in school and delaying marriage. |
| Hossen et al.    | Drought                    | Early marriage, physical (e.g., kicking, shaking, pushing), emotional/psychological and sexual violence (e.g., rape), violence in the workplace | Marginalised women experience impacts of drought through dowry costs, early marriage and violence. Many of these vulnerabilities exist pre-flood, embedded in socio-cultural practise, yet they are magnified by environmental impacts. When agricultural production is lost, this may act as an incentive to marry off daughters as well as a way to maintain patriarchal order in society. | Due to the growing impacts of droughts, gendered vulnerabilities increase. Further research should explore how gendered vulnerabilities during drought are influenced by sociocultural constructions. |
| Parkinson &     | Black Saturday bushfires    | Domestic violence        | Out of 30 women, 17 experienced violence (9 of which did not experience violence before the fires). People experienced homelessness, unemployment, increased alcohol and drug use acting as stressors for violence. Men faced unattainable demands on their masculinity, leaving them feeling inadequate. Women tended to be silenced with societal pressure to deny and forgive violence. Shared emergency accommodation may expose women to unavoidable contact with abusive partners or ex-partners. | The aftermath of the Black Saturday bushfires display increases in domestic violence. The bushfires highlighted the difficulties in reporting domestic violence and deeply embedded male privilege. |
| Zara 2013       |                            |                         |                                                                                                         |                                                                                                   |
| Parkinson et al. | Black Saturday bushfires (2009) | Domestic/interpersonal violence | The fires lead to some women experiencing new violence in their relationship, while some women who had experienced violence before reported a sharp increase in the disaster situation. Women also experienced an increased vulnerability which kept or led them back into violent relationships. | While domestic violence against women increased post-disaster, support services are often overburdened with fire-related needs and do not provide adequate services for women in need. |

### Grey literature

| Authors          | Event                      | Violence Type           | Description                                                                                             | Context                                                                                         |
|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Dwyer and Woolf  | Tropical cyclone           | Gendered violence against sexual and gender minorities (including e.g., domestic violence) | SGM were blamed for the tropical cyclone by religious leaders and local communities (their sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression). The disaster was understood as God’s punishment for their “sins”. Assumptions underlying mainstream disaster management programs often inadvertently exclude SGM. Post-TC Winston, some gay men indicated to be uncomfortable sharing | One of the priority themes emerging from the story-sharing, community-mapping and traditional Talanoa sessions was violence, harassment and trauma. SGM are blamed for |
shelters with heterosexual men due to fear of violence and discrimination. People reported feelings of powerlessness. Reporting family or community members to the authorities was not seen as a practical option as it could lead to longer-term family exclusion or other repercussions. Secret, serene places to console themselves or meet with other SGM were often mentioned by those experiencing prolonged violence. Violence and harassment resulted in stigma, isolation and trauma further limiting community participation of the SGM individuals.

causing TC Winston, experience violence, and are often isolated from social networks post-disaster.
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| Study                  | Extreme event | Violence                          | Results                                         | Main conclusion                                                                 |
|------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Peer-reviewed          |               |                                   |                                                |                                                                                 |
| Houghton et al. 2010   | Snowstorm     | Domestic violence                 | Qualitative: Stress was the top reason for the increase in domestic violence after the snowstorm. The reported causes of stress varied from financial burdens related to the storm, loss of income, hard labour to repair damage from the storm, childcare, isolation, and uncertainty. Interviews supported the idea that the extreme weather event likely served as both a trigger for increased violence within already abusive relationships as well as a lower tolerance for abuse and thus increased motivation to report and seek help. The snowstorm illuminated a lack of emergency plans among agencies, limited physical access to safehouses during the storm, inadequate supply of resources, and reduced staffing. | The June 2006 South Canterbury snowstorm demonstrated an increased need for domestic violence agency services due to stress in the community impacting violence levels. The interviews also revealed increased challenges to providing needed services during weather emergencies requiring improved emergency planning and policy responses. |
| Asadullah et al. 2020  | Salinity intrusion, Cyclone/storm surge, Tidal waters, Flood, Riverbank erosion | Child marriage                      | Qualitative: Qualitative surveys found more than two-thirds of respondents having encountered at least one natural disaster event before marriage and related income shocks and vulnerability. Results from in-depth interviews revealed child marriage as a common practice across socio-economic and cultural groups. Multiple themes related to the causes of child marriage were indicated (such as economic vulnerability, coping with risk, family honour, and patriarchal norms), however natural disasters or climate changes were not directly connected to marriage timing by respondents. | The qualitative and quantitative evidence does not suggest that dowry-related factors are leading to early marriage. Rather, child marriage appears to be a coping strategy adopted by households in response to their increased vulnerability to natural disasters. |
| Azad et al. 2013       | Floods        | Domestic violence, sexual violence, harassment | Qualitative: Interviews revealed that sexual violence was rampant during the floods, sexual harassment of women also took place in shelter centres, and pregnant mothers suffered the worst during and after the floods. | Researchers found that floods create conditions that expose women to increased harassment and violence and also limit their ability to cope with the myriad risks posed in disaster settings. While men and women are both exposed to increased risks, women were found to be more vulnerable to flood impacts. Policies should be put in place to prevent violence against women and more generally reduce women’s vulnerability such as by introducing home-based industries to reduce financial shocks and exposure to violence outside the home. |
**Supplement materials** to “Extreme events and gender-based violence: a mixed-methods systematic review”

| Reference | Type | Event(s) | Violence Experienced | Quantitative: | Qualitative: |
|-----------|------|-----------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Memon et al. 2020 | | Flooding | Emotional, physical, sexual violence | 20% of interviewees referred to sexual harassment in camps and most did not report it. | During and after the floods, women were exposed to emotional, physical, and/or sexual violence. Experiences of emotional violence included abuse and ascribed responsibility for disaster-related conditions and hardships, spousal abandonment and increased care-taking or financial burdens, and shaming when women have to carry out socially masculine duties. Women continued to face physical violence from their husbands after being displaced by the floods and expressed a sense of helplessness with no means of escape as well as acceptance of the violence citing increased stress for their male family members because of the floods. Sexual violence was reported in interviews in relation to shelters and camps not being designed to keep women safe. Increased trafficking was also reported in the interviews. |
| Ahmed et al. 2019 | | Flash flooding, cyclones and floods related to cyclones | Child marriage, sexual violence | The age at first marriage was younger in the sample village (Alipur) with more vulnerability to flash floods than the village (Chandi) which experienced less disruption from floods. - In Alipur, 86% (46/53) of married daughters were married before age 18, 38% of household heads mentioned a daughter experiencing sexual violence, and 48% reported fears about sexual violence their daughter(s) might face. - In Chandi, 62% (58/93) of married daughters were married before age 18, 15% of household heads mentioned a daughter experiencing sexual violence, and 28% reported fears about sexual violence their daughter(s) might face. | The arrangement of early/child marriages and the threat of or experiences of sexual violence was common in relation to extreme weather events. This study’s findings indicated that early/child marriage was both a type of GBV experienced by girls as a coping mechanism for their families in the wake of economic burdens caused by extreme weather events and as a social protective mechanism against the threat of sexual violence or community response to actual sexual violence experiences. |

### Grey literature

| Source | Philippines: Typhoon Haiyan (2013) | Early marriage, domestic violence, sexual violence | Philippines: | During natural disaster situations, the risk of GBV is increased. Yet, actors addressing the needs of violence survivors and disaster responders are not working together to appropriately reduce these risks. |
|--------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------|
|        | Nusa Tenggara floods (2017), Aceh Earthquake (2016) | | - After Typhoon Haiyan trafficking for sexual exploitation and abuse increased | |
|        | Lao PDR: Oudomxay floods (2016), Typhoon Ketsana (2009) | | - There is a need for improved guidelines of evacuation centres | |
|        | **Indonesia** | | **Indonesia** | |
|        | Increase of sexual harassment in shelters | | - Increase of sexual harassment in shelters | |
|        | Perpetrators are strangers (17%), husbands (13%) and community members (30%) | | - Perpetrators are strangers (17%), husbands (13%) and community members (30%) | |
|        | **Lao PDR** | | **Lao PDR** | |
|        | Risk of GBV increasing from the first week to one-month post-disaster | | - Risk of GBV increasing from the first week to one-month post-disaster | |
|        | Factors influencing GBV: lack of employment, lack of security, abandonment of children | | - Factors influencing GBV: lack of employment, lack of security, abandonment of children |
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**Supplementary Table 7. List with articles excluded in full-text screening (n=125)**

| #  | Article                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Reason for exclusion                                                                 |
|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | Alam, K., & Rahman, M. H. (2014). Women in natural disasters: a case study from southern coastal region of Bangladesh. International journal of disaster risk reduction, 8, 68-82.                             | Incorrect outcome (does not focus on GBV but women's preparedness for natural disasters)  |
| 2  | Alston, M. (2015). Women and climate change in Bangladesh. Routledge.                                                                                                                                 | Does not contain primary data/analysis                                                 |
| 3  | Alston, M., Whittenbury, K., Haynes, A., & Godden, N. (2014). Are climate challenges reinforcing child and forced marriage and dowry as adaptation strategies in the context of Bangladesh? In Women's Studies International Forum (Vol. 47, pp. 137-144). Pergamon. | Incorrect outcome (does not focus on GBV but adaptive responses to climate challenges) |
| 4  | Anastario, M. P. (2007). An analysis of violence victimization and women's mental and reproductive health in two internally displaced populations. Boston College.                                               | Incorrect outcome (does not focus on GBV but women's mental and reproductive health)   |
| 5  | Anastario, M. P., Larrance, R., & Lawry, L. (2008). Using mental health indicators to identify post-disaster gender-based violence among women displaced by Hurricane Katrina. Journal of Women's Health, 17(9), 1437-1444. | Incorrect outcome (does not focus on GBV but on whether mental health indicators can be used to identify GBV) |
| 6  | Anastario, M., Shehab, N., & Lawry, L. (2009). Responding to gender-based violence in disasters. Disaster Medicine and Public Health Preparedness                                           | Does not contain primary data/analysis                                                 |
| 7  | Anastario, M., Shehab, N., & Lawry, L. (2009). Responding to gender-based violence in disasters. Disaster medicine and public health preparedness, 3(3), 138-139.                                               | Does not contain primary data/analysis                                                 |
| 8  | Anderson Hoffner, L., Simpson, J., Martinez-Fernandez, C., & Patumtaewapibal, A. (2021). Turning up the heat exploring potential links between climate change and gender-based violence and harassment in the garment sector (No. 995126893202676). International Labour Organization. Retrieved from: https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/documents/publication/wcms_792246.pdf | Incorrect exposure (does not focus on extreme events, but rather temperature increase) |
| 9  | Anderson, C. A., & DeLisi, M. (2011). Implications of global climate change for violence in developed and developing countries (p. 249). na.                                                                 | Does not contain primary data/analysis                                                 |
| 10 | Atkinson, H. G., & Bruce, J. (2015). Adolescent girls, human rights and the expanding climate emergency.                                                                                                   | Does not contain primary data/analysis                                                 |
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| Source                                                                 | Year        | Title and Details                                                                                                                                                    | Notes                                                                 |
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| Chew L, Ramdas KN.                                                    | 2005        | Caught in the Storm: The Impact of Natural Disasters on Women. New York, NY: The Global Fund for Women.                                                             | Does not contain primary data/analysis                                   |
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| No. | Reference | Notes |
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Does not contain primary data/analysis

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Incorrect outcome (not extreme event, but climate change broadly)

Does not contain primary data/analysis

Full text inaccessible/unavailable

Incorrect outcome (not GBV, not on violence against Aravanis)

Incorrect outcome (does not focus on GBV, but general violence)

Does not contain primary data/analysis

Incorrect outcome (not GBV, violence not disaggregated by gender or sex)

Incorrect outcome (not on GBV, but general gendered vulnerabilities)

Does not contain primary data/analysis

Incorrect outcome (not GBV, not on violence against queer people)

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Does not contain primary data/analysis

121 World Health Organization. (2014). Gender, climate change and health. World Health Organization. Retrieved from: https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/144781/9789241508186_eng.pdf  
Does not contain primary data/analysis

122 Xu, R., Xiong, X., Abramson, M. J., Li, S., & Guo, Y. (2021). Association between ambient temperature and sex offense: A case-crossover study in seven large US cities, 2007–2017. Sustainable Cities and Society, 69, 102828  
Incorrect exposure (not extreme event, but ambient temperature)
### Supplement materials to “Extreme events and gender-based violence: a mixed-methods systematic review”

| Citation                                                                 | Note                                                                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Yamashita, A. (2012). Beyond Invisibility: Great East Japan Disaster and LGBT in Northeast Japan. FOCUS, 69. | Does not contain primary data/analysis                                |
| Yamashita, A., Gomez, C., & Dombroski, K. (2017). Segregation, exclusion and LGBT people in disaster impacted areas: experiences from the Higashinhon Dai-Shinsai (Great East-Japan Disaster). Gender, Place & Culture, 24(1), 64-71. | Does not contain primary data/analysis                                |
| Report on Database of Sexual Violence Prevalence and Incidence Related to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita (2006). Retrieved from: [https://www.nsvrc.org/sites/default/files/Publications_NSVRC_Reports_Report-on-Database-of-Sexual-Violence-Prevalence-and-Incidence-Related-to-Hurricane-Katrina-and-Rita.pdf](https://www.nsvrc.org/sites/default/files/Publications_NSVRC_Reports_Report-on-Database-of-Sexual-Violence-Prevalence-and-Incidence-Related-to-Hurricane-Katrina-and-Rita.pdf) | Incorrect outcome (does not focus on GBV, reports on domestic violence without disaggregating by gender or sex) |
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### Supplementary Table 8. Excluded articles on gender-based violence and earthquakes and tsunamis retrieved in the search process (n=26)

| Study | Study design | Study Period | Country | Type of extreme event | Type or definition of GBV | Population source | Results/Conclusion |
|-------|--------------|--------------|---------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Peer-reviewed studies |
| 1. Bradley *et al.* 202144 | Mixed-methods study Quantitative using cross-sectional survey Qualitative using in-depth interviews and stakeholder interviews | 2018-2019 | Nepal | Earthquake (2015 Nepal earthquake) | Any act of GBV that results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women and/or girls Perpetrator: spouse, ex-spouse, family member, stranger, known person | Women and men living in Kathmandu and Morang Districts impacted by the 2017 floods and/or 2015 earthquake. N participants: 880 survey respondents, 53 in-depth interviews, 20 stakeholder interviews Age: 18-49 yrs | Of female respondents, 36% reported experiencing IPV personally. Of 318 respondents reporting experiencing or perpetrating IPV, 35% report it occurring in the past 0-11 months. This suggests an increase from pre-2015 norms in comparison to Nepalese DHS (2016) statistics of 7% of women experiencing IPV ever and 3% in the last year. |
| 2. Campbell *et al.* 201645 | Quantitative, cross-sectional study using a computer-assisted self-interview device | 2011-2013 | Haiti | Earthquake (2010 Haitian earthquake) | Intimate partner violence (physical and/or sexual assaults) Perpetrator: former or current intimate partner | Haitian national women that attended local hospitals or clinics N participants: 208 Age: 18-44 yrs | Abuse and violence pre-disaster (71.22%) and post-disaster (75%) was high, p=0.266. |
| 3. Cerna-Turoff *et al.* 202046 | Quantitative, cross-sectional study using a survey | 2012 | Haiti | Earthquake (2010 Haitian earthquake) | Physical, emotional and sexual violence Perpetrator: parent, caregiver, adult relative, authority figure, anyone in the community | Girls that were part of the Haiti Violence Against Children Survey N participants: 635 Age: 13-17 yrs | The odds ratio of any form of violence against girl after displacement due to the earthquake: 0.84 (95% CI: 0.52–1.33, p = 0.500) |
| 4. Chan *et al.* 201147 | Quantitative, cross-sectional study using a survey | 2008 | China | Earthquake (2008 Sichuan earthquake) | Psychological aggression and physical violence Perpetrator: spouse, ex-spouse, family member, stranger, known person | Chinese women in temporary shelters for survivors that were married, cohabiting or had a child. N participants: 186 Age: >18 yrs old | After the earthquake, all types of family violence increased. Psychological aggression (all) pre-earthquake prevalence: 10.5%; post-earthquake prevalence: 19.3%; Physical violence (all) pre-earthquake prevalence: 5.0%; post-earthquake prevalence: 6.6% |
| 5. Irshad *et al.* 201248 | Qualitative study, using an ethnographic approach, in-depth interviews, group discussions, and observation | 2008 | Pakistan | Earthquake (2005 Pakistan earthquake) | Abandonment, child marriage, violence, abuse Perpetrator: Husband | Women and men rendered paraplegic by spinal cord injuries from the earthquake. N participants: 73 Age: >16 yrs | A majority of female respondents’ husbands had remarried or were keen to do so because of their wives’ disability post-earthquake. A large number of them married girls as young as 13 which appeared connected to a deliberate strategy of ensuring child-bride could be manipulated and controlled. For some women receiving disability stipends contributed to distrust and violence or abuse from their husbands. There was an increase in marrying off girls (as young as |
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| Study                                    | Design/Methodology                        | Country         | Event/Disaster | Perpetrators                                                                 | Participants Description                                                                 | Findings/Conclusions                                                                 |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 6. Fisher *et al.* 2010<sup>69</sup>     | Qualitative study, using semi-structured interviews | 2004 Sri Lanka Tsunami (2004 Sri Lanka Tsunami) | Rape, physical abuse, sexual abuse, domestic violence, harassment, murder, sexual exploitation & manipulation, child marriage Perpetrator: Strangers, spouses, family members, authority figures, relief providers | Representatives of community and nongovernmental organisations (NGOs), international NGOs and UN agencies, government N participants: 60 Age: | Domestic violence was considered the most prevalent & sustained form of post-disaster violence against women by 4/5 respondents. 2/3 of respondents thought relationships had become more violent. There was an increase in marriages of young women and girls to replace deceased wives or lessen the family financial burden. |
| 7. Kolbe *et al.* 2010<sup>30</sup>       | Quantitative study, cross-sectional using a survey | 2009-2010 Haiti Earthquake (2010 Haitian earthquake) | Sexual violence Perpetrator: Spouse, boyfriend, ex-partner, neighbours, friend or former friend, criminals | People participating in a 2009 pre-earthquake and 2010 post-earthquake survey administered in the Port-au-Prince area. N participants: 1,732 Age: mean 24 yrs, median 22 yrs |
| 8. Lai *et al.* 2020<sup>31</sup>        | Quantitative study, cross-sectional household survey | 2012 Haiti Earthquake (2010 Haitian earthquake) | Physical, emotional, and sexual violence Perpetrator: Parents, family, adult caregivers, authority figures, | Youth surveyed in Haiti Violence against Children Survey (VACS). N participants: 1,457 females, 1,459 males Age: 13-24 yrs | High rates of violence were reported by youth post-earthquake. Females reported in the past year: any violence victimization (49.94%); parent/adult caregiver physical violence (22.03%); public authority figure physical violence (10.20%); emotional abuse (27.80%); & sexual violence (23.01%). |
| 9. Logie *et al.* 2016<sup>35</sup>      | Qualitative study, using focus groups and in-depth interviews | Not reported Haiti Earthquake (2010 Haitian earthquake) | IPV, survival sex work, gender-based sexual violence Perpetrator: Strangers, partners | Youth living in Leogane and identifying as internally displaced due to the 2010 earthquake N participants: 60 (30 females, 30 males) Age: 18-24 yrs | Women reported sexual violence was commonplace and viewed insecure housing conditions (tent cities especially) as unsafe. Women reported GBSV occurring in connection with other poverty-related crimes. Poverty contributed to women’s engagement in survival sex work. Poverty also reduced their power in relationships and increased their vulnerability to IPV. |
| 10. Rao *et al.* 2020<sup>32</sup>       | Quantitative study, analysis of National Family Health Surveys part of DHS | 1998-99, 2005-06, 2015-16 India Tsunami (2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami) | IPV (physical, sexual, and emotional violence) Perpetrator: Spouse or intimate partner. Other perpetrators were also included in the Wave 1 survey. | Women (1998-99) & ever-married women (2005-06, 2015-16) who responded yes to the NFHS survey question of whether they experienced physical violence in the last 12 months. N participants: Age: 15-49 yrs | In Wave 1 (1999), 1772 (45.68%) women reported IPV; in Wave 2 (2006), 2850 (21.22%) women reported IPV; and in Wave 3 (2016) 2432 (31.31%) women reported IPV. Wave 1 survey included violence from non-intimate partners but subsequent surveys did not which could explain the drop. When controlled for the state of residence, the tsunami was... |
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| Study Reference | Study Design | Country | Disaster | Violence Type | Perpetrator | Participants | Participants Description | Additional Information |
|-----------------|--------------|---------|----------|---------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 11. Rahill et al. 2015<sup>54</sup> | Qualitative study, using focus groups | Haiti | Earthquake (2010 Haitian earthquake) | Non-consensual sex, enforced with purposeful injury, strangulation, & aim to “crush the uterus” | Multiple, unknown non-intimate partners/perpetrators | Women residents of Cité Soleil who survived the earthquake and its aftershocks (along with hurricanes and cholera) | N participants: 2 focus groups of 16 women | All participants in the focus groups experienced sexual violence highlighting purposeful injury (including the use of broken marbles, rubber bands and other objects). |
| 12. Rees et al. 2005<sup>55</sup> | Qualitative study, using focus groups and storyboard methodology | Sri Lanka | Tsunami | Sexual and gender based violence, trafficking | Strangers, intimate partners | Community worker women in Colombo and an additional regional location | N participants: 88 women | Participants reported an increased vulnerability to GBV |
| 13. Sakurai et al. 2017<sup>56</sup> | Quantitative study, using data from cohort epidemiological survey JECS | Japan | Earthquake (2011 Great East Japan Disaster) | Domestic violence (mental/emotional & physical) | Intimate partners | Pregnant females in Miyagi Prefecture | N participants: 7600 | The JECS did not compare to DV rates prior to the earthquake. No significant difference was found in DV incidence during the 3- to 9-month study following the earthquake. The incidence of physical DV was higher in the north coastal area (5.9%) than nationwide (1.5%, P<0.001) or in the inland (1.3%, P=0.0007) area. |
| 14. Sloand et al. 2017<sup>57</sup> | Qualitative study, using descriptive/correlational, focus groups, interviews, and situational analysis methodology | Haiti | Earthquake (2010 Haitian earthquake) | Physical, psychological, and sexual violence | Boyfriend, ex-boyfriend, other partners, family members, non-family members, authority figures, or other individuals | Internally displaced adolescent girls living in Port-au-Prince tent camps | N participants: 78 | There was no statistically reported increase in sexual abuse pre- and post-earthquake, but 61% of the girls did not respond to questions about abuse either before or after the earthquake. However, the odds of an adolescent Haitian girl being sexually abused increased significantly post-earthquake and 30% of girls reported a family member as the perpetrator of violence post-earthquake. |
| 15. Sohrabizadeh et al. 2016<sup>58</sup> | Qualitative study, using in-depth structured interviews and field observations | Iran | Earthquakes and floods | Domestic violence (physical, psychological, sexual), community violence (psychological violence & sexual harassment), early/forced marriages | Husbands, sons, fathers, other male family members | Affected women and key informants | N participants: 15 (8 affected women) | Participants reported experiencing physical abuse, psychological violence, early/forced marriages, and sexual violence within their relationships following the disaster. In the community, they experienced increased psychological violence & sexual harassment. |
| 16. Sohrabizadeh et al. 2017<sup>59</sup> | Qualitative study, using in-depth unstructured interviews | Iran | Twin Earthquakes | Early/forced marriages, restricted access to education, increased control | Affecte people living in destroyed regions of eastern Azerbaijan | The twin earthquakes exacerbated the violence faced by women. | | |

-associated with a higher risk of IPV in 3 or 4 states: women had 98% higher odds of experiencing IPV (p < 0.001) in Tamil Nadu, 85% higher (p<0.001) in Andhra Pradesh, and 41% (p<0.05) in Kerala.
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| Study | Study Type | Country | Disaster | Violence | Perpetrator | Sample Characteristics | Summary |
|-------|------------|---------|----------|----------|-------------|------------------------|---------|
| 17. Standing et al. 2016<sup>60</sup> | Qualitative study, using social media and discussions with key informants | Nepal | Earthquake (2015 Nepal earthquake) | Violence against women and girls, trafficking, rape, mental torture, abuse, harassment | Father, husband, brother, uncle | N participants: 13 (11 women, 2 men); Age: 17-60 yrs | Following the earthquake, there was an increase in trafficking and violence, especially if girls were separated from their families. |
| 18. Subedi et al. 2020<sup>61</sup> | Qualitative study, using cross-sectional analysis of DHS data | Haiti | Earthquake (2010 Haitian earthquake) | Child abuse | Parents or family members | Sampled households with at least one child | The relative risk for severe physical abuse associated with earthquake-related damage to the home was notably higher for older females (RR=0.84, 95% CI: 0.97-1.42), although not statistically significant. |
| 19. Tanoue et al. 2019<sup>62</sup> | Quantitative study, using questionnaires | Japan | Earthquake (2011 Great East Japan Disaster) | Intimate partner violence | Intimate partner | Pregnant women in the 2nd or 3rd trimester who responded to JECS questionnaire | Reports of mental IPV experienced during pregnancy significantly decreased after peaking following the disaster in the southern coastal region (19.4% in FY 2011, 13.1% in FY 2012, 13.3% in FY 2013, p = 0.05, trend p = 0.04). There was no significant difference in the north coastal area. For physical IPV, there was no significant difference in the south and in the north coastal region, it significantly decreased after peaking post-earthquake (2.7%, 1.5%, 1.3%; p = 0.08, trend p = 0.03). Mental and physical IPV prevalence was higher every year in the inland regions. |
| 20. Tearne et al. 2021<sup>63</sup> | Qualitative study, using semi-structured key informant interviews and focus group discussions | Nepal | Earthquake (2015 Nepal earthquake) | Abduction; trafficking; domestic, physical, & sexual violence | Adolescents & adults from three disaster-affected areas of Nepal | N participants: 62 (35 adolescents, 48.6% female; 27 adults, 55.6% female); Age: 13-19, 23-58 yrs | Participants emphasised that the earthquake and extreme stress exacerbated pre-existing problems related to domestic & sexual violence. Inadequate safety and consideration of gender were frequently cited as risk factors for violence. |
| 21. Yoshihama et al. 2018<sup>64</sup> | Quantitative study, cross-sectional using surveys | Japan | Earthquake (2011 Great East Japan Disaster) | Domestic violence (physical, verbal, emotional, sexual, financial, neglect), sexual assault, sexual harassment | Professionals, practitioners, NGO members, volunteers, and others involved in disaster response who were in a position to witness/hear about incidents of violence against women & children | N participants: 82; Age: <5 to >70 yrs | Regarding DV or IPV, a notable increase in frequency or severity was reported after the disaster and very few cases reported new violence post-disaster. Around 2/3 of non-IPV incidents took place in a locale to which victims had been evacuated due to the disaster. Quid pro quo assaults related to relief distribution were reported frequently. 11 cases reported violence against minors: 5 by strangers, 10 taking place at relocation space. |
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### 22. Weitzman et al. 2016

| Study Design | Setting | Year(s) | Disaster Type | IPV (Type) | Population | Data Collection | Results |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------------|------------|-------------|----------------|---------|
| Quantitative, cross-sectional using surveys | Haiti | 2005, 2006 Exposed: 2012 | Earthquake (2010 Haitian earthquake) | IPV (physical & sexual violence) Perpetrator: intimate partners | Respondents of DHS survey (1 random woman per household) who were not widowed at the time of the survey | N participants: 2,535 unexposed; 6,287 exposed Age: 15-49 yrs | Physical IPVrose (0.4% probability increase in any violence) in regions devastated by the earthquake and fell (2% decrease in the probability that violence occurred *sometimes*) in moderately impacted regions. Sexual IPV rates fell everywhere but at a rate 300% greater in the moderately impacted regions. Probabilities of IPV were higher among women living in a displacement camp, who lost a household member, or who were in a household impacted by the cholera outbreak. |

### 23. GLHRC/SEROvie. 2011

| Study Design | Setting | Year(s) | Disaster Type | IPV (Type) | Population | Data Collection | Results |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------------|------------|-------------|----------------|---------|
| Qualitative research, using interviews | NR | Haiti | Earthquake (2010 Haitian earthquake) | Rape, sexual exploitation, sexual violence, corrective rape, harassment, physical abuse, hate crimes, discrimination, arbitrary arrests Perpetrator: Family members, strangers, authority figures | LGBT Haitians accessing services from SEROvie NGO | LGBT people are seen as gender non-conforming experienced an increased risk of gender-based violence in the wake of the disaster. Rape of lesbians, gay men, and transgender women; sexual violence and corrective rape in IDP camps; sexual exploitation, physical abuse, or denied access to emergency relief; abuse by police; and more were documented by SEROvie. |

### 24. Human Rights Watch 2014

| Study Design | Setting | Year(s) | Disaster Type | IPV (Type) | Population | Data Collection | Results |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------------|------------|-------------|----------------|---------|
| Qualitative research, using interviews | 2010-2011 | Haiti | Earthquake (2010 Haitian earthquake) | Survival sex, sexual violence | Women & girls living in 15 displacement camps in 7/12 earthquake-affected communes in Port-au-Prince N participants: 128 Age: >14 yrs | Food insecurity & poverty in the camps made women & girls vulnerable to the need to engage in survival sex. 6 of the interviewed pregnant women (3 of whom were 14-15 yrs) reported their pregnancies resulted from rapes. Conditions in the camp & reduced protection from social networks/community increased vulnerability to sexual violence. |

### 25. SERVOvie 2010

| Study Design | Setting | Year(s) | Disaster Type | IPV (Type) | Population | Data Collection | Results |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------------|------------|-------------|----------------|---------|
| Qualitative research, using focus group discussion | 2010 | Haiti | Earthquake (2010 Haitian earthquake) | Medical neglect, harassment, denial of aid distribution, attacks, gang rape, arbitrary arrests, sexual violence Perpetrator: strangers, authority figures | LGBT youth & sex workers in Port-au-Prince N participants: 30 | Participants described medical discrimination; harassment, violence, & abuse in the camps; being denied resources; being blamed for the earthquake; being attacked on the street by community members and police; arbitrary arrests; gang rapes; and other forms of GBV in connection with their sexuality and/or gender presentation. |

### 26. Fontanez et al. 2019

| Study Design | Setting | Year(s) | Disaster Type | IPV (Type) | Population | Data Collection | Results |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------------|------------|-------------|----------------|---------|
| Qualitative research, using in-depth interviews | United States | Natural Disaster (2018) Not farther specified | Displaced, transgender individuals that stayed in shelters that were recruited using crowdsourcing (e.g. social media outlets) | Transgender people experienced direct and non-direct harassment in shelters. They tend to stay away from shelters | | | |
| PhD thesis (unpublished) | Perpetrator: other displaced people staying at the shelters. | N participants: 12 | Age range: 23-61 yrs | because of fear of assault or discrimination. |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------|
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| Study                          | Selection (max 5 stars) | Comparability (max 2 stars) | Outcomes (max 3 stars) | Total | AHRQ standard quality |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| Ahmed et al. 2019**           | ★                       | ★                           | ★                      | 4     | Poor                  |
| Allen et al. 2021†            | ★                       | ★                           | ★                      | 9     | Good                  |
| Anastario et al. 2009³        | ★                       | ★                           | ★                      | 5     | Fair                  |
| Asadullah et al. 2020⁹⁹       | ★                       | ★                           | ★                      | 2     | Poor                  |
| Azad et al. 2013⁹⁹            | ★                       | ★                           | ★                      | 2     | Poor                  |
| Carrico et al. 2020³⁰         | ★                       | ★★                          | ★                      | 7     | Good                  |
| Cools et al. 2020¹⁴           | ★                       | ★★                          | ★                      | 8     | Good                  |
| Cooper et al. 2021′           | ★                       | ★★                          | ★                      | 9     | Good                  |
| Corno et al. 2020⁰³           | ★                       | ★★                          | ★                      | 9     | Good                  |
| Díaz & Saldarriage 2020¹¹     | ★                       | ★★                          | ★                      | 9     | Good                  |
| Epstein et al. 2020¹³         | ★                       | ★★                          | ★                      | 7     | Good                  |
| Fagen et al. 2011³            | ★                       | ★                           | ★                      | 1     | Poor                  |
| Frasier et al. 2004⁰⁰         | ★                       | ★★                          | ★                      | 6     | Poor                  |
| Harville et al. 2011®         | ★                       | ★★                          | ★                      | 5     | Fair                  |
| Houghton et al. 2010¹⁰        | ★★                      | ★                           | ★                      | 2     | Poor                  |
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| Study                                      | Quality | Selection | Comparability | Outcome/Exposure | Total | Quality Categorized |
|--------------------------------------------|---------|------------|---------------|------------------|-------|---------------------|
| Memon et al. 2020                          | ★       | ★          | ★             | ★                | 2     | Poor                |
| Miguel et al. 2005                        | ★ ★     | ★ ★        | ★ ★           | ★ ★              | 9     | Good                |
| Molyneaux et al. 2020                     | ★ ★     | ★ ★        | ★ ★           | ★ ★              | 7     | Fair                |
| Picardo et al. 2010                      | ★       | ★          | ★             | ★                | 5     | Fair                |
| Rai et al. 2020                            | ★ ★     | ★ ★        | ★ ★           | ★ ★              | 7     | Fair                |
| Sanz-Barbero et al. 2018                   | ★       | ★          | ★             | ★                | 5     | Fair                |
| Schumacher et al. 2010                     | ★       | ★          | ★ ★           | ★ ★              | 7     | Good                |
| Sekhri & Storeygard 2011                   | ★       | ★          | ★             | ★                | 5     | Fair                |
| Temple et al. 2011                         | ★ ★     | ★          | ★ ★           | ★                | 4     | Poor                |
| Westhoff et al. 2008                       | ★       | ★          | ★             | ★                | 3     | Poor                |

*These studies have mixed-methods and are assessed in quality for their quantitative and qualitative part separately.

Each ★ represents a point for a given quality indicator.

AHRQ, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality; quality categorized as good, fair or poor.

Thresholds for converting the Newcastle-Ottawa scales to AHRQ standards (good, fair, and poor):

- **Good quality**: 3 or 4 stars in selection domain AND 1 or 2 stars in comparability domain AND 2 or 3 stars in outcome/exposure domain
- **Fair quality**: 2 stars in selection domain AND 1 or 2 stars in comparability domain AND 2 or 3 stars in outcome/exposure domain
- **Poor quality**: 0 or 1 star in selection domain OR 0 stars in comparability domain OR 0 or 1 stars in outcome/exposure domain
### Supplemental Table 10. Critical appraisal of included qualitative studies (n=19) using the Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP) tool.  

| Study                  | Section A: Are the results valid? | Section B: What are the results? |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
|                        | Was there a clear statement of the aims of the research? | Is a qualitative methodology appropriate? | Was the research design appropriate to address the aims of the research? | Was the recruitment strategy appropriate to the aims of the research? | Was the data collected in a way that addressed the research issue? | Has the relationship between the researcher and participants been adequately considered? | Have ethical issues been taken into consideration? | Was the data analysis sufficiently rigorous? | Is there a clear statement of findings? |
| Ahmed et al. 2019*^22  | Yes                             | Yes                             | Yes                             | No                                  | Can’t Tell                | No                                  | Yes                             | Yes                       | Yes                        |
| Asadullah et al. 2020*^4  | Yes                             | Can’t Tell                      | No                               | No                                  | Can’t Tell                | Yes                                  | Yes                             | No                       | Yes                        |
| Azad et al. 2013*^7     | No                              | Yes                             | Can’t Tell                       | Can’t Tell                          | Yes                                  | No                                  | No                             | Yes                       | Yes                        |
| Bermudez et al. 2019*^20 | Yes                             | Yes                             | Yes                             | No                                  | Yes                                  | Can’t Tell                          | Yes                             | Can’t Tell                | Yes                        |
| Esho et al. 2021*^25    | Yes                             | Yes                             | Yes                             | Can’t Tell                          | Can’t Tell                | No                                  | No                             | Can’t Tell                | Yes                        |
| Forthergill 1999*^32    | Yes                             | Yes                             | Yes                             | No                                  | Can’t Tell                | No                                  | No                             | Can’t Tell                | Yes                        |
| Hossen et al. 2021*^34  | Yes                             | Yes                             | Yes                             | Can’t Tell                          | Can’t Tell                | No                                  | No                             | Yes                       | Yes                        |
| Houghton et al. 2010*^6  | Yes                             | Yes                             | Yes                             | Can’t Tell                          | Yes                                  | No                                  | Can’t Tell                      | Can’t Tell                | Yes                        |
| Madhuri et al. 2016*^9  | Yes                             | Yes                             | Yes                             | Yes                                  | Yes                                  | No                                  | Yes                             | No                       | No                        |
| Menon et al. 2020*^11    | Yes                             | Yes                             | Yes                             | Yes                                  | Yes                                  | Yes                                 | Yes                             | Can’t Tell                | Yes                        |
| Nguyen et al. 2018*^8    | Yes                             | Yes                             | Can’t Tell                       | Can’t Tell                          | Yes                                  | Can’t Tell                          | Yes                             | Can’t Tell                | Can’t Tell                |
| Nguyen & Rydström 2018*^7| Yes                             | Yes                             | Yes                             | Can’t Tell                          | Yes                                  | No                                  | No                             | Can’t Tell                | Yes                        |
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| Study                          | Quality Assessment | Methodology | Data Collection | Coherence Assessment | Quality Assessment | Methodology | Data Collection | Coherence Assessment | Quality Assessment | Methodology | Data Collection | Coherence Assessment | Quality Assessment |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Parkinson & Zara 2013         | Yes                | Yes         | No              | Can’t Tell           | No                 | Can’t Tell   | Yes             | Yes                  |
| Parkinson et al. 2019         | Yes                | Yes         | Yes             | Yes                  | Can’t Tell          | Yes         | Yes             | Yes                  |
| Rashid et al. 2000            | Yes                | Yes         | Yes             | Can’t Tell           | Yes                | Yes         | Yes             | No                   |
| Rezwana et al. 2020           | Yes                | Yes         | Yes             | Yes                  | Yes                | Yes         | Yes             | No                   |
| Singh et al. 2020             | Yes                | Yes         | Yes             | Yes                  | Yes                | Yes         | Yes             | Can’t Tell           |
| Tanyag et al. 2018            | Yes                | Yes         | Yes             | Yes                  | No                 | Yes         | Can’t Tell       | Yes                  |
| Thornston et al. 2007         | Yes                | Yes         | Can’t Tell       | No                   | Can’t Tell         | No          | No              | Yes                  |

* These studies have mixed-methods and are assessed in quality for their quantitative and qualitative part separately.
Supplementary Table 11. Critical appraisal of included Grey Literature (n=2) using the Authority, Accuracy, Coverage, Objectivity, Date, Significance (AACODS) checklist.

| #  | Checklist question                                                                 | IFRC\textsuperscript{43} | Dwyer et al. 2018\textsuperscript{37} |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1  | Authority – identifying who is responsible for the intellectual content            | Can’t tell                | Yes                                   |
| 2  | Accuracy – is there a stated aim or brief, methodology, peer-review, reputable and representative | Yes                       | Yes                                   |
| 3  | Coverage – are the limits clearly stated                                         | No                        | Yes                                   |
| 4  | Objectivity – is the authors’ standpoint clear? Does the work seem balanced?     | Can’t tell                | Yes                                   |
| 5  | Date – is the item dated, relevant and contemporary                               | Yes                       | Yes                                   |
| 6  | Significance – is the item meaningful; does it add context?                      | Yes                       | Yes                                   |
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