

AIDR Recovery Matters webinar series

LGBTIQA+ experiences in disaster and recovery

20 April, 2021 2pm AEST

GUEST SPEAKERS

Liam Leonard - GAD Pod | Steve O'Malley - Fire Rescue Victoria



Amanda Leck

Executive Director, AIDR



AIDR acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of the various lands on which you all join us from today and the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people participating in this event.

We pay our respects to Elders past, present and emerging and celebrate the diversity of Aboriginal peoples and their ongoing cultures and connections to the lands and waters across Australia.



Amanda Leck

Executive Director, AIDR



- You will remain muted and your camera will not be activated for the duration of today's event.
- Today's event will be recorded and made available after the event.
- Please enter questions for our speakers in the Q&A function, not the chat box.
- Please use the chat box to share any thoughts or reflections during the presentation remember to select 'all panellists and attendees' to ensure everyone can read your message.
- Please be respectful to each other when posting your comments or questions.



Steve O'Malley is a Leading Firefighter and Diversity and Inclusion Officer with Fire Rescue Victoria. He has been an operational firefighter for more than 32 years and is a graduate in the study of Human Rights.

Steve is a Board and Honorary Life Member of Women and Firefighting Australasia, a foundation member of the Emergency Management Victoria 'Gender and Disaster' taskforce and an Fire Rescue Victoria Family Violence Contact Officer. Steve is a long-standing presenter and advocate for prevention of violence against women and gender equity.



Australian Institute of Disaster Resilience Webinar Series LGBTIQA+ experiences in disasters and recovery

Liam Leonard & Steve O'Malley, AFSM

Virtual: April 20, 2021

The GAD Pod acknowledges the Traditional Owners of the lands from which we meet.

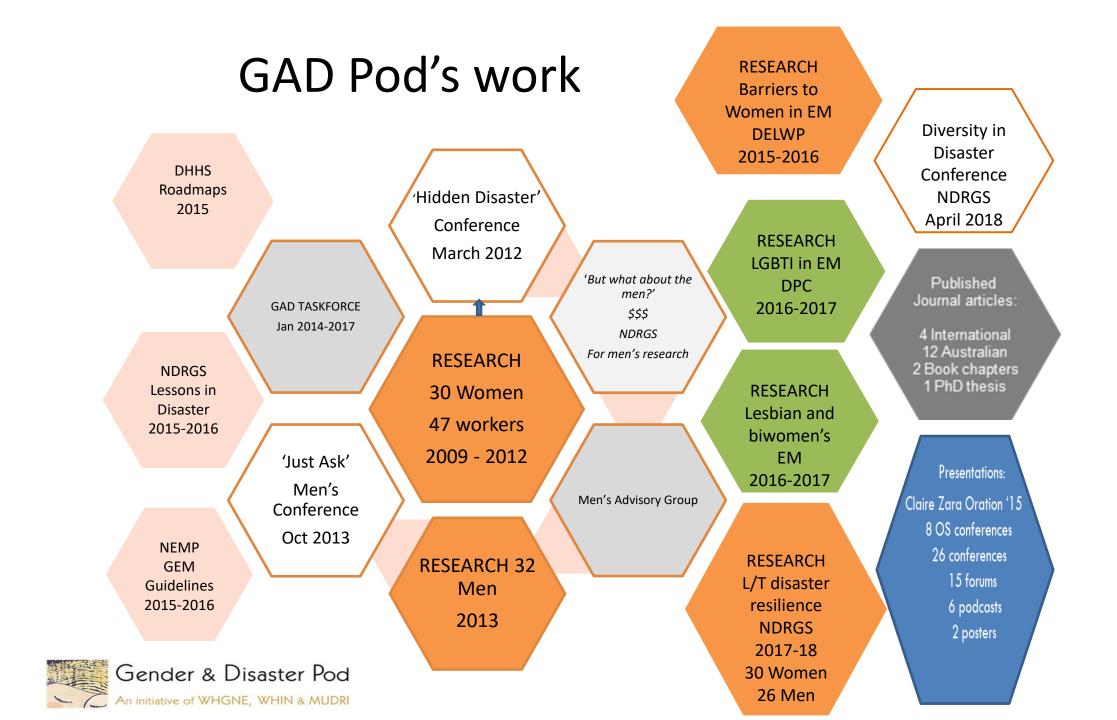




The Gender and Disaster Pod: GADPod

- The GAD Pod was established in 2015
- An initiative of Women's Health Goulburn North East (WHGNE) and Women's Health In the North (WHIN), working in partnership with Monash University Disaster Resilience Initiative (MUDRI)
- Provides expert research, advocacy, and training on how gender impacts on people's experiences of emergency situations, focusing on women, men and children
- Expanded its remit to include the emergency experiences and needs of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) people

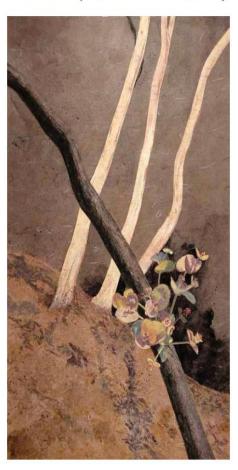




The Way He Tells It: Relationships after Black Saturday (2011): What the researchers found

'The way he tells it ...'

Relationships after Black Saturday



Women's traditional reluctance to report violence against them was exacerbated in the aftermath of Black Saturday.

Women retracted accounts of violence. This indicates that much remains hidden, as women continue to fear repercussions from both the community and violent partners.



Men on Black Saturday: What the researchers found

Men on Black Saturday

Risks and opportunities for change



- Disaster impacts can be severe and long-lasting
- Men do talk about their disaster experiences –
 just ask them
- Men, in particular, may be penalised for seeking psychological help
- Employment issues can be a major source of disruption
- Community aggression and male violence increase
- Alcohol abuse, mental health issues and suicide rise
- Gender norms are more salient



Lessons in Disaster

gendered violence and lessons in disaster

Train-the-Trainer Facilitator Guide

Under Pressure: LBGTI-inclusive emergency services

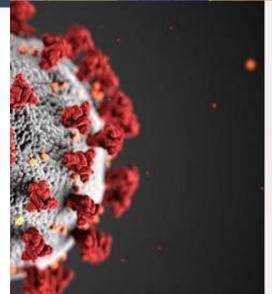
FACILITATOR GUIDE



ONLINE **LESSONS IN DISASTER**

WHAT: This online training package contains four x 90 minute sessions on 'Lessons in Disaster'. This training combines the original 'Family Violence After Disasters' and 'Men After Disasters' in three sessions and the fourth is an adaptation of 'Under Pressure: LGBTI-Inclusive services in emergencies'.

WHY: The Online 'Lessons in Disaster' training package aims to strengthen the capacity of health, community and emergency sectors to challenge gender stereotypes and inequalities, and understand the relevance of family violence to disaster. 'Disaster' includes pandemics



MAY 28

Gender, Pandemics, Disasters: **Lessons for Primary Prevention** Practitioners

by Respect Victoria Following



Free

Aims – Lessons In Disaster series

Session1 – Gender and Emergency – The Evidence

- Ensure the safety needs of women, men and children are met during response, recovery and preparation for disasters
- Ensure organisations understand family violence in disaster

Session 2 – The Impact of Gendered Expectations – individual, community, organisation

- Understand how gender expectations affect preparation, response, and recovery from disaster.
- Strengthen the capacity of the emergency management sector to challenge gender stereotypes

Session 3 - The disaster made me do it - The social reconstruction of sex, gender and sexuality under bushfire and pandemic situations

 Increase awareness of the value of building a gender-responsive and disasteraware organisation.

Session 4 – Working Towards Change – individual, community, organisation



The disaster made me do it

The social reconstruction of sex, gender and sexuality under bushfire and pandemic situations

Liam and Steve



OUTLINE

Introduction

Section 1 – Introducing sex, *gender* and sexuality

- Working definitions: Sex, gender, sexuality
- The Wedding Cake model

Section 2 – Gender under pressure

- The pressure to conform
- Un/conforming women
- Gender conforming men, heroic masculinity & COVID-19

Section 3 – An unholy trinity: Sex, gender and *sexuality*

- Rethinking the relationship of sex, gender and sexuality
- Implications and possibilities

Wrap Up



AIMS and OUTCOMES

- Encourage participants to question their understandings of sex, gender and sexuality
- Consider how sex, gender and sexuality and the relationship between all three are socially constructed
- Look at some of the problems associated with the celebration of 'heroic masculinity' under disaster and emergency conditions, including COVID-19
- Reconsider the role sexuality plays in the construction of polarised gender stereotypes



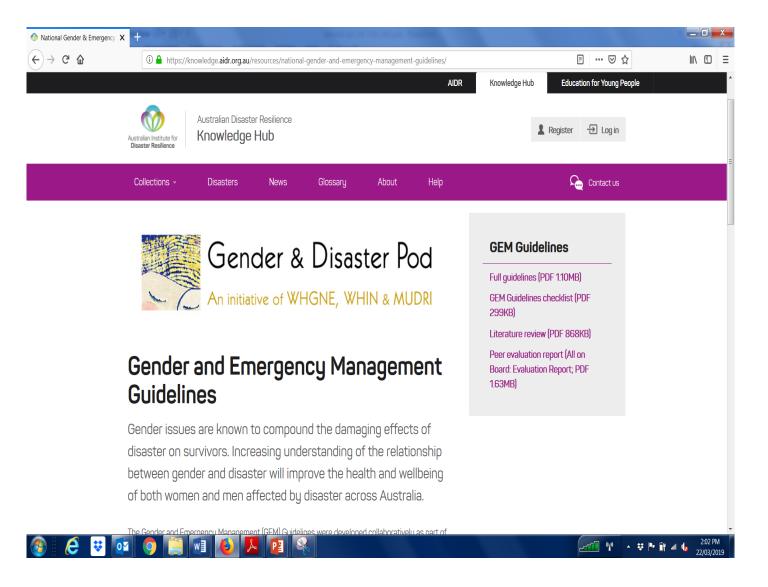
YouTube Video Force Majeure

https://youtu.be/saNvY4tD3wA



- Disentangle masculinity from fire-fighting.
- Stop expecting men to protect the home and women to protect children.
- Let men be vulnerable.
- Ensure women and children's right to live free from violence is unconditional – even after disasters.







GEM Checklist examples:

- Have you identified and engaged domestic violence workers in recovery efforts and committees?
- Have you provided domestic violence training and education to employees and volunteers?
- Have you identified and engaged domestic violence specialists to speak at community meetings?

- Have you included information about domestic violence in information about emergencies? (For example: flyers, pamphlets, advertising)
- ☑ Have you informed evacuation centre managers of existing restraining/ intervention order protocols in evacuation centres?





GENDER JUSTICE in DISASTER

inspiring action





Register Here





Liam has over 20 years experience as an LGBTIQA+ advocate and is the former Director Rainbow Health Victoria, La Trobe University. He has worked on LGBTIQA+ legislative reform, led the development of the world's first LGBTI-inclusive service accreditation program, the Rainbow Tick, and lectured and published widely on sexuality, gender studies and social policy.

More recently, Liam has worked with the GAD Pod researching and developing training on LGBTI people's experiences of disaster and the impacts of COVID-19 on Victoria's family violence primary prevention workforce and LGBTI people's intimate and familial relationships.

The research

Identifying the experiences and needs of LGBTI communities

before, during and after emergencies in Victoria

- LGBTI people's emergency experiences (n=12)
- Emergency personnel's attitudes toward, and knowledge of, LGBTI people's emergency needs (n=157)

Parkinson, D., Duncan, A., Leonard, W. and Archer, F. (on-line March 2021) 'Lesbian and Bisexual Women's Experience of Emergency Management', *Gender Issues*

 Interviews with lesbian emergency services staff/volunteers and clients (n=4)





What's that got to do with it? Nothing special

The sooner you lot drop it and stop trying to make yourselves out as victims or different the sooner your perceived problems will disappear. FFS, we don't care if you are queer and stop telling us. Get over it.

The organisation is too busy dealing with real problems to discriminate against LGBTI individuals.



What's that got to do with it? We treat everybody the same

There are no specific policies or procedures, nor should there be. When a person is on fire or trapped in a crumpled car their preferred gender/sexuality is as irrelevant as their skin colour or religion.

Jokes and banter involving LGBTI slurs do not constitute Homo/Transphobia as there is no intention to hurt or oppress. Gay jokes should be treated **no differently** to short jokes, fat jokes, jokes about age. People need to be less precious [emphasis added].



God's judgement

People were targeting groups of gay people in the town as our 'behaviour' had brought this upon the community...*

God's word says for a man and a woman to be together...they've legalised same sex marriage...Look how rapid, these bushfires, these droughts, all these things have come, in a short period of time...God is speaking to you guys, Australia, you need to repent...^

*Gorman-Murray, Morris et al. (2016) 'Problems and possibilities on the margins: LGBT experiences in the 2011 Queensland Floods' ^Israel Folau quoted in Australian Associated Press 18 November 2019



The Prime Minister's offence

Folau is a free citizen, he can say whatever he likes, but that doesn't mean he can't have regard to the grievous offence this would have caused to people whose homes have been burnt down...

Scott Morrison



Client survey LGBTI people's emergency experiences

- Past experiences of discrimination or anticipation of discrimination
- Attitudes of staff, volunteers and clients
- Fear of being outed
- Loss of safe spaces and LGBTI community supports
- Faith-based service delivery



Past experiences of discrimination/anticipation of discrimination

I would be reluctant to invite local services — CFA — or support agencies after an event because, after a lifetime of discrimination, I would feel it made me more vulnerable. You don't want the local 'heroes' knowing there are a couple of lesbians living on a remote farm...



Attitudes of staff, volunteers and clients

In the post Katrina aftermath, a woman was arrested for using the 'wrong' bathroom; similarly in Japan, a woman was called a 'cross-dressing deviant fag' by a volunteer worker...*

[The emergency service] will be there to engage the community and ask people, 'Have you made a bushfire plan' ... and then they would say something along the lines of 'What about your husband, where is he going to be when this stuff is happening? Have you thought about him?'....I've got a partner who's a female...Sometimes it's easier to just go 'my husband' just so that I keep getting a smooth service from them without having to stop and have a whole disclosure of sexuality in the middle of a conversation about a bushfire plan (Jane)



^{*}Gorman-Murray, Morris et al. (2016)

Fear of being outed

I never told them about my orientation [SES workers]... I would face discrimination. No way to risk in the middle of a fire.

[W]hen you are frightened you don't want to invite more danger as it accelerates the feeling of vulnerability...Also they don't recognise you as a couple or 'family'.

Loss of safe spaces and LGBTI community supports
 I stayed with my cousins, who were quite conservative...I had
 to shut off some part of my identity for a little while

My idea of a recovery centre is that there's all these families and they're all trying to find a spot to put their head down at the end of the day with their family and that would be a harder space for queer families to be in. (Jane)



Faith-based service delivery

One third of LGBTI respondents in our client survey reported contact with emergency services delivered by faith-based organisations. They reported varying levels of satisfaction.

I will not approach church organisations at all. They do not care about my civil rights. Rather discriminate me. I rather avoid them.

Industry survey Emergency staff/volunteers

- 90% of emergency service respondents believed that LGBTI people have 'the same needs' as everyone else during an emergency
- Nearly a quarter of respondents believed that LGBTI
 people have particular issues that need to be addressed in
 the *delivery* of emergency services
- Over a third of respondents believed LGBTI people were at greater risk of harassment than others after an emergency
- Over half that they were at greater risk during an emergency



Key issues identified

GLBTIQ people may have fractured relationships before the disaster, which can make recovery harder; GLBTIQ community members are statistically more likely to have experienced trauma in their lives, so a disaster could impact them deeper; GLBTIQ have to 'come out' to every single emergency services' person they tell their story to.

- Barriers to service access
- Family and relationships
- Help seeking behaviour
- Trust
- Trans and gender diverse people



Barriers to service access

- > 31% agreed that LGBTI people face more barriers to accessing support and resources *during* an emergency than other people
- > 27% that they face more barriers than others after an emergency

Family and relationships

- Nearly a third of respondents did not agree that the needs of LGBTI couples are considered equally to those of other couples
- One in five agreed that it is more difficult for LGBTI people to care for their families during an emergency.

Help seeking behaviour

Over a quarter of respondents agreed that LGBTI people tend to look after themselves rather than seek or accept professional help during and after an emergency



Trust

A major issue identified by emergency personnel, LGBTI people and in the international literature

Often people who identify as LGBTI have been mistreated or betrayed by individuals or the community in general. Strategies to build trust need to be identified so that the LGBTI community feel it is safe to either seek assistance or information as part of their preparation for or response to an emergency



Trans and gender diverse people

Only 16% of respondents agreed that there is recognition of the needs of trans people, including the needs of those who may be undergoing gender affirmation.



Interviews Lesbian EM staff/volunteers

You've just got to shut up and take it ... That's what you have to do if you want to stay in an organisation like that [fire brigade] ... when you love something that much and you get treated like that for being a woman and for being gay then it's really horrible. It made me suicidal... (Jesse)

Another officer was 'Virkonning' - the stuff that we do if we have a blood spill...there'd been no blood spill...it was just in a gay [venue] where men are having sex. So he bagged and tagged his gear to take it for decontamination and he said to his crew he was worried about them 'catching gays' (Gabriel)



If you're gay you're somehow not manly and the thing of fireman being the archetype of masculinity, like the men who have gone, 'I put on a fire helmet so that makes me a man'. Then if they see a gay man wearing the helmet it's like 'well what does that make me?' (Gabriel)

I didn't have anything **during** the fires. Got on a fire truck and did what I had to do. I felt safe with the people I was with, them knowing I was gay. **After** was probably when it all hit the fan. [B]ecause everybody was together - community dining, CFA - the whole community, they all knew by then. There was a lot of bullying (Jesse)



Consequences

LGBTIQA+ clients

- Reduced use of, and access to, essential services
- Heightened anxiety, self-censorship, and fear
- Lack of access to effective and appropriate services (including referral to LGBTIQA+ affirmative services, community organisations, and professionals)

LGBTIQA+ emergency service personnel

- Denial of authentic self at work
- Committed individuals (staff, volunteers) leaving or not joining emergency services
- Maintenance of heterosexist, masculinist work cultures and professional practices



LGBTIQA+ people under increased pressure COVID-19*

[T]he marginalisation of LGBT people is heightened during disaster, as existing inequalities are magnified.**

...LGBTI people may be particularly vulnerable during the COVID-19 crisis^



^{*}McCann, B., Poyner, E., <u>Leonard, W</u>., Wilson, C. and Garay, A. (December 2020) COVID-19 LGBTIQ+ family violence prevention project: Prevention in the pandemic. Melbourne, Victoria: *Centre for Family Research and Evaluation* Respect Victoria, Melbourne.

^{**}Gorman-Murray, Morris et al. (2016)

[^]Bachelet, M., United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, quoted in Reid-Smith, T. (22 April 2020) UN orders countries not to use pandemic to attack LGBT+ rights *Gay Star News*Gender & Disaster Pod

Human rights' abuses

- Passage of discriminatory legislation
- Cancelling or defunding LGBTIQA+ programs

Trauma and the weight of history

- Response to HIV/AIDS quarantine, daily infection and death rates, discrimination and fear
- Relationship to police and public policing
- Public surveillance, apps and testing
- 5 years of public scrutiny and trauma

Disproportionate impacts of social distancing

- Heterosexist definitions of family, partner, dependents
- LGBTIQA+ networks vital to many LGBTIQA+ people's sense of self-worth and affirmation
- Gay men's complex socio-sexual networks



Safety

- Returning to hostile environments
- Visibility and public harassment

Lateral violence

- On-line and social media shaming from within LGBTIQA+ communities, outing those who:
 - Refuse to down load tracing app or to get tested
 - Continue to see regular casual partners
 - Continue to see clients

LGBTIQA+ sector capacity

- Withdrawal of funds from community organisations
- LGBTIQA+ community and support organisations
 - Receive little government funding
 - Rely on intermittent funds
 - Are often staffed by part-timers and volunteers



Recovery

In addition to needs in the relief phase, discrimination experienced by LGBTIQA+ people in families, communities, workplaces and other contexts will provide additional challenges for re-establishing livelihoods and managing stress during recovery phases Edge

Effect*

^{*}Edge Effect is an organisation that 'assists humanitarian and development organisations to work in genuine partnerships with sexual and gender minorities (aka people with diverse sexual orientation, gender identity/expression, and sexual characteristics (SOGIESC), or LGBTIQ+ people)', @ https://www.edgeeffect.org/



Structural

- Policies
 - Model diverse inclusion within relief and recovery policies
 - Expert LGBTIQA+ advisory group
 - LGBTIQA+ people and communities named, considered and their needs catered for in all national, state and territory policies
 - Include LGBTIQA+ people and communities in the GEM Guidelines
- Financial support (Capacity building)
 - Consider the impact of financial relief measures on minority and disadvantaged groups
 - Government support for LGBTIQA+ community & support organisations
 - Government funding NOT directed away from LGBTIQA+ groups
 - Government funding NOT directed towards relief and recovery agencies that do not have diverse and LGBTIQA+ inclusive policies
 - Support LGBTIQA+ organisations and networks to undertake emergency, community-based response, through assistance for needs assessments, relief activities, and livelihoods recovery for LGBTIQA+ people
- Ongoing monitoring and evaluation





Organisational

- Policies
 - Disaster planning Before, during and after
 (E.g. GEM Guidelines, Rainbow Tick service accreditation*)
 - LGBTIQA+ community advisory group
 - Privacy in relief and early recovery services
 - Client data (E.g. range of sex and gender options, place for same sex couples)
- Training
 - Staff contracts, hiring and induction
 - Ongoing professional development
- LGBTIQA+ affirming relief and recovery services
 - Residential and emergency accommodation for vulnerable groups within LGBTIQA+ communities (E.g. young people, trans and gender diverse people)
 - ➤ LGBTIQA+ affirmative facilities (E.g. Safe spaces; toilets, bathrooms & rest areas)
 - Support personnel (E.g in relief centres)
 - Signage etc. (when everything else is in place)





^{*}https://www.qip.com.au/standards/rainbow-tick-standards/

Referral and supports

 Referral to LGBTIQA+ inclusive support services where appropriate (E.g. mental health including psychosocial support and early recovery; emergency accommodation; financial support)

Referral to:

- Local LGBTIQA+ community and support organisations (if they exist); or
- Appropriate **state-wide** agencies (E.g. in Victoria LGBTIQA+ affirmative counseling and support such as Drummond Street Services, Thorne Harbour Health, Victorian Trans and Gender Diverse Community Health Services*)

^{*}The Victorian Government has funded an initiative to increase health services across Victoria for trans, gender diverse and non-binary people aged 18 and over. This state-wide service is operated by Your Community Health, Ballarat Community Health and Austin Health

@https://www.yourcommunityhealth.org.au/service-access/trans-and-gender-diverse-health/





Don't forget to enter you questions into the Q&A box.

→ aidr.org.au/recoveryforum

National Recovery Forum

FRIDAY 20 AUGUST 2021

International Convention Centre, Sydney NSW





Thank you for attending today's webinar.

Mental health support

Lifeline: 13 11 14

Beyond Blue: 1300 224 636

www.beyondblue.org.au

Further resources: knowledge.aidr.org.au/recovery



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