



Many risks to assess when planning Arctic fieldwork

- Are the risks the same for everyone?
- Are the necessary measures the same for everyone?
- How does gender, ethnicity, age, health, disability etc influence risk?
- Is failure to consider such issues discrimination?

Broader definition of risk in relation to Arctic fieldwork

→ Includes personal safety





Being a woman is not a risk in itself...

...but being a woman in a world designed for men can put women at risk





Safety of women health care workers

Covid 19 infection rate among health personnel...

...in Spain:

Women 75.5%

Men 24.5%

...and Italy:

Women 69%

Men 31%

Source: UN



Photo source: https://www.theguardian.com/, credit: Jon Super/AP



The Gender PPE Gap

Poorly fitting PPE is a particular problem for women

'standard' PPE, especially safety harnesses, are not designed to accommodate breasts or hips.

A TUC* survey found:

More than half of women (57%) said that their PPE sometimes or significantly hampered their work – including 95% of women working in emergency services.



Photo source: https://www.shponline.co.uk/ppe/tfl-launches-womens-safety-clothing-range/

^{*}Trades Union Congress, a federation of trade unions in England and Wales



It's not just PPE, and it's not just women

Personal safety

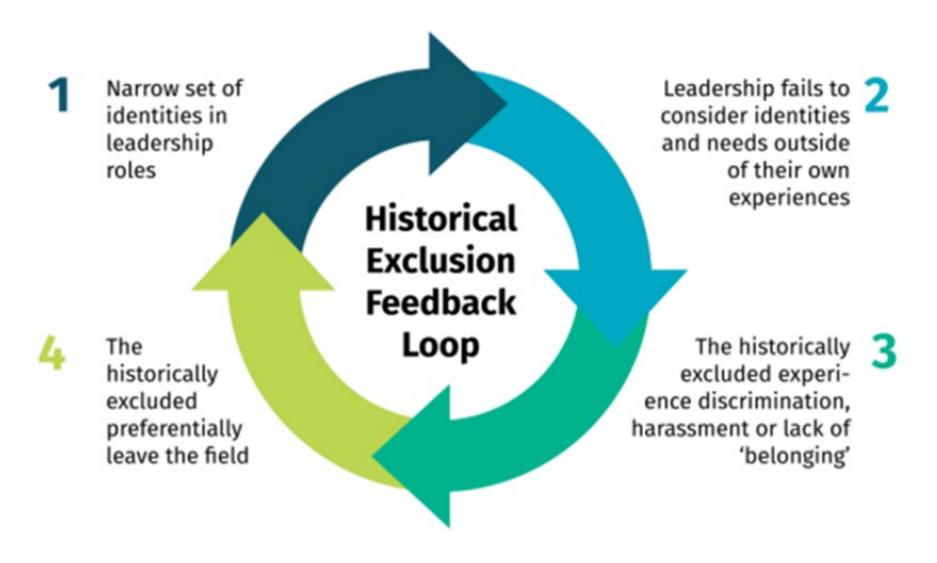
- Toilet facilities in remote locations
- Freedom for abuse, harassment and bullying

Safety of underrepresented groups

- Minority genders
- Ethnic and cultural background
- Sexual orientation
- Disability and chronic illness
- Intersectionality

Why do these issues persist?





Greene et al, 2021 (https://doi.org/10.31223/X53P6H)



How can we change the focus towards inclusion for everyone?

Lets's talk about it!



For example toilet issues & menstruation

- Different 'solutions'/ practices
- Rather little official information, very often based on 'try & error'
- → Collection of best practice to learn from each others experiences
- → Include into field safety manuals



Why we should talk about it



- It all comes down to awareness!
- Need to ,normalize' these topics
- Get rid of ,toxic' shame and stigma

Why we should talk about it



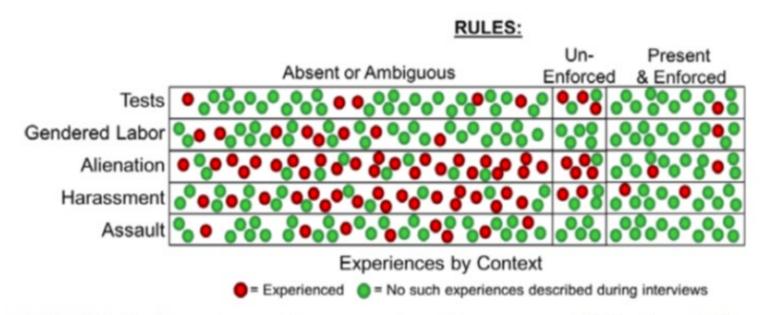


FIGURE 1. Interviews with twenty-six subjects covered fifty-four different field contexts. There were three rule states that emerged from interviews: rules absent or ambiguous (n = 34), rules present but unenforced (n = 5), and rules present and enforced (n = 13). [This figure appears in color in the online issue]

Why we should talk about it



- ,Safe space' starts at personal safety but affects other safety aspects
- If people of all genders do fieldwork, we need to make it safe for everybody

→ Responsibility of institutions & project leaders to create a safe environment

→ Work together to overcome the system?

