



MAJOR REPORT

**Gender in Civil-Military Climate Security and Disaster Response:
Co-Creating Gender-Transformative Approaches
Amid the Global Climate Crisis**

Cover image: Heri Mardinal

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Disclaimer: This report reflects the views and opinions of the authors, as well as those who are directly quoted, and should not be construed as a consensus document. Neither the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command nor the Pacific Forum take an institutional position on the issues discussed herein.

KEY TERMS

Civil-Military Cooperation (Civ-Mil): Civil-military cooperation involves collaboration between civilian organizations and military forces in disaster response and other security-related activities. Effective civ-mil partnerships are crucial for ensuring coordinated and efficient responses to emergencies, leveraging the strengths of both sectors to enhance overall disaster management and resilience.

Civil Society Organization (CSO): Organizations that operate independently of the government and commercial sectors, such as charities, advocacy groups, community organizations, and grassroots movements.

Climate Adaptation: Strategies and actions taken to adjust and prepare for the effects of climate change.

Climate Resilience: The ability of communities, systems, or organizations to withstand, recover, and adapt to adverse events, such as natural disasters or climate change, while maintaining essential functions and structures.

Civil-Military Cooperation (Civ-Mil): Civil-military cooperation involves collaboration between civilian organizations and military forces in disaster response and other security-related activities. Effective civ-mil partnerships are crucial for ensuring coordinated and efficient responses to emergencies, leveraging the strengths of both sectors to enhance overall disaster management and resilience.

Civil Service Organizations (CSOs): Civil Service Organizations are non-profit, non-state, voluntary entities run on a local, national, or international level that essentially act as mediators between public authorities and citizens, often working towards advancing social change.

Climate Adaptation: Strategies and actions taken to adjust and prepare for the effects of climate change, reducing vulnerability and enhancing resilience to its impacts on communities, economies, and ecosystems.

Climate Resilience: The ability of communities, systems, or organizations to withstand, recover, and adapt to adverse events, such as natural disasters or climate change, while maintaining essential functions and structures.

Climate Security: The intersection of climate change and security, emphasizing the impacts of climate change on global, national, and human security, including the potential for conflict and displacement.

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR): Strategies and practices aimed at reducing the risks and impacts of natural and human-made disasters through prevention, mitigation, and preparedness.

Gender Perspective: An approach that considers the different impacts of policies, programs, and actions on people based on their gender, aiming to promote gender equality and address gender-specific needs and vulnerabilities.

Gender-Transformative: Approaches that seek to address and alter the underlying power structures and social norms that perpetuate gender inequalities, promoting gender equity and the empowerment of all genders, particularly women and girls.

Gender-Responsive: A gender-responsive approach looks to adapt interventions to better suit the needs of different genders, yet may not necessarily deeply challenge existing gender norms or power structures.

Human Security: Human security is a people-centered approach that focuses on protecting individuals from chronic threats such as hunger, disease, and repression, as well as sudden disruptions like natural disasters and conflicts. It emphasizes the importance of addressing the root causes of insecurity and promoting human well-being through comprehensive and preventive measures.

Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HA/DR): Operations conducted by military and/or civilian agencies to provide aid and relief in the aftermath of natural or human-made disasters, aiming to save lives, alleviate suffering, and reduce economic and social impacts. Can include emergency services, medical aid, reconstruction, and more.

Inclusive Approaches: Strategies and practices that ensure the participation and consideration of all groups, especially marginalized and vulnerable populations such as women, in decision-making processes.

Intersectional Gender Perspective: An analytical framework that examines how various social identities (e.g., gender, race, class) intersect and influence experiences of discrimination and privilege, ensuring that diverse needs and vulnerabilities are addressed in policy and practice.

Human Security: Human security is a people-centered approach that focuses on protecting individuals from chronic threats such as hunger, disease, and repression, as well as sudden disruptions like natural disasters and conflicts. It emphasizes the importance of addressing the root causes of insecurity and promoting human well-being through comprehensive and preventive measures.

Intersectional Gender Perspective: An analytical framework that examines how various social identities (e.g., gender, race, class) intersect and influence experiences of discrimination and privilege, ensuring that diverse needs and vulnerabilities are addressed in policy and practice.**MEAL (Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning):** A comprehensive framework used in project and program management to assess performance, ensure accountability, and facilitate learning and improvement through systematic data collection and analysis.**Population Displacement:** The forced movement of people from their homes due to factors such as natural disasters, famine, disease, or conflict.

Resilience: The ability of individuals, communities, and systems to anticipate, withstand, and recover from adverse events and conditions, such as natural disasters or climate change impacts.

Resource Scarcity: When the availability of essential resources becomes limited relative to demand.

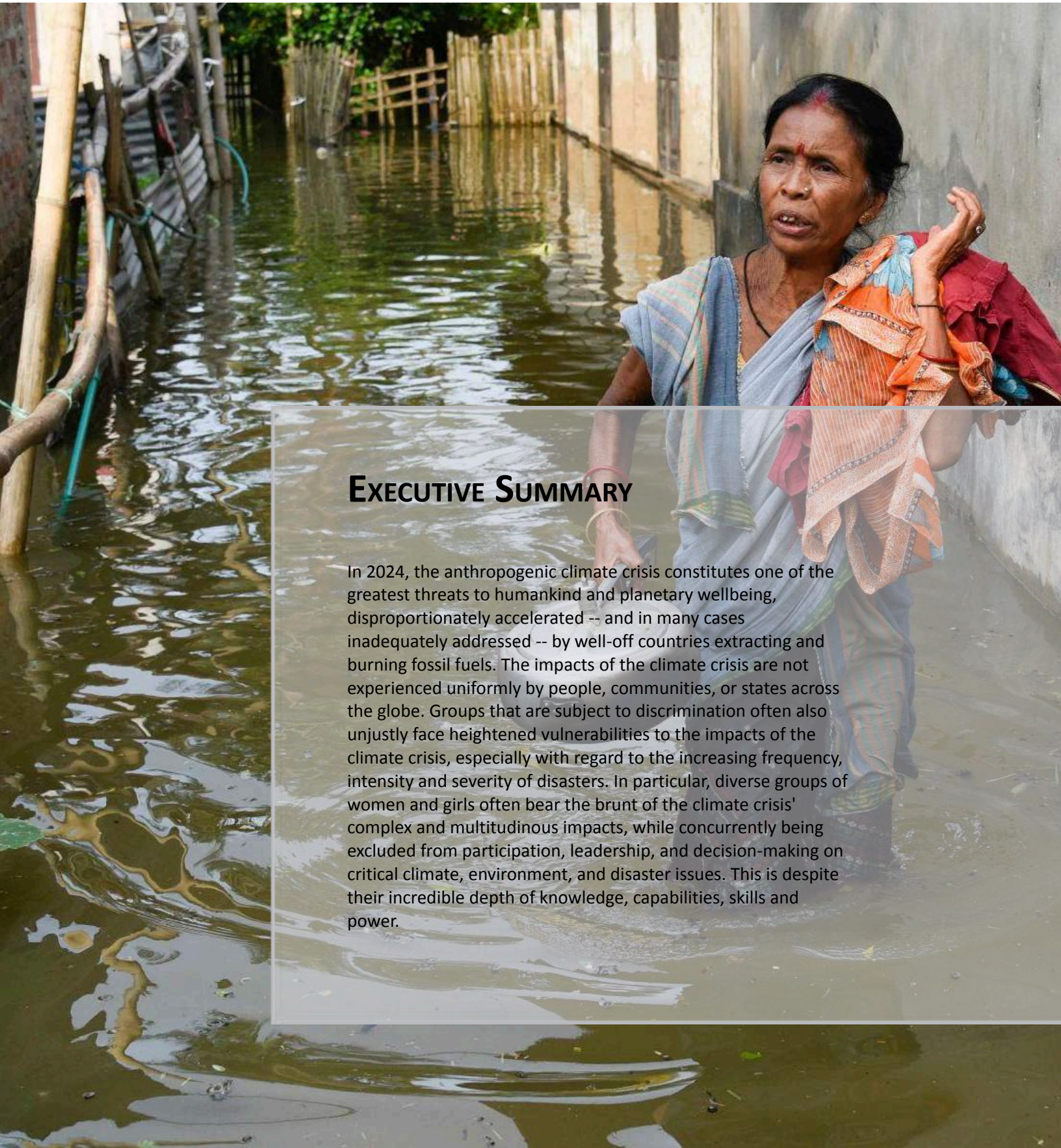
Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV): Harmful acts perpetrated against a person based on socially ascribed gender differences, including acts of causing physical, sexual, or mental harm or suffering, or threats of such acts, and other deprivations of liberty.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): A collection of 17 global goals set by the United Nations to address various social, economic, and environmental challenges by 2030.

Structural Change: A keyword in gender-transformative programming that emphasizes the need for sustained investments over time in gender transformation to change individual agency, gender norms, roles, and structural power dynamics, as well as legislative and institutional structures.

Triple Nexus: The triple nexus in this context refers to the intersection of gender, climate change, and security. It emphasizes the importance of understanding how gender dynamics influence and are influenced by climate change and security issues. A comprehensive approach to addressing these interconnected challenges requires integrating gender perspectives into climate security and disaster response policies.

UN Security Council Resolution 1325, The WPS (Women, Peace, and Security) Agenda: An international policy framework that emphasizes the importance of women's participation and leadership in peace and security processes, promoting gender equality and addressing the distinct impacts of conflict and disaster on women and girls.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2024, the anthropogenic climate crisis constitutes one of the greatest threats to humankind and planetary wellbeing, disproportionately accelerated -- and in many cases inadequately addressed -- by well-off countries extracting and burning fossil fuels. The impacts of the climate crisis are not experienced uniformly by people, communities, or states across the globe. Groups that are subject to discrimination often also unjustly face heightened vulnerabilities to the impacts of the climate crisis, especially with regard to the increasing frequency, intensity and severity of disasters. In particular, diverse groups of women and girls often bear the brunt of the climate crisis' complex and multitudinous impacts, while concurrently being excluded from participation, leadership, and decision-making on critical climate, environment, and disaster issues. This is despite their incredible depth of knowledge, capabilities, skills and power.

The growing requirement for governments and government agencies -- including defense and security agencies -- to plan for, mitigate against, and respond to domestic and regional climate and health crises demands the application of an intersectional gender perspective. Along with key global conventions and policies -- including the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and Gender Action Plan to Support Implementation of the Sendai Framework (2024) -- United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 and the broader Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda provides an important framework for addressing gender inequalities, insecurities, and exclusions in disaster and climate crisis contexts. The need for humanitarian assistance and disaster relief (HA/DR) will only increase as disasters multiply and compound across the globe, however no security/defense sector climate action or national adaptation plan in the Indo-Pacific currently integrates a robust gender perspective. This poses a significant risk to the perpetuation and exacerbation of gendered harms and inequalities through gender-blind disaster and climate response.

Addressing this deficiency, Pacific Forum's *Gender in Health and Climate Security* project centered on recognizing and elevating the wealth of perspectives, experiences, and expertise of women from civil society organizations in Fiji, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea (PNG), the Philippines, Thailand, Vanuatu, and Vietnam. The project's virtual and hybrid / in-person workshops, held in January and April/May 2024 respectively, specifically aimed to emphasize local women's leadership and unique knowledge in discussions on climate, environment, and disaster. A fundamental aim of the workshops was to facilitate an inclusive, respectful space for mutual learning, knowledge sharing, and collaboration between women CSO representatives and their country's defense and security personnel as disaster responders. Such collaboration aims to foster closer relationships, embed stronger understandings and responsiveness to gendered insecurities by defense and security personnel, and generate a greater propensity for gender-transformative action in response to disasters, and climate and health crises. The project and workshop series (together with this Major Report and its shortened *Report In-Brief* version) therefore aim to advance gender equality and improve the inclusiveness and human security focus of HA/DR in the region.



Given the complexities of integrating a gender perspective in climate and health crisis management planning, the approaches developed through the project were in part experimental. Participants responded with constructive, encouraging and overwhelmingly positive feedback. For most of the CSO representatives and defense and security personnel, these workshops represented their first opportunity to talk and collaborate directly with one another, including at the domestic and inter-regional level. Conversations were open, rich and respectful; engagement with the topics was deep; and cross-sector relationships were forged, with many participants sharing the intention to continue building these relationships into the future. Participants also produced a solid list of steps forward, including a list of priority action areas for advancing gender-responsive HA/DR in their own country contexts.

First Civ-Mil Collaboration for Many

**This was my first
experience at a workshop
where I had an
opportunity to interact
with defense personnel. It
provided a great platform
to share knowledge and
learn from each other's
experiences.**

**~Priyatma Singh
The University of Fiji**

Workshop participants indicated an eagerness for collaboration to continue, with many requesting future engagements and train-the-trainer events. The Project team also identified ways in which this workshop series could be further strengthened in future iterations. For example, some participants requested increased small group discussion time, access to all presentation slides before and during the sessions, and more workshops – perhaps with fewer countries – to enable more focused coverage of individual topics. For many of the countries involved, the number of persons interested in participating was greater than the event capacity, and many suggested the inclusion of greater numbers of defense and security personnel from each country. Future events would benefit from additional language support, as well as resources allotted to survey co-creation. These and other suggestions will be incorporated into future projects.

The Project made space for multiple fruitful levels of collaboration and learning: among defense / security forces, civil servants, and local women's CSOs, and between countries and regions. Across the virtual and hybrid workshops, the 17 total sessions of civ-mil knowledge sharing and engagement generated important new insights and ideas regarding inclusive, intersectional, and gender-transformative approaches to addressing the gender-climate-health-security nexus across the Indo-Pacific. The co-created Gendered Risk Assessment and Action Plan Tool (GRAAPT) (see Appendix 3), provides a foundational resource with which diverse actors and institutions can comprehensively integrate gender perspectives and the expertise and knowledge of women into civ-mil disaster planning and response, with the hope of achieving more effective and equitable responses to disasters and health crises. In the coming months and years, we hope to continue to collaborate and build upon these insights, fostering even greater inclusivity and power-sharing in our collective efforts to address the complex interconnections between gender, climate, health, and security in the Indo-Pacific.

HOW TO USE THIS MAJOR REPORT

We have developed this Major Report *Gender in Civil-Military Climate Security and Disaster Response* as a guide for how to navigate the intersecting and overlapping challenges of the gender, climate change, and security triple nexus. This Report aims to provide a detailed understanding of the complex interplay between intersectional gender insecurities, the climate crisis, and security risks, and to thereby aid CSOs, defense and security forces, and government policymakers in co-creating more collaborative and inclusive disaster responses. It was designed as both a thematic investigation and practical tool for addressing harmful gender norms and advancing gender equality in climate security work. This ‘how-to’ overview provides a roadmap for leveraging the Report. Recognising the importance of readily accessible gender equality programming tools, a separate *Report In-Brief* version offers a more succinct version of this Report (while also including the full **Gendered Risk Assessment and Action Plan Tool (GRAAPT)**).

Chapter 1: Exploring the Climate-Security Nexus in the Indo-Pacific: The climate crisis, predominantly driven by human activities, poses one of the greatest threats to global and human security, particularly in the Indo-Pacific region. As climate change leads to more frequent and severe natural disasters, there is an increasing need for Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HA/DR). This section highlights the climate-security risks faced by the seven countries involved in the Project, providing an overview of climate threats and vulnerabilities specific to each nation. With this context in mind, we set the stage for understanding why adopting a gender lens is fundamental to HA/DR planning.

Chapter 2: Gender-Climate-Security: Exploring the Triple Nexus: Understanding the intersection of gender, climate, and security is crucial for addressing human security concerns. Moreover, human insecurities are frequently tied to and can escalate into national and international security issues. This section explores the triple nexus in detail.

- **Human Security:** This section outlines a list of indicators linking gendered human (in)security directly to broader security concerns. It highlights how factors such as access to resources, health services, and economic opportunities mutually influence national and international stability.
- **National/International Security:** This section summarizes the ways in which gendered vulnerabilities manifest in various security risks, at community, societal, national, and international levels as a way of understanding the key dynamics to developing security strategies that incorporate gender perspectives and gendered needs.

Chapter 3: International Laws and Frameworks: This section draws on international laws and frameworks in underscoring policy avenues for integrating the triple nexus into security planning. It includes a focus on the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Agenda and WPS action plans, as well as ongoing opportunities and challenges in mutual recognition between customary laws and common laws.

Chapter 4: The Phenomenal Expertise, Capabilities, and Leadership of Women and Women’s CSOs in Southeast Asia and the Pacific: An effective, if underexplored pathway for integrating an intersectional gender perspective into disaster management planning is through civil-military cooperation which elevates the knowledge and leadership of women and women’s CSOs. This chapter explores the vital need for ensuring inclusive, effective and human security focused disaster response and climate adaptation strategies, and offers suggestions for best practices.

Chapter 5: Towards Gender-Transformative Action Plans and MEAL Processes: This chapter provides an overview of the creation of gender-transformative action plans and Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) processes. Having offered guidance for how to thematically develop these plans throughout the report, we finish by emphasizing the importance of women’s leadership in co-creative civil-military partnerships for disaster response.

Appendices: Appendix 1 provides some brief details about the **community survey**, while **Appendix 2** outlines our **Equity in Discussion Guidelines**. This Project was designed to promote interactions, networking, and inclusive and transformative engagements among gender, disaster, and climate CSOs, national defense and security personnel, and civil service officers, to co-create a **Gendered Risk Assessment and Action Plan Tool (GRAAPT) (Appendix 3)**. The full GRAAPT is available in Appendix 3. It aims to be adaptable to diverse scenarios based on local circumstances, and can be used to generate place-based and context-specific strategies that respond to the intersectional, gendered needs of all persons across the phases of disaster -- before, during, and after.

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ABOUT THE GENDER IN HEALTH AND CLIMATE SECURITY PROJECT



This Major Report, along with the accompanying *Proactive Resilience and Opportunities for Gender Equity in Security & Sustainability (PROGRESS) in the Asia-Pacific: The index for gendered health security amid climate change* Report, provide a detailed overview of the Gender in Health and Climate Security Project ('the Project') produced by Pacific Forum International, a Honolulu-based U.S. think tank, in partnership with the Office of Women, Peace & Security (WPS) at the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (USINDOPACOM). In building on United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 and the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Agenda, and recognizing the critical need to advance gender equality and human security across all domains of health and climate security in the Indo-pacific region – and globally – the Project's objectives were to:

- Encourage women's meaningful participation within participating country defense and security sectors.
- Increase women's access / participation in assistance programs, resources, training, and education.
- Increase participating country defense and security institutional understanding of how to advance women's meaningful participation in defense / security.
- Strengthen participating country defense and security sectors' understanding and commitment to international humanitarian law and international human rights law.

The Project centered around holding a series of virtual and in-person / hybrid workshops on the gender-health-climate-security nexus. These workshops brought together civil society organization (CSO) representatives, defense and security force personnel, and civil servants from seven Indo-Pacific countries: Fiji, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Thailand, Vanuatu, and Vietnam. The workshops aimed to foster collaborative efforts in developing country-specific Action Plan priorities for inclusive, contextualized, and gender-transformative disaster responses. A core focus thereby was to enhance civil-military (civ-mil) mutual learning, support, engagement and co-creation across the multiple phases of disaster prevention, preparation, and management, as well as in diverse climate crisis contexts.

Two sets of interactive workshops were held in 2024: an introductory two-day virtual workshop involving 45 participants was held on January 30 & 31, followed by a major in-person / hybrid workshop involving 44 participants held in Bali, Indonesia on April 29, 30, May 1 & 2. In total, the two workshops comprised 17 sessions, which covered a mix of presentations and case studies by CSO representatives, defense and security officers, academics, and civil servants from 9 Indo-Pacific countries (including the seven participant countries), small group working sessions on gender-health-climate security nexus indicators, large group working-sessions and discussions, and guided training sessions. A list of all participants / partners / defense agencies is included on page 17.

In the lead-up to the workshops, the Project also comprised a community survey on the gender-climate-health-security nexus, conducted in the seven Indo-Pacific countries included in the Project. The survey sought to assess women's experiences and perspectives on the impact of recent climate and health-related crises. Forty-one survey participants (all women), including local community members and local women's civil society organization members, answered one of two versions of the survey, each of which had 47 or 48 questions. In order to minimize the burden of more unpaid work on women, participants received a small cash gift for their time. Survey responses containing opinions, perspectives, and experiences of community members were analyzed through qualitative methods such as thematic analysis or content analysis to identify recurring themes, patterns, and insights that provide a better understanding of viewpoints on gender in climate and health security in the seven partner countries of the Project. Some results of the survey can be viewed in Appendix 1.

Further, a 3D mapping exercise was conducted. Visuals have the power to convey conditions more effectively than words alone, as they engage readers at a visceral level, enabling them to comprehend complex concepts and emotions instantaneously. With this in mind, members of the Pacific Forum WPS Fellowship Team undertook a 3D mapping project to assess the concrete challenges many women experience before, during, and after climate-related disasters. Working with women in rural communities in the Philippines and Indonesia through a third-party contractor, Pacific Forum collected 3D mapping sample data on the condition of roads, local health clinics, food sources, and other infrastructure - factors which determine the level of climate security local communities commonly experience, and which inform a gender-perspective of human insecurity. The 3D Mapping Project visually depicts (gendered) vulnerabilities exacerbated by climate change. Two parallel surveys were conducted enabling the Mapping Project to showcase the conditions in two

anonymized Indigenous, rural, and agricultural sites in ongoing conflict areas in Indonesia and the Philippines. Both sites experience high disaster risks. One local Indigenous woman from each site was taught to use free and open source geospatial tools and smart phones to visualize the experience of roadways, family farms, and local markets, healthcare facilities, and schools. The photos and other data collected by each woman was processed into 3D maps of the sites. These “digital twins” are exact replicas or reconstructions of selected environments. By extracting special data from photos and geospatial data collection, these 3D maps allow for a more true-to-life study of the conditions in local villages that may impact residents before or during a climate disaster. Details of the 3D mapping exercise feature in section 40.



Image Credit: flickr/Mike Lewelling

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ORGANIZING PARTNERS

Pacific Forum International

Pacific Forum’s mission is to promote peace and stability across the Indo-Pacific. Our work therefore dynamically addresses both longstanding and emerging security issues in the region.

Currently, we characterize our programs under seven umbrella “Focus Areas.”



While not inclusive of all our activities, these Focus Areas allow us to showcase the exciting initiatives underway at Pacific Forum. From timely publications and research resources to public events and key findings from our dialogues, the Focus Areas offer greater insight into the cross-cutting programs that distinguish us as a leading Indo-Pacific foreign policy research institute.

Current Focus Areas at Pacific Forum include:

- Nonproliferation
- Strategic Relations
- Maritime Security
- Cybersecurity and Critical Technologies
- Women, Peace & Security
- Public Engagement
- The Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific (CSCAP)

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The U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (USINDOPACOM) office of WPS advances human security through a whole-of-government, whole-of-society, multinational, and localized approach. This cross-cutting avenue to advance a Free and Open Indo-Pacific forges new alliances building on the architecture of innovative forums for subject matter experts (SME) to address emerging complex global security issues, such as climate security, health security, human security, cybersecurity, trafficking in persons (TIP), and more.



The USINDOPACOM office of WPS partnership with Pacific Forum brought together local and regional experts, civil society, and the defense and security sector to participate in a series of virtual and hybrid workshops, “Gender in Health and Climate Security.” The findings from the workshop and additional research products highlight the importance of community engagement, regular collaborations, and the pivotal role application of a gender lens provides to meaningful engagement and targeted problem solving. USINDOPACOM is committed to advancing WPS alongside our regional allies and partners through continued support and collaboration on events such as this to achieve mutual objectives and sustainable outcomes.

USINDOPACOM began institutionalizing WPS through a command instruction in 2017, followed by the establishment of an Office of Women, Peace & Security in 2019. This new capability oversees command-wide implementation of WPS that includes gender mainstreaming throughout the command’s policies, plans, programs, exercises, and assessments; tailored education and training; partner nation engagement; research innovation and application; and guiding a growing network of trained Gender Advisors and Gender Focal Points. The Office of WPS employs a Command Gender Advisor, Senior Analyst, Security Cooperation Integrator, Security Cooperation Administrator, Planner, Policy and Partnerships Advisor, and Operations Management. Through institutional authority and wide operational application, WPS provides unique insights expanding security cooperation opportunities and strengthening collaboration with allies and partners to better mitigate the impacts of emerging global threats and complex security challenges.

Mission Statement: The Office of Women, Peace & Security (WPS) implements the DoD WPS Strategic Framework and Implementation Plan by mainstreaming a gender perspective into theater plans, programs, and policies in order to enable the USINDOPACOM enterprise to develop inclusive security strategies that advance a Free and Open Indo-Pacific.

The U.S. Indo-Pacific Command Project Team

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IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

Coral Triangle Center

The Pacific Forum thanks the Coral Triangle Center (CTC) for providing their engaging and inspiring meeting space and for their logistical support. We are also grateful for their partnership in developing topical content and identifying subject matter experts to explore these important topics. The CTC is an independent, non-profit foundation whose goal is to promote the conservation of marine biodiversity and the sustainable management of marine and coastal resources across the Coral Triangle.



Inspiring People Saving Oceans

Pacific Disaster Center

We also thank the Pacific Disaster Center (PDC) for lending their expertise and providing valuable background material, including country-specific briefs and the use of the DisasterAWARE platform.

Pacific Disaster Center (PDC Global) is an applied research center managed by the University of Hawaii that supports the most demanding governmental and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) worldwide in helping to create a safer, more disaster resilient world. For more than 25 years, [they]we've helped our partners enhance disaster management capacity, save lives, and reduce disaster losses through the application of our advanced tools and technologies, evidence-based research, and analytical information.



PARTICIPATING DEFENSE / SECURITY FORCE BRANCHES & GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Indonesia

Planning Bureau of the BNPB
National Disasters Management Authority of the BNPB

New Zealand

New Zealand Defence Force

Papua New Guinea

Papua New Guinea Defence Force

Thailand

Disaster Relief Division, Royal Thai Army
Disaster Information Section, Royal Thai Army
Thai Ministry of Defense

Philippines

Office of the Presidential Advisor on Peace, Reconciliation, and Unity (OPAPRU)
Philippine Commission on Women

Vietnam

Vietnam Peacekeeping Department
International Cooperation Division, Vietnam Peacekeeping Department
Department of Food Hygiene and Nutrition, Military Institute of Preventive Medicine
Ministry of National Defense, Committee for Population, Family and Children
Military Medical Department

United States

U.S. Indo-Pacific Command Climate Change Impacts Program

PARTICIPATING CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

Indonesia

Coral Triangle Center (CTC)
Women Working Group, Indonesia

Vanuatu

ActionAid Vanuatu
Vanuatu Human Rights Coalition
Vanuatu Young Women for Change

Papua New Guinea

Advancing PNG Women Leaders Network (APNGWLN)

Philippines

Bayi Inc.
Global Network of Women Peacebuilders
Sulong PEACE

Vietnam

Center for Create Initiatives in Health and Population (CCIHP)
Center for Environment and Community Research

Thailand

Civic Women
Women's Network of Disaster in the Deep South of Thailand

Fiji

Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration
Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
The Pacific Center for Peacebuilding (PCP)
Transcend Oceania
The University of Fiji

United States

Pacific Disaster Center (USA)



**EXPLORING THE
CLIMATE-SECURITY NEXUS
IN THE INDO-PACIFIC**

The overwhelmingly human-caused climate crisis is one of the greatest threats to humankind, disproportionately accelerated – and largely inadequately addressed – by well-off countries extracting and burning fossil fuels, and causing unsustainable levels of greenhouse gas emissions. The climate crisis is also contributing to the occurrence of more frequent, intense and severe weather events, natural disasters and humanitarian crises globally. Alarming, the worsening impacts of the climate crisis are generating profound shifts in security from the local to the international level. The Indo-Pacific region is one of the global epicenters of climate-related insecurity. Southeast Asian countries and Pacific Island countries are among the most climate crisis vulnerable and disaster-prone in the world, posing major challenges to human rights, development, environmental stability, and sustainable economies. Climate hazards’ intensity and frequency have increased over time, with typhoons / tropical cyclones, flooding, and sea-level rise identified as amongst the most serious natural hazards for these sub-regions.¹ In providing a baseline for the Project, an overview of the climate-security threat faced in each participant country, and a brief comparison between Southeast Asian and Pacific countries, is outlined below.

PDC GLOBAL "CLIMATE EXPOSURE" RANKINGS

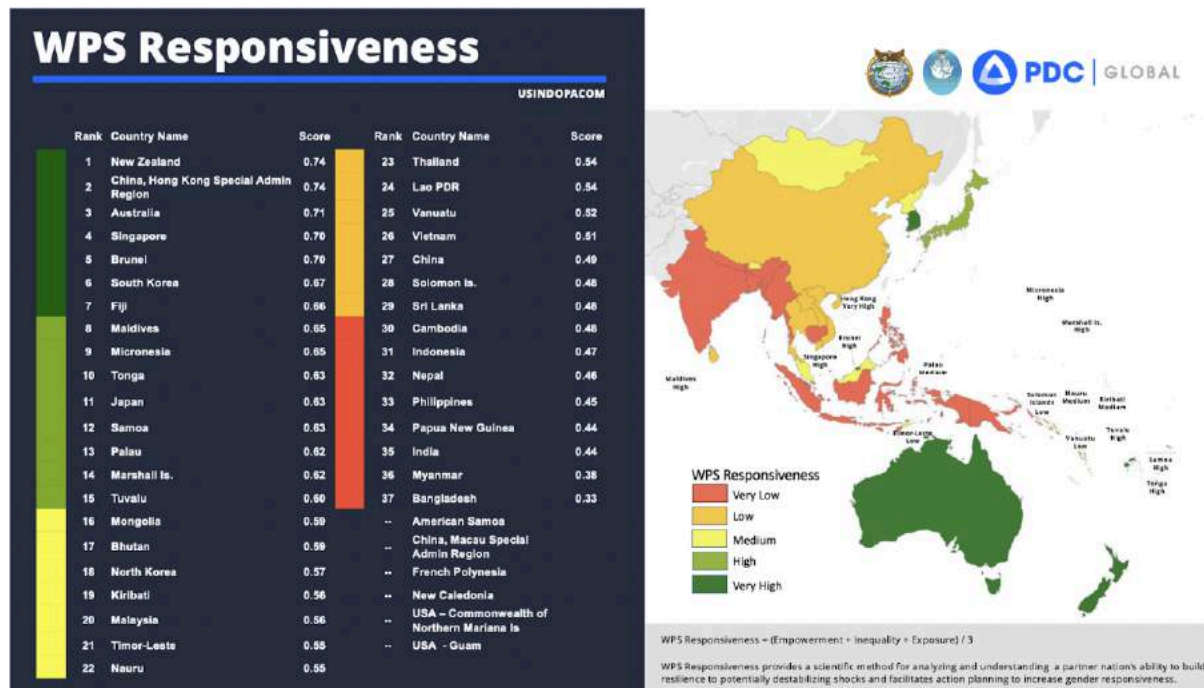


Figure 1: PDC’s WPS Responsiveness Analysis in the Indo-Pacific provides a rank of which countries have the greatest risk from lack of gender equity and inclusion -- green countries are the highest rank and have the least risk from gender inequity, while orange countries are the lowest ranked with the highest risk from gender inequity.

¹ UNESCAP, “The Disaster Riskscape Across Asia-Pacific: Pathways for Resilience, Inclusion and Empowerment. Asia-Pacific Disaster Report 2019 (APDR 2019)” (Bangkok: United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, 2019), <https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/d8files/IDD-APDR-Subreport-Pacific-SIDS.pdf>.



Located in Hawaii'i, the Pacific Disaster Centre (PDC Global) has conducted climate security analyses for 46 countries and territories in the Indo-Pacific region, including the seven Project participant countries. PDC Global has produced reports including the *Indo-Pacific 2050 Climate Change Impact Analysis*, which comprises detailed analyses of regional data to understand current and future levels of climate risk and climate exposure.² Climate exposure considers climate change hazard exposures to sea-level rise, consecutive dry days, extreme heat, extreme precipitation, and tropical cyclone hazard zones. The report's index on Climate Risk (2050) is a composite projected measure of climate exposure, coping capacity and vulnerability for forty-six countries and territories in Asia and the Pacific in the year 2050. Of the project participant countries, Southeast Asian countries rank highly (Indonesia - 3rd, Philippines - 5th, Vietnam - 6th, Thailand - 9th), while Pacific Island countries also face significant climate exposure (PNG - 10th, Vanuatu - 15th, Fiji - 18th). Below, the unique hazards and risks facing the project participant countries are briefly outlined.

PDC's WPS analytical framework was developed in partnership with the United States Department of Defense (DoD). It provides an evidence-based approach to effectively implement the national WPS Strategic Framework and Implementation Plan (SFIP) through inclusive security. The analysis identifies key gender characteristics and issues to better inform planning and help identify and long-term investment programs to improve gender-based resilience, peace, and security around the globe. In the Indo-Pacific, their WPS Responsiveness analysis provides a view of which countries have the greatest risk from lack of gender equity and inclusion. Figure 1 illustrates this framework with countries ranked based on their risk due to gender inequity.



Image Credit: The World Economic Forum

² Joseph Green et al., "Indo-Pacific 2050 Climate Change Impact Analysis: Anticipating Climate Change Impacts to Enhance Climate Security Across the Region" (PDC Global, 2023), <https://www.cfe-dmha.org/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=-PYj1b0z9vO%3d&portalid=0>.

Fiji

Fiji is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change and climate-related disasters. It experiences high exposure to cyclones, rising sea-levels, floods, and landslides, and high vulnerability to climate extremes such as drought and extreme rainfall. The impacts of sea level rise include potential inundation, coastal erosion, and saline intrusion. Increases in the frequency and intensity of events such as cyclones, floods, and landslides represent a major threat to livelihoods, infrastructure, and human wellbeing. The various projected impacts of climate change are likely to affect Fiji's poor, marginalized, and remote communities most significantly.³

PDC Global 2050 Climate Change Impact Analysis:

Climate Exposure ranking: 18th

*Estimated population exposed to climate change primary impacts: 856,000 persons**

Estimated population exposed to:

Tropical Cyclones: 856,000⁴

Extreme Precipitation: 840,000

**(current population CIA 951,611 (2024 est.)⁵)*

INDONESIA

Indonesia ranks in the top third of countries in the world in terms of climate risk, with high exposure to flooding, extreme heat, droughts and sea level rise. As the climate changes, the frequency and intensity of these hazards are anticipated to grow, and without targeted and effective adaptation strategies, the population's exposure to these hazards will rise, with catastrophic consequences. Recent studies show that the population exposed to an extreme river flood by 2035–2044 could grow by 1.4 million. Furthermore, Indonesia is highly vulnerable to sea-level rise, with the country ranked fifth highest in the world for the size of the population living in lower elevation coastal zones. The impacts of climate change will affect a number of Indonesian sectors and regions and may, by 2100, cost between 2.5–7% of the country's gross domestic product (GDP).⁶

PDC 2050 Impact Analysis:

Climate Exposure ranking: 3rd

Estimated population exposed to CC primary impacts: 251 million

Estimated population exposed to:

Extreme Precipitation: 241.3 million

Extreme Heat: 130.6 million

**(current population CIA 281,562,465 (2024 est.)⁷)*

³ "Climate Risk Country Profile: Indonesia" (Washington, DC: World Bank Group | Asia Development Bank, 2021), https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/2021-05/15504-Indonesia%20Country%20Profile-WEB_0.pdf.

⁴ NB: For each country, the top two hazards are listed according to the number of predicted exposed persons in 2050.

⁵ Central Intelligence Agency, "The World Factbook: Population," 2024, <https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/field/population/country-comparison/>.

⁶ "Indonesia: Climate Risk Country Profile" (The World Bank and Asian Development Bank, 2021), https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/2021-05/15504-Indonesia%20Country%20Profile-WEB_0.pdf.

⁷ Central Intelligence Agency, "The World Factbook: Population."

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Papua New Guinea is highly vulnerable to climate change. In the coming years, climate change in PNG will intensify flash flooding, including coastal flooding, as well as landslides and droughts. The segment of the population affected by river flooding, and its economic damages, is projected to double by 2030. Exposure to hazards is significant and likely to increase, with many rural communities living in flood and landslide risk areas. Coastal communities and infrastructure often have high levels of exposure to sea-level rise with potential amplification due to storm surges. Extreme heat is very likely to present a human health risk in PNG, as temperatures will be closer to unsafe levels. As a consequence, the degradation of natural resources is more than likely, as well as shifts in the viable ranges for plant and animal species, reducing agricultural yields, and accelerating the decline of PNG's unique ecosystems.⁸

PDC 2050 Impact Analysis:

Climate Exposure ranking: 22nd

*Estimated population exposed to CC primary impacts: 7.4 million**

Estimated population exposed to:

Extreme Precipitation: 7.4 million

Extreme Heat: 1.5 million

**(current population 10,046,233 (CIA 2024 est.)⁹*

THE PHILIPPINES

The Philippines faces some of the highest disaster risk levels in the world and these risks are projected to intensify due to climate change. The country is exposed to tropical cyclones, flooding, sea-level rise, and landslides. In recent years, the number of tropical cyclones has steadily increased, with tropical cyclones demonstrating greater intensity. Furthermore, sea-level rise takes place at an above-average rate in some parts of the Philippines, leading to one million people being at risk of flooding by 2070–2100.¹⁰ The agricultural sector is especially vulnerable to climate change impacts, as increased flooding and likelihood of droughts will have a catastrophic impact on agricultural land, bringing a decrease in agricultural productivity.

PDC 2050 Impact Analysis:

Climate Exposure ranking: 6th

*Estimated population exposed to CC primary impacts: 99.1 million**

Estimated population exposed to:

Tropical Cyclones: 99.1 million

Extreme Precipitation: 75.8 million

**(current population 118,277,063 (CIA 2024 est.)*

⁸ World Bank Group, "Country Risk Profile Papua New Guinea," 2021, https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/country-profiles/15871-WB_Papua%20New%20Guinea%20Country%20Profile-WEB.pdf.

⁹ Central Intelligence Agency, "The World Factbook: Population."

¹⁰ "Philippines: Climate Risk Country Profile" (The World Bank, 2011), https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/2018-10/wb_gfdr climate_change_country_profile_for_PHL.pdf.

THAILAND

Thailand is recognized as highly vulnerable to climate change due to its increasing natural disasters, such as heavy rainfall, floods, and droughts, as well as sea level rise on the country's coasts. Thailand is considered one of the most flood-affected countries in the world, as floods are, by far, the greatest natural hazard in terms of economic and human impacts. Drought and cyclones also represent major hazards that can easily increase their impacts in future climate change-related scenarios. Studies show that the agriculture sector will be significantly affected by climate change. This is due to Thailand's location in the tropics, where agricultural productivity is particularly vulnerable to temperature rises. Thailand is focusing its efforts to adapt and prevent climate change on key sectors such as energy, water, transportation, agriculture, human settlements and public health.

PDC 2050 Impact Analysis:

Climate Exposure ranking: 4th

*Estimated population exposed to CC primary impacts: 68 million**

Estimated population exposed to:

Tropical Cyclones: 68 million

Extreme Heat: 65.1 million

**(current population 69,920,998 (CIA 2024 est.))¹¹*

VANUATU

Vanuatu's main climate hazards are tropical cyclones, where precipitation variations are strongly influenced by the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO), flooding, heatwaves and sea level rise. In the country, disasters resulting from natural hazards are a significant contributor to issues of social deprivation and they hinder economic development costing, on average, an estimated 6% of GDP every year.¹² As a result, Vanuatu is considered one of the most vulnerable nations in the world due to its exposure to climate change, development context, and precarious natural resource base.

PDC 2050 Impact Analysis:

Climate Exposure ranking: 24th

*Estimated population exposed to CC primary impacts: 354,000**

Estimated population exposed to:

Tropical Cyclones: 263,000

Extreme Precipitation: 229,000

**(current population 318,007 (CIA 2024 est.))¹³*

¹¹ Central Intelligence Agency, "The World Factbook: Population."

¹² "Vanuatu," World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal, accessed June 12, 2024, <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/>.

¹³ Central Intelligence Agency, "The World Factbook: Population."

VIETNAM

Vietnam's long coastline, geographic location, and varied climate make it one of the most hazard-prone countries in Southeast Asia. It ranks among the five countries likely to be most affected by climate change as a high proportion of its population and economic assets are based on its coastal lowlands, an area deeply affected by the impacts of climate change. It has been estimated that climate change will reduce national income by up to 3.5% by 2050.¹⁴ Vietnam's main climate hazards, based on its geography or low-lying coastal and river deltas, are rises in sea level and in atmospheric temperatures. Rises in annual maximum and minimum temperatures are expected to be stronger than the rise in average temperature, likely amplifying the impacts on human health, livelihoods, and ecosystems.¹⁵ Specifically, 6-12 million people may be affected by coastal flooding by 2070–2100 if no effective adaptation strategy is put in place. This would also bring a loss of agricultural productivity, especially for key food and cash crops due to saline intrusion and shifts in the viable geographical range of plant species.¹⁶

PDC 2050 Impact Analysis:

Climate Exposure ranking: 2nd

*Estimated population exposed to CC primary impacts: 93.6 million**

Estimated population exposed to:

Tropical Cyclones: 93.3 million

Extreme Heat: 74.6 million

**(current population 105,758,975 (CIA 2024 est.))¹⁷*



¹⁴ Channing Arndt, Finn Tarp, and James Thurlow, "The Economic Costs of Climate Change: A Multi-Sector Impact Assessment for Vietnam," *Sustainability* 7, no. 4 (April 2015): 4131–45, <https://doi.org/10.3390/su7044131>.

¹⁵ "Vietnam Vulnerability," World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal, accessed July 30, 2021, <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/vietnam/vulnerability>.

¹⁶ "Vietnam Vulnerability."

¹⁷ Central Intelligence Agency, "The World Factbook: Population."

TRENDS IN CLIMATE (IN)SECURITY IN SOUTHEAST ASIA AND PACIFIC ISLANDS COUNTRIES

In assessing the vulnerability and exposure of the Project participant countries to climate change, we also referred to The Hague Centre for Strategic Studies’ (HCSS) *Climate Security Assessment* (which assessed countries based on climate security hazards),¹⁸ The Fund for Peace’s *Fragile States Index* (which measures vulnerabilities that contribute to the risk of state fragility),¹⁹ Germanwatch’s *Global Climate Risk Index* (which identifies level of exposures and vulnerabilities to extreme events by quantifying the impacts of these events in terms of fatalities and economic loss),²⁰ and the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative *ND-GAIN Country Index* (which measures climate vulnerability and adaptation readiness in 192 countries globally).²¹ The data from these analyses and indices are captured below.

	HCSS Top Two Climate Hazards (per country)	Fragile State Index (1=low fragility)	Climate Security Assessment’s Exposure (1=lowest exposure)	ND-GAIN Index Susceptibility (1=lowest susceptibility)	PDC Climate Exposure Ranking (1 =most exposed)
South East Asia Countries					
Thailand	Flooding, Typhoon	91st most fragile	43rd most exposed	71st upper middle in exposure, sensitivity, and capacity to adapt	4th most climate exposed
Vietnam	Flooding, Typhoon	118th most fragile	50th most exposed	100th lower middle in exposure, sensitivity, and capacity to adapt	7th most climate exposed
Indonesia	Flooding, Typhoon	98th most fragile	25th most exposed	98th lower middle in exposure, sensitivity, and capacity to adapt	3rd most climate exposed
Philippines	Typhoon, Sea Level Rise	61st most fragile	27th most exposed	122nd lower middle in exposure, sensitivity, and capacity to adapt	6th most climate exposed

¹⁸ Femke Remmits, Elisabeth Dick, and Michel Rademaker, “Climate Security Assessment: A Methodology and Assessment of the Nexus between Climate Hazards and Security of Nations and Regions” (The Hague Centre for Strategic Studies, December 2020), <https://hcss.nl/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Climate-Security-Assessment-March-2021.pdf>.

¹⁹ “Fragile States Index 2020 – Annual Report” (The Fund For Peace, May 2020), <https://fragilestatesindex.org/2020/05/08/fragile-states-index-2020-annual-report/>.

²⁰ David Eckstein et al., “Global Climate Risk Index 2020 Who Suffers Most from Extreme Weather Events? Wether-Related Loss Events in 2018 and 1999 to 2018” (Bonn, Germany: Germanwatch, 2019), https://germanwatch.org/sites/germanwatch.org/files/20-2-01e%20Global%20Climate%20Risk%20Index%202020_14.pdf.

²¹ “Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN),” Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative, accessed July 31, 2021, <https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/rankings/>.

	HCSS Top Two Climate Hazards (per country)	Fragile State Index (1=low fragility)	Climate Security Assessment's Exposure (1=lowest exposure)	ND-GAIN Index Susceptibility (1=lowest susceptibility)	PDC Climate Exposure Ranking (1 =most exposed)
Pacific Islands					
Vanuatu	Typhoon, Sea Level Rise	Not Included	73rd most exposed	139th low in exposure, sensitivity, and capacity to adapt	24th most climate exposed
PNG	Typhoon, Flooding	59th most fragile	59st most exposed	167th low in exposure, sensitivity, and capacity to adapt	22nd most climate exposed
Fiji	Cyclones, Flooding	82nd most fragile	75th most exposed	77th lower middle in exposure, sensitivity, and capacity to adapt	19th most climate exposed

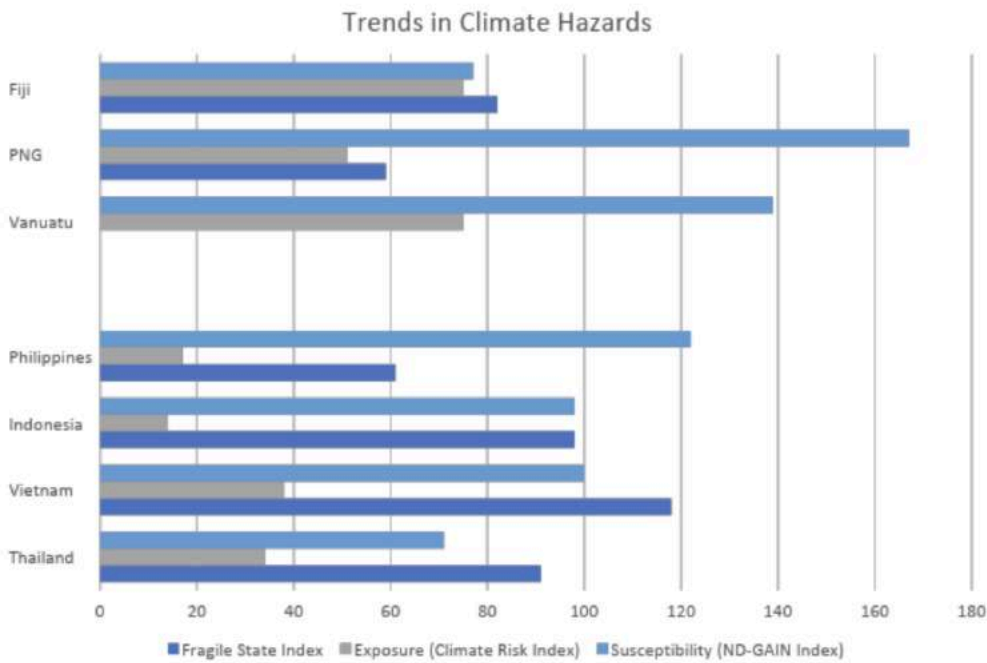


Table 1 (above): Summarizes the results of several climate security analyses and indices, including PDC’s Climate Exposure Ranking. Figure 2 (below): Compares the rankings of three indices to visualize which countries are likely to experience the most serious climate insecurities. Both produced by Pacific Forum.

While all Project participant countries are identified as facing medium to extremely high levels of climate exposure and vulnerability, there is also evidence that the countries also have very differing capacities to adapt to climate crisis impacts. Of the countries participating in this Project, based on PDC Global’s Climate Risk Index, the two most exposed Southeast Asian and Pacific Island countries are Indonesia (14th most exposed) and Papua New Guinea (51st most exposed), while for the ND-GAIN Index, the Philippines (122nd) and Papua New Guinea (167th) are the more at-risk countries for high exposure to climate events and lower capacity to adapt. In combination with the projections by PDC Global, which include estimates of the portion of the population which will be affected, these indices collectively

highlight the importance of human and community focused responses, capacity-building and knowledge-sharing, as well as nuanced and highly contextualized disaster planning and action. Further, they emphasize the need for comprehensive and collaborative approaches that draw on the capacities, capabilities and needs of *all* actors in each state, and each community. Responding to this heightened need, the sections that follow consider the evolving roles of defense and security actors in humanitarian assistance and disaster relief in the Indo-Pacific.

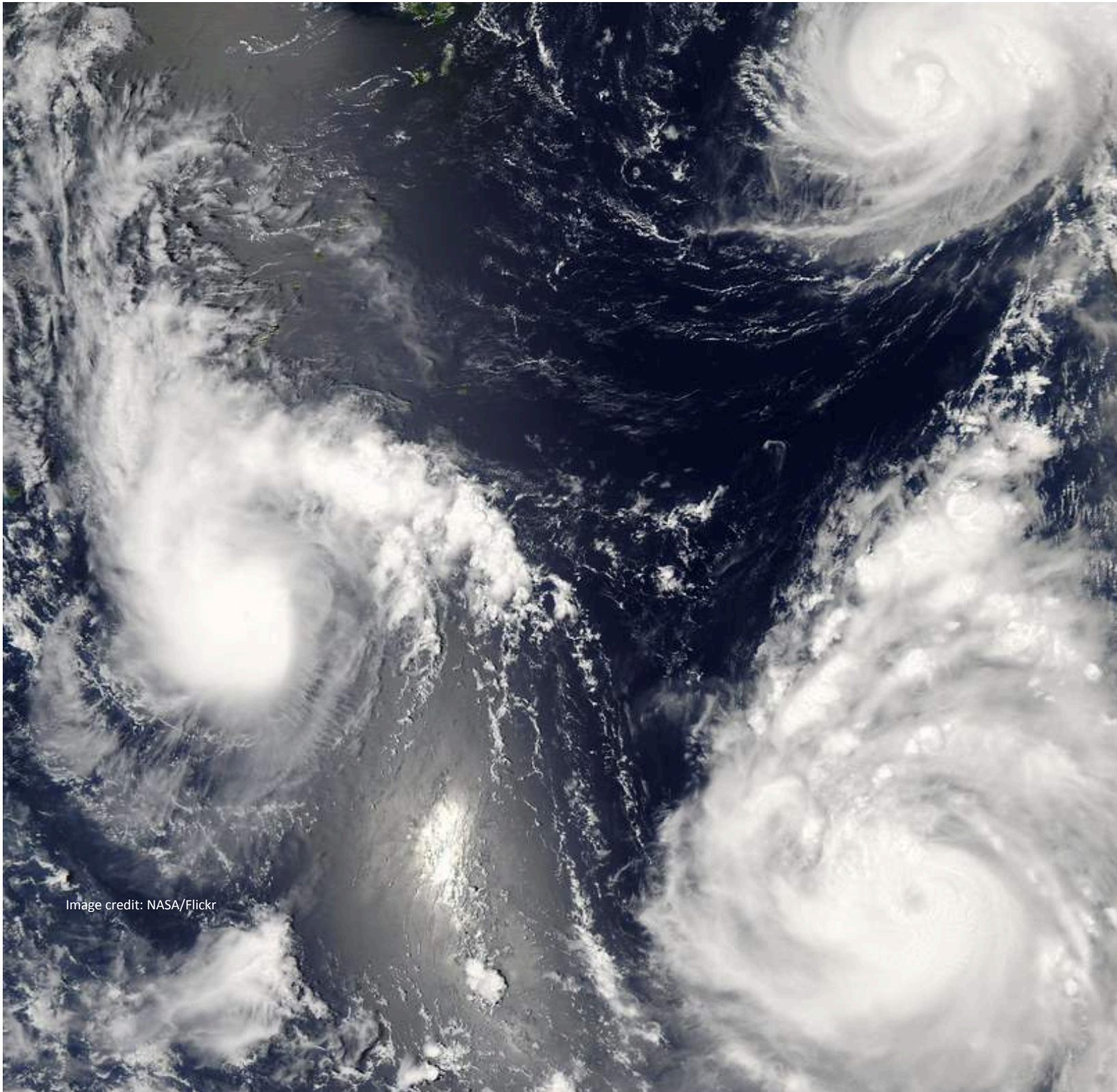


Image credit: NASA/Flickr

In the face of climate change, defense forces have two big challenges: 1) military readiness and 2) reducing our carbon footprint by working with less impact on the environment. The NZDF Future Force design principles incorporate the Maori principle of Kaitiakitanga ‘guardianship’: To ensure that when we move on, we have left the world and the country in a better state than it was when we found it.

*~James Latornell, PhD,
Principal Policy Advisor,
New Zealand Defence Force*

GROWING REGIONAL NEED FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND DISASTER RELIEF (HA/DR)

With the growing frequency, intensity, and severity of climate crisis events and disasters, defense and security institutions will be increasingly called upon to provide humanitarian aid and disaster relief (HA/DR),²² and to mitigate the escalation of conflict and violence in the wake of climate-fuelled disasters across Southeast Asia and the Pacific. Globally, humanitarian need is continuing to surge, with nearly 300 million people requiring assistance in 2024.²³ As climate change intensifies, national defense systems will in turn be challenged by strained resources and readiness. The *World Climate and Security Report 2021*, produced by the International Military Council on Climate and Security (IMCCS), noted that climate security risks will continue to intensify across all regions of the globe, and that militaries will be increasingly overstretched. Critically, the report noted that “the global governance system is ill-equipped to deal with the security risks posed by climate change.”²⁴ In June 2022, the Military Responses to Climate Hazards (MiRCH) platform was launched by the Washington DC-based Center for Climate and Security (CCS) (an institute of the Council on Security Risks) to track the deployment of military and paramilitary personnel and equipment in response to climate-related natural disasters and hazards, including heatwaves, flooding, drought, extreme precipitation, and storms and hurricanes.²⁵ In early 2024, an analysis of MiRCH data from June 2022 found military deployments proceeded on every continent (and from 68 countries globally) in response to climate-related disasters. Significantly, the analysis noted that such demand has stretched capacity, causing many to question military readiness for the increased pace and intensity of climate-crisis deployments.²⁶

This burgeoning demand for HA/DR in disaster and climate crisis contexts underscores the importance of strategic forward thinking and planning. However, it also introduces practical and philosophical questions. Indeed, it has been noted that “the role

²² Also known as Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Response.

²³ United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, “Global Humanitarian Overview 2024,” May 25, 2024, <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/world/global-humanitarian-overview-2024-enarfres>.

²⁴ Steve Brock et al., “The World Climate and Security Report 2021,” Center for Climate and Security, an Institute of the Council on Strategic Risks (International Military Council on Climate and Security, June 2021), <https://imccs.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/World-Climate-and-Security-Report-2021.pdf>.

²⁵ Tom Ellison, Erin Sikorsky, and Ethan Wong, “MiRCH Update: Key Takeaways from Tracking Climate-Related Military Deployments,” *The Center for Climate & Security* (blog), January 18, 2024, <https://climateandsecurity.org/2024/01/mirch-update-key-takeaways-from-tracking-climate-related-military-deployments/>.

²⁶ Ellison, Sikorsky, and Wong, “MiRCH Update.”

A gendered lens is really important. Without a gendered lens, the stronger one is bound to push the one who is less strong.

~Ruth Kissam, Advancing PNG Women Leaders Network

of militaries in responding to natural disasters is both vexed and controversial.”²⁷ Across different contexts throughout Asia and the Pacific and within states themselves, different perspectives of and relationships to the military and the role(s) of the military prevail. Thus as disasters worsen across the region, there is a growing need for civilians to engage in open discussions regarding the extent to which militaries might respond to natural disasters. It is important to consider questions such as, “... what their specific role should be, to whom they should be accountable, and which resources specifically should be deployed from which branch of the armed services or indeed reserve forces.”²⁸

Also of critical concern is the question of the significant impact of militaries in producing greenhouse gas emissions, accounting for approximately 5.5 percent of emissions globally.²⁹ We are seeing evidence that military institutions are gradually acknowledging their fundamental responsibility towards reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and “global boiling.”³⁰



Image Credit: Wikimedia Commons/वर्षा देशपांडे

²⁷ Michael Brzoska and Matt McDonald, “Climate Change, Natural Disasters and the Military,” *Toda Peace Institute*, Policy Brief, no. 77 (n.d.), https://toda.org/assets/files/resources/policy-briefs/t-pb_77_brzoska-and-mcdonald.pdf.

²⁸ Brzoska and McDonald, “Climate Change, Natural Disasters and the Military.”

²⁹ John Coyne and Tariqul Hasan Rifat, “Armed Forces, Too, Must Help Fight Climate Change,” *ASPI The Strategist*, April 18, 2024, <https://www.aspistrategist.org.au/armed-forces-too-must-help-fight-climate-change/#:~:text=Militaries%20account%20for%205.5,the%20US%2C%20both%20think%20tanks>.

³⁰ Ajit Niranjana, “‘Era of Global Boiling Has Arrived,’ Says UN Chief as July Set to Be Hottest Month on Record,” *The Guardian*, July 27, 2023, <https://www.theguardian.com/science/2023/jul/27/scientists-july-world-hottest-month-record-climate-temperatures>.

Yet worldwide, increasing militarization and arms build-up fueled by war and regional tensions remains a concerning trend,³¹ both with regard to directly increasing climate emissions *and* in terms of the ways in which this can weaken the conditions for an international and regional environment where human security, gender justice and climate justice are foregrounded.³²

THE RISKS OF GENDER-BLIND HA/DR

As the threats posed by the climate crisis and its impacts are taken more seriously by defense and security actors across the region, it is crucial to assess how gender inequalities and insecurities are conceptualized, engaged with -- or ignored -- by those acting to mitigate and / or respond to disasters. Conventional state-centric conceptualizations of "climate security" often too narrowly frame climate discussions within the scope of "hard security" issues. Perceived threats to states, the geopolitical order and the socio-political and economic status quo continue to dominate in high level decision-making and resource allocation, particularly through narratives that securitize the climate crisis. Although military deployments in response to disasters are growing, dominant approaches to crisis response across the Indo-Pacific region in many cases remain in the "gender blind" or "gender aware" sections of the *Gender Integration Continuum*.^{*} That is to say, they do not comprehensively integrate a gender-responsive approach to inequalities, let alone seek to advance *gender-transformative*^{*} outcomes. As such, they do not adequately address the broader ecological, social, political, racial, and intergenerational dynamics that underpin human insecurities in climate crisis and disaster contexts.

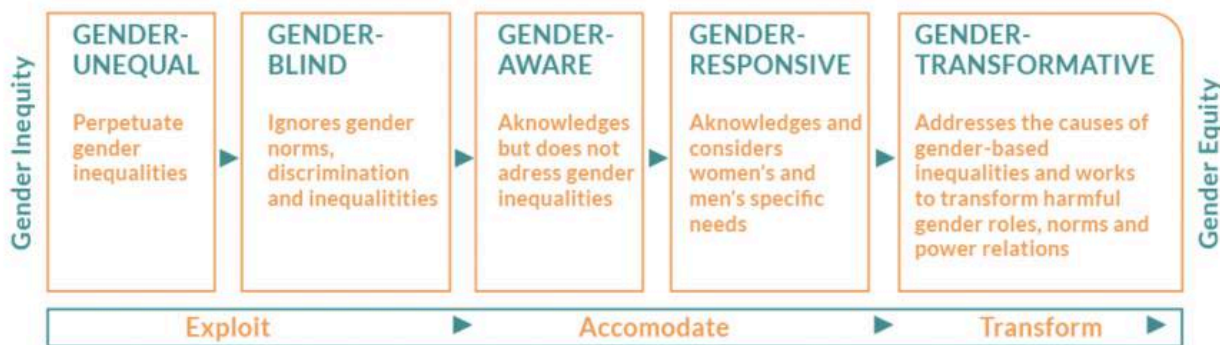


Figure 3: IWRM Gender Equality Continuum (Adapted from UNFPA, UNICEF and UN Women, 2020)³³

"The GIC describes a gradient from ignoring gender inequalities and other forms of exclusion (or even reproducing them through practices that intentionally or unintentionally reinforce or take advantage of negative gender stereotypes), to acknowledging the existence of differences, to the most advanced stage of enacting transformative change by taking into account the achievement of fully equal rights. The ultimate goal in a long-term perspective rests on being able to identify strategies to move a project along the continuum toward a gender transformative approach."³⁴

³¹ SIPRI, "Global Military Spending Surges amid War, Rising Tensions and Insecurity," *Stockholm International Peace Research Institute*, April 22, 2024,

[https://www.sipri.org/media/press-release/2024/global-military-spending-surges-amid-war-rising-tensions-and-insecurity#:~:text=Global%20military%20spending%20surges%20amid%20war%2C%20rising%20tensions%20and%20insecurity,-22%20April%202024&text=\(Stockholm%2C%2022%20April%202024\),on%20year%20increase%20since%202009.](https://www.sipri.org/media/press-release/2024/global-military-spending-surges-amid-war-rising-tensions-and-insecurity#:~:text=Global%20military%20spending%20surges%20amid%20war%2C%20rising%20tensions%20and%20insecurity,-22%20April%202024&text=(Stockholm%2C%2022%20April%202024),on%20year%20increase%20since%202009.)

³² Daniela Philipson Garcia, "Feminist Interventions: Resisting the Militarisation of the Climate Crisis," Report (Women's Environment and Development Organization, June 6, 2023), <https://wedo.org/security-for-whom-new-report-on-feminist-perspectives-on-militarism-climate/>.

³³ Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), "Addressing Gender Inclusion," IWRM Action Hub, 2024, <https://droughtclp.unccd.int/node/37/printable/print>.

³⁴ Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), "Addressing Gender Inclusion."

Gender-Transformative Approaches

Transformative approaches go beyond a focus on “gaps” and simply acknowledging gender differences or adding women to a process. “Structural change” is the keyword in gender-transformative programming. Evidence shows that gender transformation needs sustained investments over time to change individual agency, gender roles, norms, and structural power dynamics; as well as legislative and institutional structures. Empowering women and girls and promoting them in positions of social and political influence is intrinsic to transformative change. People of all genders, in particular men and boys, can and should be actively involved as gender equality allies and agents of transformative change. Combined action across scales from the individual level through communities to systems is imperative.

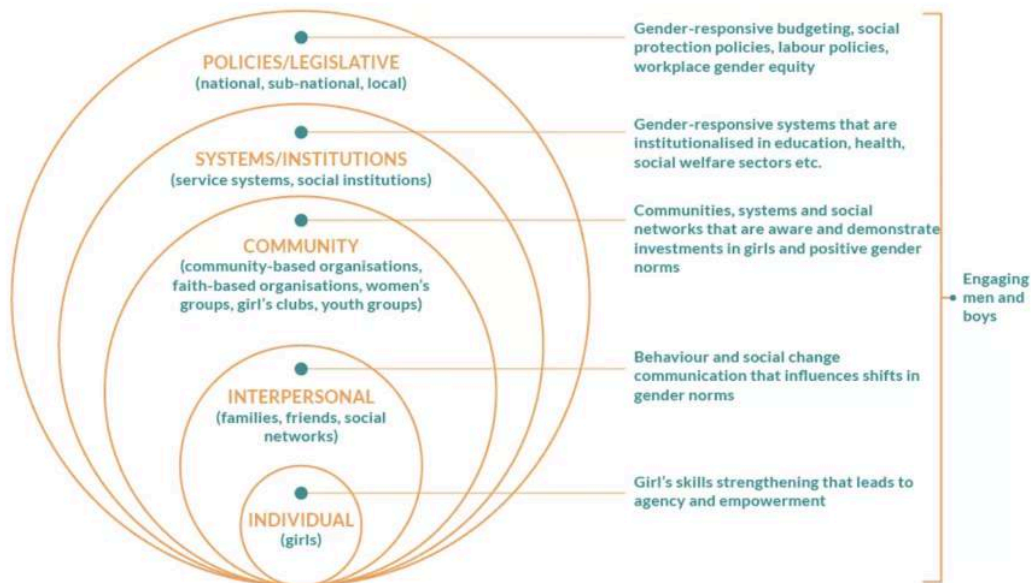


Figure 4: Gender Transformative Programming IWRM (Adapted from UNFPA, UNICEF and UN Women, 2020)³⁵

There are myriad interconnections and interdependencies between community, state and international security and (gendered) human security. As the following sections outline in detail, in delivering HA/DR in response to climate-related disasters, the very nature of defense and security activity needs to shift to center on meeting the diverse gendered and intersectional human security needs of those (most) impacted by disasters and climate-induced devastation. In doing so, drawing on feminist guiding principles can help ensure the application of gender-responsive, and ideally gender-transformative, approaches, elevate the experiences, knowledge, participation, decision-making, and leadership of diverse groups of women, and bring about positive multi-level change in gender norms.

³⁵ Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), “Addressing Gender Inclusion.”



GENDER-CLIMATE-SECURITY: EXPLORING THE TRIPLE NEXUS

Image credit: Reuters/Asia Pacific

Not only is climate change differentially caused and exacerbated by different groups and states – thus heightening the moral responsibility of those actors and states to immediately act to *halt and address* the devastating effects of the climate crisis – but the impacts of climate change and worsening disasters are not experienced uniformly by people, communities, or states across the globe. Adopting an *intersectional lens** is critical to recognize and address how marginalized and discriminated against groups face heightened vulnerabilities to the impacts of the climate crisis. In particular, diverse groups of women and girls often bear the brunt of the climate crisis' impacts, while concurrently being excluded from participation, decision-making and leadership on critical climate, environment and disaster issues. During climate crisis events, there are frequently increases in sexual harassment, assault, and exploitation and trafficking in persons, with women and girls disproportionately affected. Women's economic, health, infrastructure, food, and water insecurities also frequently increase following disasters, which further impairs the ability of already fragile communities to respond to, recover from, and prepare for future destabilizing events. In particular, we can see heightened and differential vulnerabilities and gendered insecurities when we consider the intersections of gender with an individual's age, ethnicity, sexual orientation, citizenship status, disability status, marital status, motherhood status, and so on.

DEFINING HUMAN SECURITY

In 1994, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) defined Human Security as comprising two main aspects: first, safety from chronic threats such as hunger, disease and repression; and second, protection from sudden and hurtful disruptions in the patterns of daily life – whether in homes, jobs or communities: “Human security means that people

*Armed conflict is not our only
conflict now. It's also the
cyclone, climate change. In a
minute everything changes
and people are devastated.
That's why we need
multi-gendered responses.*

*~AdiVasu Levu,
Transcend Oceania, Fiji*

can exercise these choices safely and freely--and that they can be relatively confident that the opportunities they have today are not totally lost tomorrow.”³⁶ More recently, United Nations General Assembly resolution 66/290 stated: “Human security is an approach to assist Member States in identifying and addressing widespread and cross-cutting challenges to the survival, livelihood and dignity of their people.”³⁷ It calls for “people-centered, comprehensive, context-specific and prevention-oriented responses that strengthen the protection and empowerment of all people.”

Simply looking at the identity characteristic of "gender" is not enough in seeking to address gendered insecurities or advance gender equality. Rather, we must also simultaneously apply an "intersectional lens." The concept of *intersectionality* draws on the work of scholar Kimberlé Crenshaw, who in 1989 sought to show how black women in the United States were discriminated against and faced disadvantage due to being simultaneously oppressed and discriminated against as women (sexism) and as black (racism).³⁸ Expanding upon Crenshaw's black feminist theoretical framework to look at a multitude of identity characteristics, the Centre for Intersectional Justice

³⁶ “Human Development Report 1994: New Dimensions of Human Security” (New York: UN Development Programme, 1994), <https://hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-report-1994>.

³⁷ United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security, “What Is Human Security,” United Nations, 2024, <https://www.un.org/humansecurity/what-is-human-security/>.

³⁸ [Crenshaw](#), Kimberlé. “Demarginalizing the Intersection of Race and Sex: A Black Feminist Critique of Antidiscrimination Doctrine, Feminist Theory and Antiracist Policies.” University of Chicago Legal Forum 1989, no. 1 (1989): 139-167.

(CIJ) has defined the concept of intersectionality as one which: “describes the ways in which systems of inequality based on gender, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, class and other forms of discrimination 'intersect' to create unique dynamics and effects.”³⁹ Moreover, as the CIJ notes, “forms of inequality ... should be addressed simultaneously to prevent one form of inequality from reinforcing another. For example, tackling the gender pay gap alone – without including other dimensions such as race, socio-economic status and immigration status – will likely reinforce inequalities among women.”⁴⁰ Understanding intersectionality is critical to ensuring policymaking and programming seeking to achieve gender equality concurrently supports and promotes the achievement of social equality and social justice *for all*.

ADOPTING A HUMAN SECURITY PERSPECTIVE

Government approaches to the climate-security nexus and disaster management will be insufficient where they do not integrate an intersectional gender perspective, highlighting the importance of the human security* framing. A human security / people-centered approach to policy making challenges us to rethink conventional or dominant understandings of security by questioning the idea that security is a homogeneously experienced phenomenon, and by centering humans in security discussions to ask “*who* is (in)secure,” “*why* are they (in)secure,” and “*who* or *what* poses a threat to their personal security.” In the next section, we consider individual and community levels of human (in)security through the "Gender-Climate-Security Indicators" Framework.

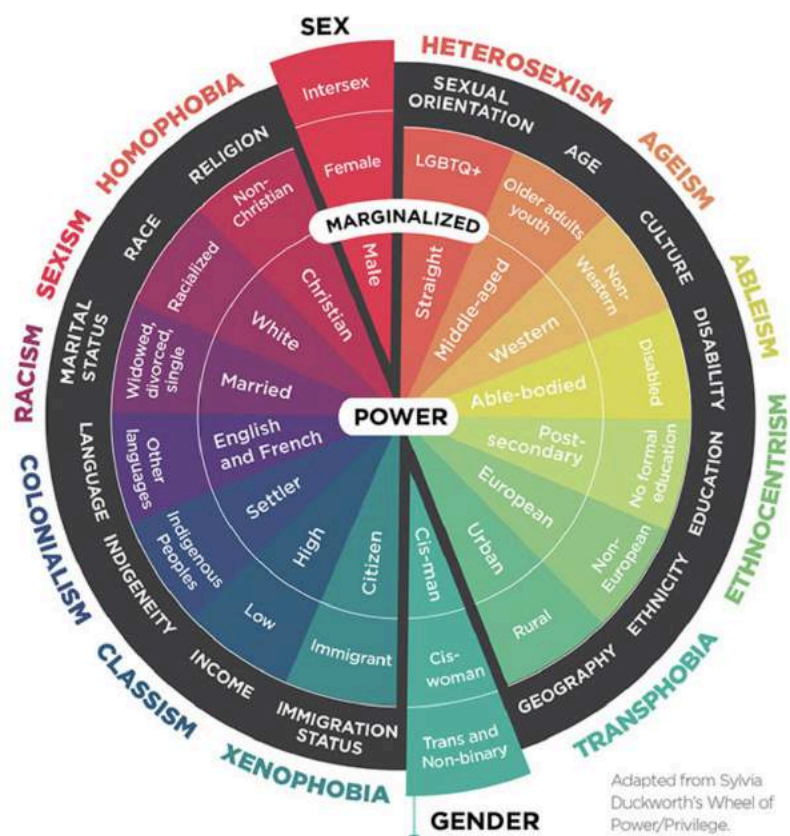


Figure 5: Canadian Institutes of Health Research, adapted from Sylvia Duckworth's Wheel of Power⁴¹

This adapted "Wheel of Power" diagram shows examples of “identity and social position variables and dimensions, as well as processes of oppression, discrimination, privilege, and power that can be included in intersectional analyses.”^{42 43} When an intersectional approach is not integrated in developing gender-responsive and gender-transformative policies and programmes, these complexities will most likely remain unaddressed – or even be exacerbated. Importantly, the Wheel is based on the Canadian context, and thus requires adaptation into other contexts before wider use.

³⁹ Centre for Intersectional Justice, “What Is Intersectionality?,” 2024, https://www.intersectionaljustice.org/what-is-intersectionality?bbeml=tp-3zSM8cXu3k-DeCWmrukkCQ.jpFRkyVd2VkuX0tAwPYHMMg.ri7gUg8DZaEm_HqbDTn_B1g.lA0kmw1EYo0mmAmYexxeGBg.

⁴⁰ Centre for Intersectional Justice, “What Is Intersectionality?”

⁴¹ Canadian Institutes of Health Research, “Meet the Methods Series: Quantitative Intersectional Study Design and Primary Data Collection,” February 2021, <https://cihr-irsc.gc.ca/e/52352.html>.

⁴² Canadian Institutes of Health Research, “Meet the Methods Series: Quantitative Intersectional Study Design and Primary Data Collection.”

⁴³ CIHR, “Meet the Methods series”

Overcoming Barriers to Women's Leadership
Harmful gender norms, lack of political will, shrinking civic space, reprisals against women peacebuilders, and intersecting forms of discrimination create barriers in the full participation and leadership of women and girls. Women's leadership in all levels is enhanced through adoption of special measures, dismantling harmful norms, implementing protection measures, as well as dedicated funding and monitoring and evaluation.

~Joeven Reyes,
Sulong PEACE, Philippines

GENDER-CLIMATE-SECURITY INDICATORS

Drawing on the work of Maryruth Belsey Priebe,⁴⁴ ⁴⁵ participants discussed a set of twelve indicators in which the gender-climate-security nexus analysis is particularly pertinent over the course of the in-person workshops. These indicators include Early Warning, Healthcare, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Food Security, Recent Shocks, Employment and Poverty, Standard of Living, Life Expectancy, Education, Infrastructure, State Fragility⁴⁶, and Long-Term Adaptation. In turn, building on the discussions and insights forged during both the virtual and in-person workshop sessions, CSO representatives, civil servants, and defense / security personnel collaborated in country groups to co-construct a list of priorities to address in the Gendered Risk Assessment and Action Plan Tool (GRAAPT). These sessions enabled participants to interact and share their own unique domestic and regional expertise, perspectives, and suggestions for gender-transformative disaster response, while in turn drawing on experiences and perspectives shared throughout the workshops from the other countries' representatives.

The following section provides a brief overview of the indicators and examples, whereby an intensification of human insecurities may be evident before, during, and/or following a disaster or climate crisis event. Interspersed are findings from the Project's community survey (see Appendix 1). For brevity, the sections that follow refer to 'women', however women are not a homogenous group. It is imperative that an intersectional lens is applied with regards to the indicators, in order to understand and address the complex impacts on *diverse groups* of women and girls, as well as on people of all genders.

Early Warning: Women face significant barriers in accessing and responding to early warning technologies for climate disasters due to various gender-based inequalities. Lower levels of education, limited financial resources, and illiteracy may restrict their use of electricity,

mobile phones, and the internet. These factors, compounded by gendered cyber violence, may result in women being

⁴⁴ Disclaimer: The "Gender-Climate-Security Indicators" and "Appendix 3. Gendered Risk Assessment and Action Plan Tool (GRAAPT)" sections of the "Gender in Civil-Military Climate Security and Disaster Response: Co-Creating Gender-Transformative Approaches Amid the Global Climate Crisis Major Report" were originally developed by: Maryruth Belsey Priebe, "Gender All the Way Down: Proposing a Feminist Framework for Analyzing Gendered Climate Security Risks" (Master's Thesis, Cambridge, MA, Harvard University, 2022), <https://dash.harvard.edu/handle/1/37373596> The GRAAPT was updated with input from the Project Contributors who may freely use the content for their own purposes. Otherwise, all rights to these sections, including but not limited to their use, reproduction, and distribution, are reserved by Maryruth Belsey Priebe. .

⁴⁵ The "Indicators" were developed based on work by: Remmits, Dick, and Rademaker, "Climate Security Assessment."

⁴⁶ While included as an indicator in this project, it is important to note critiques which identify how conceptualisations of 'fragility' (as well as 'conflict', 'stability' and 'security') often fail to take into account cultural and political contexts, and therefore are often (problematically) informed by "value-laden judgment(s)". See: Rethinking State Fragility April 2015, [The British Academy](#).

less likely to engage with social media through which they might otherwise receive and act upon early warnings. Furthermore, gender norms may prevent women from making decisions about evacuation. These challenges, coupled with societal expectations that tie women to their homes and burden them with extensive care responsibilities, prevent them from engaging in timely and effective disaster responses. Forty-one percent of survey respondents indicated that they rely on a male family member to make key decisions in disaster contexts.

Health Systems: Climate change exacerbates gender-specific health vulnerabilities and social inequalities, particularly affecting women. Moreover, disaster response planning often overlooks women's needs, leading to lower involvement in recovery efforts and higher mortality. Increased carbon emissions worsen health conditions and drive up healthcare costs, which women in poverty may struggle to afford. Pregnant women face higher risks of health complications during climate events (preterm birth, preeclampsia, hypertension, etc.), while men are more exposed to certain climate-related dangers due to gendered norms and behaviors. Cultural barriers restrict women's access to sexual and reproductive health services, increasing unwanted pregnancies (and associated economic burdens) and sexually transmitted diseases, as well as maternal and infant health risks. Gender inequalities in food distribution heighten girls' and women's food insecurity, and climate disasters have in many communities lead to higher rates of child marriage (due to the financial aspects of doweries and bride prices), resulting in significant health risks related to early pregnancies as well as

educational detriments for young girls. Additionally, climate disasters and related crises increase sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), further compromising women's economic and food security and limiting their participation in climate adaptation and decision-making processes. Project survey respondents indicated flooding and cyclones/typhoons to be the two types of natural disasters with the greatest health impact.

WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene): In most cultures, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH)-related tasks are predominantly the responsibility of women and girls. Climate change exacerbates gender inequalities by increasing unpaid care and domestic work (UCDW) related to WASH tasks through damage to WASH infrastructure and intensification of water shortages, which increase the time and effort required for WASH-related duties. This limits women's and girls' opportunities for education and economic activities, and reinforces socioeconomic disparities. Water shortages also heighten the risks of physical injury (when women carry heavy water loads), psychological stress (related to family expectations for water provisioning), and SGBV (when water provisioning expectations are not met). Furthermore, during journeys for water and fuel, women are often exposed to high rates of sexual harassment and SGBV, which in turn reduces their productivity and ability to work. The lack of adequate WASH facilities impedes women's ability to manage biological needs such as menstruation and pregnancy, perpetuating stigma and limiting access to healthcare and participation in public life. Governmental failure to invest in necessary WASH infrastructure due to climate-stressed budgets further entrenches these gendered power imbalances. Nearly all

Gender Mainstreaming for Improved Health Services in Disasters

Military actors are involved in the provision of health services following disasters. Any such action should adhere to international humanitarian response laws, emphasize gender mainstreaming, and include assessed needs learned through secure information sharing with women's organizations.

*~Nukila Evanty,
Women Working Group, Indonesia*

of our survey respondents saw a small, moderate, or significant increase in UCDW since the COVID-19 pandemic or recent natural disaster. Relatedly, girls' household tasks increased more than boys'.

Food Security: Climate impacts reduce food quantity and quality, heightening women's malnutrition and associated health risks, especially during pregnancy. Gendered power imbalances in households further exacerbate food insecurity for women, as they often eat last and least. Fluctuating food prices due to climate change disproportionately affect women and children, who are overrepresented in low-income groups. To survive, women often reallocate funds from other necessities such as education or business development, thereby diminishing their overall coping capacity and stability. These combined factors severely impact women's food availability, access, utilization, and stability, leading to

broader declines in their well-being and family food security. Moreover, climate change threatens kitchen gardens and livestock (which are often the responsibility of women), making it harder to feed their families. Women's farm work is also often invisible, devalued, and underpaid, leading to their exclusion from climate-smart education programs, which may limit their ability to adapt as the climate changes. Due to gender norms that prevent women from taking out loans or obtaining asset insurance, women are often barred from protecting their farm equipment and are often economically unable to replace lost farm assets. Financial limitations also hinder women's ability to hire additional labor. Fifty percent of survey respondents noted a decrease in food yields in household farms, kitchen gardens, or local marine systems.

Recent / Repeat Shocks & Long-term Adaptability: Immediate disaster relief efforts frequently exclude women from leadership in disaster risk reduction planning (thereby perpetuating gender inequalities), resulting in a general neglect of women's needs, and often increased unpaid care burdens. Access to medical care for women is also often limited post-disaster, leading to long-term health impacts and reduced coping capacity. Women, particularly those with additional vulnerabilities, experience more acute negative health and economic outcomes from repeated climate-related disasters, leading to poorer outcomes in subsequent events. Emotional and psychological resources are also strained by repeated climate shocks, and exacerbated by unpaid care burdens, increasing the risks of mental health crises, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) for women. Recent shocks may diminish women's socioeconomic status more than men's

after a relocation prompted by a climate disaster, making it harder to manage future crises and compete for jobs or support services. Furthermore, the likelihood of experiencing SGBV rises during disasters, further impairing women's recovery and coping capacity. All of these impacts may influence risk perceptions (and therefore preparation) differently for women and men, with women often perceiving higher risks but lacking the means to take preparatory actions due to gendered power imbalances. Future economic disruptions therefore may force women into maladaptive coping mechanisms such as pulling children out of school or selling off equipment used to generate income. Finally, gender norms limit women's access to crucial financial products such as bank accounts and loans, and they often rely on informal aid networks and predatory loans to survive, which are insufficient for future crisis preparation. More than 75

Entrusting Food Security to Women-Led Groups
Following disasters, the PNG Defense Force often works through women's groups who are the safe entry point for security awareness in the community. Following the 2018 earthquake, APNGWLN [Advancing PNG Women Leaders Network] collected 52 pallets of donated items and distributed them in 106 locations in 10 days.

~Cathy Alex, Director, Advancing PNG Women Leaders Network Inc., PNG

percent of our survey respondents do not possess insurance for their home or business in times of disaster; household insurance policies are generally in men's names. Moreover, survey respondents noted that people have resorted to a variety of activities to cope with the negative consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, including taking on extra work or an additional business, migrating (temporarily or permanently), pulling out of school, selling assets, letting illnesses go untreated, and taking out loans.

Unemployment / Poverty: As climate-induced strains on government budgets leads to cuts in public benefit services, women's labor is often used as a lever of adjustment as responsibilities for many government support systems (food and water provisioning, child care, medical care for family members, education, and so on) is transferred to women and girls, further reducing their time for paid work and economic activity. This deepens their poverty, leaving them with fewer financial resources for future climate adaptation. Disruptions in local labor markets can make it difficult for men to find new employment, which can lead to fewer emotional resources to cope with further climate shocks. In some contexts, rates of SGBV increase as the rates of male unemployment rise, especially when men's economic status diminishes relative to women's. Adaptive responses to climate change often result in women's resources being depleted first, further deepening their poverty and increasing their exposure to climate risks. The majority of our survey respondents noted that primarily women lost employment following a recent natural disaster or the COVID-19 pandemic. Gender norms exacerbate these challenges, with women often excluded from sustainable livelihood interventions and facing disproportionate job losses and barriers to re-entering the workforce, often trapping women in slave-like working conditions as they migrate for employment in affected sectors like fishing. Nevertheless, climate migration may open new avenues of employment and support for both women and men, and in some cases women's employment opportunities increase as a result.

Standard of Living: Structural inequalities such as pay gaps and over-representation in lower-income groups and informal economic systems result in women relying more on public services. As governments deal with the expense of resilience investments and disaster recovery, they are likely to also implement austerity measures and cuts to these public services on which women rely, thereby lowering their standards of living. Moreover, women, who typically hold more public sector jobs, are disproportionately affected by employment cuts, further reducing their economic stability. Cuts to public services may also lead to increased scapegoating of public service employees, predominantly women, adding to their mental strain. Overall, climate-induced austerity measures intensify gender inequalities, placing additional burdens on women and increasing their susceptibility to climate-related risks. Slightly more than one-third of survey respondents noted restrictions on access to public services due to gender, race, or ethnicity following a recent natural disaster.

Life Expectancy: As the climate crisis intensifies, existing gender inequalities will be exacerbated, leading to severe impacts on women's health, overall well-being, and life expectancies. For instance, economic stress from climate events can increase practices like sex-selective abortion, resulting in lower birth rates for girls. Climate crises also tend to amplify son preference, resulting in higher female child mortality due to inadequate nutrition and healthcare. Intense climate disasters often have higher mortality rates for women, especially where cultural norms restrict their ability to flee or seek help. Women are disproportionately affected by indirect consequences of disasters, such as damage to agriculture and public health systems, leading to higher mortality from poor living conditions and disease. Pre-existing power imbalances limit women's access to resources and reproductive choices, making them more vulnerable to the physical impacts of disasters. The increased demand for unpaid care labor further depletes women's bodies, heightening their susceptibility to future climate risks. Climate crises can increase rates of SGBV, further depleting women's life reserves and reducing life expectancy. Finally, some climate disasters such as floods and typhoons result in higher direct mortality rates due to women's inability to swim or climb trees (skills often necessary for survival).

Education: Climate change exacerbates gender inequalities in education, amplifying women's vulnerability to climate risks. Damage to education infrastructure and loss of teachers (due to disaster-related deaths, out-migration, UCDW burdens, and so on) reduce educational opportunities for girls (and women), limiting their economic stability and resources for future adaptation. Low education levels correlate with higher fertility rates, straining resources and affecting maternal and child health. Families often prioritize boys' education, especially under financial stress, leaving girls more susceptible to future climate shocks. Climate breakdown increases girls' and women's unpaid care burdens, reducing their time for education. Relocation strategies and government budget cuts further hinder women's access to education. Gender norms often prioritize men in climate adaptation training, reducing community resilience without women's participation. Child marriage as a coping strategy further restricts girls' education and reinforces gender inequalities. Education perpetuating patriarchal norms can lead to increased rates of SGBV and discriminatory practices among men and boys. The majority of survey respondents noted some level of loss of school infrastructure or programming following a recent natural disaster or the COVID-19 pandemic.

Infrastructure: Climate-damaged infrastructure, including electricity, telecommunications, transportation, water / sewage, housing, education infrastructure, and others, typically increases human insecurities in many ways. Energy insecurity exacerbates women's UCDW burdens. With climate change anticipated to damage energy infrastructure, the poorest (often women) are likely to be impacted the most as lack of electricity tends to intensify women's drudgery, hinder learning, increase air pollution, increase injury risks, and raise rates of SGBV. Transportation systems are frequently designed around masculine work schedules, forcing women into trip-chaining and on to slower transit routes, reducing time for work or UCDW. Transportation investments prioritize high-cost systems benefiting private vehicle owners (typically men), neglecting improvements to routes used by women such as public transit, dirt roads and walkways, and bicycle lanes, leading to more complex and time-consuming commutes for women. While homes are often "women's domains" (where they engage in UCDW and economic activity), climate change is likely to result in decreases in government housing support programs as funds are shifted to crisis response. Gender norms may also confine women to their homes or prevent them from making decisions about preparing to leave in response to climate shocks, increasing vulnerability. Finally, the development of new infrastructure projects often excludes women from consultations, and employment opportunities related to new infrastructure rarely benefit women. Furthermore, infrastructure construction projects may increase SGBV rates due to an influx of men into a region. Many survey respondents note reductions in the conditions and functionality of public infrastructure following a recent natural disaster, including telecommunications, public transportation and markets, piped water and sewage systems.

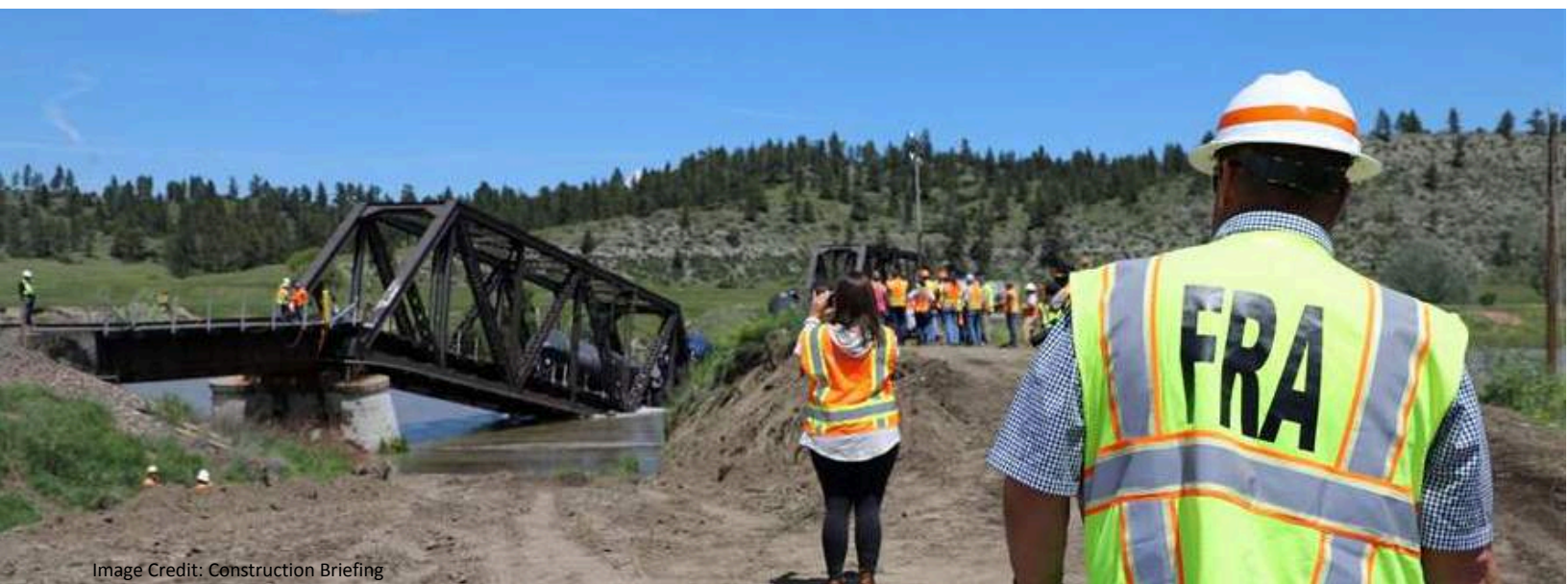
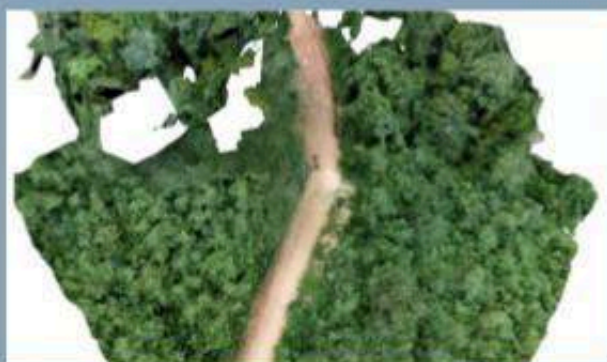


Image Credit: Construction Briefing

3D Mapping Project: Gendered Human Insecurity x Infrastructure

The 3D Mapping results highlight how poor existing conditions, such as roads prone to flooding or erosion, can limit access to services and resources needed to survive and recover from climate disasters, such as safe escape routes or health facilities. As in many global communities, there are challenges with safe road networks in local villages. While in many Indo-Pacific countries, national and regional road networks tend to be concrete or asphalt and smooth surfaces, reports of local road networks that are unpaved, steep, potholed, and flooded are common. Despite higher mobility and transportation needs which require more frequent travel over longer distances, women travel by foot on unpaved roads more often than men.

The Indonesia site is an Indigenous area experiencing increasing environmental security risks associated with nearby logging and land development. Internet access and phone signals were intermittent in the area. A low-cost drone was later used to capture a 1 km stretch of village road in dry conditions – this unpaved road to the farm is in rough and poor condition, requiring about an hour of travel by motorbike. The data collector's community had recently experienced flooding and landslides (more common due to logging) after heavy rains, resulting in chest-high water inside the home and unusable roads. The village has one small market stall about 1 km from the data collector's home. It sells low value, low nutrition packaged goods such as instant noodles and other dry goods. Due to the lack of electricity, batteries and headlamps are also sold. The village has a health clinic building approximately 2.5 hour motorbike ride away, however there is limited staff and medicine, and no diagnostic equipment. It takes 7 hours to travel by local roads to the nearest hospital.



These images were collected as part of the 3D Mapping Project conducted by the Pacific Forum WPS Fellowship Team. One local Indigenous woman from each site was taught to use free and open source geospatial tools and smart phones to visualize the experience of roadways, family farms, and local markets, healthcare facilities, and schools. The photos and other data collected by each woman was processed into 3D maps of the sites. These "digital twins" are exact replicas or reconstructions of selected environments. By extracting special data from photos and geospatial data collection, these 3D maps allow for a more true-to-life study of the conditions in local villages that may impact residents before or during a climate disaster. Shown here are the results of the project, with an unpaved village road under dry conditions (left) and a village market within 1 km of the data collector's home (right).



Image credit: Bikepacking Adventure CC0/Wikimedia

HUMAN (IN)SECURITY IS INNATELY LINKED WITH COMMUNITY, SOCIETAL, NATIONAL, AND INTERNATIONAL (IN)SECURITY

Research has shown that higher levels of *human insecurity* are intrinsically interlinked with and mutually inform higher levels of national and international insecurity. Hudson, Bowen and Nielsen and colleagues developed a theoretical framework showing that, “societies that are highly subordinative of women end up with far worse governments, demographics, economic performance, environmental preservation and health outcomes.”⁴⁷ Moreover, “the higher the level of violence against women, the more likely a country may be to not comply with international norms and treaty agreements, and the less peacefully it will operate in the international system.”⁴⁸ Gender inequities and intersectional discrimination against women directly relate to and influence national insecurity, in part because when it is acceptable to use violence in the home to solve disagreements, violence is more likely to be used for national level disagreements. In communities where harmful gender norms continue to disadvantage women, individual *and* community level resilience and adaptability are harmed, such as through reduced collective capacities to mitigate and withstand climate-related disasters and shocks. In regions where investments in women’s human security are insufficient, women will be less capable of contributing to system-level resources and tools that support climate security and aid in preventing climate-related conflicts.⁴⁹ These disparities are likely to increase further following climate disasters such as heatwaves, floods, forest fires, sea level rise and extreme weather. Conversely, research has shown that more peaceful environments can be achieved through greater levels of gender equality: “higher gender equality corresponds with a country’s lower likelihood of using military force to resolve disputes with other countries, ... as well as with a lower severity of violence used in international conflict.”⁵⁰

⁴⁷ Valerie M. Hudson, Donna Lee Bowen, and Perpetua Lynne Nielsen, “The Effects by the Numbers: The Syndrome and Measures of National Outcome,” in *The First Political Order, How Sex Shapes Governance and National Security Worldwide* (Columbia University Press, 2020), 179–310, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.7312/huds19466.11>.

⁴⁸ Catalina Crespo-Sancho, “The Role of Gender in the Prevention of Violent Conflict,” *World Bank* Background paper for the United Nations-World Bank Flagship Study, *Pathways for Peace: Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict* (2017), <https://blogs.worldbank.org/dev4peace/can-gender-equality-prevent-violent-conflict>.

⁴⁹ Erika Forsberg and Louise Olsson, “Examining Gender Inequality and Armed Conflict at the Subnational Level,” *Journal of Global Security Studies* 6, no. 2 (June 17, 2021), <https://doi.org/10.1093/jogss/ogaa023>.

⁵⁰ Crespo-Sancho, “The Role of Gender in the Prevention of Violent Conflict.”

Recognizing that gender norms are multitudinous and evolving in their expressions across the Indo-Pacific, the following is a brief discussion of the ways gender inequalities may intersect with other security conditions to increase national and international threats. The analysis is based on the same gender-climate-security framework developed by Maryruth Belsey Priebe, as referenced above.⁵¹

Crime / small-scale violence

As climate change intensifies, criminal activity may intensify, and simultaneously be more overlooked by law enforcement due to overwhelming climate- or health-related crisis response, or government cutbacks. The persistent gender gap in violent crime is well-documented: men commit most homicides and other violent crimes.⁵²

Nevertheless, women's participation in criminal activity has moderately increased in recent decades. In organized crime and violent extremism, typically men will play outsized roles in leadership and violence, while women serve in auxiliary positions.⁵³ Climate change may increase crime on a variety of fronts. In healthcare, such crimes involve petty theft of medicines, trade in counterfeit medical supplies, and corruption in medical systems. In food and water security, there may be elite- or criminal/rebel group capture or securitization of resources. Influxes of climate adaptation and resilience funding may fuel corruption and organized crime.

Anti-state grievances

Women and men may participate in public uprisings differently. In general, studies show that women most often engage when conditions are relatively safe, while men are more likely to engage even if the uprising group engages in aggressive or violent behavior.⁵⁴ The inability of men (especially those who are young) to reach culturally defined masculine milestones (such as to earn a living, marry, establish a home, and have children) may encourage some to take part in violent demonstrations or be recruited into organized crime groups, gangs, and terrorist organizations as a way of achieving lost status. Still, issues such as water and food shortages, and increasingly the climate crisis as a global issue, are intense enough to motivate some women to contradict certain gender norms and engage in violent protest.

Tensions between groups

Climate-related environmental conditions such as flooding, forest fires, heat waves, and resource scarcity, as well as shifts in key social and economic dynamics like population demographics, are likely to strain long-standing intergroup relationships across the globe, and may result in conflict. As with anti-state grievances, young men are at greater risk of being recruited into non-state groups, terrorist organizations, or paramilitaries if they are frustrated by their inability to reach certain, gender-specific milestones.

State-to-state conflict and war

Historically, men have been the predominant actors in state-to-state conflict and war, however, research has shown that, while women combatants are comparatively rare, women have been increasingly involved in paramilitary and armed insurgent groups.⁵⁵ Alongside men's disproportionate representation as actors in war and conflict, in 2022

⁵¹ Belsey Priebe, "Gender All the Way Down: Proposing a Feminist Framework for Analyzing Gendered Climate Security Risks."

⁵² Hua (Sara) Zhong et al., "Understanding Women's Antisocial and Criminal Behavior: A Global Review," in *The Cambridge Handbook of the International Psychology of Women*, ed. Diane F. Halpern and Fanny M. Cheung, Cambridge Handbooks in Psychology (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2020), 402–16,

<https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/cambridge-handbook-of-the-international-psychology-of-women/understanding-womens-antisocial-and-criminal-behavior/347B3A71BF84ADCC9098A6023888F498>.

⁵³ Annette Hübschle, "Of Bogus Hunters, Queenpins and Mules: The Varied Roles of Women in Transnational Organized Crime in Southern Africa," *Trends in Organized Crime* 17, no. 1 (June 1, 2014): 31–51, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12117-013-9202-8>.

⁵⁴ Yandisa Sikweyiya and Sebenzile Nkosi, "Violent Protests and Gendered Identities," *African Safety Promotion Journal* 15, no. 1 (June 2017): 1–7.

⁵⁵ Jakana L Thomas and Reed M Wood, "The Social Origins of Female Combatants," *Conflict Management and Peace Science* 35, no. 3 (May 2018): 215–32, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0738894217695524>.

peace agreements only 16 percent of total peace negotiation participants were women, and the needs of women and girls were included in only 33 percent of agreements. Yet studies show that when women participate meaningfully in peace processes, the chances of a peace agreement failing decrease by 35 percent.⁵⁶ As such, it is a moral imperative and strategic advantage to include women in all peace negotiations. In fact, studies have shown that disagreements over natural resources (such as water), claims to land, or movements of people can instigate a heightened interest in diplomacy and peacemaking.⁵⁷ Critically, a gender perspective and women's participation must be centered in environmental peacebuilding processes.

Climate and Conflict in a Vicious Feedback Cycle
Overall, we need a holistic approach. Climate impacts conflict, and conflict impacts climate.

~Shebana Alqaseer, Bayi Inc, Philippines

As demonstrated in this section, adopting a *gendered intersectional* human security perspective, and centering those most discriminated against or vulnerable, encourages a more comprehensive understanding and response to the gender-climate-security nexus across multiple interlinked levels – individual, community, society, state and international. When diverse groups of women are excluded from climate security planning and policymaking, their myriad perspectives and needs are invisibilized. However, when women are empowered in consultations and meaningfully involved in disaster planning (as well as climate governance, diplomacy, peacebuilding and so on) individual and community vulnerability to disaster and climate-related insecurities stands to decrease. Including women in climate security planning can play a profound role in re-balancing gendered power structures, further stabilizing societies. In sum, given the complicated ways in which climate breakdown will impact

human insecurities, and recognizing the centrality of human security to enhancing stability within communities during crises, it is imperative to adopt an intersectional gender perspective when seeking to understand the risks and vulnerabilities of a community in disaster planning and management.

⁵⁶ Sanam Naraghi Anderlini, "Recognizing Women Peacebuilders: CRITICAL ACTORS IN EFFECTIVE PEACEMAKING" (International Civil Society Action Network, 2020), https://icanpeacework.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/ICAN_RecognizingWomenPeacebuilders.pdf.

⁵⁷ Manzoor Ahmad, Adil Khan, and Muhammad Imran Mehsud, "When States Go Thirsty: A Critical Analysis of Water War Thesis," *Global Strategic and Securities Studies Review* II, no. 1 (December 30, 2017): 1–8, [https://doi.org/10.31703/gsssr2017\(II-I\).01](https://doi.org/10.31703/gsssr2017(II-I).01).

INTERNATIONAL LAWS AND FRAMEWORKS



International laws and frameworks play crucial roles in normatively and practically guiding how gender perspectives are applied within disaster management, climate policy and HA/DR policy and programming at the regional, national and local levels. Instruments including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the Sendai Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) framework and Sendai Gender Action Plan, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the Sphere Standards emphasize the importance of considering gender dynamics in crisis contexts, including HA/DR planning and execution, and specifically provide guidance regarding how to address the needs and vulnerabilities of diverse women and marginalized gender groups in emergencies. Another major global gender equality and women's empowerment framework, which we address in greater depth below, is the United Nations Women, Peace and Security agenda. By incorporating these legal and policy frameworks, communities' and states' HA/DR responses stand to become more inclusive, effective, and equitable. However, these laws and frameworks are by no means interpreted or adopted uniformly, nor may their adoption necessarily result in gender-transformative outcomes if the root causes of intersectional gender inequality, and harmful structures and systems, are not simultaneously addressed. Indeed, policies themselves can always be further strengthened over time.

When International Law Fails

*We abide by global policy
that we don't analyze
further how the
communities are affected.
That doesn't determine if
they need the help or not.
What gives you the right to
decide which household is
more deserving.
Emotionally, they are all
affected.*

*~AdiVasu Levu,
Transcend Oceania*

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) – CEDAW, adopted in 1979 by the UN General Assembly, obligates states parties to take measures to ensure women's equal rights and opportunities in all spheres of life, including disaster risk reduction through General Recommendation 37.⁵⁸ The Convention defines discrimination against women as "...any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, on a basis of equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field."⁵⁹ It is often described as an international bill of rights for women, and underscores the importance of addressing gender-based discrimination and violence, including ensuring women's participation in decision-making processes and providing access to essential services such as healthcare and psychosocial support during emergencies.

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 & Sendai Gender Action Plan

The Sendai Framework was the first major agreement of the post-2015 development agenda and provides Member States with concrete actions to protect development gains from the risk of disaster. "It recognizes that the State has the primary role to reduce disaster risk but that responsibility should be shared with other stakeholders including local government, the private sector and other

⁵⁸United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner, "Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women," accessed March 8, 2021, <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/cedaw.aspx>.

⁵⁹ United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

stakeholders.”⁶⁰ The Sendai Framework works synergistically with the other 2030 Agenda agreements, including the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development, the New Urban Agenda, and the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Although critiqued for not sufficiently integrating gender responsive approaches,⁶¹ the recently adopted Gender Action Plan (GAP) to Support Implementation of the Sendai Framework (2024) comprehensively and specifically “aims to promote meaningful participation, empowerment and leadership of women, women’s organizations and other gender equality and inclusion stakeholders, by strengthening their technical capacities to engage in disaster risk governance institutions and processes at all levels.”⁶² The GAP is therefore a promising framework for generating greater public and governmental understanding of gendered insecurities in disaster and climate contexts, and influencing more proactive gender-responsive and gender-transformative policymaking and programming.

Sustainable Development Goals

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, and “provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are an urgent call for action by all countries – developed and developing –

*Stories and values
underline everything we do
in regard to land boundary
identification ...*

*~Cathy Alex, Advancing PNG
Women Leaders Network*

in a global partnership.”⁶³ While all Goals are critical to achieve for more peaceful, secure and sustainable ecosystems, particularly relevant Goals with respect to the gender-climate-security nexus include: Goal 5: Gender Equality – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls; Goal 13: Climate Change – Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts; and Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions.

Sphere & Sphere Standards

Established in 1997, Sphere promotes the dignity and rights of crisis-affected people through a framework for principled, accountable and quality humanitarian action. Within the Sphere Standards is the Humanitarian Charter and a set of Minimum Standards to be applied contextually in all humanitarian crises. Today, Sphere resources are primary reference tools for national and international NGOs, UN agencies, and governments.⁶⁴ The Sphere Standards explicitly include

gender as a cross-cutting theme in humanitarian response, highlighting the specific needs and vulnerabilities of women, girls, and LGBTQ+ individuals during emergencies. They provide guidance on ensuring equal access to shelter, water, sanitation, and healthcare services, as well as protection from gender-based violence. The framework emphasizes the importance of consulting and engaging with women and marginalized gender groups in decision-making processes.

⁶⁰ “Sendai Framework at a Glance,” PreventionWeb, March 18, 2015,

<https://www.preventionweb.net/sendai-framework/sendai-framework-at-a-glance>.

⁶¹ “A Review of Gender and the Sendai Framework | UNDRR” (United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, April 17, 2023),

<http://www.undrr.org/publication/review-gender-and-sendai-framework>.

⁶² UN WOMEN, “CSW68: Pacific Perspectives on the Gender Action Plan to Support Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030,” March 15, 2024,

<https://www.preventionweb.net/event/csw68-pacific-perspectives-gender-action-plan-support-implementation-sendai-framework>.

⁶³ United Nations, “The 17 Goals,” United Nations, 2024, <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>.

⁶⁴ “About Sphere,” Sphere, accessed March 8, 2024, <https://spherestandards.org/about/>.

CUSTOMARY LAWS, DISASTER RESPONSES, AND WOMEN'S CLIMATE SECURITY

While in global policy circles formalized international laws and frameworks are arguably afforded primacy in discussions and debates, there is a need for substantially greater recognition, learning and understanding – by all members of a society or state – of domestic traditional and customary laws, including the unique meanings and significance that gender, environment, nature, and climate might hold. Self-determination is enshrined in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and customary law represents a form of self-governance, one which “is hugely empowering in many Indigenous communities because it is a form of social organization and justice that maintains and sustains traditions that go back millennia.”⁶⁵ Significantly, “customary law is not frozen in the past, but a living, changing system that reflects its times, and will continue to grow and change, just as the common law continues to grow and change.”⁶⁶ However, certain challenges in enforcing or maintaining customary laws in the Indo-Pacific region include legal pluralism, jurisdictional conflicts, and the erosion of traditional knowledge due to urbanization and globalization.

In some states, authorities seek to integrate customary laws with formal legal mechanisms and common law. This might be approached through capacity-building programs, community-based approaches, and policy reforms, and through dialogues and relationship-building between governments, civil society organizations, and Indigenous communities. In many contexts, harmonizing customary law with national policies may serve to strengthen the preservation and learning of Indigenous knowledge and practices, which may be invaluable for disaster response, climate change adaptation, and environmental protection.

However, there are also important problems associated with integrating common law and customary law. First, customary law may be insufficiently respected by (a substantial number of) members of the citizenry and / or governing authorities of a state. If the governing state does not recognize or preserve the standing of customary law(s), Indigenous persons and groups may feel (further) alienated and disempowered. Moreover, instances of non-compatibility or

Women and maritime and marine resource customary laws

In many Asian and Pacific Island countries, maritime environmental crimes are addressed within the context of customary laws, which are deeply rooted in cultural and societal norms. Customary marine resource management laws regulate land and resource ownership, impacting access to vital resources necessary for climate adaptation and health services. These laws, developed and maintained by local communities for generations, are based on Indigenous knowledge, cultural values, and social norms. They allow for sustainable utilization of marine resources while ensuring conservation for future generations. Women often play significant roles in the development and implementation of customary laws related to maritime, climate, and health security. They contribute to shaping customary laws concerning land tenure, resource management, and disaster preparedness. Additionally, women maintain and transmit indigenous knowledge related to environmental stewardship, sustainable agriculture, and health practices. Despite their contributions, women may face disadvantages under customary land tenure systems, limiting their access to resources and decision-making processes, particularly following natural disasters.

⁶⁵ Tom Calma, “Integration of Customary Law into the Australian Legal System: Calma” (Speech, National Indigenous Legal Conference, 2013), <https://humanrights.gov.au/about/news/speeches/integration-customary-law-australian-legal-system-calma>.

⁶⁶ Calma, “Integration of Customary Law into the Australian Legal System: Calma.”

non-alignment between customary laws and national or international legal frameworks may exist, in particular with regard to understandings of and relationships to the land, environment, and climate. Integration may also be logistically challenging where a formal centralized repository of laws does not exist. As noted by Filipino participants in the workshops, the plurality of Indigenous groups with unique cultures and practices can also generate challenges for harmonizing engagements with legal systems among diverse groups.

All Leaders Must Be Engaged
Sometimes tribal leaders are stronger than the police, so civil society and the defense force will work together.

~Ruth Kissam, Advancing PNG Women Leaders Network

Alongside these important issues, in countries across Asia and the Pacific, common discriminatory gender norms persist both within common law frameworks as well as within traditional socio-cultural and legal frameworks. Despite strides in gender and leadership inclusivity, some entrenched structures continue to pose challenges. For instance, in many contexts women are (still) often relegated to listening, rather than equally speaking out or leading. Common, if contextually different, issues such as these highlight the need for multi-stakeholder engagement to bridge formal, informal and traditional systems, to harness positive practices but also address pressing gender equity and social justice concerns, including in disaster and climate crisis contexts.

Ultimately, there is a need for the adoption of less prescriptive, more collaborative approaches in any effort to promote the coexistence of traditional and modern legal frameworks. Any alignment of customary laws together with common law requires adopting a people-centered approach that emphasizes Indigenous peoples' unique knowledge, needs, wants, and agency to self-regulate. It should also recognize and respond to the unique impacts which Indigenous groups may face – as determined by those groups – in the context of the gender-climate-security nexus, but also centrally advance the human rights and security of women, as well as their inclusion, participation and leadership in communities' disaster risk reduction and management efforts.

THE WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY (WPS) AGENDA

As noted, the WPS Agenda is a major international Framework underpinned by ten United Security Council Resolutions. The WPS Agenda evolved from the UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325, adopted unanimously on October 31, 2000. UNSCR 1325 addresses both the disproportionate impacts of war on women, as well as “the pivotal role women should and do play in conflict prevention, conflict management and sustainable peace efforts”.⁶⁷ UNSCR 1325's framework consists of four pillars—participation, protection, prevention, and relief and recovery. The WPS agenda recognizes the unique experiences of women and girls in crises and conflict situations, including their heightened risk of sexual and gender-based violence. Under the relief and recovery pillar, it calls for the participation of women in all aspects of humanitarian response and reconstruction.

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) encourages national-level implementation of UNSCR 1325 through National Action Plans (NAPs). NAPs are strategic documents outlining a government's approach to localizing action on the WPS Agenda, addressing objectives such as securing the rights of women and girls in conflict, preventing violence, and ensuring women's meaningful participation in peace processes. Since the first NAP was produced in 2005, 107 countries

⁶⁷ “2023 Women, Peace and Security Strategy and National Action Plan” (2023), <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/U.S.-Strategy-and-National-Action-Plan-on-Women-Peace-and-Security.pdf>.

have developed subsequent generations of NAPs, and some regions have launched Regional Plans of Action, often aligning them with other national development and gender equality policies. Still, NAP approaches to planning, development, and implementation vary significantly in focus, timeline, content, and monitoring frameworks. Furthermore, the integration of climate crisis, disaster, humanitarian and environmental issues within NAPs varies

WPS Regional Plans of Action

It has been noted that “the WPS agenda has shown that while there are different goalposts for different countries, regional challenges require regional cooperation.” There have been two WPS RPAs produced in Southeast Asia and the Pacific Islands region: the Pacific Regional Action Plan on WPS (2012-2015) outlined strategies for advancing gender equality and women's empowerment across the Pacific region, addressing issues such as violence against women, economic empowerment, and political participation. Meanwhile, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) adopted a Regional Plan of Action in 2022 to promote gender equality and women's rights within its member states, aiming to enhance women's participation in decision-making processes and eliminate gender-based violence, and address non-traditional security threats including climate change and disasters.

significantly from state to state.

The Women Peace and Security Humanitarian Action Compact

The WPS Humanitarian Action Compact was launched in 2021 at the Generation Equality Forum and as of 2024 has more than 215 Signatories, “including countries, regional organizations, UN entities and civil society: women and youth organizations and networks, academic institutions and private sector.”⁶⁸ The Compact focuses on implementing WPS and humanitarian action commitments by:

- “Establishing a voluntary monitoring and accountability process to realize existing WPS-HA commitments.
- Strengthening coordination across existing WPS-HA mechanisms, systems, networks, partnerships and capacities.
- Promoting financing for and wider awareness and visibility of the women, peace and security agenda and on gender equality in humanitarian action.”⁶⁹

WPS NATIONAL ACTION PLANS

Of the seven Project participant states, three have produced WPS National Action Plans: Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam. Indonesia launched its first National Action Plan (NAP) in 2014 for the period 2014-2019, issued as a Presidential Decree, and referred to as RAN P3A-KS. An updated NAP (RAN P3A-KS II) was adopted in July 2021 (covering 2020-2025). Meanwhile, the Philippines was the first country in Asia that adopted a WPS NAP, implemented for the period 2010-2016. The Philippines adopted its second WPS NAP in 2014, and its third for the period 2017-2022,

⁶⁸ Generation Equality, “Women, Peace & Security and Humanitarian Action (WPS-HA) Compact,” no date, <https://forum.generationequality.org/women-peace-security-and-humanitarian-action-wps-ha-compact>.

⁶⁹ Generation Equality, “Women, Peace & Security and Humanitarian Action (WPS-HA) Compact.”

CSOs Link Government to Communities
Having civil society representation in policymaking is needed to ensure that policies are tailored for respective communities because community members are the ones who live with the challenges of climate change every day. CSOs are the link from government to the communities, and hold governments accountable.

~Ms. Litea Gavid, Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration, Fiji

developed through a participatory approach that included consultations with civil society organizations. The fourth WPS NAP spans 2023 to 2033, and, “represents the Philippines’ renewed commitment to recognizing the dynamic and complex roles played by women of diverse and intersecting identities before, during, and after conflict. These roles encompass active participation as peace agents, leaders, survivors, and vulnerable sectors.”⁷⁰ Vietnam adopted its first and current WPS NAP in 2024 for the period 2024-2030, and aims to “promote gender equality, improve the role, position, voice, rights and obligations, and responsibilities of women when they participate in peace and security matters.”⁷¹

Other Policy Approaches to Gender Equality

The following section provides a brief overview of other policy approaches to advancing gender equality which the project participant countries (currently without WPS NAPs) have adopted.

Fiji

The 2023-2028 National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against All Women and Girls is the first of two five-year plans intended to advance the Government of Fiji’s long-term commitment to prevent violence against all women and girls.⁷² Five key strategies will be employed to comprehensively address violence: transformative public education and social norm change, strengthening of equal and respectful relationships, survivor-centered services for survivors of violence, coordinated legal protection for survivors of violence, and fostering a gender equal society. However, climate elements are not mentioned in this NAP.

⁷⁰ Philippine Government, “Philippine National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security 2023-2033,” 2023, https://wps.asean.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/Philippines_NAPWPS-2023-2033.pdf.

⁷¹ Giang Huong, “Gov’t Approves National Action Program on Women, Peace and Security,” *Socialist Republic of Vietnam Government News*, January 26, 2024, <https://en.baochinhphu.vn/govt-approves-national-action-program-on-women-peace-and-security-111240126210500761.htm>.

⁷² “Fiji National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against All Women and Girls (VAWG) 2023-2028” (Government of Fiji), accessed June 13, 2024, <https://sites.google.com/view/fijinap/home>.

Papua New Guinea

The National Policy for Women and Gender Equality, 2011–2015, describes the government’s mission to promote improved equality, participation, and empowerment of women. Meanwhile, the National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender Based Violence 2016-2025 cites UNSCR 1325 as an international commitment to which the Strategy is aligned.⁷³ PNG’s Vision 2050; the Development Strategic Plan (DSP), 2010–2030; and the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP), 2011–2015, outline broad aspirations about gender equality, but arguably offer few concrete targets for mainstreaming gender issues across sectors and programs. It should also be noted that the Autonomous Region of Bougainville has produced a Policy for Women’s Empowerment, Gender Equality, Peace and Security.⁷⁴

Thailand

Although Thailand has not yet produced WPS NAP, one is currently being developed.⁷⁵ Thailand’s 2015 Gender Equality Act protects individuals from gender-based discrimination. Thailand’s Women Development Strategy (2017-2021), developed by the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, sets out goals, objectives and targets in the area of gender equality which will be steering tools for effective budget allocations. The National Consultation on Women’s Leadership and Peace and Security in December 2018 organized by UN Women led to the institutionalization of the Coordination Center for Children and Women in Southern Border Provinces (CCCW-SBP) in July 2019.

Vanuatu

Vanuatu has adopted the National Sustainable Development Plan 2016 to 2030, as well as the National Gender Equality Policy 2020-2030 and Implementation Plan and Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy 2020-2025.⁷⁶ Vanuatu also has adopted the Vanuatu Reproductive, Maternal, New-born, Child & Adolescent Health Policy, Strategy & Implementation Plan 2021-2025. Although Vanuatu is considered a global leader on climate change, it lags on gender and social justice issues, and does not currently have a National Human Rights Institution.⁷⁷

An Inclusive Development of Project Participant Country WPS NAPs?

Scholars have noted the importance of consulting widely with myriad stakeholders who may be affected by conflict, disasters, and other humanitarian emergencies in the development – as well as monitoring and evaluation – of WPS action plans. In particular, it is imperative that the perspectives, experiences and knowledge of diverse groups of women and women’s civil society groups regarding individual and community needs and concerns directly inform the development of WPS NAPs.⁷⁸ Positively, consultations for the development of the WPS NAPs in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam included a diverse range of stakeholders, including civil society and non-governmental actors. According to UN Women, a consultation for Indonesia’s second WPS NAP, led by AMAN Indonesia, “brought together

⁷³ “Papua New Guinea National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender Based Violence 2016-2025” (PNG Minister for Religion, Youth & Community Development, 2016), <https://femilipng.org/wp-content/uploads/National-Strategy-to-Prevent-and-Respond-to-GBV.pdf>.

⁷⁴ “Policy for Women’s Empowerment, Gender Equality, Peace and Security” (The Autonomous Region of Bougainville, August 2016), <https://www.wpsnaps.org/app/uploads/2019/09/Bougainville-Gender-Equality-Peace-and-Security-policy-2016.pdf>.

⁷⁵ “Workshop on Women Peace and Security’s Monitoring & Evaluation Framework and Coordination Mechanism (Thailand),” WPS-ASEAN, accessed June 13, 2024, <https://wps.asean.org/events/workshop-on-women-peace-and-securitys-monitoring-evaluation-framework-and-coordination-mechanism-thailand/>.

⁷⁶ “Gender Equality Brief for Vanuatu” (UN Women, 2020), https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/2022-12/UN_WOMEN_VANUATU.pdf.

⁷⁷ “Vanuatu: Leading on Climate, Lagging on Gender” (Amnesty International, April 2024), <https://www.amnesty.org/en/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/ASA4472652023ENGLISH.pdf>.

⁷⁸ “What We Learnt from Analysing Twenty Years of Women, Peace and Security National Action Plans,” *LSE Women, Peace and Security Blog* (blog), March 30, 2020, <https://blogs.lse.ac.uk/wps/2020/03/30/what-we-learnt-from-analysing-twenty-years-of-women-peace-and-security-national-action-plans/>.

WPS multi-sector stakeholders from the government, communities and civil society in the field. It involved more than 200 representatives of civil society across 24 provinces in Indonesia.”⁷⁹ The Philippines also has a strong record as a leader in advancing the WPS agenda, with an emphasis on collaboration with civil society, including multi-sectoral. Meanwhile, consultations on Vietnam’s first WPS NAP involved, “government leaders, officials, and representatives from various ministries, international organizations, UN agencies, provinces, academia, and social organizations, numbering over 200.”⁸⁰

***Applied Theory a Must
for Effective Disaster
Response***
*There is a widening gap
between theory and
practice to make
tangible actions on the
ground.*

*~Priyatma Singh,
The University of Fiji*

Integration of Climate Change and Disasters in WPS NAPs

The importance of integrating climate change, disasters and environment issues in WPS NAPs has been highlighted by a range of scholars.⁸¹

However, there remains a broad degree of difference between states in current NAPs, ranging from states which do not include climate change, disasters and environment at all, to those which robustly address these issues. In a 2024 study, of the 87 countries with a (WPS) NAP, only 23 (26.4 percent of countries) referred to climate change.⁸² Regarding the Project participant countries that have produced WPS NAPs, an integration of climate, disaster and environment themes appears to be mixed. For instance, the second Indonesian WPS NAP (RAN P3A-KS II: 2020-2025, published in Bahasa Indonesia) “incorporates emerging and non-traditional security issues deemed as priorities for

Indonesia, including the prevention of violent extremism (PVE), intolerance and radicalization, land disputes and the prevalence of misinformation and disinformation, including false news and hate speech

online.”⁸³ Thus, there seems to be space for Indonesia to place a more central focus on addressing climate and disaster issues in its WPS NAP.

Meanwhile, the Philippines WPS NAP 2023-2033 includes a robust integration of climate change and climate security. An expert in WPS, Disaster and Climate Security was involved in a WPS consultation workshop and the vetting of the NAP draft.⁸⁴ The NAP also notes a key feature was the adoption of “future-proofing strategies to be resilient to both existing and emerging new realities” including through enhancing indicators by recognizing climate change as a security concern that can “complicate conflict dynamics and exacerbate resulting (and existing) inequalities, marginalization, and insecurity.”⁸⁵ For Vietnam, the WPS NAP primarily “aims to help women better deal with gender-based violence; integrate gender dimensions into rescue and recovery operations such as war consequence handling, prevention and

⁷⁹ UN WOMEN, “Women, Peace and Security in Indonesia,” Country Brief, 2023, https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/2023-09/wps_country_brief_indonesia_20230329.pdf.

⁸⁰ United Nations Vietnam, “National Consultation Workshop in Viet Nam Marks a Key Milestone in the Development of the National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security,” November 6, 2023, <https://vietnam.un.org/en/251886-national-consultation-workshop-viet-nam-marks-key-milestone-development-national-action-plan>.

⁸¹ Elizabeth Seymour Smith, “Climate Change in Women, Peace and Security National Action Plans,” SIPRI Insights on Peace and Security (Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, June 2020), <https://www.sipri.org/publications/2020/sipri-insights-peace-and-security/climate-change-women-peace-and-security-national-action-plans>.

⁸² Maryruth Belsey Priebe, “Women Parliamentarians’ Impact in Indo-Pacific Gender-Responsive and Climate-Compatible Security Policy Making,” *Journal of Indo-Pacific Affairs*, March 12, 2024, 68.

⁸³ UN WOMEN, “Women, Peace and Security in Indonesia.”

⁸⁴ Philippine Government, “Philippine National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security 2023-2033.”

⁸⁵ Philippine Government, “Philippine National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security 2023-2033.”

handling of disasters and non-traditional security challenges; and enhance international cooperation in women, peace, and security,"⁸⁶ indicating a balanced approach to including climate and disaster threats.

Challenges often remain in translating theory to practice. Ultimately, within a broader regional context of states' heightened vulnerability to climate change and disasters, as countries participating in the workshop look at developing their own WPS NAPs, it is imperative that comprehensive references and responses to climate events, disasters, as well as environmental and clean energy challenges, are concretely and substantively integrated. Indeed, as the section below reveals, gender-responsive approaches to Indo-Pacific defense and security climate action plans are also sorely lacking.

**Whole-of-Government
Required**

A comprehensive, multi-sectoral approach is crucial. For WPS to work effectively, commitments, input, and operationalization through both the whole of government and the whole of society are necessary.

~Dr. Karell Calpito, Philippine Council for Health Research and Development (PCHRD)

INDO-PACIFIC DEFENSE AND SECURITY CLIMATE ACTION, ADAPTATION, & GENDER EQUALITY PLANS

Despite the inextricable links between gender inequality, human (in)security, and national security, virtually no Indo-Pacific country has developed a defense and security climate action/adaptation plan that addresses gendered insecurities in a substantive manner, and there even remains a troubling lack of climate crisis integration in most Indo-Pacific Women, Peace and Security (WPS) NAPs.⁸⁷ Militaries may also have a climate response action plan not only to prepare military infrastructure, operations, and personnel for the changing environment, but also for reducing the risk of climate-related disruptions and supporting national, and global climate mitigation and resilience efforts. These plans could (but generally do not) include disaster management strategies. Even if they do, they rarely address gendered vulnerabilities.

For instance, in the U.S. Department of the Navy Climate Action 2030, Line of Effort 5 calls for the enhancement of mitigation and adaptation through collaboration, noting in particular the need to, "work with allies and international partners, including security organizations and other stakeholders, to integrate climate into security cooperation and affirmatively build climate resilience in areas of the world that are most susceptible to climate-induced conflicts, humanitarian disasters, or acute climate impacts such as water and food insecurity or migration pressures."⁸⁸ However, it does not explicitly mention gender or the need to consult with women. Meanwhile, the U.S. 2023 Women, Peace, and Security Strategy and National Action Plan, which applies to all U.S. Department of Defense activities, does focus on partnerships, and Line of Effort 5 in the 2023 WPS NAP encourages the mainstreaming of WPS principles through support of "multilateral, regional, and local organizations including civil society and local women leaders."⁸⁹ Taken together, the fifth lines of effort in both documents offer federal guidance that reinforces the need to consult with women and women's organizations in planning for climate-related hazards. However, this consultation and inclusion should be mainstreamed through *all* climate and disaster policies.

The United States is not the only country in the Indo-Pacific lacking in a gender-sensitive defense and security action plan for climate disasters. While all seven of the Project participant countries have developed some kind of climate adaptation

⁸⁶ Huong, "Gov't Approves National Action Program on Women, Peace and Security."

⁸⁷ Belsey Priebe, "Women Parliamentarians' Impact in Indo-Pacific Gender-Responsive and Climate-Compatible Security Policy Making."

⁸⁸ Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Energy, Installations, and Environment, "Department of the Navy Climate Action 2030," May 2022,

<https://www.navy.mil/Press-Office/Press-Releases/display-pressreleases/Article/3041221/departments-of-the-navy-releases-climate-action-2030/>.

⁸⁹ "US Strategy on Women, Peace, and Security," June 2019,

https://trumpwhitehouse.archives.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/WPS_Strategy_10_October2019.pdf.

/ action plan (a few of which use a gender perspective), none have yet developed a climate adaptation / action plan for application in a defense or security context.

In addition to climate action plans that address the broader and longer-term strategies required to mitigate and adapt to climate change impacts, given the large role the defense and security sector plays in disaster response, militaries must also have Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Response (HA/DR) plans that focus on immediate disaster response and relief operations. Such plans provide a structured approach for mobilizing resources, deploying personnel, and collaborating with other agencies, which is crucial for timely and organized disaster response efforts. In other words, these plans ensure improved readiness, reduced response times, and the ability to save more lives, and reduce suffering. Yet as with climate action plans, the vast majority of the disaster management plans developed by the participating Project countries do not include a thoroughgoing gender perspective.

Image Credit: Council on Foreign Relations



The following provides a brief overview of plans which the participant countries have adopted:

- **Fiji's** National Adaptation Plan (2018) was developed in consultation with vulnerable groups (including women), references a gender- and human right-based approach, and uses those as criteria for prioritizing adaptation actions, though it does not include any direction regarding military engagement.
- **Indonesia's** National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (2019) includes a section on "Gender Responsiveness, Traditional and Local Knowledge," though this only lightly addresses the unique impacts of climate change on women, and the plan does not include any direction regarding military engagement.
- **Papua New Guinea's** National Adaptation Plan 2023 (2022-2030) references gender 52 times, speaks to a "gender-responsive approach," and gender responsiveness is clearly articulated in its framework. Gender is also included in the outputs. However, the NAP does not include any direction regarding military engagement.
- **Philippines'** National Climate Change Action Plan 2011-2028 mentions "gender equality and the full and equal participation of women" though leaves full development of this to the Gender And Development framework, though it does not include any direction regarding military engagement.
- **Thailand's** climate National Action Plan (2017) and the Thailand Strategy 2018 – 2037 NAP address climate but are not specific to the defense / security agencies. Though there was a participatory consultation process, the plans do not specifically mention gender .
- **Vanuatu's** National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (2011) does not apply to military activities and does not include a gender perspective. Vanuatu does, however, have a well-developed National Determined Contribution which includes some adaptation measures with a strong gender perspective, but this policy does not provide direction to military disaster responses.
- **Vietnam's** National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP) for the period 2021-2030, with a vision to 2050, does not robustly address gender. Its "Mainstreaming Gender into the National Adaptation Plan Process" (2023) does address gender, though it does not pertain specifically to defense and security sectors.

Fiji has an active HA/DR framework where the Republic of Fiji Military Forces (RFMF) engage in disaster response operations. The RFMF collaborates with national agencies like the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) to provide relief and support during and after disasters. Their activities include search and rescue, medical aid, and logistical support. Notably, Fiji's National Humanitarian Policy, currently undergoing revision, aims to enhance disaster response coordination and community support, incorporating themes such as international deployments, the needs of women and children, and traditional knowledge.^{90 91}

Indonesia's military (the BNPB/BPBD Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI)) is significantly involved in HA/DR activities. It is frequently deployed in response to natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, and volcanic eruptions. The military's role includes evacuation, search and rescue, distribution of relief supplies, and rebuilding infrastructure. Indonesia has a structured approach to integrating military efforts with civilian disaster management agencies. Yet evaluations of existing plans suggest gender has yet to be significantly incorporated.⁹²

⁹⁰ Rashika Kumar, "Fiji Humanitarian Policy Undergoes Revision to Enhance Disaster Response and Community Support," *Fiji Village*, April 9, 2024, <https://www.fijivillage.com/news/Fiji-Humanitarian-Policy-undergoes-revision-to-enhance-disaster-response-and-community-support-8fx5r4/>.

⁹¹ Pita Ligaiula, "Pacific Ministers Endorse Fiji Military's Blackrock Camp as Disaster Relief Depot," September 19, 2022, <https://pina.com.fj/2022/09/19/pacific-ministers-endorse-fiji-militarys-blackrock-camp-as-disaster-relief-depot/>.

⁹² Chani Goering, Dan Morath, and Erin Hughey, "Indonesia National Disaster Preparedness Baseline Assessment" (Pacific Disaster Center, n.d.).

Papua New Guinea has adopted the National Disaster Management Act in 1984; it has been amended and is currently under review. The Act establishes the National Disaster Committee (NDC) responsible for disaster policy and coordination. The NDC, operating under the Ministry of Defence, coordinates disaster response and risk management efforts, working alongside the Provincial Disaster Committees (PDCs), which aim to address local disaster management needs (though not all provinces have fully operational PDCs). There are no mentions of gender or women in the Act.⁹³

The **Philippines** has a comprehensive HA/DR policy. The Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) plays a critical role in disaster response, often leading efforts in coordination with the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC). The AFP is tasked with providing immediate response during emergencies, including search and rescue, medical assistance, and logistics support. The current National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council (NDRRMC) contains provisions for gender-sensitive toilet and bathing facilities and protections against SGBV, but is devoid of further gender considerations.⁹⁴

Thailand has significantly enhanced its disaster risk management (DRM) to protect its population and maintain economic stability, learning from past catastrophic events to improve preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery. The National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan (NDPMP) of 2015, which covers 2015-2030, provides robust legislative and policy frameworks for DRM. Investment in resilience is emphasized in national strategies, while local level preparedness is strengthened through coordination mechanisms and capacity building. The focus on "Building Back Better" aims to enhance infrastructure resilience post-disaster, though challenges remain in funding and implementation at the grassroots level. The NDPMP does not substantively incorporate a gender perspective, only referring to women in terms of prioritization for evacuation.^{95 96}

Vanuatu has adopted the Disaster Risk Management Act No. 23 of 2019, which provides the regulatory framework for disaster management and aims to integrate disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation at all levels of governance. It includes provisions for disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and the establishment of necessary institutions and mandates, such as the National Disaster Committee, National Disaster Management Office (NDMO), and the National Emergency Operations Center. Vanuatu's disaster management strategy emphasizes a whole-of-society approach, including all stakeholders such as government employees, the private sector, NGOs, and communities. It makes a cursory mention of "gender responsiveness" but does not define or detail how that should be applied.

Vietnam has developed several policies and frameworks to address disaster risk reduction (DRR), including the National Strategy for Natural Disaster Prevention, Response, and Mitigation to 2020, as well as the Vietnam National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction 2020 (2021-2030). The 2020 Strategy focuses on enhancing the capacity of communities to respond to disasters, improving early warning systems, and integrating DRR into socio-economic development plans. It aims to reduce the loss of life and property from natural disasters. The 2021-2030 Action Plan aligns with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and aims to strengthen disaster resilience at all levels. These and other policies provide perhaps some of the most comprehensive disaster management plans in the region, but the English-language version of Natural Disaster Prevention, Response, and Mitigation to 2020 does not demonstrably include a gender lens.⁹⁷

⁹³ "Papua New Guinea: Disaster Management Act (1984)" (2018),

<https://www.preventionweb.net/publication/papua-new-guinea-disaster-management-act-1984>.

⁹⁴ Matt Williams, "National Disaster Response Plan (NDRP) Philippines" (NDRRMC, n.d.).

⁹⁵ "Disaster Risk Reduction in Thailand," Status Report 2020 (Asian Disaster Preparedness Center, 2020),

<https://www.undrr.org/media/48642/download?startDownload=20240523>.

⁹⁶ Animesh Kumar et al., "National Disaster Risk Management Plan (2015) Thailand," 2015,

https://www.disaster.go.th/upload/download/file_attach/584115d64fcee.pdf.

⁹⁷ "Vietnam: National Strategy for Natural Disaster Prevention, Response and Mitigation to 2020," 2020,

<https://www.preventionweb.net/publication/vietnam-national-strategy-natural-disaster-prevention-response-and-mitigation-2020>.

Both climate action plans and HA/DR plans are crucial: HA/DR plans ensure effective immediate response to crises, while climate action plans prepare for and mitigate the long-term impacts of climate change. Importantly, both HA/DR and climate action plans must be gender-responsive to address the unique needs and vulnerabilities of all affected genders, particularly women and girls. Integrating intersectional gender perspectives ensures that aid distribution is more equitable, that all voices are heard in decision-making processes, and that the specific health, safety, and welfare needs of diverse women are met. Integrating an intersectional gender perspective in climate action and HA/DR plans leads to more inclusive, effective, and sustainable disaster response and climate adaptation efforts, ultimately contributing to greater resilience and community well-being. This Project therefore responds to the dearth of gender-responsive climate response and disaster management plans across the Indo-Pacific region.



**THE PHENOMENAL EXPERTISE, CAPABILITIES, AND LEADERSHIP OF
WOMEN AND WOMEN'S CSOs IN SOUTHEAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC**

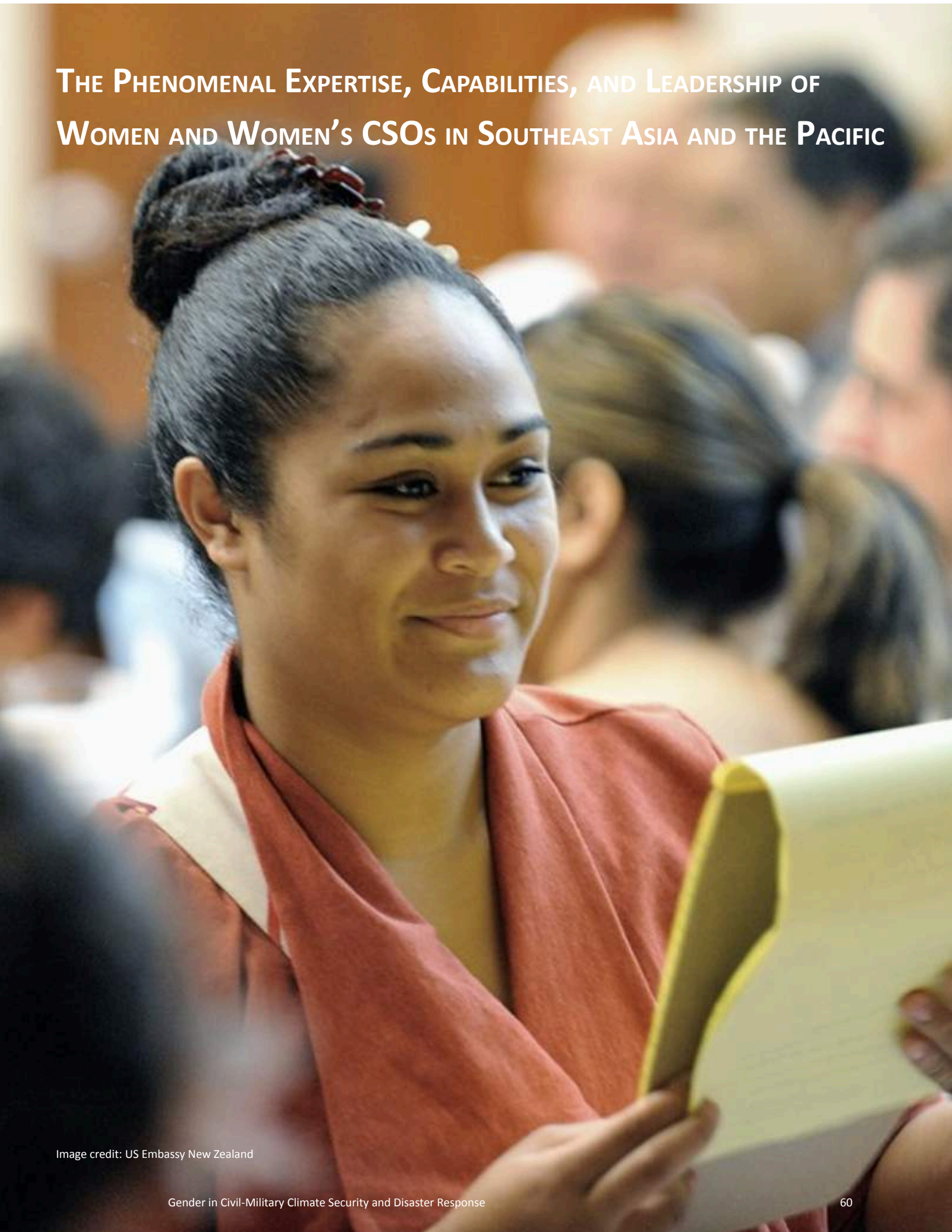


Image credit: US Embassy New Zealand

The work of women and women’s CSOs in Southeast Asia and the Pacific focused on advancing gender equality is both exceptionally diverse and phenomenal. In particular, there is a significant group of CSOs committed to addressing gender inequalities *and* mitigating and adapting to climate change; preventing, preparing for, and managing health crises and disasters; adopting climate-smart agriculture practices; defending the environment from damage and destruction; promoting environmental sustainability; nurturing land and marine habitats; and advancing the clean energy transition. Importantly, this work is carried out under overarching global conditions of pervasive, gender-unequal regimes. Across the region, women are coordinating and strengthening resilience networks, helping others build alternative livelihoods, diversifying their business models for resilience, advocating for inclusivity and a voice at the table, facilitating community training, and improving the health resilience of their communities.⁹⁸ The incredible work of the CSOs and representatives who took part in the Project workshops is a testament to the diversity and power of women’s expertise, capabilities and leadership, and the importance of their centrality in all responses to the climate crisis and disasters.

The Civil Society Organizations represented in the Gender in Climate and Health Security workshops were:

- ActionAid Vanuatu
- Advancing PNG Women Leaders Network
- Bayi Inc., Philippines
- Center for Creative Initiatives in Health and Population, Vietnam
- Center for Environment and Community Research, Vietnam
- Coral Triangle Center, Indonesia
- Global Network of Women Peacebuilders, Philippines
- Pacific Centre for Peacebuilding, Fiji
- Philippine Council for Health Research and Development
- Sulong Peace Inc., Philippines
- The Network of Civic Women for Peace (Civic Women), Thailand
- Transcend Oceania, Fiji
- Vanuatu Human Rights Coalition
- Vanuatu Young Women For Change
- Women Working Group (WWG), Indonesia
- Women's Network of Disaster in the Deep South of Thailand



Image Credit: Pacific Forum

⁹⁸ UN WOMEN, *Accelerating Action for Gender Responsive Disaster Risk Reduction*, 2023, <https://wrđ.unwomen.org/explore/insights/accelerating-action-gender-responsive-disaster-risk-reduction>.

CIV-MIL PARTNERSHIPS IN DISASTER RESPONSE: SEIZING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCING GENDER EQUITY

The preceding sections have highlighted the innate connections between human – community – society – national – international (in)security in the context of the climate crisis and intensifying disasters. As climate and ecological breakdown continues to compound and reinforce gendered insecurities around the world, there is a growing imperative to adopt a gender perspective, pursue intersectional gender equality within all policymaking, disaster planning and

Women-Led CSOs Are Stronger Together
Coalitions of women-led groups are common in WPS efforts. The Network of Civic Women for Peace is one of 23 women-led organizations in Thailand that collaborate to advocate and implement “safe public spaces” as part of peace dialogue processes.

~Fatin Jamjuree, The Network of Civic Women for Peace, Thailand

response, and promote the leadership, engagement, decision-making, and meaningful participation of diverse women and women’s CSOs. Given the gender-blind nature of many national climate action and adaptation plans (including the few that have been developed for the defense and security sector) civil-military partnerships offer an important – and unique – vehicle for enhancing women’s participation and leadership in climate and disaster planning and governance, and incorporating a gender perspective into states’ climate disaster HA/DR strategies.

Civil–military relations broadly refers to “the interaction between militaries and a wide range of civilian actors such as INGOs, governments, legal practitioners, security agencies, human rights advocates, and development actors, and can be practiced for a wide range of purposes.”⁹⁹ As a United Nations system framework, Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination (UN-CMCoord) specifically refers to “the essential dialogue and interaction between civilian and military actors in humanitarian emergencies that is necessary to protect and promote humanitarian principles, avoid competition, minimize inconsistency, and when appropriate, pursue common goals. Basic strategies range from coexistence to cooperation. Coordination is a shared responsibility facilitated by liaison and common training.”¹⁰⁰

Collaboration between civilian organizations (such as civil society organizations (CSOs)), governmental agencies, and local communities) and military forces offers opportunities to address complex challenges using a whole-of-society approach, which is especially important for humanitarian emergency response to natural disasters. At the fundamental level, civil-military (civ-mil) partnerships can leverage the unique strengths and resources of multiple sectors to enhance the effectiveness of disaster response efforts and promote sustainable solutions. Civilian organizations often provide expertise in areas such as

⁹⁹ Alistair D. B. Cook and Sangeetha Yogendran, “Conceptualising Humanitarian Civil-Military Partnerships in the Asia-Pacific: (Re-)Ordering Cooperation,” Australian Outlook (Australian Institute of International Affairs, February 17, 2020), <https://www.internationalaffairs.org.au/australianoutlook/conceptualising-humanitarian-civil-military-partnerships-in-the-asia-pacific-re-ordering-cooperation/>.

¹⁰⁰ United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, “Humanitarian Civil Military Coordination,” 2024, <https://reliefweb.int/topic/humanitarian-civil-military-coordination>.

Project Survey Insights

In pre- and post-event surveys on this subject, participants noted that the biggest benefits of including women and gender perspectives in crisis planning include women's increased participation at local, national, and regional decision-making levels; improved ability to protect women from SGBV committed by security personnel; and building trust between defense / security personnel and the community.

The Challenges of Neutrality for Women Peacekeepers and Disaster Respondents

A positive moment during the pandemic was that the insurgency group said they would pause operations during that time, so it [sic] was less tension. But other times, if I work too closely with military then I could be a target too. But if I work too closely with locals, then I could be the target of officials as well. It is hard to be neutral but that is what we need to do.

*~Phahisa Thuramngam,
The Women's Network of Disaster in
the Deep South of Thailand*

community engagement, humanitarian aid delivery, and long-term development, while military forces contribute logistical support, security, and specialized capabilities for rapid response and crisis management. Crucially, by integrating a gender perspective, civ-mil partnerships can enhance the effectiveness, inclusivity, and sustainability of their response efforts, ultimately contributing to more equitable outcomes for all affected populations. Incorporating a gender perspective into civ-mil partnerships involves recognizing and addressing the specific needs, vulnerabilities, and capacities of people of all genders in crisis-affected contexts. This incorporation can include ensuring the participation of women and marginalized gender groups in decision-making processes, mainstreaming gender considerations into program design and implementation, and addressing gender-based violence and discrimination. Significantly, civ-mil partnerships adopting gender-transformative approaches may help maximize the potential of bringing about gradual disruptions and structural changes in harmful gender norms as they manifest in and inform certain institutions and systems.

Limitations and Challenges for Civ-Mil Relations

Despite the significant benefits of civ-mil partnership engagements, they also present complex challenges rooted in historical contexts and contemporary dynamics. One pressing issue is the neutrality of civilian organizations and individuals in such collaborations. Maintaining impartiality is often crucial to upholding CSO integrity and ensuring they serve the broader public interest above all else, including political and geopolitical goals. Problematically, humanitarian actors (including militaries) often have access to affected populations but may be challenged to localize HA/DR strategies to address the needs of those actually affected by the crisis.¹⁰¹ Therefore, to promote effective, non-harmful humanitarian response and disaster relief, sustained

dialogue and interaction among civil-military actors are crucial.¹⁰² Strained civ-mil relationships arising from past tensions or violence may present obstacles to collaboration and meaningful partnerships. This challenge is particularly elevated in states across the Indo-Pacific with a history of military intervention in governance. Additional obstacles to civ-mil

¹⁰¹ Cook & Yogendran, "Conceptualising Humanitarian Civil-Military"

¹⁰² Cook & Yogendran, "Conceptualising Humanitarian Civil-Military"

cooperation include that civilian and military actors often “adopt different goals and principles, they compete over domains of responsibility, and they have incongruent ideas about the need for militarized approaches in emergencies and disasters.”¹⁰³

Drawing on a feminist perspective of peace and security, civ-mil partnerships might risk embedding hierarchical relationships of power, and result in the exploitation of the knowledge, time, labor, and/or wellbeing of women and women’s CSOs. Indeed, it has been argued that “the militarization of crisis response is not in the interest of armed forces, nor in that of civilian crisis organizations or society at large.”¹⁰⁴ Overcoming these challenges requires a delicate balance of transparency, accountability, and a commitment to upholding democratic principles and addressing diverse human security needs to begin bridging gaps between the military and civilian spheres.

Best Practices for Civ-Mil Cooperation

The following are insights and suggestions from Project participants regarding best practices for civ-mil cooperation aiming to advance gender equality:

- Foster an inclusive environment in which women, men, and non-binary people, as well as other vulnerable populations, can freely communicate their needs and concerns.
- Establish clear, gender-transformative standard operating procedures for communication channels, resource sharing, and coordination mechanisms to facilitate civ-mil information sharing and decision-making processes.
- Engage in gender-sensitive trust-building exercises, especially when (civ-mil) relations have historically been adversarial or violent, as well as particularly in contexts where CSOs are not legally recognized.
- Encourage requests between defense / security and CSOs to be gender-inclusive, specific, and time-bound, and conveyed to leadership (women and men).
- Respect each other's mandates, roles, and expertise, while acknowledging the need for advancement of gender equality and the importance of collaboration and complementarity.
- Conduct gender-inclusive joint training and exercises to enhance interoperability and mutual understanding of respective capabilities and limitations.
- Promote transparency, accountability, and inclusivity in partnership activities, engaging women and men within local communities and other stakeholder groups to ensure their meaningful participation and ownership of response efforts.
- Develop a free-flowing, multi-directional messaging system between government and defense / security agencies, CSOs, and communities, especially when communicating with people in very remote regions.
- Recognize the roles and efforts of all entities, including women and men in leadership, especially that of CSOs which may be overlooked in government press and reporting.
- Prioritize the protection and welfare of affected populations (especially from sexual- and gender-based violence or SGBV) to devise collaborative response efforts that are conducted in accordance with humanitarian principles as well as customary and international law.
- Defense / security agencies tend to move slowly but have resources; CSOs tend to move quickly but lack access to resources. Efforts should be made to tap into the strengths of each partner and ensure resources are distributed in a gender-equitable manner.
- Ensure sufficient financial resources are available to support long-term civ-mil engagement.

¹⁰³ Myriame Bollen and Jori Pascal Kalkman, “Civil-Military Cooperation in Disaster and Emergency Response Practices, Challenges, and Opportunities,” *Journal of Advanced Military Studies* 13, no. 1 (2022): 79–91.

¹⁰⁴ Bollen and Kalkman, “Civil-Military Cooperation in Disaster and Emergency Response Practices, Challenges, and Opportunities.”

Opportunities through Feminist Approaches to Civ-Mil Partnerships

To actively advance human security, equality and peace, civ-mil relationships can seek to center *feminist principles** of care, inclusivity, equity, and justice, while aiming to transformatively address structural and intersectional oppression. In doing so, civ-mil relations could serve to reduce diverse human insecurities, support human rights in the face of the climate crisis, and enable collaborative yet equitable responses to disasters and other humanitarian crises. Empowering local communities, particularly women’s and marginalized groups, to be equally heard and lead climate resilience and adaptation efforts can foster sustainable solutions that address the root causes of environmental degradation and conflict. Investing in grassroots initiatives and participatory decision-making processes supports more sustainable responses to the climate crisis that are inclusive and grounded in the needs of affected communities. Drawing on feminist values, which seek to advance the wellbeing and security of *all*, this Project has endeavored to ultimately highlight how defense and security resources can be harnessed for climate crisis and disaster response in ways that:

- Promote the ability of communities to withstand severe and compounding consequences of climate breakdown through inclusive and collaborative approaches;
- Emphasize and promote the agency, leadership, and knowledge of women and women’s CSOs;
- Inspire communities and leaders to build back better through deliberately adopting gender-transformative practices; and
- Transform harmful gender norms at multiple levels– internalized, interpersonal, collective, institutional and structural¹⁰⁵ – in aiming, above all, to forge more peaceful societies centering on human security, environmental sustainability and collective wellbeing.



¹⁰⁵ “The Five Layers of Gender Inequality,” Instagram Post, January 24, 2023, <https://www.instagram.com/theequalityinstitute/p/CnyL9EI04qv/?locale=ru>.

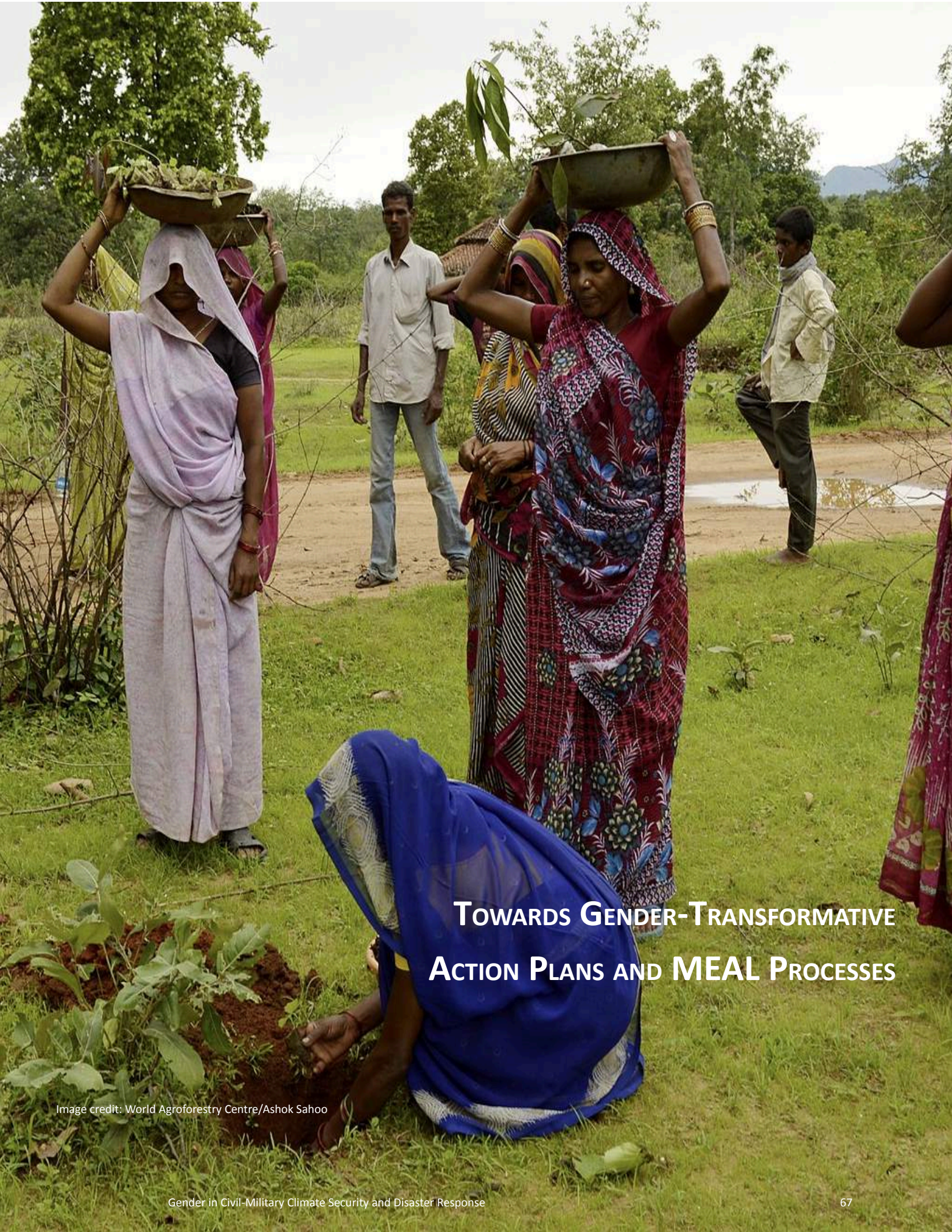
Reframing (Climate) Security through a Feminist Lens

While multiple feminisms and feminist perspectives exist, broadly, a feminist perspective of disasters and the climate crisis offers a critical reframing of "security," differing substantially from and challenging non-gendered and "hard security" framings that continue to dominate public and international policy domains, including academia and think tanks. A feminist perspective centers human security, highlighting how the intensification of the anthropogenic climate crisis is exacerbating existing social inequalities and power imbalances that may result in societal breakdown and increased violence and conflict. Increased investments in arms and military capacity frequently occur as governments prioritize national security responses over human security, peacebuilding, and public services. This trend threatens to perpetuate cycles of conflict, disproportionately impacting marginalized communities (and often those in low-industrialized countries who have contributed the least to climate change), particularly women and gender-diverse individuals who often bear the brunt of armed conflicts, disasters and environmental degradation. Importantly, increased militarization will also undermine efforts to address the root causes of climate change – including the elevated carbon emissions of militaries globally – and exacerbate human and environmental injustices.

In aligning with feminist principles, civ-mil relations could become innately committed to the de-escalation of conflicts and crises, not only by addressing harmful patriarchal norms, behaviors and ideals, but also through supporting processes of demilitarization. Climate- and gender-just feminist initiatives require a redirection of funds from military budgets toward initiatives that prioritize the needs of communities, especially those most affected by the climate crisis and disasters. In turn, these funds can support sustainable development projects, decolonization efforts, non-violent conflict resolution, environmental conservation programs, and renewable energy initiatives that promote resilience and adaptation. Furthermore, adopting robust feminist foreign policy frameworks that prioritize – and adequately fund – gender equality, human rights, and environmental justice programs can guide and reshape national priorities towards peacebuilding, social justice and sustainable development.



Image Credit: Pacific Forum



TOWARDS GENDER-TRANSFORMATIVE ACTION PLANS AND MEAL PROCESSES

Image credit: World Agroforestry Centre/Ashok Sahoo

ACTION PLANS

The process of developing Action Plans – such as for WPS programs – fundamentally involves engaging in multiple levels of strategizing. In the case of climate and / or disaster management action plans, international frameworks such as the Sendai Framework, the WPS Agenda and the SDGs may inform action plan development, as well as regional action plans, national action plans, organizational plans, and project-specific plans. In the case of action plans for gender-transformative disaster management and HA/DR, a gender perspective should be comprehensively integrated across all sections of the Plan, including development, operations, MEAL, and governance. Core elements that should be

Measurement and Evaluation are Crucial Components
Despite many accomplishments made on WPS NAP implementation in the Philippines, we are looking to better link interventions with WPS NAP targets; ensure multilevel implementation both at local and national levels; and develop more robust NAP measurement, evaluation approaches, and budgeting.

*~Kristine Rosary E. Yuzon-Chaves,
Executive Director and OIC Atty.,
Philippine Commission on Women*

included in a gender-focused action plan encompass ways to address the problem and its root cause by defining governance structures, outlining strategies, determining outcomes and priorities, setting indicators and data collection methods, specifying the frequency of monitoring, identifying target populations and key settings, proposing essential actions, and appropriately allocating resources. Challenges in developing action plans include the need for meaningful participation and leadership of diverse groups, adequate resources and gender-responsive budgets, clear accountability mechanisms, and effective monitoring and evaluation frameworks. Despite these challenges, comprehensively integrating gender perspectives into action plans is crucial for promoting peace, security, and sustainable development.

MONITORING, EVALUATION, ACCOUNTABILITY AND LEARNING (MEAL)

Action plans are often only as good as their government-supported, gender-responsive budgets, leadership buy-in, and sustainable outcomes. Knowing whether goals and outcomes have been achieved is only possible with thorough and ethical collection and utilization of data – a process that is often referred to as measurement, evaluation, accountability, and learning (MEAL). By implementing a robust MEAL process, action plans are more likely to be tailored to meet the diverse needs and circumstances of persons of all genders, ultimately leading to more effective, inclusive – and hopefully transformative – disaster responses. Good practices in MEAL include disaggregating data by gender, age, and additional identity characteristics to pinpoint intersectional disparities and disadvantages. A gender-responsive approach to MEAL should involve using gender-sensitive indicators (tools for measuring quantitative or qualitative progress), seeking to understand structural power dynamics and access to resources, involving diverse stakeholders from the outset and throughout the

MEAL process (particularly affected populations), and regularly collecting feedback from affected populations. Indicators should be chosen based on what factors need measurement in a given local and national context. When identifying indicators, it is important to ask not merely “what do ‘people’ need?” but to apply an intersectional lens to ask “*which* groups or *who* needs what?” Such an approach to developing a MEAL framework informs more gender-responsive decision making, and allows for adjustment of crisis strategies accordingly, thereby promoting accountability and enhancing the overall effectiveness of civ-mil disaster response efforts. Feminist approaches to MEAL represent an even

stronger commitment to transformative change. Feminist MEAL practices challenge gender equality organizations and programs to “think differently about what is considered evidence, (push) the boundaries of how evidence is captured, (question) who gives knowledge meaning and power, and (promote) social transformation”.¹⁰⁶

DisasterAWARE: Data-Driven Decisions in Disaster Planning



Figure 6: In discussing the development of action plans, participants explored the importance of data-driven decision making, and examined sources of data including the Pacific Disaster Center’s (PDC) DisasterAWARE, which offers disaster-related information and includes a “WPS Regional Analysis” filter. Participants explored the potential uses of such data, including aiding decision maker understanding of where additional efforts are needed to enhance gender empowerment (indicators include economic opportunity, government participation, health care, education), address gender inequality (indicators include information access, health outcome, personal security, sanitation), and recognize civilian exposure (indicators include conflict, maritime security, climate change) during disaster responses.

¹⁰⁶ “Feminist Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning” (Oxfam Canada, n.d.), <https://www.oxfam.ca/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Oxfam-Canada-Feminist-MEAL-Guidance-Note-English.pdf>.

ADVANCING GENDER-TRANSFORMATIVE CIV-MIL APPROACHES TO CLIMATE INSECURITY AND DISASTER RESPONSE

This Project was designed to promote interactions, networking, and inclusive and transformative engagements among gender, disaster and climate CSOs, national defense and security personnel, and civil service officers, to produce a consultative Gendered Risk Assessment and Action Plan Tool (GRAAPT). GRAAPT should be adaptable to any scenario based on local circumstances, and used to generate a place-based and context-specific strategy that meets the intersectional, gendered needs of all persons across the phases of disaster -- pre, during, and after.

CO-CREATIVE WORKSHOP PROCESSES

Organizers of this Project based the collaborative and co-creative session formats on WPS and feminist principles, which prioritize the following:

Consistency is Key to Engagement

Consistency from the government of engagement with civil society is essential.

Years ago, the government barred civil society from being included, but now there is ongoing engagement, and that's what is needed.

*~AdiVasu Levu,
Transcend Oceania, Fiji*

Integrating Intersectional Gender Perspectives & Promoting Gender Equity: Promoting social justice and gender equity by investigating, highlighting and addressing the differential, intersectional impacts of climate disasters and health crises on persons of all genders.

Engaging all Stakeholders in Co-Creation Processes: Engaging diverse stakeholders, including diverse women (and, where appropriate, girls), women's CSOs, marginalized groups, and local communities, in disaster management planning processes to ensure their multiple voices are heard and needs are addressed. More broadly, this can be promoted through inclusive decision-making mechanisms such as community forums, participatory workshops, and consultation sessions. Furthermore, for the duration of the Project's workshops, interpreters were engaged to support equal inclusion and participation for those who requested to converse in languages other than English, while pre-translated materials were also provided to those same participants.

Aiming for Gender-Responsive and Gender-Transformative Outcomes: A gender-responsive approach looks to adapt interventions to better suit the needs of different genders, yet may not necessarily deeply challenge existing gender norms or power structures. A gender-transformative approach entails addressing the underlying causes of gender inequality and challenging traditional gender norms and power dynamics to foster lasting social change and gender equality. Critically, a transformative approach hopes to

reshape societal structures and attitudes to promote equitable relationships between persons of all genders. While contextual and cultural sensitivity are crucial, gender-transformative approaches frequently hold the potential for, and bring about, more profound and sustainable shifts in gender relations and societal norms.

Male Allies: A recognition of the importance of supporting and promoting Male Allies for gender equality programming is steadily increasing. Concurrently, there is increasing recognition of the need for all actors – including CSOs, civil servants, and defense and security personnel – to better understand the concept(s), meanings and roles of masculinity/ies in reproducing – but also potentially challenging and reducing – gendered insecurities. As recognized in a report by the Georgetown Institute for Women, Peace and Security, “work needs not only to address how men and boys can be agents of change for gender equality and peace but also to engage with how narratives of masculine strength and superiority are used to justify gender inequality, violence against women, and participation in armed conflict.”¹⁰⁷

Male Allies A Key Component of Gender-Transformative Outcomes

Councilor Judy had the backing of Council President Sir Paul Kurai, one the most influential male community leaders... (which) gave her the prominence and also the recognition in her effort to call for peace during the biggest election fight in her ward. She was able to enlist the help of the military in maintaining peace in her ward and the district.

*~Ruth Kissam, Board President,
Advancing PNG Women Leaders
Network (APNGWLN)*

PRODUCING COUNTRY PRIORITIES AND GENDER-TRANSFORMATIVE ACTION PLANS

For the purposes of this Project, participants worked to develop lists of risk assessment questions for the 12 gender-climate-security indicators (Early Warning, Healthcare, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Food Security, Recent Shocks, Employment and Poverty, Standard of Living, Life Expectancy, Education, Infrastructure, State Fragility, and Long-Term Adaptation) that could be used to analyze any scenario and determine who might be more or less vulnerable due to gender norms. For instance, rather than assuming that food and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) duties are equally divided in the household, the GRAAPT poses the question, “What is the baseline gender split in food procurement and/or WASH-related household duties?” “Will a climate crisis increase the time required to procure food or complete WASH-related tasks for women or men, girls or boys, or non-binary people?” Or, instead of assuming that women, men, and non-binary people have the same resources to draw upon to recover from a crisis, the tool asks, “Have women, men, or non-binary people used maladaptive responses (such as pulling children from school, or selling income-generating assets, or taking out an informal loan) to recover from the recent disaster?”

The tool also provides several ways to interrogate the impact of unpaid care and domestic work duties on those carrying them out (especially women), to help planners ascertain how climate crisis and disaster events may negatively impact an individual’s socioeconomic standing, poverty, and health (physical, mental, economic, and so

¹⁰⁷ Robert Nagel, Joshua Allen, and Kristine Baekgaard, “Beyond Engaging Men: Masculinities, (Non)Violence, and Peacebuilding” (GIWPS, 2023), https://giwps.georgetown.edu/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/Beyond_Engaging_Men.pdf.

on). Importantly, another set of questions examines how climate change may impair men's abilities to accomplish certain "milestones" of manhood (such as earning money, being able to afford marriage and children, purchasing a home). This inability to establish themselves as "men" may increase their vulnerability to being recruited into gangs, organized crime, or terrorist groups to make a living.

The workshop sessions enabled participants to interact and share their own unique domestic contextual expertise, perspectives, and suggestions for gender-transformative disaster response, while also drawing on lessons and experiences shared throughout the workshops by other country representatives. In turn, building on the discussions and insights forged during both the virtual and in-person workshop sessions, CSO representatives, civil servants, and defense / security personnel collaborated in country groups to co-construct a list of priorities to address in national GRAAPTs. Each country developed a list of 2-3 national priority indicators in which gender-transformative perspectives could ideally be applied in a disaster context, with a specific focus on opportunities through civ-mil cooperation. Priorities were chosen based on perceived domestic gaps and needs, combined with the criticality of addressing gender inequalities and insecurities in these areas. The following is a summary of the top 2-3 priorities for each country:

- **Fiji:** Infrastructure; WASH; and Socioeconomic Development / Standard of Living
- **Indonesia:** Education, Early Warning, Long-Term Adaptation
- **Papua New Guinea:** Education, Socioeconomic Development / Standard of Living
- **Philippines:** Healthcare, Food Security
- **Thailand:** Infrastructure, Education, WASH
- **Vietnam:** Life Expectancy; Early Warning

Directly informed by women CSOs, civil servants, and defense and security officers, the Gendered Risk Assessment and Action Plan Tool (GRAAPT) is therefore designed to be used by defense and security personnel at the local community level across the life cycle of disasters and climate events. The tool is particularly intended to guide the targeted relief of gendered human insecurities, to prevent unequal gender power imbalances from becoming further entrenched during an HA/DR response, and to create conditions for gender-transformative outcomes.

Follow this link to Appendix 3. Gendered Risk Assessment and Action Plan Tool (GRAAPT).

Image credit: Nordic Development Fund



FINAL REFLECTIONS

This Project has focused on the highly complex ways in which gender norms intersecting with other social inequalities influence who is vulnerable to a climate crisis event, how individuals react to and persist under the pressures of the global climate crisis, and the ways in which gender norms, community dynamics, and broader socio-political systems and institutions either entrench inequalities or redefine roles to transform gendered power structures. If the climate crisis is the context in which all HA/DR of the future will occur,¹⁰⁸ addressing diverse women’s insecurities will be a powerful determining factor of societal security and wellbeing. The mounting costs to human security and federal budgets caused by climate-induced floods, wildfires, cyclones, heat waves, and droughts demand equitable solutions. Broadly, it is imperative that diverse groups of women meaningfully inform, participate in, and equally lead civil, defense and security sector responses to natural disasters and climate-related tensions, and that their expertise and real experiences underpin gender-transformative HA/DR approaches. Actors and institutions should seek to build relationships with women’s CSOs in cities, towns, and villages ahead of a disaster so that lines of communication will be open and accessible during times of crisis.

The GRAAPT approach developed through the Project and explored in this Major Report has attempted to provide a way to comprehensively add a gender perspective to any climate security HA/DR strategy. It has done so by using a consultative, diagnostic approach to ascertaining the unique gender factors that impact disaster response outcomes. Undoubtedly, the feminist-informed approach to HA/DR planning adopted in this project, which focuses on grassroots consultations and uplifting women to advance gender equality requires time-consuming and labor-intensive processes. If gender is given due consideration using this method, it is likely to generate critical insights that guide more effective climate adaptation/action policies and programs, and serve to advance gender-transformative action and outcomes. As such, this diagnostic approach represents only the first step; it requires ongoing flexibility and adaptation to ensure contextual suitability, especially for expedient use following a catastrophic event. More research, testing and critical analyses are required to refine the process across multiple contexts and with additional civ-mil actors and partnerships.



Image Credit: Pacific Forum

¹⁰⁸ Carol Cohn, “The Women, Peace and Security Agenda and the Climate Crisis: Inextricable Links” (Talk presented at The Nordic Africa Institute, Uppsala, Sweden, March 9, 2020), https://genderandsecurity.org/sites/default/files/Carol_Cohn_-_WPS_and_the_Climate_Crisis_-_Inextricable_Links_0.pdf.

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APPENDIX 1. SURVEY: SAMPLE RESULTS & LIMITATIONS AND LESSONS

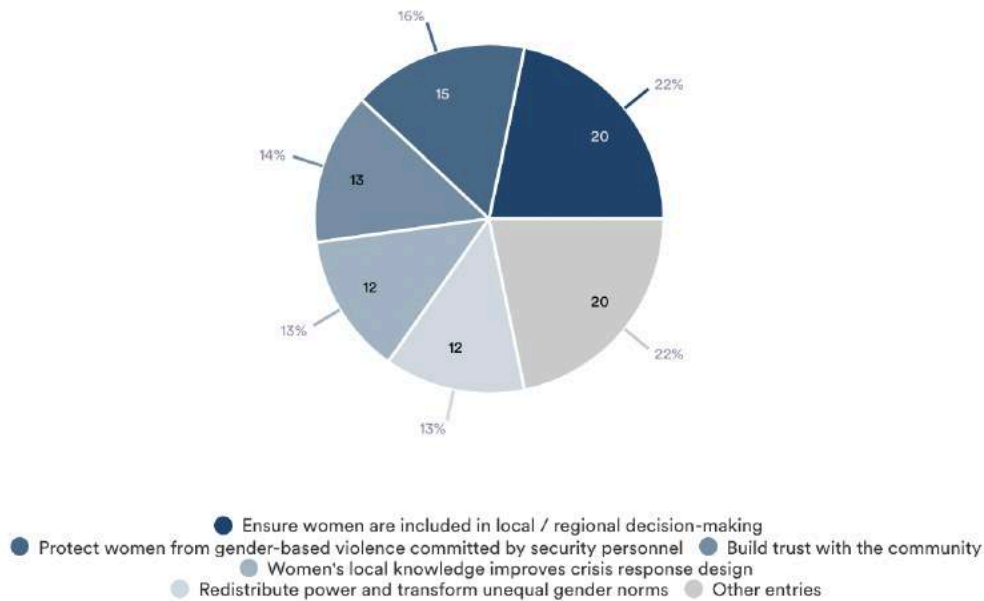


Figure 7: The pre- and post-event surveys found that the biggest benefits of including women and gender perspectives in crisis planning include women’s increased participation at local, national, and regional decision-making levels; improved ability to protect women from SGBV committed by security personnel; and building trust between defense / security personnel and the community.

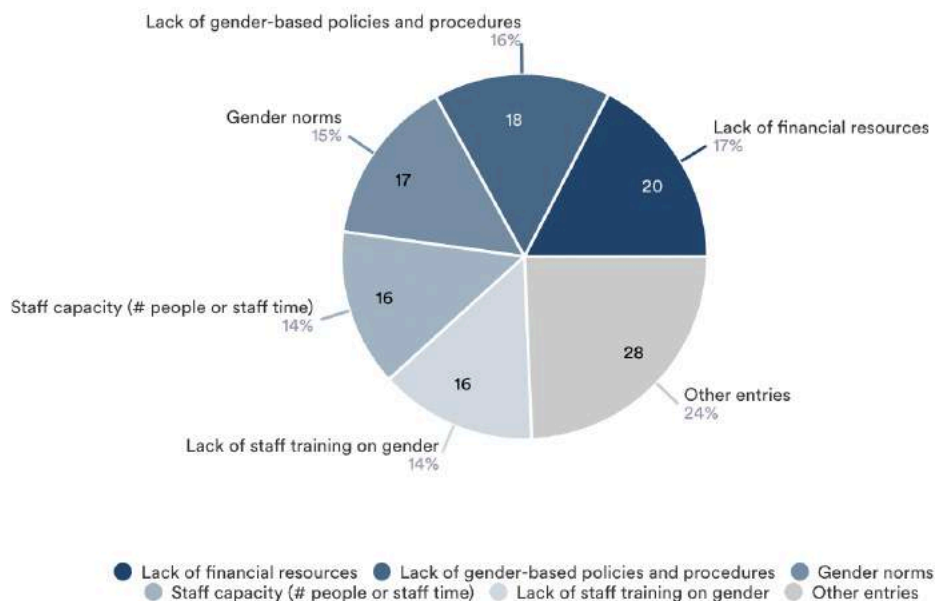


Figure 8: In pre- and post-event surveys on this subject, participants noted that lack of funding; lack of gender-based policies and procedures; limited staff capacity (# people or staff time available); and lack of training were the largest obstacles to integrating gender perspectives in climate and health crisis project planning.

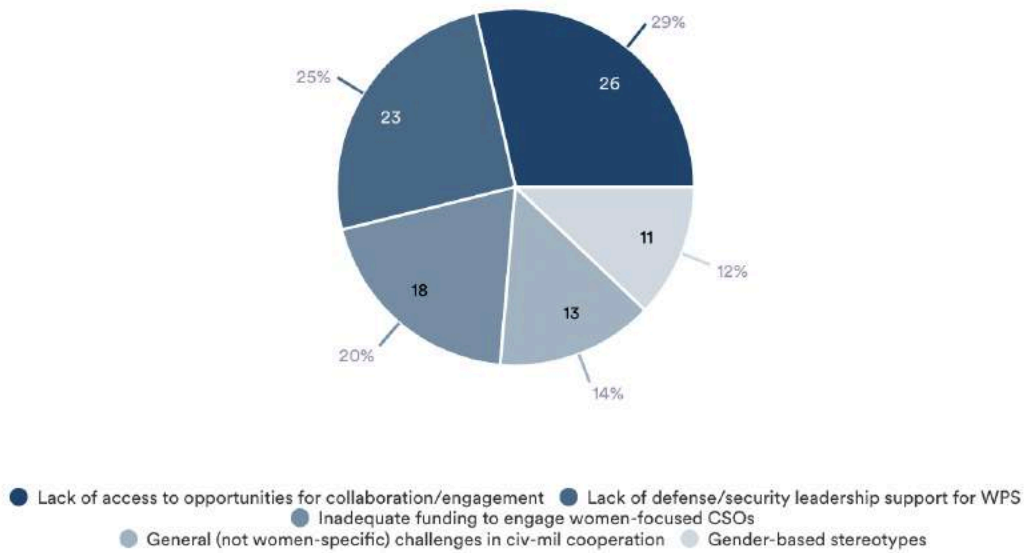


Figure 9: Participants felt the greatest challenges to collaboration between the defense / security sector and civil society on gender, health and climate disaster responses included a lack of opportunities to interact, a lack of defense / security leadership support for women’s groups to participate, and a lack of funding.

LIMITATIONS AND LESSONS

The research team sought to ensure a collaborative approach to survey design with CSO representatives. However, demanding schedules and emotional, mental, and / or physical fatigue limited the extent to which the survey could be co-created with local CSO input. Additionally, cross-border banking challenges and language disparities resulted in a smaller survey sample size than initially desired. For the research team, this highlights the importance of ensuring a greater allocation of resources towards more extensive, less time-constrained consultations with women’s groups as trusted community partners, and ensuring all participants’ language and accessibility requirements are fully supported. Moreover, it re-emphasizes the criticality of adopting feminist principles in centering care, understanding and empathy to ensure women and women’s CSOs are not over-burdened in contributing to gender equality and climate response efforts, whether in a private, community or work capacity.

APPENDIX 2. EQUITY IN DISCUSSION GUIDELINES

Pacific Forum Women, Peace and Security Program

Equity in Discussion Guidelines

As we engage in conversations with one another, we want to do so in ways that maintain a respectful tone and honor the diverse perspectives and participants within our group, especially those of marginalized groups. To that end, we have created a *suggested* set of discussion guidelines (see below). These guidelines are a central part of cultivating inclusive and equitable teaching and learning environments since they make intentional and transparent key principles of interactions and can be a place of reflection and accountability when tense situations arise.

Please review these discussion guidelines as a group and revisit them regularly if necessary. They can be modified at any time. Maintaining them is a group responsibility.

Suggested Discussion Guidelines (can be modified by group)

1. **Listen actively**, without interrupting.
2. **Check for clarity**: If you're not sure what someone means, be sure to ask for clarification before responding.
3. **Speak from your own experience**: using "I" statements over "we" "they" or "you."
4. **Respect silence**: Don't force yourself to fill silence. Silence can be an indication of thought and process.
5. **Participate to the fullest of your ability**: Step up, step back: If you usually speak up often or you find yourself talking more than others, challenge yourself to lean in to listening and opening up space for others. If you don't usually talk as much in groups and do a lot of your thinking and processing in your own head, challenge yourself to add your voice to the conversation knowing that people want to hear your contributions.
6. **Challenge ideas, not individuals**: Don't be afraid to respectfully challenge, but emphasize ideas and refrain from personal attacks.
7. **Uphold agreed-upon level of confidentiality**.
8. **Be conscious of body language and nonverbal responses**.
9. **Push yourself to be open to new ideas and experiences** even if they initially seem uncomfortable to you.

Appendix 3. Gendered Risk Assessment and Action Plan Tool (GRAAPT)

Introduction to the Gendered Risk Assessment and Action Plan Tool (GRAAPT)

Appendix 3 contains the Gendered Risk Assessment and Action Plan Tool (GRAAPT),^{1, 2} which provides guidelines and indicators for integrating gender considerations into disaster risk reduction (DRR) planning or humanitarian assistance / disaster response (HA/DR). Both sections cover three phases: pre-crisis (prevention/mitigation/preparation), during the event (HA/DR response), and post-crisis (relief and recovery).

- The "GRAAPT by Line of Effort" section organizes the tool's guidelines and actions based on specific lines of effort in disaster management, response, and recovery.
- The "GRAAPT by Indicator" section categorizes the guidelines and actions according to specific indicators (such as early warning systems, healthcare, WASH (water, sanitation, and hygiene), food security, and long-term adaptation), in order to measure gendered impacts and offer indicator-specific responses.

Defense and security institutions as well as humanitarian organizations can use GRAAPT to ensure gender-responsive strategies in disaster risk reduction and HA/DR activities. By incorporating gender-specific assessments and actions, they can enhance community resilience and ensure equitable access to resources and services before, during, and after crises. This approach helps in tailoring interventions to address the unique needs and vulnerabilities of different genders, thereby improving the effectiveness of disaster response and recovery efforts.

Note: For brevity, many of the sections that follow refer to 'women,' however women are not a homogenous group. It is imperative that an intersectional lens is applied with regards to the indicators, in order to address the unique and complex impacts on *diverse groups* of women and girls, as well as on people of all genders.

¹ Disclaimer: The "Gender-Climate-Security Indicators" and "Appendix 3. Gendered Risk Assessment and Action Plan Tool (GRAAPT)" sections of the "Gender in Civil-Military Climate Security and Disaster Response: Co-Creating Gender-Transformative Approaches Amid the Global Climate Crisis Major Report" were originally developed by: Maryruth Belsey Priebe, "Gender All the Way Down: Proposing a Feminist Framework for Analyzing Gendered Climate Security Risks" (Master's Thesis, Cambridge, MA, Harvard University, 2022), <https://dash.harvard.edu/handle/1/37373596> The GRAAPT was updated with input from the Project Contributors who may freely use the content for their own purposes. Otherwise, all rights to these sections, including but not limited to their use, reproduction, and distribution, are reserved by Maryruth Belsey Priebe.

² The "Indicators" were developed based on work by: Femke Remmits, Elisabeth Dick, and Michel Rademaker, "Climate Security Assessment: A Methodology and Assessment of the Nexus between Climate Hazards and Security of Nations and Regions" (The Hague Centre for Strategic Studies, December 2020), <https://hcass.nl/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Climate-Security-Assessment-March-2021.pdf>.

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GRAAPT by Line of Effort: Pre-Crisis or Pre- Disaster (Prevention / Mitigation / Preparation)

Enhance Knowledge, Adaptation and Resilience of Security / Defense Forces

Conduct Gender-Responsive Community Risk Assessments	
EARLY WARNING	<p>1) What gendered structures might result in women’s lesser access to electricity services, and therefore to early warning systems? For instance, do any of the following resource constraints reduce women’s access to electricity?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restricted access to banking services needed for electric contracts • Restricted access/control over economic resources • Lack of agency over time and work • Occupational segregation from men • Lack of affordable electricity services <p>2) What gendered structures limit women’s access to internet and mobile phone services and technology? In particular, how might the following reduce their access to technology resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of affordable mobile/internet services • Lack of reliable telecommunications services (low network quality or coverage) • Is gendered cyber violence prevalent? Is it policed? <p>3) What gender norms require women to remain in the home and / or to abide by dress codes (which might slow them down from leaving the home in case of emergency)?</p> <p>4) What gendered structures prevent women from learning how to use mobile phones, the internet, or electricity technology?</p> <p>5) Are traditional systems of communication (family/kin ties, community groups, task groups) used by women routinely included in early warning alerts?</p> <p>6) Do gendered power structures within families prevent women from making decisions about how to respond to early warning alerts?</p> <p>7) Do gender norms prevent women from leaving their homes without accompaniment of a male family member? Do women’s typical unpaid care responsibilities tie women to their homes? If yes to either of these questions, are programs in place to aid women in evacuating, along with other family members in the home?</p> <p>8) Do local governments have policies and systems in place for alerting the public about impending climate-related extreme weather events?</p> <p>9) Does your community have programs that allow people to use digital systems to report acts of cyber- or real life violence? Are women aware of online resources for reporting acts of cyber- or real life violence?</p> <p>10) Do men tend to stay with the home or property to ensure it is protected during the disaster (which may increase their risk of injury or death in the face of a climate disaster)?</p>

	<p>11) Do women or men steal parts of early warning systems (so that during a disaster the early warning systems don't work)?</p>
<p>HEALTHCARE</p>	<p>1) Do any local healthcare laws, policies, and institutions, (or lack of insurance) restrict women from accessing care services or facilities? 2) Do women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people spend similar number of hours daily on unpaid care and domestic work? If not, how might disparities impinge on women's ability to access care by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lowering earning capacity • Modulating rates of poverty • Reducing financial resources available for paying for healthcare services and food <p>3) Do people of all genders have equal access to cooling centres during heatwaves (especially pregnant women and the isolated elderly)? 4) Are women/girls exposed to higher climate health risks based on their gendered roles or gender norms, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic and care work that prevent evacuation (flood-related skin conditions) • Propriety norms that prevent women from learning to swim, removing heavy clothing, or seeking help from men (drowning) • Family sick care responsibilities (infectious disease exposure) • Early morning/late evening cooking (malaria exposure) • Water and fuel collection (SGBV exposure) <p>5) Are men/boys exposed to higher climate health risks based on their gendered roles or gender norms, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire fighting (bush fire fatalities) • Working in urban environments (dengue fever) • Working in construction (heatwave exposure) • Dangerous rescue efforts (related fatalities) • Playing in local water sources (boys and schistosomiasis exposure) <p>6) Do all adults have equal access to and control over food aid within the community? At the household level, do women/girls consume meals of equal number and size compared to men/boys? 7) Do pregnant persons in your community experience higher rates of infectious diseases (cholera, dengue fever, malaria, and schistosomiasis)? Are disaster shelters, migrant camps, and congregant facilities (bathrooms, washing facilities, breastfeeding, menstruation) designed to protect women from SGBV? 8) Do disaster risk reduction (DRR) policies and plans ensure continuous provision of SRHR?</p>
<p>WASH</p>	<p>1) What is the baseline gender split in WASH-related household duties? Has climate breakdown increased the time required to complete WASH-related tasks for either women or men, girls or boys? 2) Do local gender norms dictate that women/girls/non-binary/gender diverse individuals are responsible for a higher percentage of WASH-related unpaid care and domestic work (UCDW)? If yes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has climate change increased the time required or effort needed to complete such tasks? • If so, has this increased the mental distress women/girls experience if they are not able to meet expected unpaid care and domestic work (UCDW) duties? <p>3) Do local norms discourage women/girls from speaking about menstruation and other biological health issues common among women? If yes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do such norms restrict women's movements from the house during menstruation or pregnancy? • Have private gender-specific WASH facilities (including for those with disabilities and non-binary/gender diverse individuals) become less available or more difficult to access due to climate change? • Are such modesty/privacy norms preventing women/girls from seeking medical help or engaging in the economic/education

	<p>opportunities?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have concerns about modesty intensified to the point where women/girls are unable to participate in economic/educational activities? <p>4) Are gender-specific WASH facilities available (including for those with disabilities or non-binary/gender diverse individuals)? If not, have rates of SGBV (including for women and non-binary/gender diverse individuals) due to lack of separate facilities increased (especially those looking for safe places to urinate, defecate, or wash)? If not, have women and non-binary/gender diverse individuals adopted any maladaptive coping mechanisms (such as avoiding eating/drinking to limit the need to use the toilet, or waiting long periods before relieving themselves)? Has the lack of separate WASH facilities increased women’s mental distress? Or limited women’s or non-binary/gender diverse people’s participation in other community/leadership activities?</p> <p>5) Have any investments in local infrastructure been targeted at the care economy? Has the local government considered providing support for WASH-related work to allow women/girls/non-binary/gender diverse individuals greater access to economic/educational activity?</p> <p>6) Have water sources been contaminated by rival groups (with dead animals, poison, etc.) as a way of denying them access to clean water? If so is there a gender component?</p> <p>7) Have elites or rebel/criminal groups captured/secured water resources for private use or illegal distribution?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have hypermasculine messages been used to justify such capture/securitization? • Has water been distributed equitably among all genders?
<p>FOOD SECURITY</p>	<p>1) Historically, what have been the local gender roles of agricultural and/or fisheries/aquaculture workers?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have these gender balances changed recently due to climate change? • Have women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people generally produced different foodstuffs (i.e. different in terms of variety and/or whether it is used for local consumption)? <p>2) Have women lacked equal access to key resources needed for producing food (including if men family members have died or moved away as a result of the disaster)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land and/or marine tenancy ownership/control (often due to discriminatory inheritance/property rights that limit women to small plots of land) • Financial systems (denying them access to loans or insurance) • Agriculture technology (such as irrigation infrastructure and other machinery that may be too heavy or culturally inappropriate for women to use) • Information/education • Extension support systems (often government- or NGO-run systems that provide information and tools) • (Farmworker or Aquaculture) labour rights, resulting in significant power imbalances that often stunt women’s productivity <p>3) Have women been permitted to access climate smart agriculture/fishing educational opportunities, extension services, and other resources that would support their adaptation to climate change? Include in the baseline assessment disaggregated data on how climate increases UCDW for either men or women to find out if unpaid work curtailed economic earnings and therefore increases food insecurity for either women or men.</p> <p>4) Do women generally maintain/operate kitchen gardens and/or yard livestock? If yes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do women generally have access to the tools and/or funds to effectively manage them? • Have households lost these assets in recent climate disasters? If so, have women been supported to replace/repair their lost assets? • Are the increased nutritional needs of pregnant and breastfeeding women supported? • Are pregnant women and nursing mothers experiencing higher rates of pregnancy complications (gestational diabetes, anemia, hypertension); poor infant health outcomes (low birth weight, increased birth defects, poor developmental outcomes); as well as lower quality of life and increased risks of depression and anxiety?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is breastfeeding of children encouraged and supported by medical professionals? • Is climate-caused food insecurity creating barriers to breastfeeding? • Are budget shortfalls in local NGOs or governments shrinking women and baby educational programs, including breastfeeding support? <p>5) Do women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people take on extra economic activity in order to provide food for their families following a disaster? If so, are the physical and mental tolls as a result different depending on a person’s gender?</p> <p>6) Do women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people follow different savings habits? If so, is there a gendered difference in emergency funds available for food following a disaster?</p> <p>7) Have local policymakers and/or community leaders considered food sovereignty as a means of increasing food security and transforming gender norms?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is food viewed as a human right instead of as a commodity? • Could local laws improve farmers and farm workers’ control over their food systems (production, culture, environments, markets)? • Is the community investing in seed saving and other small-scale, climate smart adaptations? • Are food sovereignty campaigns taking gender equality into consideration?
<p>RECENT SHOCKS / LONG-TERM ADAPTATION</p>	<p>1) Do impacted communities demonstrate any of the following conditions that hinder increases in risk perception following a recent shock in either women or men?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of trust in authorities/experts or personal ability • False sense of security or a misjudgement of individual’s ability to cope due to low severity or rare events • Recent events are over-weighted compared to distant events that may have been more common or serious <p>2) In what ways do women’s relationships to the natural environment shape their knowledge and skills about social-environmental change, and therefore their understanding of recent shocks and subsequent risk perception and preparatory steps? For instance, how do the following considerations mediate women’s risk perceptions?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance of unpaid care and domestic work (UCDW), especially when in contact with natural resources (water, soil, wildlife) • Price of consumables • Lack of jobs • Local drug and alcohol addiction • Migration of family members <p>3) What gender inequalities form barriers to women taking preparatory steps against future threats?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of power on local water/resource management committees • Exclusion from owning assets, land or property • Decision-making power related to prioritization of needs following a shock <p>4) What intersectional risks might women face that make them more vulnerable to repeat exposure to climate-related shocks?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of assets lower socioeconomic standing • Being single/divorced/widowed • Having intersectional identities based on class, race, ethnicity, religion, or disability • Increased UCDW responsibilities <p>Those fitting any of these categories are more likely to face "long and unstable displacements; stigma during displacement; displacement to shelters; unsanitary shelters and hotels and/or cramped housing; loss of home, social support networks, and jobs, often simultaneously or in short order; unsafe living conditions; and uncertainty about disaster impacts to impeded coping and recovery" and suffer mental health consequences as a result.</p>

	<p>5) When dislocated populations arrive in the community, are they able to settle in regions that are safe from future climate disasters? Or do they relocate to regions susceptible to climate hazards? What is the gender composition of the most vulnerable communities?</p> <p>6) What are the pre-existing, gendered climate-related economic risks in the community? In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do women or men tend to face higher poverty levels? Or lower socioeconomic participation? • What percentage of women leaders in the community work in the agriculture sector, and how vulnerable is that sector locally? • Do women or men tend to own more of the household assets? • What was the gendered economic impact of the most recent climate-related extreme weather event (if applicable)? • What gender norms dictate how disaster aid is distributed following a climate crisis? • Does unpaid care and domestic work (UCDW) responsibilities or rates of SGBV increase following a crisis in the community, and how do such changes impact women economically? <p>7) What different adaptation strategies are used by women and men following a climate crisis, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pulling children out of school (if so, what is the gender make-up of those who stay and those who leave school?)? • Selling assets? • Taking out expensive loans? • Borrowing from informal networks? <p>8) What barriers do local women face to purchasing disaster-related insurance? For instance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laws that restrict women’s access to financial services or ownership of property • Lack of awareness of insurance options for women • Lack of financial literacy • No financial services tailored to women’s unique needs: different risk profiles, unique protection needs, longer life expectancies, gender-specific health risks, fluctuating cash flows, fewer assets, restrictive ownership and inheritance laws, and higher rates of self-employment and participation in the informal economy <p>9) Have local government institutions planned for disasters by developing public benefit programs and distributive aid policies? If so, in what ways do such plans reinforce gender/sociocultural inequalities and potentially contribute to grievances between societal groups or interstate tensions? For instance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are distributions of aid provided free of favouritism? • Do states offer reasonable, predictable, coordinated, equitable disbursement of funds with escalating risks? <p>10) If disasters do lead to increased tensions and/or grievances, are women typically involved in peace negotiations?</p>
<p>LIFE EXPECTANCY</p>	<p>1) What gender norms dictate women’s unpaid care and domestic work (UCDW) that would increase their mortality risks during a climate disaster? Too many components of the question. Cut the question into different parts, separate unpaid care and domestic work. Where are unpaid care and domestic workers located?</p> <p>2) What practices are common in the community that might reduce life expectancies of girl fetuses and girl children following a climate crisis? For instance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is sex selective abortion used? (should be a different question) • Do parents routinely use son preference practices by offering less breastmilk, lower quality food, lower vitamin supplementation, and fewer vaccinations? • Have there been measurable differences in girls’ health outcomes compared to boys? • What is the ‘excess female under-5 mortality’ rate? <p>Feedback: questions about abortion should be separate. Maternal health and early years can be in the same question. Making questions applicable to the community.</p> <p>3) What are current population sex ratios in the community?</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have women or men migrated out of the community? • Have any recent disasters, conflicts, clashes with the police or government, diseases, or dangerous vocations resulted in the deaths of more women or men? • Are there high rates of sexual or gender-based violence and has this resulted in high mortality rates for women, men, or non-binary/gender diverse people? <p>4) Are women typically involved as policymakers and as decision-makers in topics related to women's and girls' life expectancies?</p> <p>5) What are baseline maternal mortality risks? How are these risks different for women of color or Indigenous women?</p>
<p>EDUCATION</p>	<p>1) A baseline, do girls face barriers to being enrolled in and maintaining high education retention rates? For instance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are rates of female genital mutilation and circumcision, indicating there may be other gender norms that deprioritize girls' education? • Do girls have household responsibilities that prevent them from attending school regularly? • Do schools have gender-specific toilets as well as menstruation support and supplies? • Do son preference practices limit funds for girls' education? • Is SGBV (against girls but also LGBTQI+ students) prevalent in the schools? <p>2) How do education levels among adult women compare to other indicators of the economic and social stability of women? For instance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do local fertility rates compare to national or regional averages? • What size is the average local family compared to national or regional averages? • How do women's rates of employment and salary/wage levels compare to men's? <p>Note: Lower fertility rates, smaller families, and higher rates of employment among women are all good indicators of higher education levels and potentially greater community stability.</p> <p>3) Are adult women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people permitted to participate in climate adaptation educational opportunities equally? Do women's social reproductive responsibilities or finances limit their participation?</p> <p>4) Do local education opportunities reinforce gender inequalities or transform them? And have the curricula been adjusted in the wake of a recent climate crisis? For instance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does local curricula reinforce unequal gender norms or attempt to stress the importance of gender equality? • Do gender norms encourage both girls and boys to engage in education? • How do women's and men's educational attainment levels compare (since men's attainment levels are a key factor in forecasting men's attitudes toward gender roles and equality, and in forecasting whether men believe that violence/conflict, including SGBV, are the best ways to solve problems)? <p>5) Do community narratives emphasize any of the following beliefs about the role of gender hierarchies in the community?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Men hold masculinized leadership roles over women • Women's roles are invisibilized in history • Women's roles are spoken of primarily in service of men • Sexual- and gender-based violence is condoned to solve problems between genders <p>Note: Community norms that emphasize the subordination of women at the household level are more likely to experience instability and insecurity, lower levels of overall well-being, greater environmental degradation, and decreased prosperity.</p> <p>6) Has educational programming been specifically designed to prevent tensions and conflict? For instance, curriculum can play a mediating role by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventing grievance by demonstrating to people (regardless of identity) that their government is attempting to improve their lives • Adding stability by giving people tools to resolve disputes peacefully, making them less likely to join an armed group or rebellion

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fostering and sustaining ethnically and linguistically tolerant environments • Cultivating attitudes of desegregation and inclusive citizenship • Disarming history and defying state oppression <p>If yes to any of the above, have women also been included in the peace-based educational programming? This is often necessary in order to meaningfully involve women in peacebuilding and decision-making.</p>
STANDARD OF LIVING	<p>1) Do women with lower socioeconomic status experience higher rates of SGBV? For instance, SGBV rates may increase in the following circumstances?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to increased unpaid care and domestic work (UCDW) responsibilities and the risks therein • Following climate-related disasters • Because of household economic or food insecurity • Due to lower levels of education <p>2) Do women with lower socioeconomic status experience higher rates of violence as an intimidation tactic to gain control over natural resources or intimidate those protecting natural resources?</p> <p>3) Does a woman’s socioeconomic status impede her ability to own or use a mobile phone, the internet, climate risk insurance, or banking and financial services? If so:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do women with less socioeconomic power find it difficult to access emergency finances following a climate disaster? • Do women rely on social cash from family and friends as an emergency stopgap during a climate crisis? Are women able to access emergency information if they are not able to access the internet or mobile phone technology? <p>4) What barriers to women’s participation in decision-making spaces limit their ability to influence how climate adaptation and resilience systems are designed and implemented? For instance, do women face any of these conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic barriers: Time constraints; burdensome application processes; time timelines for communal decision-making • Legal barriers: Land/property ownership pre-requisites to leadership roles or incentive/assistance programs; community norms that bar women from leadership • Economic barriers: Educational requirements for participation in leadership (precluded by women’s low- or unpaid work that make education unaffordable); UCDW responsibilities that preclude involvement • Tokenistic positions: Allowing women’s involvement but only as tokens and not in substantively important roles <p>5) Does your local economy have structural disadvantages for some groups that create adverse socioeconomic development conditions, which may be linked to malign activity? For instance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do rates of lethal violence increase and decrease along with rates of economic inequality (especially in systems with weak collective institutions and few social protections)? • Are migrants excluded from the formal economy, and if so, do they inadvertently become ‘criminals’ when they engage in activity out of a desire to survive? • Do racial tensions exclude some groups from the economy, and do rates of criminality increase among such groups? <p>If yes to any of the above, are there gender patterns to changes in malign activity?</p> <p>6) At baseline, does your local government provide any public benefits, such as employment or other financial assistance; healthcare, social security, or disability insurance; education systems; housing assistance; libraries; hospitals; or transit systems? If so:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are they offered to women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people equally? • When government budgets get tight, who in the community picks up the slack to provide the public benefits? Is women’s UCDW expected to expand and contract to subsidize lost public systems?
UNEMPLOYMENT / POVERTY	<p>1) What kinds of care and domestic work are unpaid in the local community, and who is responsible for these unpaid care and domestic work</p>

	<p>(UCDW) tasks?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do women’s and men’s wages, benefits, and other compensation compare to one another? • What is the difference in time spent between women and men, girls and boys, and non-binary/gender diverse people on paid work? <p>Unpaid work?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do local gender norms dictate that women/girls are responsible for a higher percentage of unpaid care and domestic work (UCDW)? * • What types of UCDW tasks are added to women’s and men’s responsibilities following a crisis? Tasks related to the replacement of public services (education of children, family health care, child care, health/medical care, laundry, food preparation, cleaning, etc.)? Tasks related to the DIY production of high-cost items (such as clothing or food)? • How does the increase in UCDW impact women’s, men’s, or non-binary/gender diverse persons’ mental and physical health? <p>2) Have the climate-caused increased responsibilities of UCDW increased rates of SGBV? If so:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have SGBV rates increased as ‘punishment’ for unmet UCDW expectations? Or due to increased risks on journeys to gather water, fuel, food, etc.? • Have SGBV-related injuries or illness increased women’s absentee days from work? • Has women’s mental/emotional health declined due to increases in SGBV, causing extra missed days of work? <p>3) Are women typically involved as policymakers, as decision-makers, or in peace negotiations regarding poverty and economic decline? If not, how might increasing women’s involvement lower the chances that increased poverty leads to political instability?</p> <p>4) How is poverty defined in your community? Does that definition take into consideration the real lived experiences of local residents? If not, what definition would be more appropriate for tracking and measuring changes in poverty levels as a result of a climate- or other environmental crisis?</p>
<p>INFRASTRUCTURE</p>	<p>1) What is the general state of telecommunications, energy, transportation, and housing infrastructure in the local community in terms of quality and maintenance? What repairs and new development projects are likely to be built in the next 5-10 years?</p> <p>In what ways do current infrastructure components add burdens to the care economy? For instance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which infrastructure systems are in best repair and/or receive the most government investment? • What is the condition of infrastructure that supports the market economy (telecommunications, production-related energy, private vehicle transportation)? • What is the condition of infrastructure that supports the care economy (housing, childcare systems, modern cooking energy systems, public transportation)? <p>2) In what condition are energy infrastructure systems? How is energy infrastructure currently gendered? And how has climate-damaged energy infrastructure reinforced gendered hierarchies?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the average household struggle with energy insecurity (inadequate or faulty infrastructure that results in service disruptions or cost challenges)? • Have journeys to collect fuel become longer due to climate change? If so, are women or men responsible to commit more time to securing energy supplies? • Has studying and learning become more difficult due to climate-damaged energy infrastructure? If so, has this impacted girls/women and boys/men equally? • Has climate increased the drudgery or health risks (air pollution, spinal injuries, burns) of food preparation due to lack of modern cooking energy? If so, has this impacted women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people equally? • Has climate-damaged energy infrastructure increased the costs of household energy? If so, has this impacted women- or men-headed household equally?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the most significant risks of climate-related damage to local energy systems? <p>3) In what condition are transportation infrastructure systems? How is transportation infrastructure currently gendered? And how has climate-damaged transportation infrastructure reinforced gendered hierarchies?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which transportation systems receive the highest government investments: private vehicle roads or mass transit? • What is the average time women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people spend commuting to and from work (both paid and unpaid work settings)? • Do women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people use human-powered transportation (walking or bicycling) equally? Or does one gender typically use such transportation systems more than the other? • How are public transportation schedules designed to support market economy work (typically 9-5 from outer neighbourhoods to the centre of town) versus the care economy (frequently off-peak hours to and from non-central locations)? • In what ways are current public transportation systems unwelcoming to women (due to gender norms that restrict their access, SGBV risks, or safety or cleanliness concerns)? • What are the most significant risks of climate-related damage to local transportation systems? <p>4) In what condition are digital/mobile technology infrastructure systems? How is digital/mobile technology infrastructure currently gendered? And how has climate-damaged digital/mobile technology infrastructure reinforced gendered hierarchies?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are women's and men's mobile phone or internet account ownership? • Are women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people able to access digital/mobile technology to save time, increase safety, gain independence, access banking services, run businesses, access health services, seek legal advice, find support for SGBV survival, stay in touch with family and friends (especially during crises), or participate in civic engagement? • Is gendered cyber harassment common in the local community? • Are women discouraged from gaining access to or competence with mobile/internet technologies/spaces (including libraries, cybercafes, and telecenters)? • Are women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people consulted in the design of mobile/internet systems? • How is climate change expected to impact local ICT infrastructure? <p>5) In what condition is housing infrastructure systems? How is housing infrastructure currently gendered? And how has climate-damaged housing infrastructure reinforced gendered hierarchies?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can women own or rent property independently of men (due to issues of propriety; lack of employment and earnings, credit, and finance; and high costs)? • What gender norms dictate whether women or men are responsible for management of the household? Do patriarchal norms dictate who makes decisions about how the household is managed (including how to build, rebuild, or prepare the home due to climate impacts)? • Are women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people able to use their homes for income-generating activities? • How is climate change expected to impact housing stock in the local community? <p>6) Are women typically involved in peace negotiations regarding disputes or tensions over infrastructure projects?</p>
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Engage in Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Planning	
EARLY WARNING	1) If women's access to electricity services and/or internet or mobile communication technology is limited, develop plans for using

	<p>alternative forms of early warning in the event of a disaster such as community-based communication (family/kin ties, community groups, task groups) or SMS/text-based communications (rather than social media) which is accessible even if there is a disruption in cellular service. Be sure any early warning system is simple to use and requires little training especially for communities that experience time-poverty.</p> <p>2) Create plans for evacuation centers that are accessible to and appropriate for women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people.</p> <p>3) If women's access to learning how to use mobile phones, the internet, or electricity technology is limited, develop systems using alternative forms of early warning in the event of a disaster such as communication (family/kin ties, community groups, task groups).</p> <p>4) If systems of communication used by women are not included in early warning alerts, develop systems using alternative forms of early warning in the event of a disaster such as communication (with community leaders, women groups, radio messages, a system of bells or tins on strings).</p> <p>5) If there are no programs that allow people to use digital systems to report acts of violence is limited, develop systems using alternative forms of reporting in the event of a disaster such as non-digital reporting (family/kin ties, community groups, task groups, local or international organizations providing women safe spaces).</p> <p>6) If women's access to programs to aid them in evacuating, along with other family members in the home, develop early warning systems that take into consideration gender norms (such as leaving the house with a male family member).</p> <p>7) Develop systems for women to report acts of violence, particularly SGBV.</p> <p>8) Plan to have women military units are available to assist women during evacuations (in accordance with gender norms and practices).</p> <p>9) Be sure oral early warning programs and systems are written down and communicated to all community members.</p> <p>10) Encourage rural communities to have simple technology systems installed / stocked (such as radios and batteries) and train women on how to regularly maintain it.</p> <p>11) Develop specific protocols for evacuating women who are pregnant.</p> <p>12) In rural areas, have vehicles and roads available to escape?</p> <p>13) In what ways could early warning systems be re-designed to transform unequal gendered power structures?</p>
HEALTHCARE	<p>1) Design plans to facilitate/increase women's access to healthcare services, considering local healthcare laws, policies and institutions that restrict women's access to care facilities.</p> <p>2) Design plans for emergency shelters, migrant camps, and congregant facilities (bathrooms – including locks on the bathrooms' doors, washing facilities, breastfeeding, menstruation supplies, lights in the camps) with women's and men's needs in mind (including taking into consideration beyond gender, disabilities and age-appropriate plans).</p> <p>3) Develop plans to include continuous provision of SRHR programs following a climate disaster or health crisis.</p>
WASH	<p>1) Design disaster response plans that support care economy work related to the gender split in WASH-related household duties, including how a climate disaster (flood, bush fire, cyclone/typhoon, etc.) is likely to increase the time required to complete WASH-related tasks for either women or men, girls or boys such as conducting a gender analysis as part of WASH needs assessments and analyze the findings to create a baseline.</p> <p>2) Develop emergency response plans that provide gender-specific WASH-related facilities for people of all genders.</p> <p>3) Ensure there are systems in place to gather and store gender-disaggregated data.</p> <p>4) Ask: In what ways could WASH be re-designed to transform unequal gendered power structures?</p>
FOOD SECURITY	<p>1) Develop climate disaster response plans to increase women's access to key resources, such as educational extension support systems for particularly vulnerable women (ex: women headed household, disabled, elderly, female children headed household).</p> <p>2) Develop climate disaster response plans for all branches of the military in all aspects of food distributions to ensure women and non-binary/gender diverse persons have equal access, accounting for changes in employment for women and non-binary/gender diverse people and men working in farming or aquaculture, as well as destruction of women's (or men's) home gardens/livestock following a climate</p>

	<p>disaster.</p> <p>3) Ensure that any climate disaster response plans for rebuilding agriculture or aquaculture economies include equal access for women to employment /contracts / jobs, resources, loans, equipment, and learning.</p> <p>4) Ask: In what ways could food security be re-designed following a climate disaster to transform unequal gendered power structures?</p>
<p>RECENT SHOCKS / LONG-TERM ADAPTATION</p>	<p>1) Make plans to address gender inequalities that form barriers to women taking preparatory steps against future threats and design a plan that includes women in water/resource management committees, that allows them to own assets and prioritize their needs, especially in situations of women headed households.</p> <p>2) Develop public education campaigns in consultation with women leaders and women CSOs that encourage preparatory action prior to future climate disasters, ensuring that such campaigns address reasons for any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of trust in authorities/experts or personal ability • False sense of security or a misjudgement of individual’s ability to cope due to low severity or rare events • Recent events are over-weighted compared to distant events that may have been more common or serious <p>3) Develop rapid assessment plans for identifying populations with the highest intersectional risks related barriers to taking precautionary actions to impending climate disasters.</p> <p>4) Ask: In what ways could recent shocks be re-designed to transform unequal gendered power structures?</p> <p>5) Engage local government in the following gender mainstreaming approaches to DRR planning and risk management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect sex-disaggregated data before and after a crisis • Include women meaningfully in leadership roles within DRR planning and implementation institutions (is tokenism avoided?) • Consult with women’s groups in every aspect of DRR planning and implementation • Include SGBV in DRR plans and offer approaches for preventing and addressing it • Make specific plans for continuity of sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) services for women and girls <p>6) When including women in DRR planning and implementation, take care not to increase women’s unpaid work burdens through remuneration or other forms of support.</p> <p>7) Take women's higher poverty rates and lower socioeconomic status, as well as potential lack of access to insurance into consideration in all DRR responses.</p> <p>8) In response to climate disasters, encourage local governments not to engage in austerity measures that would compound women's higher poverty rates and lower socioeconomic status.</p> <p>9) Develop mental health support programs (art, sports, music, etc.) and community activities that engage everyone.</p>
<p>LIFE EXPECTANCY</p>	<p>1) Design HA/DR plans that address the impact of climate events on the life expectancy of vulnerable segments of population (based on gender, disability, education level, female single headed households, civil status).</p> <p>2) Design HA/DR plans that consider mortality rates, including increase or decrease in mortality of women, men, and people of diverse genders based on type of climate disaster.</p> <p>3) Design HA/DR plans sex selective abortions, female infanticide, and girl child neglect, as well as child marriage, and be prepared to track changes in these measures following a climate disaster.</p> <p>4) Design a gendered HA/DR plan where vulnerable population segments are educated and given training for reducing mortality risks.</p> <p>5) Ask: In what ways could HA/DR plans be re-designed to transform unequal gendered power structures?</p>
<p>EDUCATION</p>	<p>1) Design disaster risk reduction (DRR) plans that take into consideration the barriers that prevent girls and women from remaining in school, and ensure such plans do not reinforce such barriers.</p> <p>2) Design DRR plans that do not increase unpaid care and domestic work (UCDW) burdens for women and girls (which may reduce their educational attainment levels).</p>

	<p>3) Design all DRR campaigns such that they do not reinforce gender inequalities through curricula or other educational materials.</p> <p>4) Ensure all DRR educational materials emphasize goals for tension reduction and peacebuilding.</p> <p>5) Ask: In what ways could socioeconomic development be re-designed to transform unequal gendered power structures?</p>
STANDARD OF LIVING	<p>1) Design plans that take into consideration if women with lower socioeconomic status experience higher rates of violence as an intimidation tactic to gain control over resources, consider aggregating women together into committees to augment their response power if acts of intimidation occur, including creating mechanisms to report violence.</p> <p>2) Design plans for using alternative forms of support in a disaster such as face to face communication (family/kin ties, community groups, task groups, community communicators focal points), paying particular attention to women-headed household, elderly, non-accompanied females children.</p> <p>3) Encourage governments not to cut public benefit programs, especially those that women and girls depend most upon, including child care, elder care, health care, and security-related services like shelters, legal services, job training, education, refugee services, and reproductive services.</p> <p>4) Ask: In what ways could socioeconomic development be re-designed to transform unequal gendered power structures?</p>
UNEMPLOYMENT / POVERTY	<p>1) Ensure disaster risk reduction (DRR) plans do not increase the UCDW burdens of women and girls.</p> <p>2) Design DRR plans that provide local employment or income-generating opportunities for women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people following a climate-related disaster, and encourage adults to remain in their communities rather than migrating out.</p> <p>3) Ask: In what ways could poverty be re-designed to transform unequal gendered power structures?</p>
INFRASTRUCTURE	<p>1) Create a baseline assessment to understand how digital/mobile infrastructure is gendered and if a past climate event had reinforced gendered hierarchies. The assessment includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - disaggregated data (age and sex) on mobile phone ownership, - access to digital technology, - cyber harassment, - level of access and competence with mobile/internet technology/spaces. <p>2) Work with women's groups and women leaders to design a plan for how to increase access to ICT and mobile technologies (for women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) and include alternatives ways for vulnerable segments of the population to receive information and access ICT technology (such as community information sharing points).</p> <p>3) Ahead of a disaster, plan alternative energy systems if some are likely to be come impassable, paying special attention to whether vulnerable groups are at risk of not being able to evacuate.</p> <p>4) Ahead of a disaster, plan alternative energy systems if power plants are likely to be come inoperable, paying special attention to whether vulnerable groups are at risk of not being able to access energy.</p> <p>5) Identify communities in which housing is poorly constructed and likely to be damaged or destroyed as a result of a climate disaster and, working with women's groups, have a plan for supporting the most vulnerable populations with temporary housing that provides support for women's unpaid care and domestic work, women's at-home economic activities, and so on.</p>

Implement Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Community Capacity Building	
EARLY WARNING	1) Build the capacity of women's CSOs and women leaders in the community to use available early warning systems, including social media,

	<p>SMS/text-based systems, community-based systems, low-tech systems, and so on.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the Philippines, families are given cash grants for having children attend school, and mothers are periodically given free training on emergency procedures (among other topics) while children are in school. <p>2) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community to use systems to report violence.</p> <p>3) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community to use technology commonly used for early warnings, including internet and mobile communication technology and any other relevant technologies.</p> <p>4) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community to request assistance from defense / security (women’s units only if required).</p> <p>5) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community to know where evacuation centers are located and how to get there.</p> <p>6) Conduct civ-mil training sessions in preparation for disasters that includes women, men, non-binary/gender diverse people, and children to build trust.</p>
HEALTHCARE	<p>1) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community to access healthcare services.</p> <p>2) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community to safely access emergency shelters, migrant camps, and congregant facilities (bathrooms, washing facilities, breastfeeding, menstruation).</p> <p>3) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community to receive continuous provision of SRHR programs following a climate disaster or health crisis.</p> <p>4) Conduct civ-mil training sessions in preparation for disasters that includes women, men, non-binary/gender diverse people, and children to build trust.</p>
WASH	<p>1) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community to map routes for WASH related activities and include gendered security concern points (ex: checkpoints, remote areas) on map. Provide alternatives routes/alternative means to fulfil WASH related activities (ex: women going in a group to fulfil activities instead of alone).</p> <p>2) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community on menstruation and other biological health issues common among women (including pregnancy) while including capacity building for planning hygiene feminine products distributions.</p> <p>3) If local norms discourage women/girls from speaking about menstruation and other biological health issues common among women, including restricting women’s movements during menstruation or pregnancy, Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community to deploy education programs that encourage women to seek medical help for their gender-related WASH needs.</p> <p>4) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community in the community to conduct gender analysis for WASH related activities and household chores divisions.</p> <p>5) Conduct civ-mil training sessions in preparation for disasters that includes women, men, non-binary/gender diverse people, and children to build trust.</p>
FOOD SECURITY	<p>1) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community to access key resources needed for food production while creating a referral system for particularly vulnerable segments of the population.</p> <p>2) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community on smart fishing and agriculture opportunities, including vocational and educational trainings.</p> <p>3) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community to access support resources to obtain food during times of shortages, and create referral systems for particularly vulnerable segments of the population and establish clear referral pathways.</p> <p>4) Conduct civ-mil training sessions in preparation for disasters that includes women, men, non-binary/gender diverse people, and children to build trust.</p>

<p>RECENT SHOCKS / LONG-TERM ADAPTATION</p>	<p>1) Develop capacity-building programs with women leaders and women's CSOs to create public education campaigns that encourage people to take adaptive or precautionary actions to mitigate future threats, and ensure that the following potential reasons for not taking adaptive/precautionary action are addressed in any such campaign:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reason 1: Individuals understand the risk but choose to accept it due to the fact that the perceived benefits of living close to the river appear to outweigh the potential negative impacts. • Reason 2: Individuals understand the risk but do not realize any agency for their own actions; the responsibility for action is transferred to someone else. • Reason 3: Individuals understand the risk but have few resources to affect the situation. <p>If either Reason 2 or 3 are common in your community, could gender inequalities be the cause?</p> <p>2) Develop capacity-building programs with women leaders and women's CSOs to co-create approaches to climate disaster preparation that supports vulnerable genders due to recent shocks.</p> <p>3) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community to design and run mental health support programs and community activities for people of all genders and ages.</p> <p>4) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community to access key resources needed for the alleviation poverty and socioeconomic disadvantages while creating a referral system for particularly vulnerable segments of the population.</p> <p>5) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community on healthy adaptations strategies that provide a full range of choices regarding future education, economic, or health decisions, including those that impact their family members.</p> <p>6) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community to access support resources to obtain insurance ahead of a disaster, and create referral systems for particularly vulnerable segments of the population.</p> <p>7) Conduct civ-mil training sessions in preparation for disasters that includes women, men, non-binary/gender diverse people, and children to build trust.</p>
<p>LIFE EXPECTANCY</p>	<p>1) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community to educate community members in why and how to equitably protect the lives of women and girls during a climate disaster, including how to reduce risks related to UCDW.</p> <p>2) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community to access support resources to ensure the equitable protection of women's and girls' lives during a disaster.</p> <p>3) Build capacity of women's CSOs and women leaders in the community regarding the mortality risks associated with son preference, and the community safety risks related to sex selective abortion.</p> <p>4) Conduct civ-mil training sessions in preparation for disasters that includes women, men, non-binary/gender diverse people, and children to build trust.</p>
<p>EDUCATION</p>	<p>1) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community to recognize and track rates of educational retention for girls and women.</p> <p>2) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community to recognize and monitor education materials or norms that reinforce gender inequalities or that stoke fear / resentment / division between groups based on ethnicity, religion, race, socioeconomic status, gender or any other intersectional identity.</p> <p>3) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community to identify and resist educational materials that is specifically designed to perpetuate gender hierarchies and the acceptance of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).</p> <p>4) Conduct civ-mil training sessions in preparation for disasters that includes women, men, non-binary/gender diverse people, and children to build trust.</p>
<p>STANDARD OF LIVING</p>	<p>1) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community to deploy violence and SGBV reporting mechanisms and establish mental health, health, and food security referral pathways.</p>

	<p>2) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community to use technology, including internet and mobile communication technology and any other relevant technologies for getting socioeconomic support and accessing programs relevant to their climate resilience.</p> <p>3) Build the capacity of women's CSOs and women leaders in the community to advocate for public benefit programs, especially those that benefit women and girls.</p> <p>4) Build the capacity of women's CSOs and women leaders in the community to provide public awareness campaigns following climate disasters about how to access social services such as child care, elder care, health care, and security-related services like shelters, legal services, job training, education, refugee services, and reproductive services.</p> <p>5) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community on topics such as how to remove barriers to women's participation in decision-making, especially for vulnerable groups.</p> <p>6) Conduct civ-mil training sessions in preparation for disasters that includes women, men, non-binary/gender diverse people, and children to build trust.</p>
<p>UNEMPLOYMENT / POVERTY</p>	<p>1) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community to organize/set up alternative ways to overcome economic disruption, for example create community-based child friendly spaces and equitable access to community based educational activities.</p> <p>2) Provide compensation for all of women's (and men's) contributions in DRR planning.</p> <p>3) Conduct civ-mil training sessions in preparation for disasters that includes women, men, non-binary/gender diverse people, and children to build trust.</p>
<p>INFRASTRUCTURE</p>	<p>1) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community to safely access digital/mobile infrastructure, including internet and ICT mobile technologies.</p> <p>2) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community in how to recognize, report, and protect themselves from cyberharrassment and cyber violence.</p> <p>3) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community to recognize and report on communities with the greatest infrastructure vulnerabilities (transportation, housing, energy) before a disaster to plan for evacuation, emergency energy provisions, and emergency housing in an equitable way.</p> <p>4) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community to recognize and report corruption related to large-scale government investments in infrastructure projects, including favouritism that results in infrastructure projects benefiting one group or another.</p> <p>5) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community to be peacebuilders in matters of cross-border disputes related to infrastructure development.</p> <p>6) Conduct civ-mil training sessions in preparation for disasters that includes women, men, non-binary/gender diverse people, and children to build trust.</p>

Informed Decision Making & Action

Communicate Gender-Responsive Civ-Mil based action plan(s) to relevant communities

EARLY WARNING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Consult with women and women's CSOs in the design of early warning systems and evacuation centers. 2) Consult with women and women's CSO in the design/installation of telecommunications systems (mobile phone and internet).
HEALTHCARE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Consult with women and women's CSOs in the design of emergency shelters, migrant camps, and congregant facilities (bathrooms, washing facilities, breastfeeding, menstruation). 2) Consult with women and women's CSOs regarding how to deliver continuous provision of SRHR programs following a climate disaster or health crisis. 3) Ask: In what ways could healthcare be re-designed to transform unequal gendered power structures?
WASH	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Communicate with women and women's CSOs regarding gender considerations planned for WASH need assessments. (It should include other genders as well so no one is sidelined) 2) Communicate with women and women's CSOs regarding how to report which communities are vulnerable for WASH-related crises following natural disasters. 3) Communicate with women and women's CSOs regarding designs for gender-specific WASH facilities following climate disasters.
FOOD SECURITY	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Communicate and consult with women and women's CSOs in the design of food security plans, including food distributions and agriculture/fishing support and educational opportunities and taking into consideration how UCDW may increase/decrease for women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people following a climate disaster. 2) Communicate and consult with women and women's CSOs on any rebuilding programs for home gardens, agriculture / aquaculture systems, and so on.
RECENT SHOCKS / LONG-TERM ADAPTATION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Communicate with women leaders and women CSOs plans for addressing gender inequities related to responses to recent shocks. 2) Communicate and consult with women and women's CSOs in the design of plans to support vulnerable populations through DRR equitable distribution plans that take into consideration how UCDW may increase/decrease for women and men following a climate disaster. 3) Communicate and consult with women and women's CSOs on any programs for disaster insurance.
LIFE EXPECTANCY	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Communicate and consult with women and women's CSOs in the design of life-saving plans for women and girls, taking into consideration how UCDW may increase mortality risks for women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people following a climate disaster. 2) Communicate and consult with women and women's CSOs on any rebuilding programs for home gardens, agriculture / aquaculture systems, and so on. 3) Communicate and consult with women and women's CSOs in designing public education programs regarding sex selective abortion and son preference practices.
EDUCATION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Consult with women and women's CSOs in the design of public education programs that specifically help to build community skills that support building bridges, reducing tensions, and peacebuilding between groups, especially following crises such as climate disasters. 2) Consult with women and women's CSOs in the design of public education campaigns that encourage gender equity and gender norms that are healthy and life-affirming for all.
STANDARD OF LIVING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Consult with women and women's CSOs in the design of SGBV and violence reporting mechanisms that take women's socioeconomic status into consideration. 2) Consult with women and women's CSOs in the design of emergency response programs that support women through child care, elder care, health care, and security-related services like shelters, legal services, job training, education, refugee services, and reproductive services. 3) Consult with women and women's CSOs in the design/use of alternative ways for women to access information, internet, mobile phones

	and financial services. 4) Consult with women and women’s CSOs in the design of climate adaptation and resilience plans that take women's socioeconomic status and standards of living into consideration.
UNEMPLOYMENT / POVERTY	1) Communicate and consult with women and women’s CSOs in the design of economic security plans, including those that support economic opportunities and taking into consideration how UCDW may increase/decrease for women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people following a climate disaster. 2) Communicate and consult with women and women’s CSOs on any rebuilding programs that benefit local economies.
INFRASTRUCTURE	1) Integrate CSOs and especially women led CSOs into gender-sensitive measurement, evaluation, accountability, and learning to in the design of plans to provide training, and then access/use of digital mobile infrastructure. 2) Ask women and women's groups: In what ways could rebuilt-infrastructure following a climate disaster be re-designed to transform unequal gendered power structures and support the care economy? 3) Communicate all revised policies and plans to women leaders and women's CSOs.

Train and Equip a Gender & Climate- Ready Force

Train & Equip Gender & Climate Advisors and all first responder military personnel	
EARLY WARNING	1) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to operate alternative early warning systems. 2) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) how to use systems to report violence. 3) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to use conventional early warning technology, including internet and mobile communication technology and any other relevant technologies. 4) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to respond to requests for military assistance from women (women’s units only if required), including pregnant women. 5) Train women’s defense / security units on how to address women’s unique evacuation needs during a crisis, and train defense / security men on how to direct women to and support women’s units.
HEALTHCARE	1) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to deploy disaster shelters, migrant camps, and congregant facilities (bathrooms, washing facilities, breastfeeding, menstruation) designed to protect women from SGBV. 2) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) to recognize barriers faced by women trying to access healthcare and nutrition services. In particular, ensure understanding the importance of continuous provision of sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR). 3) Train defense / security on the special healthcare needs faced by pregnant women during natural disasters.
WASH	1) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to conduct a gender analysis for WASH need assessment. 2) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on the deployment of gender-specific bathroom facilities and other support systems for WASH-related care work conducted by women following a climate disaster.

	<p>3) Train defense / security to recognize and report communities with the greatest WASH-related vulnerabilities following a disaster.</p> <p>4) Train all defense / security personnel in how to collect gender-disaggregated data.</p>
FOOD SECURITY	<p>1) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to create gendered food distribution plans.</p> <p>2) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how implement agriculture / aquaculture rebuilding efforts using gender sensitive principles.</p>
RECENT SHOCKS / LONG-TERM ADAPTATION	<p>1) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to communicate the urgency and need for disaster preparatory actions.</p> <p>2) Train defense / security personnel in collecting gender-disaggregated data on preparatory actions taken related to future climate disasters.</p> <p>3) Train defense / security (women and men) on how to create gendered DRR resource distribution.</p> <p>4) Train defense / security (women and men) on how gender sensitive data gathering related to poverty and socioeconomic status.</p>
LIFE EXPECTANCY	<p>1) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on the risks of son preference during a climate disaster.</p> <p>2) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how implement life-saving efforts that protect women's and girls' lives as well as men's and boys'.</p> <p>3) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to recognize and respond to son preference practices and sex selective abortion practices that may result in sex ratio imbalances.</p> <p>4) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to recognize the risks of population sex ratio imbalances, and how to respond to them.</p>
EDUCATION	<p>1) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to recognize and remove barriers to girls' and women's education.</p> <p>2) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to recognize and remove DRR responses that increase women's UCDW burdens.</p> <p>3) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) in the design of DRR plans that support women's leadership in educational and peacebuilding spaces.</p>
STANDARD OF LIVING	<p>1) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to implement SGBV and violence reporting mechanisms.</p> <p>2) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to recognize the impacts of disruptions in public benefits programs like child care, elder care, health care, and security-related services like shelters, legal services, job training, education, refugee services, and reproductive services.</p> <p>3) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to use alternative ways for women to access information, internet, mobile phones and financial services.</p> <p>4) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to design climate adaptation and resilience plans.</p>
UNEMPLOYMENT / POVERTY	<p>1) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to design DRR plans that support local economies and jobs for women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people.</p> <p>2) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to design DRR plans that support local employment for women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people.</p>
INFRASTRUCTURE	<p>1) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to facilitate access /use of digital mobile infrastructure for vulnerable groups following a disaster.</p>

	<p>2) Train defense / security on how to consult with women and women's groups to take care economy needs into consideration related to infrastructure during or immediately following a climate disaster.</p> <p>3) Train defense / security on different approaches for supporting evacuation of vulnerable groups with poor transportation infrastructure.</p> <p>4) Train defense / security in how to prioritize and assess housing resilience and/or damage before a climate disaster.</p> <p>5) Train defense / security to identify tensions between groups or across borders that result from government favouritism that benefits one group over another, and engage women leaders and women's groups in peacebuilding to avoid tensions turning into violence and conflict.</p>
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During Climate Event / Disaster (HA/DR Response)

Enhance Knowledge Sharing & Stakeholder Communication During Climate Event / Disaster

Conduct Gender & Climate Event/Disaster (G&CED) Rapid Community Risk Assessments	
EARLY WARNING	<p>1) Follow all Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Plans for early warning and evacuation.</p> <p>2) Have marginalized groups, including women and gender diverse people, struggled to evacuate in response to early warnings?</p> <p>3) Have certain types of early warning systems failed in such a way to disadvantage one group more than another?</p> <p>4) Have community members failed to take appropriate evacuation action? If so, why?</p>
HEALTHCARE	<p>1) Has a recent climate crisis increased rates of child marriage, thereby curtailing young girls' climate resilience?</p> <p>2) Has local climate breakdown resulted in higher rates of SGBV?</p> <p>3) Have rates of street crime or organized criminal activity increased following a climate-related health crisis? Have there been any gendered trends in participation in such activity?</p> <p>4) Has a climate-related health crisis led to an increase in medical-related fraudulent activity or peddling of counterfeit devices and cures? Have there been any gendered trends in participation in such activity?</p> <p>5) Has the government response to a climate-related health crisis been sufficiently funded and effectively executed? If not, has there been a decrease in public confidence in government resulting in increased public protests or demonstrations? If so, are women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people participating at different rates?</p> <p>6) Have malign actors attempted to use the climate-related health crisis to increase public loss of confidence in government through misinformation or propaganda? If so, are these messages perpetuated by or targeted to women or men in particular?</p> <p>7) Has a recent climate-caused health crisis resulted in economic or political instability? If so, have any groups engaged in scapegoating of other groups based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizen/immigrant status • Ethnicity or race • Gender

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class <p>8) Has a climate-caused pandemic increased infectious disease rates among defense / security, lowering military readiness and impacting regional balances of power?</p> <p>10) Are there any unique, local mental health needs following a climate crisis that would increase rates of PTSD, acute stress disorder, depression, anxiety or suicidality among women (especially pregnant women) or men?</p> <p>11) Has the government response to a climate-related disaster or health crisis resulted in a decrease in public confidence in government’s ability to assist in healthy recovery? If so, are women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people impacted differently by the indicators underlying such lack of confidence?</p> <p>12) How do we ensure that the plan/implementation has a gendered perspective?</p> <p>13) What is the gender-disaggregated picture across the climate event/disaster aspects?</p> <p>14) What are the available back-up power sources during a disaster and are those equally accessible to medical facilities serving women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people?</p>
<p>WASH</p>	<p>1) Has the time required/distance traveled for household collection of water increased due to climate breakdown? If so, for whom? And have rates of SGBV increased as a result?</p> <p>2) Have women or non-binary/gender diverse people reported increases in physical injuries due to heavier water loads because of climate change (neck pain, spinal injuries, spontaneous abortion, uterine prolapse, or increased caloric expenditures during pregnancy)?</p> <p>3) Has the price for privatized water or water rationing increased emotional distress or declines in mental health among women or men or both? If so:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has talk of anti-state grievances or inter-group tensions increased as a result of emotional distress? • Have expressed anti-state grievances insinuated gendered allocation of WASH resources? • Have women indicated a willingness to transgress gender norms in order to protest water shortages? If so, has there been opposition or a backlash from men to such activity? <p>4) Has access to improved water systems (including wash facilities, toilets, and food preparation) declined or remained inadequate for community needs, resulting in water scarcity among some populations? If yes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have tensions between groups been exacerbated by ethnic, religious, racial, tribal, or socioeconomic favouritism? • Have people tapped illegally into improved water systems, resulting in contamination or shortages in other communities? • Have limited access to toilets been weaponized in group disagreements? <p>5) Have tensions between groups involved SGBV, including rape used as a weapon of war, revenge, intimidation, or fear?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In particular, is SGBV used to gain access/control of WASH resources? • Do women and non-binary/gender diverse people face higher SGBV risks in journeys to collect water or use WASH facilities? <p>6) Have climate-caused tensions over water resources resulted in violent rhetoric or actions between states? If yes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have marine or land-based water systems been militarized/secured along interstate borders? Has such securitization resulted in taxes being charged by non-state groups for access to water? • Have tensions over cross-border water disputes resulted in armed clashes/violence? • Have changes in water control triggered shifts in regional power balances? • Is any party to interstate water tensions plagued by weak institutions (and therefore greater political instability)? • Are non-state groups that securitize water sources appealing to men regarding masculine milestones/values as a recruitment tactic? <p>7) Are WASH-related interstate tensions viewed as opportunities for building peace? For instance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has hydrodiplomacy been employed to reduce interstate tensions? • Has the concept of virtual water trade been used to reduce interstate tensions?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following a disaster, have foreign governments attempted to control small water sources and ports within your communities as a grey zone tactic? <p>8) Has the construction of WASH infrastructure resulted in corruption through project delays? If so is there a gender component either in perpetration of corruption or impact of delayed projects?</p>
<p>FOOD SECURITY</p>	<p>1) Has climate change triggered changes in land-based or marine-based food outputs? If yes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there local gender disparities in land access/ownership, hourly wages, unpaid care and domestic work (UCDW), and other social reproductive responsibilities? If yes: • Have large-scale farms been impacted by climate-related output shortages? If so, is there a gendered impact in terms of jobs lost, wages reduced, or employment security overall? • Have smallholder farms been impacted by climate-related output shortages? If so, is there a gendered impact of such changes, such as higher rates of bankruptcy/land forfeitures among women? • Are any changes in food production impacted by loss of traditional knowledge related to agriculture management practices? <p>2) Have the prices of basic foodstuffs changed in response to climate breakdown or climate disasters? If the prices have increased:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are families shifting their income from food to other necessities? Has this impacted women or men differently? • Has food insecurity been on the rise among particular genders? Or women-headed households in particular? • Have children or adults resorted to drug trading or human trafficking to generate funds for food? <p>3) Have food shortages following a climate disaster evoked feelings of anger, frustration, or inequity in local people? If yes, have such feelings been triggered by any of the following 'experiential domains,' and are there gender differences in reactions?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncertainty and worry: Worry about short-term food security • Inadequate quality: Not eating balanced meals / healthy, nutritious foods • Insufficient quantity: Ran out of food • Social unacceptability: Resorted to using socially unacceptable methods for acquiring food (such as stealing or having to work in gender-inappropriate roles) • If "yes" to any of the above, have community members protested or engaged in demonstrations that were disruptive to communities and how have such activities been gendered? How could responses consider gender norms that lead to feelings of uncertainty, worry, inadequacy, insufficiency, anger, or frustration? <p>4) Has there been an increase in property or violent crime as a result of climate-fueled food scarcity? If so:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can gender differences in type and frequency of criminality be observed? • Do any of the conflicts involve intersectional vulnerabilities such as those with disabilities or Indigenous people? <p>5) Has food scarcity triggered increases in recruitment of young men into non-state or terrorist groups, or increases in anti-state grievances, grievances between societal groups, or interstate tensions? For instance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have groups/individuals experienced tensions with others over food resources (croplands and food)? • Are local democratic institutions (constraints on the executive, separations of power, strong property rights, and rule of law) lacking? If so, national/international security threats may increase. • Are there gender differences in terms of motivation or involvement level within these types of non-state groups, tensions, or conflicts? <p>6) Have place-based power relationships been distorted due to climate-caused changes in food resources, leading to increases in anti-state grievances, grievances between societal groups, or interstate tensions? For instance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have land grabbing and economic policies created a disempowered landless class? If so, these groups may see conflict/violence as the only recourse to resolve power imbalances. • Have corporations, government agencies, or elites been given control over food resources without consultation with indigenous

	<p>peoples or residents, thereby engendering grievances between the community and governments/corporations/elites? If so, conflict and violence may appear the only way to resolve such grievances.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there gender differences in terms of motivation or involvement level within these types of tensions or conflicts? • Has such lack of access/ownership intensified due to climate change? <p>7) Have women engaged in riskier income-generating activities (such as prostitution) to be able to afford food for their families?</p> <p>8) Have shortfalls in food production had impacts on local food security? If so:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do women, men, or non-binary/gender diverse persons possess the economic resources to purchase food during times of shortages from home gardens/livestock? • Has climate increased unpaid care and domestic work (UCDW) for either women or men? If so, has this unpaid work curtailed economic earnings and therefore increased food insecurity for either women or men? <p>9) Do gender norms suggest that women or non-binary/gender diverse people are not in direct control of household food use? If yes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have climate-caused food shortages prompted women and girls to skip meals or eat less? • Has there been a change in women's and girls' overall nutritional health levels? • Have women shown an increase in disease contraction (such as malaria, diarrheal infections, and acute respiratory infections) due to food insecurity and meal skipping, especially following climate disasters? <p>10) Has the mental health of women, men, or non-binary/gender diverse people declined as a result of food insecurity stemming from the climate disaster?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If boats were destroyed in a climate disaster, do men struggle from the stress of being without work? • If crops were destroyed in a climate disaster, do women or men suffer more due to the need to shift to new crops or different agricultural methods? <p>11) Have son preference practices resulted in girls receiving less food or lower quality food since the climate disaster?</p> <p>12) Have rates of SGBV increased following a climate disaster?</p> <p>13) If the death or out-migration of men has occurred following a climate disaster, do women still have a means to provide food for their families? Or have they been disenfranchised and become more food insecure due to lack of land or asset ownership or due to work in the informal economy?</p>
<p>RECENT SHOCKS / LONG-TERM ADAPTATION</p>	<p>1) In what ways are local women's physical health diminished as a result of repeat exposure to climate-related shocks?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural and social norms or economic barriers that prevent women from obtaining medical treatment for injuries or illnesses • Disruptions in SRHR services, placing women at higher risk of infections, premature births, malnutrition, unwanted pregnancies, and pregnancy losses <p>2) In what ways have recent shocks stressed women's and men's self-esteem, socioeconomic status/position, employment, basic beliefs, relationships? As a result, have there been increases in any of the following mental health conditions (and if so, are there gendered patterns in such increases)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anxiety • Sleep disturbances • Impaired personal relationships • PTSD (from acute or chronic trauma) • SGBV • Psychosomatic complaints <p>3) How have unpaid care and domestic work (UCDW) demands been impacted by a recent shock?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased demands for care of sick/injured family members • Lowered bargaining power in negotiations for disaster relief

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diminished social safety net <p>4) Have increased UCDW demands on women impacted their mental health by raising levels of suicidal ideation, anxiety, desperation, and helplessness, or contributing to lack of sleep?</p> <p>5) Have disaster responses amplified existing gender equalities in the name of efficiency, time-management, or budget controls? Have any of the following approaches been used in recent shock responses?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeting relief efforts through the head of household (typically men) with job, training, and recovery assistance • Expecting women to contribute to unpaid reconstruction projects (in addition to UCDW) • Barring women from leadership positions within humanitarian assistance and disaster response (HA/DR) planning teams <p>6) Have crime rates increased locally following a recent shock (including illegal fishing, human trafficking and illegal migration, drug trafficking, arms smuggling, etc.)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have shocks occurred in regions that had been impacted by further shocks (perhaps impacted by blight or abandonment)? • Have recent shocks impacted social, politically, or economically important natural resources (such as marine environments) • Has the government offered an effective/efficient response or demonstrated incompetence or lack of compassion? <p>7) Has disaster response demonstrated favouritism to one particular group based on race, ethnicity, religion, class, socioeconomic status, or gender?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has ‘othering’ rhetoric increased, stoking intragroup tensions and/or ties? • Has blame been assigned to the government or another societal group? <p>If so, have tensions between communities and governments or between societal groups erupted or intensified as a result?</p> <p>8) Have local populations approached conflicts as a trade-off between peaceful starvation or fighting to gain new territory to overcome the impacts of recent shocks? If so, the anticipation of future disasters can shift power balances, leading to increased likelihood of conflict in disaster-prone regions.</p> <p>9) Have attempts been made to view climate shocks as opportunities to pacify tensions and work toward peacebuilding? Good DRR design that is gender transformative can engage communities in post-disaster clean-up that improves relationships.</p> <p>10) Use gender-disaggregated data collected during the pre-disaster risk assessment to inform decisions during a disaster in order to improve women's and men's long-term adaptation abilities.</p>
<p>LIFE EXPECTANCY</p>	<p>1) Following a climate disaster, what gender norms have increased demands for women’s UCDW? Has sufficient support for women’s health been made available? For instance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has survival of the family/community/state through the crisis become contingent on women’s willingness to sacrifice, subordinating her own health needs for others? • Are healthcare services for women scarcer and more restrictive, just at a time when heightened UCDW responsibilities further wear down women’s bodies? • Have women been asked to be directly involved in reconstruction/recovery projects (with or without compensation?), thereby adding to bodily depletion with inadequate support for personal health? • Have mortality rates and long-term health deterioration increased among women? <p>3) Have son practices decreased the life expectancies of girl fetuses and girl children following a climate crisis? For instance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have rates of sex selective abortion increased in response to climate crises? • Do parents routinely use son preference practices that lower girl children’s health, such as offering less breastmilk, lower quality food, lower vitamin supplementation, and fewer vaccinations? • Have there been measurable differences in girls’ health outcomes compared to boys? • Have ‘excess female under-5 mortality’ rates increased as a result of a climate crisis? • Can you measure a change in population sex ratios in childhood age brackets?

	<p>4) Do cultural norms directly decrease women’s or men's life expectancies during climate disasters? For instance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did women or men die at higher rates during a recent climate crisis (such as flooding or drought)? • Does women’s traditional clothing impede women’s abilities run to high places, climb trees, or swim, leaving them in the path of destruction? • Do gender norms forbid women from removing traditional clothing, making it difficult to be rescued by or received medical care from unrelated men? <p>5) Following a climate crisis, has the bodily depletion of adult women (through increased social reproductive responsibilities) resulted in increased mortality rates among women? For instance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has damage to agriculture or increased barriers to obtaining food decreased increased women’s food insecurity and social reproductive labour related too food? • Has overcrowding or poor living conditions due to a climate crisis impacted the unpaid care workloads and health conditions of women? • Has damage to public health systems increased women’s family care duties and decreased women’s access to health services, particularly during pregnancy and while breastfeeding, lowering women’s overall health? • Has a loss of social order or networks left women isolated and responsible for a greater number of social reproductive tasks? <p>6) Have climate crises disrupted population sex ratios? For instance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have sex selective abortions become more common as a result of climate crises? • Have son preference practices increased due to climate-related impacts? • Was there a differential impact on mortality rates among women or men following a recent climate disaster? • Have the long-term impacts of climate change shortened women's life expectancies? <p>7) Have population sex ratios become imbalanced following a climate crisis, and if so, have rates of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) increased in response?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SGBV rates may increase in the presence of surplus men or surplus women, depending on the local gender norms and culture. • SGBV tends to contribute to bodily depletion, lower women’s physical and mental wellbeing. • If SGBV rates have increased, are adequate support services and safe havens available for women? <p>8) If any of these factors are at work locally, have such disruptions in population sex ratios impacted levels of crime, violence, or conflict?</p> <p>9) Have criminal activity rates, such as local warfare, crime, drug abuse, prostitution, and trafficking of women, increased as a response to climate crises? If so, can such changes be connected to the presence of surplus women or men?</p> <p>10) Are women typically involved as policymakers, as decision-makers, or in peace negotiations that result from population sex ratio imbalances?</p>
<p>EDUCATION</p>	<p>1) Have economic security levels (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) fallen as a result of recent climate shocks? If so:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have families resorted to pulling girl children (more than boy children) out of school as an adaptation strategy? • Have increased social reproductive responsibilities of girl children (cleaning, cooking, gardening, caring for sick family members) lowered girls’ school attendance and retention levels? <p>2) Have climate-fueled crises resulted in any household- or community-level disruptions in education for girls or boys? For instance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has a climate disaster destroyed community school infrastructure, lead to teacher losses, or generated significant psychological distress that has disrupted education of girls or boys more? • Have governments imposed austerity measures in the wake of a climate disaster that have contributed to reductions in education availability for either girls or boys? • Has household displacement resulted in relocation to a community without adequate school facilities? If so, is there a difference in girls’ and boys’ rates of education in the new location?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have rates of child marriage increased following a climate crisis? If so, has this had an impact on girls’ participation in school? <p>3) Have education levels for men and boys fallen following a recent climate crisis? Note: Lower education levels have been associated with feelings of emasculation (if their educational achievement is lower than women’s), which may contribute to higher rates of criminality among men.</p> <p>4) Have climate-caused government budget cuts resulted in the delivery of education to elites or allied groups only rather than universally? Favouritism in delivery of public services such as education has been linked to higher rates of anti-state grievance and may increase rates of political unrest. Denial of education may also be used as a weapon of war, or may include a gender component (denying education to girls but not boys). Restricted access to school may be an early warning sign of deteriorating tensions between societal groups.</p> <p>5) Have local education systems been weaponized and masculinized as a way of perpetuating structural inequalities and institutional violence against minorities, often against women and girls, by reinforcing racial/ethnic/religious/class/socioeconomic ‘othering’? And have the curricula been adjusted in the wake of a recent climate crisis? For instance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has education been used to instill hatred of the ‘other’? • Have curricula been used as a form of ethnocide, robbing minority groups of their language, tradition, and values? • Has education been used to manipulate history, inculcate authoritarian and chauvinistic values and identities, and lead to fundamentalization of national identities?
STANDARD OF LIVING	<p>1) Following a climate disaster, do socioeconomic inequalities contribute to marginalizations of vulnerable groups in the form of environmental (living in low-potential areas); economic (poor market access and low share of public expenditures); sociocultural (ethnic prejudices); or political (any combination of the above) disadvantage? If so, do such exclusions from the market (especially regarding minerals, fossil fuels, and forestry resources) contribute to increased rates of tensions between societal groups or anti-state grievances following a climate disaster?</p> <p>2) Are gender-transformative approaches used to reform DRR plans that would impact socioeconomic wellbeing of vulnerable populations? For instance, have barriers to property rights and empowerment based on gender or other identity factors been dismantled after a climate disaster?</p> <p>3) Has your local government implemented any austerity measures (cuts to public services) in order to cope with the financial costs of climate change? If so:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In general, have cuts been made to services that support the care economy (child care, elder care, health care, etc.) or the production economy (those businesses that produce goods and services for profit)? • Is the assumption that women’s UCDW/social reproductive work will fill the gaps created by spending cuts to public services? • Has the economic impact of austerity measures been tracked for women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people? <p>4) Have austerity measures included cuts to services that are essential to women’s safety and security, such as shelters for survivors of SGBV, healthcare, job training, education, reproductive services, and refugee support? Have such cuts had a more profound impact on those with intersectional identities (sexuality, nationality, migrant status, ethnicity, disability, class, or religion)?</p>
UNEMPLOYMENT / POVERTY	<p>1) Are malign actors using increased poverty rates to stoke grievances between societal groups or against the government?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In particular, does recruitment messaging centre on gendered notions of economic stability and socioeconomic status? • Have such recruitment campaigns increased the number of individuals joining rebel or extremist groups? If so, what is the gender balance of those joining? Related: is the flow of unemployed young men a ‘permanent source of recruitment?’ • Have malign actors encourage violent unrest or demonstrations? If so, what is the gender balance of those who participate? <p>2) What kinds of UCDW tasks have increased in complexity or time required given climate change impacts, and who is responsible for these UCDW tasks?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When a crisis strikes, how do expectations on women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people change relative to UCDW?

- What types of UCDW tasks are added to women's and men's responsibilities following a crisis (tasks related to the replacement of public services (education, family health care, childcare, etc.) or to produce high-cost items themselves (such as clothing or food)?
 - How does the increase in UCDW impact women's or men's mental and physical health?
- 3) What types of adaptive responses do women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people make to climate shocks?
- Possible adaptive responses: cutting back number of meals, purchasing less nutritious foods, foraging for wild food, borrowing from neighbours/money lenders, turning to wealthier patrons, letting illness go untreated, depletion of household stores, selling off smaller consumer durables, taking children out of school, temporary migration, selling off of producer assets, permanent migration, breakdown of the family unit.
 - Is there an order to adaptive responses (i.e. are women expected to make the first adaptations or men?)?
 - How do their different responses impact their long-term resources and assets?
- 4) Have climate-based economic stressors prompted men to change vocations or to relocate in search of work?
- Has the percentage of men in your community increased?
 - Have SGBV rates increased as a response to changes in the community's gender balance?
 - When women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people relocate for work, does the size of remittances sent back to family differ between genders?
- 5) Have climate-induced economic impacts affected the unemployment rate among women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people? Has the impact been more profound for one gender? For instance:
- Have those who work in environment-based or agriculture-based employment seen a more significant unemployment increase?
 - When businesses begin to re-hire, do they tend to hire back women or men first?
 - When businesses begin to re-hire, are women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people offered the same wages, benefits, and hours?
 - Do governments offer re-skilling and re-training opportunities equally to women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people following an economic crisis?
 - Have men experienced greater unemployment due to extreme weather events such as flooding or waterlogging?
 - Do women or men have better livelihood adaptation strategies for adjusting to impacts on the economy from climate change?
 - After a crisis, do businesses hire back women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people equally, or is one gender favored over the others?
 - Has climate change and other environmental degradation made it difficult for men to be able to afford equipment for fishing in deeper waters? If so, have they suffered by loss of income? And how have such changes impacted their mental health?
- 6) Are women finding new opportunities for employment in the wake of a climate-caused economic disruption (especially in urban environments)? For instance:
- Greater skill development opportunities?
 - New entrepreneurship opportunities?
 - Strategic development options?
 - More space for work-based innovation?
 - Furthermore, do increased employment opportunities in urban environments offer women greater bargaining power in the household?
- 7) Have new employment opportunities for women offered by a climate-changed economy come with some downsides? If so:
- Have women experienced a backlash or reprisals by men (who may be experiencing less employment security) in response to taking advantage of new employment opportunities?
 - Do new employment opportunities come with new UCDW responsibilities (or at least no decrease in existing social reproductive

	<p>work)?</p> <p>8) Has climate change triggered increased unemployment among men (particularly young men)? If so, has lack of employment made it difficult for young men to perform their culturally-ascribed masculine roles (finding work, getting married, etc.)? If yes, then:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have criminal offending and re-offending increased more among women or men? If so, what types of crimes are generally committed by women and omen? • Have rebel or extremist groups used negative sentiments regarding unemployment to recruit young men? • Have rates of anti-state grievances or state- or non-state violence increased with increased unemployment (particularly among young men)? • Have tensions between societal groups increased as unemployment rates have increased? If so, are these complicated by differential impacts based on identity (race, ethnicity, class, socioeconomic status, gender, etc.)? <p>9) Have scarce job opportunities prompted men to take jobs that are demeaning and monotonous or offer little chance of promotion or skill development, poor wages, and exploitative or coercive conditions?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If so, have rates of recruitment of men into insurgencies, gangs, and militias increased? <p>10) Have poverty levels among individual community members increased, and has there been a similar rise in crime? For instance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have higher poverty rates on their own increased rates of crime? If so, are the poorest most like to engage in crime? If so, what types of crimes and are there gendered patterns to the crime? • Loss of livelihood or property combined with temperature increases, water scarcity, land degradation, or population displacements may increase crime levels. • Have inequality levels (measured by the GINI Index) between different groups increased? If so, have crime rates increased among those most impacted by inequality? • If yes to either, is there a gender difference? If so, does this information help provide targeted support to prevent further stability breakdown?
<p>INFRASTRUCTURE</p>	<p>1) How has housing infrastructure been damaged by the climate disaster and which communities are the most vulnerable as a result of loss of housing?</p> <p>2) How has transportation infrastructure (roadways, public transport, bridges) been damaged by the climate disaster and how can emergency transportation systems be used to benefit the most vulnerable?</p> <p>3) Who has lost telecommunications access in the wake of a climate disaster and how can communication be restored to the the most vulnerable communities first?</p> <p>4) Are government funds designated for climate-impacted infrastructure captured by malign actors (such as organized crime groups that use shell companies to redirect state funds to their projects)? If so, are there gender differences in who is involved and why?</p> <p>5) Is work on infrastructure projects designed to positively impact one or more groups over others? Or to disadvantage one or more groups more than others? Are any disadvantaged groups likely respond with violence, or be motivated by fundamentalist ideology to engage in conflicts with the government or with 'othered' groups? If so, are there gendered patterns in who engages in tensions or conflicts and/or why they are involved?</p> <p>6) Do new infrastructure projects offer more new jobs, greater livelihood losses, or more profound cultural changes to one or more groups more than others? If so:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have livelihood changes impacted more men than women? If so, has this resulted in a surplus of unemployed men (especially young men)? • Do tensions increase between groups once cash incentives for infrastructure projects are gone (leaving men without a source of income)? If yes, have non-state actors or extremist/rebel groups used related grievances to recruit unemployed males to their causes?

	<p>7) Has infrastructure shared across borders been damaged by the climate disaster? If so:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are measures being taken to minimize interstate tensions regarding such projects? • If tensions are increasing, is there a gender component for who is involved and why? • Are potential conflicts approached as opportunities for fostering joint adaptation initiatives that promote peace? <p>8) How are women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people impacted mentally and emotionally by the loss of housing and other infrastructure? How about girls and boys?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What kinds of psychosocial support is required for people of different genders? • What supplemental support (childcare, prepared food, etc.) are required to allow those traumatized by the event to take part in new infrastructure consultations or projects?
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Conduct Gender & Climate Event/Disaster (G&CED) Rapid Community Risk Assessments

EARLY WARNING	<p>1) Communicate to women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community to understand how to access early warning systems as a climate disaster approaches.</p> <p>2) Communicate to women's CSOs and women leaders in the community about which systems of early warning will work best for the women in their communities and intentionally communicate disaster warnings appropriately.</p> <p>3) If community norms prevent women from leaving their homes without male family members or specific attire, enquire how best to meet their needs during an evacuation and respond accordingly.</p>
HEALTHCARE	<p>1) Follow all Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Plans for provision of healthcare.</p> <p>2) Communicate to women’s CSOs and women leaders how women and people of diverse genders can freely access health services and facilities and cooling centres (during heatwaves), especially pregnant women and the isolated elderly.</p> <p>3) Communicate to women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community on how to limit climate-health risks based on their gendered roles or gender norms, through the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programs for learning how to swim; • Methods of surviving various disasters without compromising gendered propriety norms (such as prohibitions against removing heavy clothing or seeking help from men who are not family members); • How to provide family sick care without increasing infectious disease exposure; • How to limit malaria exposure when moisture levels increase due to disasters; • Where to find safe sources of water following a climate disaster or health crisis. <p>4) Communicate to women’s CSOs and pregnant women leaders in the community regarding techniques for avoiding infectious diseases (cholera, dengue fever, malaria, and schistosomiasis) following climate disasters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSO mapping needs for immediate restoration or reconstruction of infrastructure • Ensure that coordination platforms are inclusive of local CSO to include marginalized and vulnerable populations (gender lens) <p>5) Ensure people of all genders have equal access to healthcare services or facilities at all times.</p> <p>6) Provide women taking care of sick or injured household members the necessary medical equipment to provide care safely.</p>
WASH	<p>1) Follow all Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Plans for WASH-related issues.</p> <p>2) If WASH-related duties require more time following a climate disaster, employ approaches to reducing those burdens, especially for</p>

	<p>women.</p> <p>3) Provide mental health support for women whose distress may increase following a climate disaster because SGBV and/or because of the increased unpaid care work required of them and the threat of abuse if they do not meet WASH task expectations.</p> <p>4) Provide systems for women leaders and women groups to report increases in tension between groups related to WASH resources.</p> <p>5) Work with women leaders and women's CSOs to find ways to communicate WASH resource shortages that promote peacebuilding and sharing rather than the securitization of WASH resources.</p> <p>6) Build capacity of women leaders to serve as peacebuilders regarding intrastate or interstate tensions related to WASH resources.</p> <p>7) Provide systems for people of all genders to report SGBV and get healthcare, and legal assistance.</p>
FOOD SECURITY	<p>1) Follow all Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Plans for food security needs.</p> <p>2) Ensure all response plans ensure women's equal access to food distributions, employment / contracts / jobs, resources, loans, and equipment for rebuilding agriculture / aquaculture as well as home gardens and livestock.</p> <p>3) Ask: In what ways could food security be re-designed following a climate disaster to transform unequal gendered power structures?</p>
RECENT SHOCKS / LONG-TERM ADAPTATION	<p>1) Follow all Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Plans for protecting mental health and long-term adaptation.</p> <p>2) Have available mental health professionals who can assess women for signs of suicidal ideation, anxiety, desperation, and helplessness, SGBV, or contributing to lack of sleep due to repeated climate disasters.</p> <p>3) Deploy programs that alleviate women's UCDW burdens following repeated climate disasters.</p> <p>4) Encourage women leaders and women groups to identify and report on increased rates of criminal and illegal activities and/or changes in balances of power following multiple climate shocks.</p> <p>5) Encourage women leaders and women groups to identify and report on rhetoric following repeated climate disasters that includes 'othering', blaming certain societal groups, or showing favoritism for certain groups.</p> <p>6) Have available medical professionals who can assess and treat women for illness or injury related to repeated climate disasters.</p> <p>7) Ensure all response plans consider methods for limiting the impact on vulnerable groups such as women who experience high rates of poverty or those with a lower socioeconomic status in order to enable better long-term adaptation following the disaster.</p> <p>8) Ask: In what ways could disaster responses be re-designed during a climate disaster to transform unequal gendered power structures?</p>
LIFE EXPECTANCY	<p>1) Follow all Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Plans for protecting the lives of all community members.</p> <p>2) Ensure all climate disaster humanitarian assistance and disaster response (HA/DR) plans consider methods for limiting mortality risks for women and girls.</p> <p>3) Ensure all climate disaster HA/DR plans minimize the increase of UCDW for women.</p> <p>4) Ensure the different mortality risks for women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people are considered by deploying life-saving response teams.</p> <p>5) Ensure HA/DR plans include tracking data about population sex ratios in conjunction of crime and violence rates.</p> <p>6) Ask: In what ways could disaster responses be re-designed during a climate disaster to transform unequal gendered power structures?</p>
EDUCATION	<p>1) Follow all Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Plans for education needs.</p> <p>2) Ensure all climate-related humanitarian assistance and disaster response (HA/DR) efforts include support for rebuilding efforts that support girls' and women's inclusion in education, including those related to rebuilding school infrastructure, supporting teachers to return to work, supporting students and teachers with mental health resources, and so on.</p> <p>3) Ensure all climate disaster HA/DR plans minimize the increase of UCDW for women, especially as it may reduce girls' involvement in educational programs.</p> <p>4) Ensure the HA/DR efforts include support for education for boys and men, and that such educational systems do not reinforce gender</p>

	<p>inequalities or cultural norms that encourage violence as a way to address conflict.</p> <p>5) Ensure HA/DR plans include tracking data of gendered education rates.</p> <p>6) Ask: In what ways could disaster responses be re-designed during a climate disaster to transform unequal gendered power structures?</p>
STANDARD OF LIVING	<p>1) Follow all Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Plans for protecting standards of living.</p> <p>2) Ensure all climate-related humanitarian assistance and disaster response (HA/DR) plans consider methods for limiting socioeconomic impact on the most vulnerable groups, especially women.</p> <p>3) Ensure all climate disaster HA/DR plans minimize the increase of UCDW for women, especially those of socioeconomic development.</p> <p>4) Work with local governments to preserve social benefit programs to protect the most vulnerable populations from reductions in standards of living following a disaster.</p> <p>5) Ask: In what ways could HA/DR responses be re-designed during a climate disaster to transform unequal socioeconomic development of standards of living amongst the most vulnerable?</p>
UNEMPLOYMENT / POVERTY	<p>1) Follow all Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Plans for protecting against deepening unemployment and poverty.</p> <p>2) Integrate women leaders and women-led CSOs in decision-making related to climate-related humanitarian assistance and disaster response (HA/DR) plans that have an impact on women's and girls' economic wellbeing and employment.</p> <p>3) Integrate men's perspectives on unemployment into all climate disaster responses, ensuring that any employment-related responses provide equity to women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people.</p>
INFRASTRUCTURE	<p>1) Follow all Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Plans for infrastructure needs.</p> <p>2) Work with women's groups and women leaders to identify and deliver emergency infrastructure provisions (telecommunications, transportation, energy, housing, and care economy) equitably for women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people.</p>

Gender & Climate Informed Decision Making & Action

HA/DR / Immediate Response to Disaster: Rapid Gender + Disaster Activities	
EARLY WARNING	<p>1) Follow all Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Plans for early warning and evacuation.</p> <p>2) Consider providing additional assistance for marginalized groups that have struggled to evacuate (including women and people with disabilities).</p> <p>3) Adjust responses to address disparities related to failed early warning systems.</p> <p>4) Ensure communicators of early warnings are trusted sources with target audiences (such as women's groups, chiefs, and other community leaders).</p>
HEALTHCARE	<p>1) Deploy mental health support to those facing unique mental health challenges following a climate disaster or health crisis such as PTSD, acute stress disorder, depression, anxiety or suicidality among women (especially pregnant women) or men.</p> <p>2) Track and measure any changes in rates of child marriage (which will limit young girls' climate resilience) and work with women's groups to find deterrence solutions.</p> <p>3) Track and measure any changes in rates of SGBV in the community and work with women's groups to provide care and ensure access to</p>

	<p>law enforcement and legal support.</p> <p>4) Track and measure any changes in rates of healthcare-related fraudulent activity or peddling of counterfeit devices and cures, including impacts on women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people. Work with womens' groups to develop law enforcement and support responses</p> <p>5) Consult with women and women’s CSOs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the relief distributed is gender sensitive (hours, locations, who hands over or oversees the distribution, safety, cultural-gender appropriate distributions) • Create and manage sensitive information system– especially protected-related data <p>6) Ensure medical technologies and tools that are not dependent on electricity or telecommunications are available equally for women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people?</p>
WASH	<p>1) Deploy mental health support to those facing unique mental health challenges following a climate disaster or health crisis such as PTSD, acute stress disorder, depression, anxiety or suicidality among women (especially pregnant women) or men.</p> <p>2) Track and measure any changes in rates of child marriage (which will limit young girls’ climate resilience) and work with women's groups to find deterrence solutions.</p> <p>3) Track and measure any changes in rates of SGBV in the community and work with women's groups to provide care and ensure access to law enforcement and legal support.</p> <p>4) Track and measure any changes in rates of healthcare-related fraudulent activity or peddling of counterfeit devices and cures, including impacts on women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people. Work with womens' groups to develop law enforcement and support responses</p> <p>5) Consult with women and women’s CSOs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the relief distributed is gender sensitive (hours, locations, who hands over or oversees the distribution, safety, cultural-gender appropriate distributions) • Create and manage sensitive information system– especially protected-related data <p>6) Ensure medical technologies and tools that are not dependent on electricity or telecommunications are available equally for women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people?</p>
FOOD SECURITY	<p>1) Follow all Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Plans for food security needs.</p> <p>2) Deliver emergency food aid that avoids grievances related to unequal distribution.</p> <p>3) Ensure all agriculture or aquaculture rebuilding resources including jobs / education opportunities are deployed in a gender-equal manner.</p> <p>4) Consult with women leaders and women's CSOs on responses to food-related demonstrations / protests.</p>
RECENT SHOCKS / LONG-TERM ADAPTATION	<p>1) Follow all Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Plans for protecting mental health and long-term adaptation.</p> <p>2) Do not deploy responses that target aid through male family members to avoid reinforcing gender inequalities, and do not expect women to contribute to response efforts in their own communities without compensation (to avoid adding to UCDW burdens).</p> <p>3) Include women leaders and women CSOs in all response planning, policymakers, decision-makers, or in peace negotiations regarding humanitarian assistance and disaster response (HA/DR), especially in positions of leadership.</p> <p>4) Ensure all unequal emergency resources are distributed with gender equality in mind.</p> <p>5) Ensure all rebuilding resources including jobs / education opportunities are distributed with gender equality in mind.</p> <p>6) Encourage local government to avoid austerity measures in response to a climate disaster which may result in demonstration / protests and community instability.</p>
LIFE EXPECTANCY	<p>1) Follow all Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Plans for protecting the lives of all community members.</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2) Always collect data on son preference, sex selective abortions, UCDW rates, crime rates, and SGBV. 3) Watch for and be prepared to respond to community instabilities related to sex ratio imbalances. 4) Ensure life-saving HA/DR response plans include gender norms that may preclude offering assistance in the short and medium term.
EDUCATION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Follow all Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Plans for education needs. 2) Deploy HA/DR plans that minimize grievances related to education used as a weapon, especially to disadvantage girls and women. 3) Involve women in any negotiations related to disagreements over weaponized education programs following a climate disaster. 4) Support education programs that only support equal and healthy gender norms for girls and boys. 5) Quickly work to rebuild education systems that benefit girls and boys.
STANDARD OF LIVING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Follow all Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Plans for protecting standards of living. 2) Deploy HA/DR responses that consider the needs of women experiencing lower standards of living. 3) Implement HA/DR programs that allow equitable access to socioeconomic development or social benefit programs based on gender, and especially avoid decreasing the standards of living for those most vulnerable to climate disasters. 4) Avoid HA/DR responses that increase UCDW burdens for women or girls, especially those experiencing low standards of living, following a disaster.
UNEMPLOYMENT / POVERTY	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Follow all Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Plans for protecting against deepening unemployment and poverty. 2) Consult with women community leaders and women's CSOs regarding data collection on employment levels and poverty levels. 3) Consult with community leaders, including women leaders and women's CSOs, on plans for and grievances related to employment or economic disparities. 4) Involve women in any negotiations related to disagreements over humanitarian assistance and disaster response (HA/DR) that includes an economic component or local employment.
INFRASTRUCTURE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Follow all Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Plans for infrastructure needs. 2) Collect gender-disaggregated data on who has been impacted by loss of infrastructure (telecommunications, transportation, energy, housing, care-economy infrastructure) and deliver emergency provisions equitably to people of all genders.

Gender & Climate Informed Decision Making & Action

HA/DR / Immediate Response to Disaster: Deploy Gender & Climate- Ready Force	
EARLY WARNING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Orient all defense / security personnel to how to collect gender-disaggregated data about use of and responses to early warning systems. 2) Orient women defense / security (and make them available) to rescue or assist women should propriety require it. 3) Orient personnel (women only if necessary) in how to assess early warning system effectiveness and respond to prevent creating additional vulnerabilities for marginalized groups. 4) Orient personnel in how to assist communities in culturally-sensitive ways particularly in how to assist in evacuating women.
HEALTHCARE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Orient women defense / security (and make them available) to rescue or assist women should propriety require it. 2) Orient medical personnel (women only if necessary) in how to detect and treat signs of SGBV, including how to report incidences and

	<p>protect survivors.</p> <p>3) Orient medical personnel to understand gender-specific health risks following climate disasters.</p> <p>4) Orient all medical personnel know how to detect and treat infectious diseases that disproportionately impact women during pregnancy (cholera, dengue fever, malaria, and schistosomiasis).</p> <p>5) Orient medical personnel in infectious disease detection and treatment protocols for defense / security that take the different healthcare needs of women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people into consideration.</p> <p>6) Orient all healthcare personnel in how to collect gender-disaggregated data.</p>
WASH	<p>1) Orient women defense / security (and make them available) to rescue or assist women should propriety require it.</p> <p>2) Orient medical personnel (women only if necessary) in how to detect and treat signs of SGBV, including how to report incidences and protect survivors.</p> <p>3) Orient medical personnel to understand gender-specific health risks following climate disasters.</p> <p>4) Orient all medical personnel know how to detect and treat infectious diseases that disproportionately impact women during pregnancy (cholera, dengue fever, malaria, and schistosomiasis).</p> <p>5) Orient medical personnel in infectious disease detection and treatment protocols for defense / security that take the different healthcare needs of women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people into consideration.</p> <p>6) Orient all healthcare personnel in how to collect gender-disaggregated data.</p>
FOOD SECURITY	<p>1) Orient all defense / security personnel in how to collect gender-disaggregated data regarding food insecurity.</p> <p>2) Orient defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to deliver gender-sensitive food resources.</p> <p>3) Orient defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how engage in agriculture / aquaculture rebuilding efforts using gender sensitive principles.</p>
RECENT SHOCKS / LONG-TERM ADAPTATION	<p>1) Orient all defense / security personnel in how to collect gender-disaggregated data.</p> <p>2) Orient defense / security personnel to see the period following a recent shock, during which social constraints may be temporarily relaxed, as an opportunity to implement gender transformative programming by working to improve women's confidence, skill levels, bargaining power, and involvement in decision-making?</p> <p>3) Orient defense /security personnel to recognize and support forces for peace, including women leaders and women's CSOs.</p> <p>4) Orient all defense / security personnel in how to collect gender-disaggregated data regarding socioeconomic status (access to social support programs), poverty, disaster insurance, and so on.</p> <p>5) Orient defense / security (women and men) on how to deliver gender-sensitive disaster resources.</p> <p>6) Orient defense / security (women and men) on how to engage in rebuilding efforts using gender sensitive principles.</p>
LIFE EXPECTANCY	<p>1) Orient all defense / security personnel in how to collect gender-disaggregated data regarding mortality rates of people of all ages.</p> <p>2) Orient defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to deliver gender-sensitive life-saving responses.</p> <p>3) Orient defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to avoid engaging women in DRR efforts that increase their UCDW burdens.</p>
EDUCATION	<p>1) Orient all defense / security personnel in how to collect gender-disaggregated data regarding girls and boys impacted by loss of educational infrastructure, loss of teachers, or post-traumatic stress challenges.</p> <p>2) Orient defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to deliver HA/DR responses that support equitable access to education for all genders.</p> <p>3) Orient defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to avoid engaging girls in HA/DR efforts that</p>

	<p>increase their UCDW burdens. 4) Orient defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to recognize educational materials that reinforce group tensions and/or suggest violence as a conflict resolution method.</p>
STANDARD OF LIVING	<p>1) Orient all defense / security personnel in how to collect gender-disaggregated data regarding the socioeconomic status and standards of living of women and girls. 2) Orient defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to deliver climate disaster responses that do not reinforce existing gendered socioeconomic development discrepancies. 3) Orient defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to avoid engaging women in climate disaster response efforts that increase their UCDW burdens. 4) Orient defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to recognize and report signs of SGBV, especially for those experiencing low standards of living.</p>
UNEMPLOYMENT / POVERTY	<p>1) Orient all defense / security personnel in how to collect gender-disaggregated data regarding women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people impacted by loss of employment or increases in poverty. 2) Orient defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to deliver HA/DR responses that support equitable access to new employment opportunities. 3) Orient defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to avoid engaging girls in HA/DR efforts that increase their UCDW burdens. 4) Orient defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to recognize employment or poverty support programs that reinforce group tensions and/or suggest violence as a conflict resolution method.</p>
INFRASTRUCTURE	<p>1) Orient all defense / security personnel in how to collect gender-disaggregated data. 2) Orient defense / security on how to consult with women and women's groups to take care economy needs into consideration in any infrastructure re-building projects following a climate disaster. 3) Orient defense / security in how to recognize and report grifting, corruption, and extortion related rebuilding infrastructure following a disasters.</p>

After (/ Ongoing) Climate Event / Disaster (Relief & Recovery) Built-In Prevention / Mitigation / Preparation for next Climate Event / Disasters

Strengthening Communications and Ongoing Stakeholder Gender-Responsive Collaboration	
EARLY WARNING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Involve CSOs in the gender-disaggregated measurement, evaluation, accountability, and learning related to early warning system effectiveness and shared lessons learned. 2) Communicate any adjustments made to early warning system planning to women leaders and women's CSOs.
HEALTHCARE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Integrate CSOs and especially women led CSOs into gender-sensitive measurement, evaluation, accountability, and learning to incorporate their perspectives in designing and improving rebuilding plans in the future. 2) Communicate any adjustments made to policies related to rebuilding following a climate disaster.
WASH	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Integrate women leaders and women-led CSOs into gender-sensitive measurement, evaluation, accountability, and learning to rebuild in ways that address the root causes of vulnerability to WASH resource shortages or disruptions, including gender. 2) Communicate any adjustments made to response plans related to WASH needs following climate disasters.
FOOD SECURITY	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Integrate women leaders and women-led CSOs into gender-sensitive measurement, evaluation, accountability, and learning efforts related to food security. 2) Communicate with women leaders and women-lead CSOs regarding any adjustments to made to food security planning for future climate disasters.
RECENT SHOCKS / LONG-TERM ADAPTATION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Integrate women leaders and women-led CSOs into gender-sensitive measurement, evaluation, accountability, and learning efforts related to vulnerability resulting from repeated shocks, including gender. 2) Communicate any adjustments to response plans that integrate care for those experiencing repeated shocks. 3) Coordinate with multiple stakeholder groups (CSOs, government and military, community leaders) to review/look at lessons learned. Figure how to improve the preparation. 4) Training in gender centered approach to disaster response 5) Integrate women leaders and women-led CSOs into gender-sensitive measurement, evaluation, accountability, and learning efforts related to long-term adaptation. 5) Communicate with women leaders and women-lead CSOs regarding any adjustments made to adaptation planning for future climate disasters.
LIFE EXPECTANCY	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Integrate women leaders and women-led CSOs into gender-sensitive measurement, evaluation, accountability, and learning efforts related to life expectancy. 2) Communicate with women leaders and women-lead CSOs regarding any adjustments made to planning related to life expectancy.
EDUCATION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Integrate women leaders and women-led CSOs into gender-sensitive measurement, evaluation, accountability, and learning efforts related to education systems. 2) Communicate with women leaders and women-lead CSOs regarding any adjustments made to planning related to the rebuilding of and support for education systems following a climate disaster.

STANDARD OF LIVING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Integrate women leaders and women-led CSOs into gender-sensitive measurement, evaluation, accountability, and learning efforts related to standards of living and socioeconomic development. 2) Communicate with women leaders and women-led CSOs regarding any adjustments made to planning related to standards of living and socioeconomic status.
UNEMPLOYMENT / POVERTY	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Integrate women leaders and women-led CSOs into gender-sensitive measurement, evaluation, accountability, and learning efforts related to economic insecurity, poverty, and unemployment. 2) Communicate with women leaders and women-led CSOs regarding any adjustments made to planning related to poverty and unemployment.
INFRASTRUCTURE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Integrate women leaders and women-led CSOs into gender-sensitive measurement, evaluation, accountability, and learning to adjust rebuilding efforts in ways that address the root causes of vulnerability, including gender. 2) Communicate any adjustments made to plans for future rebuilding efforts.

Gender and Climate-Informed Decision Making & Action: Relief & Recovery (integrating Prevention / Mitigation / Preparation)	
EARLY WARNING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Consult with women and women's groups in the design/installation of telecommunications systems (mobile phone and internet) 2) Integrate CSOs and especially women led CSOs into measurement, evaluation, accountability, and learning to engage them in designing and improving early warning systems.
HEALTHCARE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Integrate CSOs and especially women led CSOs to engage women in hazard mitigation, disaster recovery and future prevention plans 2) Ensure that women benefit from economic recovery and income support programs and are empowered to be leaders in gender sensitive reconstruction.
WASH	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Integrate CSOs and especially women led CSOs to engage women in WASH-related problem solving. 2) Ensure that women benefit from WASH rebuilding programs and are empowered to be leaders in gender sensitive reconstruction.
FOOD SECURITY	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Consult with community leaders, including women leaders and women's CSOs, on plans for and grievances related to unequal distribution of emergency food resources. 2) Involve women in any negotiations related to disagreements over distributions of emergency food resources, and rebuilding resources including jobs / education opportunities. 3) Consult with women leaders and women's CSOs on responses to food-related demonstrations / protests. 4) Integrate women leaders and women-led CSOs in decision-making related to food security response in the future.
RECENT SHOCKS / LONG-TERM ADAPTATION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Integrate CSOs and especially women led CSOs to engage women in decision-making related to multiple and overlapping climate shocks. 2) Ensure that women benefit from all programs related to recent climate shocks and are empowered to be leaders in gender sensitive reconstruction. 3) Additional support for children's welfare (e.g., sanitation, emotional support). 4) Consult with community leaders, including women leaders and women's CSOs, on plans for and grievances related to unequal distribution of emergency resources. 5) Involve women in any negotiations related to disagreements over distributions of emergency resources, and rebuilding resources including

	<p>jobs / education opportunities.</p> <p>6) Consult with women leaders and women's CSOs on responses to austerity-related demonstrations / protests.</p> <p>7) Integrate women leaders and women-led CSOs in decision-making related to humanitarian assistance and disaster response (HA/DR) plans that may impact long-term adaptation.</p>
LIFE EXPECTANCY	<p>1) Consult with women community leaders and women's CSOs regarding data collection on son preference, sex selective abortions, UCDW rates, crime rates, and SGBV.</p> <p>2) Consult with community leaders, including women leaders and women's CSOs, on plans for and grievances related to sex ratio imbalances.</p> <p>3) Involve women in any negotiations related to disagreements over gendered life-saving DRR response plans in the short and medium term.</p> <p>4) Consult with women leaders and women's CSOs on gender norms that may impinge of providing life-saving services for women or girls.</p> <p>5) Integrate women leaders and women-led CSOs in decision-making related to DRR plans that have an impact on women's and girls' life extectancies.</p>
EDUCATION	<p>1) Consult with women community leaders and women's CSOs regarding impacts on education systems and participation rates after a climate disaster.</p> <p>2) Consult with community leaders, including women leaders and women's CSOs, on plans for and grievances related to education used as a weapon.</p> <p>3) Involve women in any negotiations related to disagreements over weasonized education programs following a climate disaster.</p> <p>4) Consult with women leaders and women's CSOs on gender norms that may reinforce gender inequalities or unhealthy gender norms for girls and boys.</p>
STANDARD OF LIVING	<p>1) Consult with women community leaders and women's CSOs regarding the needs of women experiencing lower standards of living.</p> <p>2) Involve women in any negotiations related to disagreements over gendered-access to socioeconomic development or social benefit programs that will decrease the standards of living for those most vulnerable to climate disasters.</p> <p>3) Consult with women leaders and women's CSOs on gender norms that may increase UCDW for women or girls, especially those experiencing low standards of living, following a disaster.</p> <p>4) Integrate women leaders and women-led CSOs in decision-making related to climate-related humanitarian assistance and disaster response (HA/DR) plans that have an impact on women's and girls' standards of living.</p>
UNEMPLOYMENT / POVERTY	<p>1) Consult with women community leaders and women's CSOs regarding impacts on local economies after a climate disaster.</p> <p>2) Consult with community leaders, including women leaders and women's CSOs, on plans for and grievances related to economic disparities, as well as rising poverty and unemployment levels.</p> <p>3) Involve women in any negotiations related to disagreements over employment and economic policies.</p> <p>4) Consult with women leaders and women's CSOs on gender norms that may reinforce gender inequalities or unhealthy gender norms, especially for young men who may feel disenfranchised and be more susceptible to being recruited into gangs, organized crime, or terrorist groups.</p>
INFRASTRUCTURE	<p>1) Engage women leaders and women's CSOs in hazard mitigation, disaster recovery, and future prevention plans.</p> <p>2) Ensure that women benefit from economic recovery programs and are empowered to be leaders in gender sensitive reconstruction.</p>

Ongoing Engagement + Integration of Future Prevention / Preparation by Gender & Climate Ready Force	
EARLY WARNING	1) Maintain a contact list to ensure regular communication with women's CSO groups and women leaders in their communities. 2) Set a schedule for regular advisory and consultation meetings with women leaders and women's groups.
HEALTHCARE	1) Maintain a contact list to ensure regular communication with women's CSO groups and women leaders in their communities. 2) Set a schedule for regular advisory and consultation meetings with women leaders and women's groups.
WASH	1) Maintain a contact list to ensure regular communication with women's CSO groups and women leaders in their communities. 2) Set a schedule for regular advisory and consultation meetings with women leaders and women's groups.
FOOD SECURITY	1) Maintain a contact list to ensure regular communication with women's CSO groups and women leaders that address food insecurity in their communities. 2) Set a schedule for regular advisory and consultation meetings with women leaders and women's groups.
RECENT SHOCKS / LONG-TERM ADAPTATION	1) Maintain a contact list to ensure regular communication with women's CSO groups and women leaders in their communities. 2) Set a schedule for regular advisory and consultation meetings with women leaders and women's groups.
LIFE EXPECTANCY	1) Maintain a contact list to ensure regular communication with women's CSO groups and women leaders that address women's and girls' health and mortality risks during climate disasters. 2) Set a schedule for regular advisory and consultation meetings with women leaders and women's groups.
EDUCATION	1) Maintain a contact list to ensure regular communication with women's CSO groups and women leaders that address women's and girls' education, especially following climate disasters. 2) Set a schedule for regular advisory and consultation meetings with women leaders and women's groups.
STANDARD OF LIVING	1) Maintain a contact list to ensure regular communication with women's CSO groups and women leaders that address women's and girls' standards of living following climate disasters. 2) Set a schedule for regular advisory and consultation meetings with women leaders and women's groups.
UNEMPLOYMENT / POVERTY	1) Maintain a contact list to ensure regular communication with women's CSO groups and women leaders that address women's and girls' economic wellbeing, especially following climate disasters. 2) Set a schedule for regular advisory and consultation meetings with women leaders and women's groups.
INFRASTRUCTURE	1) Maintain a contact list to ensure regular communication with women's CSO groups and women leaders in their communities. 2) Set a schedule for regular advisory and consultation meetings with women leaders and women's groups.

GRAAPT by Indicator

		<p>EARLY WARNING Indicator</p> <p>Women face significant barriers in accessing and responding to early warning technologies for climate disasters due to various gender-based inequalities. Lower levels of education, limited financial resources, and illiteracy may restrict their use of electricity, mobile phones, and the internet. These factors, compounded by gendered cyber violence, may result in women being less likely to engage with social media through which they might otherwise receive and act upon early warnings. Furthermore, gender norms may prevent women from making decisions about evacuation. These challenges, coupled with societal expectations that tie women to their homes and burden them with extensive care responsibilities, prevent them from engaging in timely and effective disaster responses. Forty-one percent of survey respondents indicated that they rely on a male family member to make key decisions in disaster contexts.</p>
<p>Pre-Crisis or Pre- Disaster (Prevention / Mitigation / Preparation)</p>		
<p>Enhance Knowledge, Adaptation and Resilience of Security / Defense Forces</p>		
<p>Conduct Gender-Responsive Community Risk Assessments</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) What gendered structures might result in women’s lesser access to electricity services, and therefore to early warning systems? For instance, do any of the following resource constraints reduce women’s access to electricity? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restricted access to banking services needed for electric contracts • Restricted access/control over economic resources • Lack of agency over time and work • Occupational segregation from men • Lack of affordable electricity services 2) What gendered structures limit women’s access to internet and mobile phone services and technology? In particular, how might the following reduce their access to technology resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of affordable mobile/internet services • Lack of reliable telecommunications services (low network quality or coverage) • Is gendered cyber violence prevalent? Is it policed? 3) What gender norms require women to remain in the home and / or to abide by dress codes (which might slow them down from leaving the home in case of emergency)? 4) What gendered structures prevent women from learning how to use mobile phones, the internet, or electricity technology? 5) Are traditional systems of communication (family/kin ties, community groups, task groups) used by women routinely included in early warning alerts? 6) Do gendered power structures within families prevent women from making decisions about how to respond to early warning alerts? 7) Do gender norms prevent women from leaving their homes without accompaniment of a male family member? Do women’s typical unpaid care responsibilities tie women to their homes? If yes to either of these questions, are programs in place to aid women in evacuating, along with other family members in the home? 8) Do local governments have policies and systems in place for alerting the public about impending climate-related extreme weather events? 9) Does your community have programs that allow people to use digital systems to report acts of cyber- or real life violence? Are women aware of online resources for reporting acts of cyber- or real life violence? 	

	<p>10) Do men tend to stay with the home or property to ensure it is protected during the disaster (which may increase their risk of injury or death in the face of a climate disaster)?</p> <p>11) Do women or men steal parts of early warning systems (so that during a disaster the early warning systems don't work)?</p>
<p>Engage in Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Planning</p>	<p>1) If women's access to electricity services and/or internet or mobile communication technology is limited, develop plans for using alternative forms of early warning in the event of a disaster such as community-based communication (family/kin ties, community groups, task groups) or SMS/text-based communications (rather than social media) which is accessible even if there is a disruption in cellular service. Be sure any early warning system is simple to use and requires little training especially for communities that experience time-poverty.</p> <p>2) Create plans for evacuation centers that are accessible to and appropriate for women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people.</p> <p>3) If women's access to learning how to use mobile phones, the internet, or electricity technology is limited, develop systems using alternative forms of early warning in the event of a disaster such as communication (family/kin ties, community groups, task groups).</p> <p>4) If systems of communication used by women are not included in early warning alerts, develop systems using alternative forms of early warning in the event of a disaster such as communication (with community leaders, women groups, radio messages, a system of bells or tins on strings).</p> <p>5) If there are no programs that allow people to use digital systems to report acts of violence is limited, develop systems using alternative forms of reporting in the event of a disaster such as non-digital reporting (family/kin ties, community groups, task groups, local or international organizations providing women safe spaces).</p> <p>6) If women's access to programs to aid them in evacuating, along with other family members in the home, develop early warning systems that take into consideration gender norms (such as leaving the house with a male family member).</p> <p>7) Develop systems for women to report acts of violence, particularly SGBV.</p> <p>8) Plan to have women military units are available to assist women during evacuations (in accordance with gender norms and practices).</p> <p>9) Be sure oral early warning programs and systems are written down and communicated to all community members.</p> <p>10) Encourage rural communities to have simple technology systems installed / stocked (such as radios and batteries) and train women on how to regularly maintain it.</p> <p>11) Develop specific protocols for evacuating women who are pregnant.</p> <p>12) In rural areas, have vehicles and roads available to escape?</p> <p>13) In what ways could early warning systems be re-designed to transform unequal gendered power structures?</p>
<p>Implement Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Community Capacity Building</p>	<p>1) Build the capacity of women's CSOs and women leaders in the community to use available early warning systems, including social media, SMS/text-based systems, community-based systems, low-tech systems, and so on.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the Philippines, families are given cash grants for having children attend school, and mothers are periodically given free training on emergency procedures (among other topics) while children are in school. <p>2) Build the capacity of women's CSOs and women leaders in the community to use systems to report violence.</p> <p>3) Build the capacity of women's CSOs and women leaders in the community to use technology commonly used for early warnings, including internet and mobile communication technology and any other relevant technologies.</p> <p>4) Build the capacity of women's CSOs and women leaders in the community to request assistance from defense / security (women's units only if required).</p> <p>5) Build the capacity of women's CSOs and women leaders in the community to know where evacuation centers are located and how to get there.</p> <p>6) Conduct civ-mil training sessions in preparation for disasters that includes women, men, non-binary/gender diverse people, and children to build trust.</p>
<p>Informed Decision Making & Action</p>	

Communicate Gender-Responsive Civ-Mil based action plan(s) to relevant communities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Consult with women and women’s CSOs in the design of early warning systems and evacuation centers. 2) Consult with women and women’s CSO in the design/installation of telecommunications systems (mobile phone and internet).
Train and Equip a Gender & Climate- Ready Force	
Train & Equip Gender & Climate Advisors and all first responder military personnel	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to operate alternative early warning systems. 2) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) how to use systems to report violence. 3) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to use conventional early warning technology, including internet and mobile communication technology and any other relevant technologies. 4) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to respond to requests for military assistance from women (women’s units only if required), including pregnant women. 5) Train women’s defense / security units on how to address women’s unique evacuation needs during a crisis, and train defense / security men on how to direct women to and support women’s units.
During Climate Event / Disaster (HA/DR Response)	
Enhance Knowledge Sharing & Stakeholder Communication During Climate Event / Disaster	
Conduct Gender & Climate Event/Disaster (G&CED) Rapid Community Risk Assessments	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Follow all Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Plans for early warning and evacuation. 2) Have marginalized groups, including women and gender diverse people, struggled to evacuate in response to early warnings? 3) Have certain types of early warning systems failed in such a way to disadvantage one group more than another? 4) Have community members failed to take appropriate evacuation action? If so, why?
Gender & Climate Event / Disaster Risk Reduction Emergency Planning	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Communicate to women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community to understand how to access early warning systems as a climate disaster approaches. 2) Communicate to women's CSOs and women leaders in the community about which systems of early warning will work best for the women in their communities and intentionally communicate disaster warnings appropriately. 3) If community norms prevent women from leaving their homes without male family members or specific attire, enquire how best to meet their needs during an evacuation and respond accordingly.
Gender & Climate Informed Decision Making & Action: HA/DR / Immediate Response to Disaster	
Rapid Gender + Disaster Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Follow all Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Plans for early warning and evacuation. 2) Consider providing additional assistance for marginalized groups that have struggled to evacuate (including women and people with disabilities). 3) Adjust responses to address disparities related to failed early warning systems. 4) Ensure communicators of early warnings are trusted sources with target audiences (such as women’s groups, chiefs, and other community leaders).
Deploy Gender & Climate- Ready Force	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Orient all defense / security personnel to how to collect gender-disaggregated data about use of and responses to early warning systems. 2) Orient women defense / security (and make them available) to rescue or assist women should propriety require it. 3) Orient personnel (women only if necessary) in how to assess early warning system effectiveness and respond to prevent creating additional vulnerabilities for marginalized groups. 4) Orient personnel in how to assist communities in culturally-sensitive ways particularly in how to assist in evacuating women.

After (/ Ongoing) Climate Event / Disaster (Relief & Recovery) Built-In Prevention / Mitigation / Preparation for next Climate Event / Disasters	
Strengthening Communications and Ongoing Stakeholder Gender-Responsive Collaboration	1) Involve CSOs in the gender-disaggregated measurement, evaluation, accountability, and learning related to early warning system effectiveness and shared lessons learned. 2) Communicate any adjustments made to early warning system planning to women leaders and women's CSOs.
Gender and Climate-Informed Decision Making & Action: Relief & Recovery (integrating Prevention / Mitigation / Preparation)	1) Consult with women and women's groups in the design/installation of telecommunications systems (mobile phone and internet) 2) Integrate CSOs and especially women led CSOs into measurement, evaluation, accountability, and learning to engage them in designing and improving early warning systems.
Ongoing Engagement + Integration of Future Prevention / Preparation by Gender & Climate Ready Force	1) Maintain a contact list to ensure regular communication with women's CSO groups and women leaders in their communities. 2) Set a schedule for regular advisory and consultation meetings with women leaders and women's groups.

		<p>HEALTHCARE Indicator</p> <p>Climate change exacerbates gender-specific health vulnerabilities and social inequalities, particularly affecting women. Moreover, disaster response planning often overlooks women's needs, leading to lower involvement in recovery efforts and higher mortality. Increased carbon emissions worsen health conditions and drive up healthcare costs, which women in poverty may struggle to afford. Pregnant women face higher risks of health complications during climate events (preterm birth, preeclampsia, hypertension, etc.), while men are more exposed to certain climate-related dangers due to gendered norms and behaviors. Cultural barriers restrict women's access to sexual and reproductive health services, increasing unwanted pregnancies (and associated economic burdens) and sexually transmitted diseases, as well as maternal and infant health risks. Gender inequalities in food distribution heighten girls' and women's food insecurity, and climate disasters have in many communities lead to higher rates of child marriage (due to the financial aspects of doweries and bride prices), resulting in significant health risks related to early pregnancies as well as educational detriments for young girls. Additionally, climate disasters and related crises increase sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), further compromising women's economic and food security and limiting their participation in climate adaptation and decision-making processes. Project survey respondents indicated flooding and cyclones/typhoons to be the two types of natural disasters with the greatest health impact.</p>
<p>Pre-Crisis or Pre- Disaster (Prevention / Mitigation / Preparation)</p>		
<p>Enhance Knowledge, Adaptation and Resilience of Security / Defense Forces</p>		
<p>Conduct Gender-Responsive Community Risk Assessments</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Do any local healthcare laws, policies, and institutions, (or lack of insurance) restrict women from accessing care services or facilities? 2) Do women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people spend similar number of hours daily on unpaid care and domestic work? If not, how might disparities impinge on women's ability to access care by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lowering earning capacity • Modulating rates of poverty • Reducing financial resources available for paying for healthcare services and food 3) Do people of all genders have equal access to cooling centres during heatwaves (especially pregnant women and the isolated elderly)? 4) Are women/girls exposed to higher climate health risks based on their gendered roles or gender norms, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic and care work that prevent evacuation (flood-related skin conditions) • Propriety norms that prevent women from learning to swim, removing heavy clothing, or seeking help from men (drowning) • Family sick care responsibilities (infectious disease exposure) • Early morning/late evening cooking (malaria exposure) • Water and fuel collection (SGBV exposure) 5) Are men/boys exposed to higher climate health risks based on their gendered roles or gender norms, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire fighting (bush fire fatalities) • Working in urban environments (dengue fever) • Working in construction (heatwave exposure) • Dangerous rescue efforts (related fatalities) • Playing in local water sources (boys and schistosomiasis exposure) 6) Do all adults have equal access to and control over food aid within the community? At the household level, do women/girls consume meals of equal number and size compared to men/boys? 7) Do pregnant persons in your community experience higher rates of infectious diseases (cholera, dengue fever, malaria, and schistosomiasis)? 	

	<p>Are disaster shelters, migrant camps, and congregant facilities (bathrooms, washing facilities, breastfeeding, menstruation) designed to protect women from SGBV?</p> <p>8) Do disaster risk reduction (DRR) policies and plans ensure continuous provision of SRHR?</p>
Engage in Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Planning	<p>1) Design plans to facilitate/increase women’s access to healthcare services, considering local healthcare laws, policies and institutions that restrict women’s access to care facilities.</p> <p>2) Design plans for emergency shelters, migrant camps, and congregant facilities (bathrooms – including locks on the bathrooms' doors, washing facilities, breastfeeding, menstruation supplies, lights in the camps) with women’s and men’s needs in mind (including taking into consideration beyond gender, disabilities and age-appropriate plans).</p> <p>3) Develop plans to include continuous provision of SRHR programs following a climate disaster or health crisis.</p>
Implement Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Community Capacity Building	<p>1) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community to access healthcare services.</p> <p>2) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community to safely access emergency shelters, migrant camps, and congregant facilities (bathrooms, washing facilities, breastfeeding, menstruation).</p> <p>3) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community to receive continuous provision of SRHR programs following a climate disaster or health crisis.</p> <p>4) Conduct civ-mil training sessions in preparation for disasters that includes women, men, non-binary/gender diverse people, and children to build trust.</p>
Informed Decision Making & Action	
Communicate Gender-Responsive Civ-Mil based action plan(s) to relevant communities	<p>1) Consult with women and women’s CSOs in the design of emergency shelters, migrant camps, and congregant facilities (bathrooms, washing facilities, breastfeeding, menstruation).</p> <p>2) Consult with women and women’s CSOs regarding how to deliver continuous provision of SRHR programs following a climate disaster or health crisis.</p> <p>3) Ask: In what ways could healthcare be re-designed to transform unequal gendered power structures?</p>
Train and Equip a Gender & Climate- Ready Force	
Train & Equip Gender & Climate Advisors and all first responder military personnel	<p>1) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to deploy disaster shelters, migrant camps, and congregant facilities (bathrooms, washing facilities, breastfeeding, menstruation) designed to protect women from SGBV.</p> <p>2) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) to recognize barriers faced by women trying to access healthcare and nutrition services. In particular, ensure understanding the importance of continuous provision of sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR).</p> <p>3) Train defense / security on the special healthcare needs faced by pregnant women during natural disasters.</p>
During Climate Event / Disaster (HA/DR Response)	
Enhance Knowledge Sharing & Stakeholder Communication During Climate Event / Disaster	
Conduct Gender & Climate Event/Disaster (G&CED) Rapid Community Risk Assessments	<p>1) Has a recent climate crisis increased rates of child marriage, thereby curtailing young girls’ climate resilience?</p> <p>2) Has local climate breakdown resulted in higher rates of SGBV?</p> <p>3) Have rates of street crime or organized criminal activity increased following a climate-related health crisis? Have there been any gendered trends in participation in such activity?</p> <p>4) Has a climate-related health crisis led to an increase in medical-related fraudulent activity or peddling of counterfeit devices and cures?</p>

	<p>Have there been any gendered trends in participation in such activity?</p> <p>5) Has the government response to a climate-related health crisis been sufficiently funded and effectively executed? If not, has there been a decrease in public confidence in government resulting in increased public protests or demonstrations? If so, are women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people participating at different rates?</p> <p>6) Have malign actors attempted to use the climate-related health crisis to increase public loss of confidence in government through misinformation or propaganda? If so, are these messages perpetuated by or targeted to women or men in particular?</p> <p>7) Has a recent climate-caused health crisis resulted in economic or political instability? If so, have any groups engaged in scapegoating of other groups based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizen/immigrant status • Ethnicity or race • Gender • Class <p>8) Has a climate-caused pandemic increased infectious disease rates among defense / security, lowering military readiness and impacting regional balances of power?</p> <p>10) Are there any unique, local mental health needs following a climate crisis that would increase rates of PTSD, acute stress disorder, depression, anxiety or suicidality among women (especially pregnant women) or men?</p> <p>11) Has the government response to a climate-related disaster or health crisis resulted in a decrease in public confidence in government’s ability to assist in healthy recovery? If so, are women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people impacted differently by the indicators underlying such lack of confidence?</p> <p>12) How do we ensure that the plan/implementation has a gendered perspective?</p> <p>13) What is the gender-disaggregated picture across the climate event/disaster aspects?</p> <p>14) What are the available back-up power sources during a disaster and are those equally accessible to medical facilities serving women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people?</p>
<p>Gender & Climate Event / Disaster Risk Reduction Emergency Planning</p>	<p>1) Follow all Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Plans for provision of healthcare.</p> <p>2) Communicate to women’s CSOs and women leaders how women and people of diverse genders can freely access health services and facilities and cooling centres (during heatwaves), especially pregnant women and the isolated elderly.</p> <p>3) Communicate to women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community on how to limit climate-health risks based on their gendered roles or gender norms, through the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programs for learning how to swim; • Methods of surviving various disasters without compromising gendered propriety norms (such as prohibitions against removing heavy clothing or seeking help from men who are not family members); • How to provide family sick care without increasing infectious disease exposure; • How to limit malaria exposure when moisture levels increase due to disasters; • Where to find safe sources of water following a climate disaster or health crisis. <p>4) Communicate to women’s CSOs and pregnant women leaders in the community regarding techniques for avoiding infectious diseases (cholera, dengue fever, malaria, and schistosomiasis) following climate disasters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSO mapping needs for immediate restoration or reconstruction of infrastructure • Ensure that coordination platforms are inclusive of local CSO to include marginalized and vulnerable populations (gender lens) <p>5) Ensure people of all genders have equal access to healthcare services or facilities at all times.</p> <p>6) Provide women taking care of sick or injured household members the necessary medical equipment to provide care safely.</p>

Gender & Climate Informed Decision Making & Action: HA/DR / Immediate Response to Disaster	
Rapid Gender + Disaster Activities	1) Deploy mental health support to those facing unique mental health challenges following a climate disaster or health crisis such as PTSD, acute stress disorder, depression, anxiety or suicidality among women (especially pregnant women) or men. 2) Track and measure any changes in rates of child marriage (which will limit young girls’ climate resilience) and work with women's groups to find deterrence solutions. 3) Track and measure any changes in rates of SGBV in the community and work with women's groups to provide care and ensure access to law enforcement and legal support. 4) Track and measure any changes in rates of healthcare-related fraudulent activity or peddling of counterfeit devices and cures, including impacts on women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people. Work with womens' groups to develop law enforcement and support responses 5) Consult with women and women’s CSOs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the relief distributed is gender sensitive (hours, locations, who hands over or oversees the distribution, safety, cultural-gender appropriate distributions) • Create and manage sensitive information system– especially protected-related data 6) Ensure medical technologies and tools that are not dependent on electricity or telecommunications are available equally for women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people?
Deploy Gender & Climate- Ready Force	1) Orient women defense / security (and make them available) to rescue or assist women should propriety require it. 2) Orient medical personnel (women only if necessary) in how to detect and treat signs of SGBV, including how to report incidences and protect survivors. 3) Orient medical personnel to understand gender-specific health risks following climate disasters. 4) Orient all medical personnel know how to detect and treat infectious diseases that disproportionately impact women during pregnancy (cholera, dengue fever, malaria, and schistosomiasis). 5) Orient medical personnel in infectious disease detection and treatment protocols for defense / security that take the different healthcare needs of women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people into consideration. 6) Orient all healthcare personnel in how to collect gender-disaggregated data.
After (/ Ongoing) Climate Event / Disaster (Relief & Recovery)	
Built-In Prevention / Mitigation / Preparation for next Climate Event / Disasters	
Strengthening Communications and Ongoing Stakeholder Gender-Responsive Collaboration	1) Integrate CSOs and especially women led CSOs into gender-sensitive measurement, evaluation, accountability, and learning to incorporate their perspectives in designing and improving rebuilding plans in the future. 2) Communicate any adjustments made to policies related to rebuilding following a climate disaster.
Gender and Climate-Informed Decision Making & Action: Relief & Recovery (integrating Prevention / Mitigation / Preparation)	1) Integrate CSOs and especially women led CSOs to engage women in hazard mitigation, disaster recovery and future prevention plans 2) Ensure that women benefit from economic recovery and income support programs and are empowered to be leaders in gender sensitive reconstruction.
Ongoing Engagement + Integration of Future Prevention / Preparation by Gender & Climate Ready Force	1) Maintain a contact list to ensure regular communication with women's CSO groups and women leaders in their communities. 2) Set a schedule for regular advisory and consultation meetings with women leaders and women's groups.

	<p>WASH Indicator WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene)-related tasks are predominantly the responsibility of women and girls. Climate change exacerbates gender inequalities by increasing unpaid care and domestic work (UCDW) related to WASH tasks through damage to WASH infrastructure and intensification of water shortages, which increase the time and effort required for WASH-related duties. This limits women's and girls' opportunities for education and economic activities, and reinforces socioeconomic disparities. Water shortages also heighten the risks of physical injury (when women carry heavy water loads), psychological stress (related to family expectations for water provisioning), and SGBV (when water provisioning expectations are not met). Furthermore, during journeys for water and fuel, women are often exposed to high rates of sexual harassment and SGBV, which in turn reduces their productivity and ability to work. The lack of adequate WASH facilities impedes women's ability to manage biological needs such as menstruation and pregnancy, perpetuating stigma and limiting access to healthcare and participation in public life. Governmental failure to invest in necessary WASH infrastructure due to climate-stressed budgets further entrenches these gendered power imbalances. Nearly all of our survey respondents saw a small, moderate, or significant increase in UCDW since the COVID-19 pandemic or recent natural disaster. Relatedly, girls' household tasks increased more than boys'.</p>
<p>Pre-Crisis or Pre- Disaster (Prevention / Mitigation / Preparation)</p>	
<p>Enhance Knowledge, Adaptation and Resilience of Security / Defense Forces</p>	
<p>Conduct Gender-Responsive Community Risk Assessments</p>	<p>1) What is the baseline gender split in WASH-related household duties? Has climate breakdown increased the time required to complete WASH-related tasks for either women or men, girls or boys?</p> <p>2) Do local gender norms dictate that women/girls/non-binary/gender diverse individuals are responsible for a higher percentage of WASH-related unpaid care and domestic work (UCDW)? If yes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has climate change increased the time required or effort needed to complete such tasks? • If so, has this increased the mental distress women/girls experience if they are not able to meet expected unpaid care and domestic work (UCDW) duties? <p>3) Do local norms discourage women/girls from speaking about menstruation and other biological health issues common among women? If yes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do such norms restrict women's movements from the house during menstruation or pregnancy? • Have private gender-specific WASH facilities (including for those with disabilities and non-binary/gender diverse individuals) become less available or more difficult to access due to climate change? • Are such modesty/privacy norms preventing women/girls from seeking medical help or engaging in the economic/education opportunities? • Have concerns about modesty intensified to the point where women/girls are unable to participate in economic/educational activities? <p>4) Are gender-specific WASH facilities available (including for those with disabilities or non-binary/gender diverse individuals)? If not, have rates of SGBV (including for women and non-binary/gender diverse individuals) due to lack of separate facilities increased (especially those looking for safe places to urinate, defecate, or wash)? If not, have women and non-binary/gender diverse individuals adopted any maladaptive coping mechanisms (such as avoiding eating/drinking to limit the need to use the toilet, or waiting long periods before relieving themselves)? Has the lack of separate WASH facilities increased women's mental distress? Or limited women's or non-binary/gender diverse people's participation in other community/leadership activities?</p> <p>5) Have any investments in local infrastructure been targeted at the care economy? Has the local government considered providing support for WASH-related work to allow women/girls/non-binary/gender diverse individuals greater access to economic/educational activity?</p>

	<p>6) Have water sources been contaminated by rival groups (with dead animals, poison, etc.) as a way of denying them access to clean water? If so is there a gender component?</p> <p>7) Have elites or rebel/criminal groups captured/secured water resources for private use or illegal distribution?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have hypermasculine messages been used to justify such capture/securitization? • Has water been distributed equitably among all genders?
<p>Engage in Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Planning</p>	<p>1) Design disaster response plans that support care economy work related to the gender split in WASH-related household duties, including how a climate disaster (flood, bush fire, cyclone/typhoon, etc.) is likely to increase the time required to complete WASH-related tasks for either women or men, girls or boys such as conducting a gender analysis as part of WASH needs assessments and analyze the findings to create a baseline.</p> <p>2) Develop emergency response plans that provide gender-specific WASH-related facilities for people of all genders.</p> <p>3) Ensure there are systems in place to gather and store gender-disaggregated data.</p> <p>4) Ask: In what ways could WASH be re-designed to transform unequal gendered power structures?</p>
<p>Implement Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Community Capacity Building</p>	<p>1) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community to map routes for WASH related activities and include gendered security concern points (ex: checkpoints, remote areas) on map. Provide alternatives routes/alternative means to fulfil WASH related activities (ex: women going in a group to fulfil activities instead of alone).</p> <p>2) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community on menstruation and other biological health issues common among women (including pregnancy) while including capacity building for planning hygiene feminine products distributions.</p> <p>3) If local norms discourage women/girls from speaking about menstruation and other biological health issues common among women, including restricting women’s movements during menstruation or pregnancy, Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community to deploy education programs that encourage women to seek medical help for their gender-related WASH needs.</p> <p>4) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community in the community to conduct gender analysis for WASH related activities and household chores divisions.</p> <p>5) Conduct civ-mil training sessions in preparation for disasters that includes women, men, non-binary/gender diverse people, and children to build trust.</p>
<p>Informed Decision Making & Action</p>	
<p>Communicate Gender-Responsive Civ-Mil based action plan(s) to relevant communities</p>	<p>1) Communicate with women and women’s CSOs regarding gender considerations planned for WASH need assessments. (It should include other genders as well so no one is sidelined)</p> <p>2) Communicate with women and women's CSOs regarding how to report which communities are vulnerable for WASH-related crises following natural disasters.</p> <p>3) Communicate with women and women's CSOs regarding designs for gender-specific WASH facilities following climate disasters.</p>
<p>Train and Equip a Gender & Climate- Ready Force</p>	
<p>Train & Equip Gender & Climate Advisors and all first responder military personnel</p>	<p>1) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to conduct a gender analysis for WASH need assessment.</p> <p>2) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on the deployment of gender-specific bathroom facilities and other support systems for WASH-related care work conducted by women following a climate disaster.</p> <p>3) Train defense / security to recognize and report communities with the greatest WASH-related vulnerabilities following a disaster.</p> <p>4) Train all defense / security personnel in how to collect gender-disaggregated data.</p>

During Climate Event / Disaster (HA/DR Response)	
Enhance Knowledge Sharing & Stakeholder Communication During Climate Event / Disaster	
Conduct Gender & Climate Event/Disaster (G&CED) Rapid Community Risk Assessments	<p>1) Has the time required/distance traveled for household collection of water increased due to climate breakdown? If so, for whom? And have rates of SGBV increased as a result?</p> <p>2) Have women or non-binary/gender diverse people reported increases in physical injuries due to heavier water loads because of climate change (neck pain, spinal injuries, spontaneous abortion, uterine prolapse, or increased caloric expenditures during pregnancy)?</p> <p>3) Has the price for privatized water or water rationing increased emotional distress or declines in mental health among women or men or both? If so:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has talk of anti-state grievances or inter-group tensions increased as a result of emotional distress? • Have expressed anti-state grievances insinuated gendered allocation of WASH resources? • Have women indicated a willingness to transgress gender norms in order to protest water shortages? If so, has there been opposition or a backlash from men to such activity? <p>4) Has access to improved water systems (including wash facilities, toilets, and food preparation) declined or remained inadequate for community needs, resulting in water scarcity among some populations? If yes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have tensions between groups been exacerbated by ethnic, religious, racial, tribal, or socioeconomic favouritism? • Have people tapped illegally into improved water systems, resulting in contamination or shortages in other communities? • Have limited access to toilets been weaponized in group disagreements? <p>5) Have tensions between groups involved SGBV, including rape used as a weapon of war, revenge, intimidation, or fear?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In particular, is SGBV used to gain access/control of WASH resources? • Do women and non-binary/gender diverse people face higher SGBV risks in journeys to collect water or use WASH facilities? <p>6) Have climate-caused tensions over water resources resulted in violent rhetoric or actions between states? If yes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have marine or land-based water systems been militarized/secured along interstate borders? Has such securitization resulted in taxes being charged by non-state groups for access to water? • Have tensions over cross-border water disputes resulted in armed clashes/violence? • Have changes in water control triggered shifts in regional power balances? • Is any party to interstate water tensions plagued by weak institutions (and therefore greater political instability)? • Are non-state groups that securitize water sources appealing to men regarding masculine milestones/values as a recruitment tactic? <p>7) Are WASH-related interstate tensions viewed as opportunities for building peace? For instance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has hydrodiplomacy been employed to reduce interstate tensions? • Has the concept of virtual water trade been used to reduce interstate tensions? • Following a disaster, have foreign governments attempted to control small water sources and ports within your communities as a grey zone tactic? <p>8) Has the construction of WASH infrastructure resulted in corruption through project delays? If so is there a gender component either in perpetration of corruption or impact of delayed projects?</p>
Gender & Climate Event / Disaster Risk Reduction Emergency Planning	<p>1) Follow all Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Plans for WASH-related issues.</p> <p>2) If WASH-related duties require more time following a climate disaster, employ approaches to reducing those burdens, especially for women.</p> <p>3) Provide mental health support for women whose distress may increase following a climate disaster because SGBV and/or because of the</p>

	<p>increased unpaid care work required of them and the threat of abuse if they do not meet WASH task expectations.</p> <p>4) Provide systems for women leaders and women groups to report increases in tension between groups related to WASH resources.</p> <p>5) Work with women leaders and women's CSOs to find ways to communicate WASH resource shortages that promote peacebuilding and sharing rather than the securitization of WASH resources.</p> <p>6) Build capacity of women leaders to serve as peacebuilders regarding intrastate or interstate tensions related to WASH resources.</p> <p>7) Provide systems for people of all genders to report SGBV and get healthcare, and legal assistance.</p>
<p>Gender & Climate Informed Decision Making & Action: HA/DR / Immediate Response to Disaster</p>	
<p>Rapid Gender + Disaster Activities</p>	<p>1) Follow all Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Plans for WASH-related needs.</p> <p>2) Deploy emergency supplies to women to support WASH-related resource constraints and challenges.</p> <p>3) Address any allegations of SGBV or rape used as a means of controlling WASH resources immediately and consult with women leaders and women groups about the best ways to address such crimes.</p> <p>4) Consult with women and women's CSOs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the relief distributed is gender sensitive (hours, locations, who hands over or oversees the distribution, safety, cultural-gender appropriate distributions). • Create and manage sensitive information system— especially protected data. <p>5) Deploy gender-sensitive mental health support workers to the most vulnerable groups following a climate disaster.</p> <p>6) Ensure medical personnel recognize WASH-related injuries related to heavy loads, increased walking, etc.</p>
<p>Deploy Gender & Climate- Ready Force</p>	<p>1) Orient defense / security in how to collect gender-disaggregated data.</p> <p>2) Orient defense / security in how to recognize and diffuse tensions related to WASH resources and how to discourage the use of securitized / masculine rhetoric when communicating about WASH resource distribution.</p> <p>3) Orient defense / security personnel to recognize and deploy emergency WASH supplies to the most vulnerable groups.</p>
<p>After (/ Ongoing) Climate Event / Disaster (Relief & Recovery) Built-In Prevention / Mitigation / Preparation for next Climate Event / Disasters</p>	
<p>Strengthening Communications and Ongoing Stakeholder Gender-Responsive Collaboration</p>	<p>1) Integrate women leaders and women-led CSOs into gender-sensitive measurement, evaluation, accountability, and learning to rebuild in ways that address the root causes of vulnerability to WASH resource shortages or disruptions, including gender.</p> <p>2) Communicate any adjustments made to response plans related to WASH needs following climate disasters.</p>
<p>Gender and Climate-Informed Decision Making & Action: Relief & Recovery (integrating Prevention / Mitigation / Preparation)</p>	<p>1) Integrate CSOs and especially women led CSOs to engage women in WASH-related problem solving.</p> <p>2) Ensure that women benefit from WASH rebuilding programs and are empowered to be leaders in gender sensitive reconstruction.</p>
<p>Ongoing Engagement + Integration of Future Prevention / Preparation by Gender & Climate Ready Force</p>	<p>1) Maintain a contact list to ensure regular communication with women's CSO groups and women leaders in their communities.</p> <p>2) Set a schedule for regular advisory and consultation meetings with women leaders and women's groups.</p>

		<p>FOOD SECURITY Indicator</p> <p>Climate impacts reduce food quantity and quality, heightening women's malnutrition and associated health risks, especially during pregnancy. Gendered power imbalances in households further exacerbate food insecurity for women, as they often eat last and least. Fluctuating food prices due to climate change disproportionately affect women and children, who are overrepresented in low-income groups. To survive, women often reallocate funds from other necessities such as education or business development, thereby diminishing their overall coping capacity and stability. These combined factors severely impact women's food availability, access, utilization, and stability, leading to broader declines in their well-being and family food security. Moreover, climate change threatens kitchen gardens and livestock (which are often the responsibility of women), making it harder to feed their families. Women's farm work is also often invisible, devalued, and underpaid, leading to their exclusion from climate-smart education programs, which may limit their ability to adapt as the climate changes. Due to gender norms that prevent women from taking out loans or obtaining asset insurance, women are often barred from protecting their farm equipment and are often economically unable to replace lost farm assets. Financial limitations also hinder women's ability to hire additional labor. Fifty percent of survey respondents noted a decrease in food yields in household farms, kitchen gardens, or local marine systems.</p>
<p>Pre-Crisis or Pre- Disaster (Prevention / Mitigation / Preparation)</p>		
<p>Enhance Knowledge, Adaptation and Resilience of Security / Defense Forces</p>		
<p>Conduct Gender-Responsive Community Risk Assessments</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Historically, what have been the local gender roles of agricultural and/or fisheries/aquaculture workers? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have these gender balances changed recently due to climate change? • Have women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people generally produced different foodstuffs (i.e. different in terms of variety and/or whether it is used for local consumption)? 2) Have women lacked equal access to key resources needed for producing food (including if men family members have died or moved away as a result of the disaster)? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land and/or marine tenancy ownership/control (often due to discriminatory inheritance/property rights that limit women to small plots of land) • Financial systems (denying them access to loans or insurance) • Agriculture technology (such as irrigation infrastructure and other machinery that may be too heavy or culturally inappropriate for women to use) • Information/education • Extension support systems (often government- or NGO-run systems that provide information and tools) • (Farmworker or Aquaculture) labour rights, resulting in significant power imbalances that often stunt women's productivity 3) Have women been permitted to access climate smart agriculture/fishing educational opportunities, extension services, and other resources that would support their adaptation to climate change? Include in the baseline assessment disaggregated data on how climate increases UCDW for either men or women to find out if unpaid work curtailed economic earnings and therefore increases food insecurity for either women or men. 4) Do women generally maintain/operate kitchen gardens and/or yard livestock? If yes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do women generally have access to the tools and/or funds to effectively manage them? • Have households lost these assets in recent climate disasters? If so, have women been supported to replace/repair their lost assets? 68) Are the increased nutritional needs of pregnant and breastfeeding women supported? • Are pregnant women and nursing mothers experiencing higher rates of pregnancy complications (gestational diabetes, anemia, 	

	<p>hypertension); poor infant health outcomes (low birth weight, increased birth defects, poor developmental outcomes); as well as lower quality of life and increased risks of depression and anxiety?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is breastfeeding of children encouraged and supported by medical professionals? • Is climate-caused food insecurity creating barriers to breastfeeding? • Are budget shortfalls in local NGOs or governments shrinking women and baby educational programs, including breastfeeding support? <p>5) Do women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people take on extra economic activity in order to provide food for their families following a disaster? If so, are the physical and mental tolls as a result different depending on a person’s gender?</p> <p>6) Do women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse follow different savings habits? If so, is there a gendered difference in emergency funds available for food following a disaster?</p> <p>7) Have local policymakers and/or community leaders considered food sovereignty as a means of increasing food security and transforming gender norms?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is food viewed as a human right instead of as a commodity? • Could local laws improve farmers and farm workers’ control over their food systems (production, culture, environments, markets)? • Is the community investing in seed saving and other small-scale, climate smart adaptations? • Are food sovereignty campaigns taking gender equality into consideration?
<p>Engage in Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Planning</p>	<p>1) Develop climate disaster response plans to increase women’s access to key resources, such as educational extension support systems for particularly vulnerable women (ex: women headed household, disabled, elderly, female children headed household).</p> <p>2) Develop climate disaster response plans for all branches of the military in all aspects of food distributions to ensure women and non-binary/gender diverse persons have equal access, accounting for changes in employment for women and non-binary/gender diverse people and men working in farming or aquaculture, as well as destruction of women’s (or men’s) home gardens/livestock following a climate disaster.</p> <p>3) Ensure that any climate disaster response plans for rebuilding agriculture or aquaculture economies include equal access for women to employment /contracts / jobs, resources, loans, equipment, and learning.</p> <p>4) Ask: In what ways could food security be re-designed following a climate disaster to transform unequal gendered power structures?</p>
<p>Implement Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Community Capacity Building</p>	<p>1) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community to access key resources needed for food production while creating a referral system for particularly vulnerable segments of the population.</p> <p>2) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community on smart fishing and agriculture opportunities, including vocational and educational trainings.</p> <p>3) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community to access support resources to obtain food during times of shortages, and create referral systems for particularly vulnerable segments of the population and establish clear referral pathways.</p> <p>4) Conduct civ-mil training sessions in preparation for disasters that includes women, men, non-binary/gender diverse people, and children to build trust.</p>
<p>Informed Decision Making & Action</p>	
<p>Communicate Gender-Responsive Civ-Mil based action plan(s) to relevant communities</p>	<p>1) Communicate and consult with women and women’s CSOs in the design of food security plans, including food distributions and agriculture/fishing support and educational opportunities and taking into consideration how UCDW may increase/decrease for women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people following a climate disaster.</p> <p>2) Communicate and consult with women and women’s CSOs on any rebuilding programs for home gardens, agriculture / aquaculture</p>

	systems, and so on.
Train and Equip a Gender & Climate- Ready Force	
Train & Equip Gender & Climate Advisors and all first responder military personnel	<p>1) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to create gendered food distribution plans.</p> <p>2) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how implement agriculture / aquaculture rebuilding efforts using gender sensitive principles.</p>
During Climate Event / Disaster (HA/DR Response)	
Enhance Knowledge Sharing & Stakeholder Communication During Climate Event / Disaster	
Conduct Gender & Climate Event/Disaster (G&CED) Rapid Community Risk Assessments	<p>1) Has climate change triggered changes in land-based or marine-based food outputs? If yes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there local gender disparities in land access/ownership, hourly wages, unpaid care and domestic work (UCDW), and other social reproductive responsibilities? If yes: • Have large-scale farms been impacted by climate-related output shortages? If so, is there a gendered impact in terms of jobs lost, wages reduced, or employment security overall? • Have smallholder farms been impacted by climate-related output shortages? If so, is there a gendered impact of such changes, such as higher rates of bankruptcy/land forfeitures among women? • Are any changes in food production impacted by loss of traditional knowledge related to agriculture management practices? <p>2) Have the prices of basic foodstuffs changed in response to climate breakdown or climate disasters? If the prices have increased:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are families shifting their income from food to other necessities? Has this impacted women or men differently? • Has food insecurity been on the rise among particular genders? Or women-headed households in particular? • Have children or adults resorted to drug trading or human trafficking to generate funds for food? <p>3) Have food shortages following a climate disaster evoked feelings of anger, frustration, or inequity in local people? If yes, have such feelings been triggered by any of the following ‘experiential domains,’ and are there gender differences in reactions?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncertainty and worry: Worry about short-term food security • Inadequate quality: Not eating balanced meals / healthy, nutritious foods • Insufficient quantity: Ran out of food • Social unacceptability: Resorted to using socially unacceptable methods for acquiring food (such as stealing or having to work in gender-inappropriate roles) • If "yes" to any of the above, have community members protested or engaged in demonstrations that were disruptive to communities and how have such activities been gendered? How could responses consider gender norms that lead to feelings of uncertainty, worry, inadequacy, insufficiency, anger, or frustration? <p>4) Has there been an increase in property or violent crime as a result of climate-fueled food scarcity? If so:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can gender differences in type and frequency of criminality be observed? • Do any of the conflicts involve intersectional vulnerabilities such as those with disabilities or Indigenous people? <p>5) Has food scarcity triggered increases in recruitment of young men into non-state or terrorist groups, or increases in anti-state grievances, grievances between societal groups, or interstate tensions? For instance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have groups/individuals experienced tensions with others over food resources (croplands and food)? • Are local democratic institutions (constraints on the executive, separations of power, strong property rights, and rule of law) lacking? If so, national/international security threats may increase. • Are there gender differences in terms of motivation or involvement level within these types of non-state groups, tensions, or

	<p>conflicts?</p> <p>6) Have placed-based power relationships been distorted due to climate-caused changes in food resources, leading to increases in anti-state grievances, grievances between societal groups, or interstate tensions? For instance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have land grabbing and economic policies created a disempowered landless class? If so, these groups may see conflict/violence as the only recourse to resolve power imbalances. • Have corporations, government agencies, or elites been given control over food resources without consultation with indigenous peoples or residents, thereby engendering grievances between the community and governments/corporations/elites? If so, conflict and violence may appear the only way to resolve such grievances. • Are there gender differences in terms of motivation or involvement level within these types of tensions or conflicts? • Has such lack of access/ownership intensified due to climate change? <p>7) Have women engaged in riskier income-generating activities (such as prostitution) to be able to afford food for their families?</p> <p>8) Have shortfalls in food production had impacts on local food security? If so:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do women, men, or non-binary/gender diverse persons possess the economic resources to purchase food during times of shortages from home gardens/livestock? • Has climate increased unpaid care and domestic work (UCDW) for either women or men? If so, has this unpaid work curtailed economic earnings and therefore increased food insecurity for either women or men? <p>9) Do gender norms suggest that women or non-binary/gender diverse people are not in direct control of household food use? If yes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have climate-caused food shortages prompted women and girls to skip meals or eat less? • Has there been a change in women's and girls' overall nutritional health levels? • Have women shown an increase in disease contraction (such as malaria, diarrheal infections, and acute respiratory infections) due to food insecurity and meal skipping, especially following climate disasters? <p>10) Has the mental health of women, men, or non-binary/gender diverse people declined as a result of food insecurity stemming from the climate disaster?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If boats were destroyed in a climate disaster, do men struggle from the stress of being without work? • If crops were destroyed in a climate disaster, do women or men suffer more due to the need to shift to new crops or different agricultural methods? <p>11) Have son preference practices resulted in girls receiving less food or lower quality food since the climate disaster?</p> <p>12) Have rates of SGBV increased following a climate disaster?</p> <p>13) If the death or out-migration of men has occurred following a climate disaster, do women still have a means to provide food for their families? Or have they been disenfranchised and become more food insecure due to lack of land or asset ownership or due to work in the informal economy?</p>
<p>Gender & Climate Event / Disaster Risk Reduction Emergency Planning</p>	<p>1) Follow all Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Plans for food security needs.</p> <p>2) Ensure all response plans ensure women's equal access to food distributions, employment / contracts / jobs, resources, loans, and equipment for rebuilding agriculture / aquaculture as well as home gardens and livestock.</p> <p>3) Ask: In what ways could food security be re-designed following a climate disaster to transform unequal gendered power structures?</p>
<p>Gender & Climate Informed Decision Making & Action: HA/DR / Immediate Response to Disaster</p>	
<p>Rapid Gender + Disaster Activities</p>	<p>1) Follow all Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Plans for food security needs.</p> <p>2) Deliver emergency food aid that avoids grievances related to unequal distribution.</p> <p>3) Ensure all agriculture or aquaculture rebuilding resources including jobs / education opportunities are deployed in a gender-equal manner.</p> <p>4) Consult with women leaders and women's CSOs on responses to food-related demonstrations / protests.</p>

Deploy Gender & Climate- Ready Force	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Orient all defense / security personnel in how to collect gender-disaggregated data regarding food insecurity. 2) Orient defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to deliver gender-sensitive food resources. 3) Orient defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how engage in agriculture / aquaculture rebuilding efforts using gender sensitive principles.
After (/ Ongoing) Climate Event / Disaster (Relief & Recovery) Built-In Prevention / Mitigation / Preparation for next Climate Event / Disasters	
Strengthening Communications and Ongoing Stakeholder Gender-Responsive Collaboration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Integrate women leaders and women-led CSOs into gender-sensitive measurement, evaluation, accountability, and learning efforts related to food security. 2) Communicate with women leaders and women-lead CSOs regarding any adjustments to made to food security planning for future climate disasters.
Gender and Climate-Informed Decision Making & Action: Relief & Recovery (integrating Prevention / Mitigation / Preparation)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Consult with community leaders, including women leaders and women's CSOs, on plans for and grievances related to unqual distribution of emergency food resources. 2) Involve women in any negotiations related to disagreements over distributions of emergency food resources, and rebuilding resources including jobs / education opportunities. 3) Consult with women leaders and women's CSOs on responses to food-related demonstrations / protests. 4) Integrate women leaders and women-led CSOs in decision-making related to food security response in the future.
Ongoing Engagement + Integration of Future Prevention / Preparation by Gender & Climate Ready Force	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Maintain a contact list to ensure regular communication with women's CSO groups and women leaders that address food insecurity in their communities. 2) Set a schedule for regular advisory and consultation meetings with women leaders and women's groups.

RECENT SHOCKS / LONG-TERM ADAPTATION Indicators
 Immediate disaster relief efforts frequently exclude women from leadership in disaster risk reduction planning (thereby perpetuating gender inequalities), resulting in a general neglect of women’s needs, and often increased unpaid care burdens. Access to medical care for women is also often limited post-disaster, leading to long-term health impacts and reduced coping capacity. Women, particularly those with additional vulnerabilities, experience more acute negative health and economic outcomes from repeated climate-related disasters, leading to poorer outcomes in subsequent events. Emotional and psychological resources are also strained by repeated climate shocks, and exacerbated by unpaid care burdens, increasing the risks of mental health crises, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) for women. Recent shocks may diminish women’s socioeconomic status more than men’s after a relocation prompted by a climate disaster, making it harder to manage future crises and compete for jobs or support services. Furthermore, the likelihood of experiencing SGBV rises during disasters, further impairing women’s recovery and coping capacity. All of these impacts may influence risk perceptions (and therefore preparation) differently for women and men, with women often perceiving higher risks but lacking the means to take preparatory actions due to gendered power imbalances. Future economic disruptions therefore may force women into maladaptive coping mechanisms such as pulling children out of school or selling off equipment used to generate income. Finally, gender norms limit women’s access to crucial financial products such as bank accounts and loans, and they often rely on informal aid networks and predatory loans to survive, which are insufficient for future crisis preparation. More than 75 percent of our survey respondents do not possess insurance for their home or business in times of disaster; household insurance policies are generally in men’s names. Moreover, survey respondents noted that people have resorted to a variety of activities to cope with the negative consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, including taking on extra work or an additional business, migrating (temporarily or permanently), pulling out of school, selling assets, letting illnesses go untreated, and taking out loans.

Pre-Crisis or Pre- Disaster (Prevention / Mitigation / Preparation)

Enhance Knowledge, Adaptation and Resilience of Security / Defense Forces

Conduct Gender-Responsive Community Risk Assessments

- 1) Do impacted communities demonstrate any of the following conditions that hinder increases in risk perception following a recent shock in either women or men?
 - Lack of trust in authorities/experts or personal ability
 - False sense of security or a misjudgement of individual’s ability to cope due to low severity or rare events
 - Recent events are over-weighted compared to distant events that may have been more common or serious
- 2) In what ways do women’s relationships to the natural environment shape their knowledge and skills about social-environmental change, and therefore their understanding of recent shocks and subsequent risk perception and preparatory steps? For instance, how do the following considerations mediate women’s risk perceptions?
 - Performance of unpaid care and domestic work (UCDW), especially when in contact with natural resources (water, soil, wildlife)
 - Price of consumables
 - Lack of jobs
 - Local drug and alcohol addiction
 - Migration of family members
- 3) What gender inequalities form barriers to women taking preparatory steps against future threats?
 - Lack of power on local water/resource management committees
 - Exclusion from owning assets, land or property
 - Decision-making power related to prioritization of needs following a shock
- 4) What intersectional risks might women face that make them more vulnerable to repeat exposure to climate-related shocks?
 - Lack of assets lower socioeconomic standing
 - Being single/divorced/widowed
 - Having intersectional identities based on class, race, ethnicity, religion, or disability

Based on the following research: Belsey Priebe, Maryruth. "Gender All the Way Down: Proposing a Feminist Framework for Analyzing Gendered Climate Security Risks." Master's Thesis, Harvard University, 2022.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased UCDW responsibilities <p>Those fitting any of these categories are more likely to face "long and unstable displacements; stigma during displacement; displacement to shelters; unsanitary shelters and hotels and/or cramped housing; loss of home, social support networks, and jobs, often simultaneously or in short order; unsafe living conditions; and uncertainty about disaster impacts to impeded coping and recovery" and suffer mental health consequences as a result.</p> <p>5) When dislocated populations arrive in the community, are they able to settle in regions that are safe from future climate disasters? Or do they relocate to regions susceptible to climate hazards? What is the gender composition of the most vulnerable communities?</p> <p>6) What are the pre-existing, gendered climate-related economic risks in the community? In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do women or men tend to face higher poverty levels? Or lower socioeconomic participation? • What percentage of women leaders in the community work in the agriculture sector, and how vulnerable is that sector locally? • Do women or men tend to own more of the household assets? • What was the gendered economic impact of the most recent climate-related extreme weather event (if applicable)? • What gender norms dictate how disaster aid is distributed following a climate crisis? • Does unpaid care and domestic work (UCDW) responsibilities or rates of SGBV increase following a crisis in the community, and how do such changes impact women economically? <p>7) What different adaptation strategies are used by women and men following a climate crisis, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pulling children out of school (if so, what is the gender make-up of those who stay and those who leave school?) • Selling assets? • Taking out expensive loans? • Borrowing from informal networks? <p>8) What barriers do local women face to purchasing disaster-related insurance? For instance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laws that restrict women's access to financial services or ownership of property • Lack of awareness of insurance options for women • Lack of financial literacy • No financial services tailored to women's unique needs: different risk profiles, unique protection needs, longer life expectancies, gender-specific health risks, fluctuating cash flows, fewer assets, restrictive ownership and inheritance laws, and higher rates of self-employment and participation in the informal economy <p>9) Have local government institutions planned for disasters by developing public benefit programs and distributive aid policies? If so, in what ways do such plans reinforce gender/sociocultural inequalities and potentially contribute to grievances between societal groups or interstate tensions? For instance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are distributions of aid provided free of favouritism? • Do states offer reasonable, predictable, coordinated, equitable disbursement of funds with escalating risks? <p>10) If disasters do lead to increased tensions and/or grievances, are women typically involved in peace negotiations?</p>
<p>Engage in Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Planning</p>	<p>1) Make plans to address gender inequalities that form barriers to women taking preparatory steps against future threats and design a plan that includes women in water/resource management committees, that allows them to own assets and prioritize their needs, especially in situations of women headed households.</p> <p>2) Develop public education campaigns in consultation with women leaders and women CSOs that encourage preparatory action prior to future climate disasters, ensuring that such campaigns address reasons for any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of trust in authorities/experts or personal ability • False sense of security or a misjudgement of individual's ability to cope due to low severity or rare events • Recent events are over-weighted compared to distant events that may have been more common or serious

	<p>3) Develop rapid assessment plans for identifying populations with the highest intersectional risks related barriers to taking precautionary actions to impending climate disasters.</p> <p>4) Ask: In what ways could recent shocks be re-designed to transform unequal gendered power structures?</p> <p>5) Engage local government in the following gender mainstreaming approaches to DRR planning and risk management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect sex-disaggregated data before and after a crisis • Include women meaningfully in leadership roles within DRR planning and implementation institutions (is tokenism avoided?) • Consult with women’s groups in every aspect of DRR planning and implementation • Include SGBV in DRR plans and offer approaches for preventing and addressing it • Make specific plans for continuity of sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) services for women and girls <p>6) When including women in DRR planning and implementation, take care not to increase women’s unpaid work burdens through remuneration or other forms of support.</p> <p>7) Take women's higher poverty rates and lower socioeconomic status, as well as potential lack of access to insurance into consideration in all DRR responses.</p> <p>8) In response to climate disasters, encourage local governments not to engage in austerity measures that would compound women's higher poverty rates and lower socioeconomic status.</p> <p>9) Develop mental health support programs (art, sports, music, etc.) and community activities that engage everyone.</p>
<p>Implement Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Community Capacity Building</p>	<p>1) Develop capacity-building programs with women leaders and women's CSOs to create public education campaigns that encourage people to take adaptive or precautionary actions to mitigate future threats, and ensure that the following potential reasons for not taking adaptive/precautionary action are addressed in any such campaign:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reason 1: Individuals understand the risk but choose to accept it due to the fact that the perceived benefits of living close to the river appear to outweigh the potential negative impacts. • Reason 2: Individuals understand the risk but do not realize any agency for their own actions; the responsibility for action is transferred to someone else. • Reason 3: Individuals understand the risk but have few resources to affect the situation. <p>If either Reason 2 or 3 are common in your community, could gender inequalities be the cause?</p> <p>2) Develop capacity-building programs with women leaders and women's CSOs to co-create approaches to climate disaster preparation that supports vulnerable genders due to recent shocks.</p> <p>3) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community to design and run mental health support programs and community activities for people of all genders and ages.</p> <p>4) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community to access key resources needed for the alleviation poverty and socioeconomic disadvantages while creating a referral system for particularly vulnerable segments of the population.</p> <p>5) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community on healthy adaptations strategies that provide a full range of choices regarding future education, economic, or health decisions, including those that impact their family members.</p> <p>6) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community to access support resources to obtain insurance ahead of a disaster, and create referral systems for particularly vulnerable segments of the population.</p> <p>7) Conduct civ-mil training sessions in preparation for disasters that includes women, men, non-binary/gender diverse people, and children to build trust.</p>
<p>Informed Decision Making & Action</p>	
<p>Communicate Gender-Responsive</p>	<p>1) Communicate with women leaders and women CSOs plans for addressing gender inequities related to responses to recent shocks.</p> <p>2) Communicate and consult with women and women’s CSOs in the design of plans to support vulnerable populations through DRR equitable</p>

<p>Civ-Mil based action plan(s) to relevant communities</p>	<p>distribution plans that take into consideration how UCDW may increase/decrease for women and men following a climate disaster. 3) Communicate and consult with women and women’s CSOs on any programs for disaster insurance.</p>
<p>Train and Equip a Gender & Climate- Ready Force</p>	
<p>Train & Equip Gender & Climate Advisors and all first responder military personnel</p>	<p>1) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to communicate the urgency and need for disaster preparatory actions. 2) Train defense / security personnel in collecting gender-disaggregated data on preparatory actions taken related to future climate disasters. 3) Train defense / security (women and men) on how to create gendered DRR resource distribution. 4) Train defense / security (women and men) on how gender sensitive data gathering related to poverty and socioeconomic status.</p>
<p>During Climate Event / Disaster (HA/DR Response)</p>	
<p>Enhance Knowledge Sharing & Stakeholder Communication During Climate Event / Disaster</p>	
<p>Conduct Gender & Climate Event/Disaster (G&CED) Rapid Community Risk Assessments</p>	<p>1) In what ways are local women’s physical health diminished as a result of repeat exposure to climate-related shocks? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural and social norms or economic barriers that prevent women from obtaining medical treatment for injuries or illnesses • Disruptions in SRHR services, placing women at higher risk of infections, premature births, malnutrition, unwanted pregnancies, and pregnancy losses </p> <p>2) In what ways have recent shocks stressed women’s and men’s self-esteem, socioeconomic status/position, employment, basic beliefs, relationships? As a result, have there been increases in any of the following mental health conditions (and if so, are there gendered patterns in such increases)? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anxiety • Sleep disturbances • Impaired personal relationships • PTSD (from acute or chronic trauma) • SGBV • Psychosomatic complaints </p> <p>3) How have unpaid care and domestic work (UCDW) demands been impacted by a recent shock? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased demands for care of sick/injured family members • Lowered bargaining power in negotiations for disaster relief • Diminished social safety net </p> <p>4) Have increased UCDW demands on women impacted their mental health by raising levels of suicidal ideation, anxiety, desperation, and helplessness, or contributing to lack of sleep?</p> <p>5) Have disaster responses amplified existing gender inequalities in the name of efficiency, time-management, or budget controls? Have any of the following approaches been used in recent shock responses? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeting relief efforts through the head of household (typically men) with job, training, and recovery assistance • Expecting women to contribute to unpaid reconstruction projects (in addition to UCDW) • Barring women from leadership positions within humanitarian assistance and disaster response (HA/DR) planning teams </p> <p>6) Have crime rates increased locally following a recent shock (including illegal fishing, human trafficking and illegal migration, drug trafficking, arms smuggling, etc.)? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have shocks occurred in regions that had been impacted by further shocks (perhaps impacted by blight or abandonment)? • Have recent shocks impacted social, politically, or economically important natural resources (such as marine environments) </p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has the government offered an effective/efficient response or demonstrated incompetence or lack of compassion? <p>7) Has disaster response demonstrated favouritism to one particular group based on race, ethnicity, religion, class, socioeconomic status, or gender?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has 'othering' rhetoric increased, stoking intragroup tensions and/or ties? • Has blame been assigned to the government or another societal group? <p>If so, have tensions between communities and governments or between societal groups erupted or intensified as a result?</p> <p>8) Have local populations approached conflicts as a trade-off between peaceful starvation or fighting to gain new territory to overcome the impacts of recent shocks? If so, the anticipation of future disasters can shift power balances, leading to increased likelihood of conflict in disaster-prone regions.</p> <p>9) Have attempts been made to view climate shocks as opportunities to pacify tensions and work toward peacebuilding? Good DRR design that is gender transformative can engage communities in post-disaster clean-up that improves relationships.</p> <p>10) Use gender-disaggregated data collected during the pre-disaster risk assessment to inform decisions during a disaster in order to improve women's and men's long-term adaptation abilities.</p>
<p>Gender & Climate Event / Disaster Risk Reduction Emergency Planning</p>	<p>1) Follow all Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Plans for protecting mental health and long-term adaptation.</p> <p>2) Have available mental health professionals who can assess women for signs of suicidal ideation, anxiety, desperation, and helplessness, SGBV, or contributing to lack of sleep due to repeated climate disasters.</p> <p>3) Deploy programs that alleviate women's UCDW burdens following repeated climate disasters.</p> <p>4) Encourage women leaders and women groups to identify and report on increased rates of criminal and illegal activities and/or changes in balances of power following multiple climate shocks.</p> <p>5) Encourage women leaders and women groups to identify and report on rhetoric following repeated climate disasters that includes 'othering', blaming certain societal groups, or showing favouritism for certain groups.</p> <p>6) Have available medical professionals who can assess and treat women for illness or injury related to repeated climate disasters.</p> <p>7) Ensure all response plans consider methods for limiting the impact on vulnerable groups such as women who experience high rates of poverty or those with a lower socioeconomic status in order to enable better long-term adaptation following the disaster.</p> <p>8) Ask: In what ways could disaster responses be re-designed during a climate disaster to transform unequal gendered power structures?</p>
<p>Gender & Climate Informed Decision Making & Action: HA/DR / Immediate Response to Disaster</p>	
<p>Rapid Gender + Disaster Activities</p>	<p>1) Follow all Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Plans for protecting mental health and long-term adaptation.</p> <p>2) Do not deploy responses that target aid through male family members to avoid reinforcing gender inequalities, and do not expect women to contribute to response efforts in their own communities without compensation (to avoid adding to UCDW burdens).</p> <p>3) Include women leaders and women CSOs in all response planning, policymakers, decision-makers, or in peace negotiations regarding humanitarian assistance and disaster response (HA/DR), especially in positions of leadership.</p> <p>4) Ensure all unequal emergency resources are distributed with gender equality in mind.</p> <p>5) Ensure all rebuilding resources including jobs / education opportunities are distributed with gender equality in mind.</p> <p>6) Encourage local government to avoid austerity measures in response to a climate disaster which may result in demonstration / protests and community instability.</p>
<p>Deploy Gender & Climate- Ready Force</p>	<p>1) Orient all defense / security personnel in how to collect gender-disaggregated data.</p> <p>2) Orient defense / security personnel to see the period following a recent shock, during which social constraints may be temporarily relaxed, as an opportunity to implement gender transformative programming by working to improve women's confidence, skill levels, bargaining power, and involvement in decision-making?</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3) Orient defense /security personnel to recognize and support forces for peace, including women leaders and women's CSOs. 4) Orient all defense / security personnel in how to collect gender-disaggregated data regarding socioeconomic status (access to social support programs), poverty, disaster insurance, and so on. 5) Orient defense / security (women and men) on how to deliver gender-sensitive disaster resources. 6) Orient defense / security (women and men) on how to engage in rebuilding efforts using gender sensitive principles.
<p>After (/ Ongoing) Climate Event / Disaster (Relief & Recovery) Built-In Prevention / Mitigation / Preparation for next Climate Event / Disasters</p>	
<p>Strengthening Communications and Ongoing Stakeholder Gender-Responsive Collaboration</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Integrate women leaders and women-led CSOs into gender-sensitive measurement, evaluation, accountability, and learning efforts related to vulnerability resulting from repeated shocks, including gender. 2) Communicate any adjustments to response plans that integrate care for those experiencing repeated shocks. 3) Coordinate with multiple stakeholder groups (CSOs, government and military, community leaders) to review/look at lessons learned. Figure how to improve the preparation. 4) Training in gender centered approach to disaster response 5) Integrate women leaders and women-led CSOs into gender-sensitive measurement, evaluation, accountability, and learning efforts related to long-term adaptation. 5) Communicate with women leaders and women-lead CSOs regarding any adjustments made to adaptation planning for future climate disasters.
<p>Gender and Climate-Informed Decision Making & Action: Relief & Recovery (integrating Prevention / Mitigation / Preparation)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Integrate CSOs and especially women led CSOs to engage women in decision-making related to multiple and overlapping climate shocks. 2) Ensure that women benefit from all programs related to recent climate shocks and are empowered to be leaders in gender sensitive reconstruction. 3) Additional support for children’s welfare (e.g., sanitation, emotional support). 4) Consult with community leaders, including women leaders and women's CSOs, on plans for and grievances related to unequal distribution of emergency resources. 5) Involve women in any negotiations related to disagreements over distributions of emergency resources, and rebuilding resources including jobs / education opportunities. 6) Consult with women leaders and women's CSOs on responses to austerity-related demonstrations / protests. 7) Integrate women leaders and women-led CSOs in decision-making related to humanitarian assistance and disaster response (HA/DR) plans that may impact long-term adaptation.
<p>Ongoing Engagement + Integration of Future Prevention / Preparation by Gender & Climate Ready Force</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Maintain a contact list to ensure regular communication with women's CSO groups and women leaders in their communities. 2) Set a schedule for regular advisory and consultation meetings with women leaders and women's groups.

		<p>LIFE EXPECTANCY Indicator</p> <p>As the climate crisis intensifies, existing gender inequalities will be exacerbated, leading to severe impacts on women’s health, overall well-being, and life expectancies. For instance, economic stress from climate events can increase practices like sex-selective abortion, resulting in lower birth rates for girls. Climate crises also tend to amplify son preference, resulting in higher female child mortality due to inadequate nutrition and healthcare. Intense climate disasters often have higher mortality rates for women, especially where cultural norms restrict their ability to flee or seek help. Women are disproportionately affected by indirect consequences of disasters, such as damage to agriculture and public health systems, leading to higher mortality from poor living conditions and disease. Pre-existing power imbalances limit women’s access to resources and reproductive choices, making them more vulnerable to the physical impacts of disasters. The increased demand for unpaid care labor further depletes women's bodies, heightening their susceptibility to future climate risks. Climate crises can increase rates of SGBV, further depleting women's life reserves and reducing life expectancy. Finally, some climate disasters such as floods and typhoons result in higher direct mortality rates due to women’s inability to swim or climb trees (skills often necessary for survival).</p>
<p>Pre-Crisis or Pre- Disaster (Prevention / Mitigation / Preparation)</p>		
<p>Enhance Knowledge, Adaptation and Resilience of Security / Defense Forces</p>		
<p>Conduct Gender-Responsive Community Risk Assessments</p>	<p>1) What gender norms dictate women’s unpaid care and domestic work (UCDW) that would increase their mortality risks during a climate disaster? Too many components of the question. Cut the question into different parts, separate unpaid care and domestic work. Where are unpaid care and domestic workers located?</p> <p>2) What practices are common in the community that might reduce life expectancies of girl fetuses and girl children following a climate crisis? For instance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is sex selective abortion used? (should be a different question) • Do parents routinely use son preference practices by offering less breastmilk, lower quality food, lower vitamin supplementation, and fewer vaccinations? • Have there been measurable differences in girls’ health outcomes compared to boys? • What is the ‘excess female under-5 mortality’ rate? <p>Feedback: questions about abortion should be separate. Maternal health and early years can be in the same question. Making questions applicable to the community.</p> <p>3) What are current population sex ratios in the community?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have women or men migrated out of the community? • Have any recent disasters, conflicts, clashes with the police or government, diseases, or dangerous vocations resulted in the deaths of more women or men? • Are there high rates of sexual or gender-based violence and has this resulted in high mortality rates for women, men, or non-binary/gender diverse people? <p>4) Are women typically involved as policymakers and as decision-makers in topics related to women's and girls' life expectancies?</p> <p>5) What are baseline maternal mortality risks? How are these risks different for women of color or Indigenous women?</p>	

<p>Engage in Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Planning</p>	<p>1) Design HA/DR plans that address the impact of climate events on the life expectancy of vulnerable segments of population (based on gender, disability, education level, female single headed households, civil status). 2) Design HA/DR plans that consider mortality rates, including increase or decrease in mortality of women, men, and people of diverse genders based on type of climate disaster. 3) Design HA/DR plans sex selective abortions, female infanticide, and girl child neglect, as well as child marriage, and be prepared to track changes in these measures following a climate disaster. 4) Design a gendered HA/DR plan where vulnerable population segments are educated and given training for reducing mortality risks. 5) Ask: In what ways could HA/DR plans be re-designed to transform unequal gendered power structures?</p>
<p>Implement Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Community Capacity Building</p>	<p>1) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community to educate community members in why and how to equitably protect the lives of women and girls during a climate disaster, including how to reduce risks related to UCDW. 2) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community to access support resources to ensure the equitable protection of women's and girls' lives during a disaster. 3) Build capacity of women's CSOs and women leaders in the community regarding the mortality risks associated with son preference, and the community safety risks related to sex selective abortion. 4) Conduct civ-mil training sessions in preparation for disasters that includes women, men, non-binary/gender diverse people, and children to build trust.</p>
<p>Informed Decision Making & Action</p>	
<p>Communicate Gender-Responsive Civ-Mil based action plan(s) to relevant communities</p>	<p>1) Communicate and consult with women and women’s CSOs in the design of life-saving plans for women and girls, taking into consideration how UCDW may increase mortality risks for women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people following a climate disaster. 2) Communicate and consult with women and women’s CSOs on any rebuilding programs for home gardens, agriculture / aquaculture systems, and so on. 3) Communicate and consult with women and women’s CSOs in designing public education programs regarding sex selective abortion and son preference practices.</p>
<p>Train and Equip a Gender & Climate- Ready Force</p>	
<p>Train & Equip Gender & Climate Advisors and all first responder military personnel</p>	<p>1) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on the risks of son preference during a climate disaster. 2) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how implement life-saving efforts that protect women's and girls' lives as well as men's and boys'. 3) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to recognize and respond to son preference practices and sex selective abortion practices that may result in sex ratio imbalances. 4) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to recognize the risks of population sex ratio imbalances, and how to respond to them.</p>
<p>During Climate Event / Disaster (HA/DR Response)</p>	
<p>Enhance Knowledge Sharing & Stakeholder Communication During Climate Event / Disaster</p>	
<p>Conduct Gender & Climate Event/Disaster (G&CED) Rapid Community Risk Assessments</p>	<p>1) Following a climate disaster, what gender norms have increased demands for women’s UCDW? Has sufficient support for women’s health been made available? For instance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has survival of the family/community/state through the crisis become contingent on women’s willingness to sacrifice, </p>

- subordinating her own health needs for others?
- Are healthcare services for women scarcer and more restrictive, just at a time when heightened UCDW responsibilities further wear down women's bodies?
 - Have women been asked to be directly involved in reconstruction/recovery projects (with or without compensation?), thereby adding to bodily depletion with inadequate support for personal health?
 - Have mortality rates and long-term health deterioration increased among women?
- 3) Have son practices decreased the life expectancies of girl fetuses and girl children following a climate crisis? For instance:
- Have rates of sex selective abortion increased in response to climate crises?
 - Do parents routinely use son preference practices that lower girl children's health, such as offering less breastmilk, lower quality food, lower vitamin supplementation, and fewer vaccinations?
 - Have there been measurable differences in girls' health outcomes compared to boys?
 - Have 'excess female under-5 mortality' rates increased as a result of a climate crisis?
 - Can you measure a change in population sex ratios in childhood age brackets?
- 4) Do cultural norms directly decrease women's or men's life expectancies during climate disasters? For instance:
- Did women or men die at higher rates during a recent climate crisis (such as flooding or drought)?
 - Does women's traditional clothing impede women's abilities run to high places, climb trees, or swim, leaving them in the path of destruction?
 - Do gender norms forbid women from removing traditional clothing, making it difficult to be rescued by or received medical care from unrelated men?
- 5) Following a climate crisis, has the bodily depletion of adult women (through increased social reproductive responsibilities) resulted in increased mortality rates among women? For instance:
- Has damage to agriculture or increased barriers to obtaining food decreased increased women's food insecurity and social reproductive labour related too food?
 - Has overcrowding or poor living conditions due to a climate crisis impacted the unpaid care workloads and health conditions of women?
 - Has damage to public health systems increased women's family care duties and decreased women's access to health services, particularly during pregnancy and while breastfeeding, lowering women's overall health?
 - Has a loss of social order or networks left women isolated and responsible for a greater number of social reproductive tasks?
- 6) Have climate crises disrupted population sex ratios? For instance:
- Have sex selective abortions become more common as a result of climate crises?
 - Have son preference practices increased due to climate-related impacts?
 - Was there a differential impact on mortality rates among women or men following a recent climate disaster?
 - Have the long-term impacts of climate change shortened women's life expectancies?
- 7) Have population sex ratios become imbalanced following a climate crisis, and if so, have rates of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) increased in response?
- SGBV rates may increase in the presence of surplus men or surplus women, depending on the local gender norms and culture.
 - SGBV tends to contribute to bodily depletion, lower women's physical and mental wellbeing.
 - If SGBV rates have increased, are adequate support services and safe havens available for women?
- 8) If any of these factors are at work locally, have such disruptions in population sex ratios impacted levels of crime, violence, or conflict?
- 9) Have criminal activity rates, such as local warfare, crime, drug abuse, prostitution, and trafficking of women, increased as a response to climate crises? If so, can such changes be connected to the presence of surplus women or men?

	10) Are women typically involved as policymakers, as decision-makers, or in peace negotiations that result from population sex ratio imbalances?
Gender & Climate Event / Disaster Risk Reduction Emergency Planning	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Follow all Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Plans for protecting the lives of all community members. 2) Ensure all climate disaster humanitarian assistance and disaster response (HA/DR) plans consider methods for limiting mortality risks for women and girls. 3) Ensure all climate disaster HA/DR plans minimize the increase of UCDW for women. 4) Ensure the different mortality risks for women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people are considered by deploying life-saving response teams. 5) Ensure HA/DR plans include tracking data about population sex ratios in conjunction of crime and violence rates. 6) Ask: In what ways could disaster responses be re-designed during a climate disaster to transform unequal gendered power structures?
Gender & Climate Informed Decision Making & Action: HA/DR / Immediate Response to Disaster	
Rapid Gender + Disaster Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Follow all Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Plans for protecting the lives of all community members. 2) Always collect data on son preference, sex selective abortions, UCDW rates, crime rates, and SGBV. 3) Watch for and be prepared to respond to community instabilities related to sex ratio imbalances. 4) Ensure life-saving HA/DR response plans include gender norms that may preclude offering assistance in the short and medium term.
Deploy Gender & Climate- Ready Force	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Orient all defense / security personnel in how to collect gender-disaggregated data regarding mortality rates of people of all ages. 2) Orient defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to deliver gender-sensitive life-saving responses. 3) Orient defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to avoid engaging women in DRR efforts that increase their UCDW burdens.
After (/ Ongoing) Climate Event / Disaster (Relief & Recovery)	
Built-In Prevention / Mitigation / Preparation for next Climate Event / Disasters	
Strengthening Communications and Ongoing Stakeholder Gender-Responsive Collaboration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Integrate women leaders and women-led CSOs into gender-sensitive measurement, evaluation, accountability, and learning efforts related to life expectancy. 2) Communicate with women leaders and women-lead CSOs regarding any adjustments made to planning related to life expectancy.
Gender and Climate-Informed Decision Making & Action: Relief & Recovery (Integrating Prevention / Mitigation / Preparation)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Consult with women community leaders and women's CSOs regarding data collection on son preference, sex selective abortions, UCDW rates, crime rates, and SGBV. 2) Consult with community leaders, including women leaders and women's CSOs, on plans for and grievances related to sex ratio imbalances. 3) Involve women in any negotiations related to disagreements over gendered life-saving DRR response plans in the short and medium term. 4) Consult with women leaders and women's CSOs on gender norms that may impinge of providing life-saving services for women or girls. 5) Integrate women leaders and women-led CSOs in decision-making related to DRR plans that have an impact on women's and girls' life extectancies.
Ongoing Engagement + Integration of Future Prevention / Preparation by Gender & Climate Ready Force	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Maintain a contact list to ensure regular communication with women's CSO groups and women leaders that address women's and girls' health and mortality risks during climate disasters. 2) Set a schedule for regular advisory and consultation meetings with women leaders and women's groups.

	<p>EDUCATION Indicator Climate change exacerbates gender inequalities in education, amplifying women's vulnerability to climate risks. Damage to education infrastructure and loss of teachers (due to disaster-related deaths, out-migration, UCDW burdens, and so on) reduce educational opportunities for girls (and women), limiting their economic stability and resources for future adaptation. Low education levels correlate with higher fertility rates, straining resources and affecting maternal and child health. Families often prioritize boys' education, especially under financial stress, leaving girls more susceptible to future climate shocks. Climate breakdown increases girls' and women's unpaid care burdens, reducing their time for education. Relocation strategies and government budget cuts further hinder women's access to education. Gender norms often prioritize men in climate adaptation training, reducing community resilience without women's participation. Child marriage as a coping strategy further restricts girls' education and reinforces gender inequalities. Education perpetuating patriarchal norms can lead to increased rates of SGBV and discriminatory practices among men and boys. The majority of survey respondents noted some level of loss of school infrastructure or programming following a recent natural disaster or the COVID-19 pandemic.</p>
<p>Pre-Crisis or Pre- Disaster (Prevention / Mitigation / Preparation)</p>	
<p>Enhance Knowledge, Adaptation and Resilience of Security / Defense Forces</p>	
<p>Conduct Gender-Responsive Community Risk Assessments</p>	<p>1) A baseline, do girls face barriers to being enrolled in and maintaining high education retention rates? For instance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are rates of female genital mutilation and circumcision, indicating there may be other gender norms that deprioritize girls' education? • Do girls have household responsibilities that prevent them from attending school regularly? • Do schools have gender-specific toilets as well as menstruation support and supplies? • Do son preference practices limit funds for girls' education? • Is SGBV (against girls but also LGBTQI+ students) prevalent in the schools? <p>2) How do education levels among adult women compare to other indicators of the economic and social stability of women? For instance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do local fertility rates compare to national or regional averages? • What size is the average local family compared to national or regional averages? • How do women's rates of employment and salary/wage levels compare to men's? <p>Note: Lower fertility rates, smaller families, and higher rates of employment among women are all good indicators of higher education levels and potentially greater community stability.</p> <p>3) Are adult women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people permitted to participate in climate adaptation educational opportunities equally? Do women's social reproductive responsibilities or finances limit their participation?</p> <p>4) Do local education opportunities reinforce gender inequalities or transform them? And have the curricula been adjusted in the wake of a recent climate crisis? For instance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does local curricula reinforce unequal gender norms or attempt to stress the importance of gender equality? • Do gender norms encourage both girls and boys to engage in education? • How do women's and men's educational attainment levels compare (since men's attainment levels are a key factor in forecasting men's attitudes toward gender roles and equality, and in forecasting whether men believe that violence/conflict, including SGBV, are the best ways to solve problems)? <p>5) Do community narratives emphasize any of the following beliefs about the role of gender hierarchies in the community?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Men hold masculinized leadership roles over women • Women's roles are invisibilized in history

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women’s roles are spoken of primarily in service of men • Sexual- and gender-based violence is condoned to solve problems between genders <p>Note: Community norms that emphasize the subordination of women at the household level are more likely to experience instability and insecurity, lower levels of overall well-being, greater environmental degradation, and decreased prosperity.</p> <p>6) Has educational programming been specifically designed to prevent tensions and conflict? For instance, curriculum can play a mediating role by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventing grievance by demonstrating to people (regardless of identity) that their government is attempting to improve their lives • Adding stability by giving people tools to resolve disputes peacefully, making them less likely to join an armed group or rebellion • Fostering and sustaining ethnically and linguistically tolerant environments • Cultivating attitudes of desegregation and inclusive citizenship • Disarming history and defying state oppression <p>If yes to any of the above, have women also been included in the peace-based educational programming? This is often necessary in order to meaningfully involve women in peacebuilding and decision-making.</p>
<p>Engage in Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Planning</p>	<p>1) Design disaster risk reduction (DRR) plans that take into consideration the barriers that prevent girls and women from remaining in school, and ensure such plans do not reinforce such barriers.</p> <p>2) Design DRR plans that do not increase unpaid care and domestic work (UCDW) burdens for women and girls (which may reduce their educational attainment levels).</p> <p>3) Design all DRR campaigns such that they do not reinforce gender inequalities through curricula or other educational materials.</p> <p>4) Ensure all DRR educational materials emphasize goals for tension reduction and peacebuilding.</p> <p>5) Ask: In what ways could socioeconomic development be re-designed to transform unequal gendered power structures?</p>
<p>Implement Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Community Capacity Building</p>	<p>1) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community to recognize and track rates of educational retention for girls and women.</p> <p>2) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community to recognize and monitor education materials or norms that reinforce gender inequalities or that stoke fear / resentment / division between groups based on ethnicity, religion, race, socioeconomic status, gender or any other intersectional identity.</p> <p>3) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community to identify and resist educational materials that is specifically designed to perpetuate gender hierarchies and the acceptance of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).</p> <p>4) Conduct civ-mil training sessions in preparation for disasters that includes women, men, non-binary/gender diverse people, and children to build trust.</p>
<p>Informed Decision Making & Action</p>	
<p>Communicate Gender-Responsive Civ-Mil based action plan(s) to relevant communities</p>	<p>1) Consult with women and women’s CSOs in the design of public education programs that specifically help to build community skills that support building bridges, reducing tensions, and peacebuilding between groups, especially following crises such as climate disasters.</p> <p>2) Consult with women and women’s CSOs in the design of public education campaigns that encourage gender equity and gender norms that are healthy and life-affirming for all.</p>
<p>Train and Equip a Gender & Climate- Ready Force</p>	
<p>Train & Equip Gender & Climate Advisors and all first responder</p>	<p>1) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to recognize and remove barriers to girls' and women's education.</p>

<p>military personnel</p>	<p>2) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to recognize and remove DRR responses that increase women's UCDW burdens.</p> <p>3) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) in the design of DRR plans that support women's leadership in educational and peacebuilding spaces.</p>
<p>During Climate Event / Disaster (HA/DR Response)</p>	
<p>Enhance Knowledge Sharing & Stakeholder Communication During Climate Event / Disaster</p>	
<p>Conduct Gender & Climate Event/Disaster (G&CED) Rapid Community Risk Assessments</p>	<p>1) Have economic security levels (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) fallen as a result of recent climate shocks? If so:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have families resorted to pulling girl children (more than boy children) out of school as an adaptation strategy? • Have increased social reproductive responsibilities of girl children (cleaning, cooking, gardening, caring for sick family members) lowered girls' school attendance and retention levels? <p>2) Have climate-fueled crises resulted in any household- or community-level disruptions in education for girls or boys? For instance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has a climate disaster destroyed community school infrastructure, lead to teacher losses, or generated significant psychological distress that has disrupted education of girls or boys more? • Have governments imposed austerity measures in the wake of a climate disaster that have contributed to reductions in education availability for either girls or boys? • Has household displacement resulted in relocation to a community without adequate school facilities? If so, is there a difference in girls' and boys' rates of education in the new location? • Have rates of child marriage increased following a climate crisis? If so, has this had an impact on girls' participation in school? <p>3) Have education levels for men and boys fallen following a recent climate crisis? Note: Lower education levels have been associated with feelings of emasculation (if their educational achievement is lower than women's), which may contribute to higher rates of criminality among men.</p> <p>4) Have climate-caused government budget cuts resulted in the delivery of education to elites or allied groups only rather than universally? Favouritism in delivery of public services such as education has been linked to higher rates of anti-state grievance and may increase rates of political unrest. Denial of education may also be used as a weapon of war, or may include a gender component (denying education to girls but not boys). Restricted access to school may be an early warning sign of deteriorating tensions between societal groups.</p> <p>5) Have local education systems been weaponized and masculinized as a way of perpetuating structural inequalities and institutional violence against minorities, often against women and girls, by reinforcing racial/ethnic/religious/class/socioeconomic 'othering'? And have the curricula been adjusted in the wake of a recent climate crisis? For instance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has education been used to instill hatred of the 'other'? • Have curricula been used as a form of ethnocide, robbing minority groups of their language, tradition, and values? • Has education been used to manipulate history, inculcate authoritarian and chauvinistic values and identities, and lead to fundamentalization of national identities?
<p>Gender & Climate Event / Disaster Risk Reduction Emergency Planning</p>	<p>1) Follow all Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Plans for education needs.</p> <p>2) Ensure all climate-related humanitarian assistance and disaster response (HA/DR) efforts include support for rebuilding efforts that support girls' and women's inclusion in education, including those related to rebuilding school infrastructure, supporting teachers to return to work, supporting students and teachers with mental health resources, and so on.</p> <p>3) Ensure all climate disaster HA/DR plans minimize the increase of UCDW for women, especially as it may reduce girls' involvement in educational programs.</p>

	<p>4) Ensure the HA/DR efforts include support for education for boys and men, and that such educational systems do not reinforce gender inequalities or cultural norms that encourage violence as a way to address conflict.</p> <p>5) Ensure HA/DR plans include tracking data of gendered education rates.</p> <p>6) Ask: In what ways could disaster responses be re-designed during a climate disaster to transform unequal gendered power structures?</p>
Gender & Climate Informed Decision Making & Action: HA/DR / Immediate Response to Disaster	
Rapid Gender + Disaster Activities	<p>1) Follow all Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Plans for education needs.</p> <p>2) Deploy HA/DR plans that minimize grievances related to education used as a weapon, especially to disadvantage girls and women.</p> <p>3) Involve women in any negotiations related to disagreements over weaponized education programs following a climate disaster.</p> <p>4) Support education programs that only support equal and healthy gender norms for girls and boys.</p> <p>5) Quickly work to rebuild education systems that benefit girls and boys.</p>
Deploy Gender & Climate- Ready Force	<p>1) Orient all defense / security personnel in how to collect gender-disaggregated data regarding girls and boys impacted by loss of educational infrastructure, loss of teachers, or post-traumatic stress challenges.</p> <p>2) Orient defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to deliver HA/DR responses that support equitable access to education for all genders.</p> <p>3) Orient defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to avoid engaging girls in HA/DR efforts that increase their UCDW burdens.</p> <p>4) Orient defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to recognize educational materials that reinforce group tensions and/or suggest violence as a conflict resolution method.</p>
After (/ Ongoing) Climate Event / Disaster (Relief & Recovery) Built-In Prevention / Mitigation / Preparation for next Climate Event / Disasters	
Strengthening Communications and Ongoing Stakeholder Gender-Responsive Collaboration	<p>1) Integrate women leaders and women-led CSOs into gender-sensitive measurement, evaluation, accountability, and learning efforts related to education systems.</p> <p>2) Communicate with women leaders and women-lead CSOs regarding any adjustments made to planning related to the rebuilding of and support for education systems following a climate disaster.</p>
Gender and Climate-Informed Decision Making & Action: Relief & Recovery (integrating Prevention / Mitigation / Preparation)	<p>1) Consult with women community leaders and women's CSOs regarding impacts on education systems and participation rates after a climate disaster.</p> <p>2) Consult with community leaders, including women leaders and women's CSOs, on plans for and grievances related to education used as a weapon.</p> <p>3) Involve women in any negotiations related to disagreements over weaponized education programs following a climate disaster.</p> <p>4) Consult with women leaders and women's CSOs on gender norms that may reinforce gender inequalities or unhealthy gender norms for girls and boys.</p>
Ongoing Engagement + Integration of Future Prevention / Preparation by Gender & Climate Ready Force	<p>1) Maintain a contact list to ensure regular communication with women's CSO groups and women leaders that address women's and girls' education, especially following climate disasters.</p> <p>2) Set a schedule for regular advisory and consultation meetings with women leaders and women's groups.</p>

		<p>STANDARD OF LIVING Indicator Structural inequalities such as pay gaps and over-representation in lower-income groups and informal economic systems result in women relying more on public services. As governments deal with the expense of resilience investments and disaster recovery, they are likely to also implement austerity measures and cuts to these public services on which women rely, thereby lowering their standards of living. Moreover, women, who typically hold more public sector jobs, are disproportionately affected by employment cuts, further reducing their economic stability. Cuts to public services may also lead to increased scapegoating of public service employees, predominantly women, adding to their mental strain. Overall, climate-induced austerity measures intensify gender inequalities, placing additional burdens on women and increasing their susceptibility to climate-related risks. Slightly more than one-third of survey respondents noted restrictions on access to public services due to gender, race, or ethnicity following a recent natural disaster.</p>
<p>Pre-Crisis or Pre- Disaster (Prevention / Mitigation / Preparation)</p>		
<p>Enhance Knowledge, Adaptation and Resilience of Security / Defense Forces</p>		
<p>Conduct Gender-Responsive Community Risk Assessments</p>	<p>1) Do women with lower socioeconomic status experience higher rates of SGBV? For instance, SGBV rates may increase in the following circumstances?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to increased unpaid care and domestic work (UCDW) responsibilities and the risks therein • Following climate-related disasters • Because of household economic or food insecurity • Due to lower levels of education <p>2) Do women with lower socioeconomic status experience higher rates of violence as an intimidation tactic to gain control over natural resources or intimidate those protecting natural resources?</p> <p>3) Does a woman’s socioeconomic status impede her ability to own or use a mobile phone, the internet, climate risk insurance, or banking and financial services? If so:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do women with less socioeconomic power find it difficult to access emergency finances following a climate disaster? • Do women rely on social cash from family and friends as an emergency stopgap during a climate crisis? Are women able to access emergency information if they are not able to access the internet or mobile phone technology? <p>4) What barriers to women’s participation in decision-making spaces limit their ability to influence how climate adaptation and resilience systems are designed and implemented? For instance, do women face any of these conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic barriers: Time constraints; burdensome application processes; time timelines for communal decision-making • Legal barriers: Land/property ownership pre-requisites to leadership roles or incentive/assistance programs; community norms that bar women from leadership • Economic barriers: Educational requirements for participation in leadership (precluded by women’s low- or unpaid work that make education unaffordable); UCDW responsibilities that preclude involvement • Tokenistic positions: Allowing women’s involvement but only as tokens and not in substantively important roles <p>5) Does your local economy have structural disadvantages for some groups that create adverse socioeconomic development conditions, which may be linked to malign activity? For instance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do rates of lethal violence increase and decrease along with rates of economic inequality (especially in systems with weak collective institutions and few social protections)? • Are migrants excluded from the formal economy, and if so, do they inadvertently become ‘criminals’ when they engage in activity out of a desire to survive? 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do racial tensions exclude some groups from the economy, and do rates of criminality increase among such groups? If yes to any of the above, are there gender patterns to changes in malign activity? <p>6) At baseline, does your local government provide any public benefits, such as employment or other financial assistance; healthcare, social security, or disability insurance; education systems; housing assistance; libraries; hospitals; or transit systems? If so:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are they offered to women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people equally? • When government budgets get tight, who in the community picks up the slack to provide the public benefits? Is women’s UCDW expected to expand and contract to subsidize lost public systems?
<p>Engage in Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Planning</p>	<p>1) Design plans that take into consideration if women with lower socioeconomic status experience higher rates of violence as an intimidation tactic to gain control over resources, consider aggregating women together into committees to augment their response power if acts of intimidation occur, including creating mechanisms to report violence.</p> <p>2) Design plans for using alternative forms of support in a disaster such as face to face communication (family/kin ties, community groups, task groups, community communicators focal points), paying particular attention to women-headed household, elderly, non-accompanied females children.</p> <p>3) Encourage governments not to cut public benefit programs, especially those that women and girls depend most upon, including child care, elder care, health care, and security-related services like shelters, legal services, job training, education, refugee services, and reproductive services.</p> <p>4) Ask: In what ways could socioeconomic development be re-designed to transform unequal gendered power structures?</p>
<p>Implement Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Community Capacity Building</p>	<p>1) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community to deploy violence and SGBV reporting mechanisms and establish mental health, health, and food security referral pathways.</p> <p>2) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community to use technology, including internet and mobile communication technology and any other relevant technologies for getting socioeconomic support and accessing programs relevant to their climate resilience.</p> <p>3) Build the capacity of women's CSOs and women leaders in the community to advocate for public benefit programs, especially those that benefit women and girls.</p> <p>4) Build the capacity of women's CSOs and women leaders in the community to provide public awareness campaigns following climate disasters about how to access social services such as child care, elder care, health care, and security-related services like shelters, legal services, job training, education, refugee services, and reproductive services.</p> <p>5) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community on topics such as how to remove barriers to women's participation in decision-making, especially for vulnerable groups.</p> <p>6) Conduct civ-mil training sessions in preparation for disasters that includes women, men, non-binary/gender diverse people, and children to build trust.</p>
<p>Informed Decision Making & Action</p>	
<p>Communicate Gender-Responsive Civ-Mil based action plan(s) to relevant communities</p>	<p>1) Consult with women and women’s CSOs in the design of SGBV and violence reporting mechanisms that take women's socioeconomic status into consideration.</p> <p>2) Consult with women and women’s CSOs in the design of emergency response programs that support women through child care, elder care, health care, and security-related services like shelters, legal services, job training, education, refugee services, and reproductive services.</p> <p>3) Consult with women and women’s CSOs in the design/use of alternative ways for women to access information, internet, mobile phones and financial services.</p>

	4) Consult with women and women’s CSOs in the design of climate adaptation and resilience plans that take women's socioeconomic status and standards of living into consideration.
Train and Equip a Gender & Climate- Ready Force	
Train & Equip Gender & Climate Advisors and all first responder military personnel	<p>1) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to implement SGBV and violence reporting mechanisms.</p> <p>2) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to recognize the impacts of disruptions in public benefits programs like child care, elder care, health care, and security-related services like shelters, legal services, job training, education, refugee services, and reproductive services.</p> <p>3) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to use alternative ways for women to access information, internet, mobile phones and financial services.</p> <p>4) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to design climate adaptation and resilience plans.</p>
During Climate Event / Disaster (HA/DR Response)	
Enhance Knowledge Sharing & Stakeholder Communication During Climate Event / Disaster	
Conduct Gender & Climate Event/Disaster (G&CED) Rapid Community Risk Assessments	<p>1) Following a climate disaster, do socioeconomic inequalities contribute to marginalizations of vulnerable groups in the form of environmental (living in low-potential areas); economic (poor market access and low share of public expenditures); sociocultural (ethnic prejudices); or political (any combination of the above) disadvantage? If so, do such exclusions from the market (especially regarding minerals, fossil fuels, and forestry resources) contribute to increased rates of tensions between societal groups or anti-state grievances following a climate disaster?</p> <p>2) Are gender-transformative approaches used to reform DRR plans that would impact socioeconomic wellbeing of vulnerable populations? For instance, have barriers to property rights and empowerment based on gender or other identity factors been dismantled after a climate disaster?</p> <p>3) Has your local government implemented any austerity measures (cuts to public services) in order to cope with the financial costs of climate change? If so:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In general, have cuts been made to services that support the care economy (child care, elder care, health care, etc.) or the production economy (those businesses that produce goods and services for profit)? • Is the assumption that women’s UCDW/social reproductive work will fill the gaps created by spending cuts to public services? • Has the economic impact of austerity measures been tracked for women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people? <p>4) Have austerity measures included cuts to services that are essential to women’s safety and security, such as shelters for survivors of SGBV, healthcare, job training, education, reproductive services, and refugee support? Have such cuts had a more profound impact on those with intersectional identities (sexuality, nationality, migrant status, ethnicity, disability, class, or religion)?</p>
Gender & Climate Event / Disaster Risk Reduction Emergency Planning	<p>1) Follow all Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Plans for protecting standards of living.</p> <p>2) Ensure all climate-related humanitarian assistance and disaster response (HA/DR) plans consider methods for limiting socioeconomic impact on the most vulnerable groups, especially women.</p> <p>3) Ensure all climate disaster HA/DR plans minimize the increase of UCDW for women, especially those of socioeconomic development.</p> <p>4) Work with local governments to preserve social benefit programs to protect the most vulnerable populations from reductions in standards of living following a disaster.</p> <p>5) Ask: In what ways could HA/DR responses be re-designed during a climate disaster to transform unequal socioeconomic development of</p>

	standards of living amongst the most vulnerable?
Gender & Climate Informed Decision Making & Action: HA/DR / Immediate Response to Disaster	
Rapid Gender + Disaster Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Follow all Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Plans for protecting standards of living. 2) Deploy HA/DR responses that consider the needs of women experiencing lower standards of living. 3) Implement HA/DR programs that allow equitable access to socioeconomic development or social benefit programs based on gender, and especially avoid decreasing the standards of living for those most vulnerable to climate disasters. 4) Avoid HA/DR responses that increase UCDW burdens for women or girls, especially those experiencing low standards of living, following a disaster.
Deploy Gender & Climate- Ready Force	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Orient all defense / security personnel in how to collect gender-disaggregated data regarding the socioeconomic status and standards of living of women and girls. 2) Orient defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to deliver climate disaster responses that do not reinforce existing gendered socioeconomic development discrepancies. 3) Orient defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to avoid engaging women in climate disaster response efforts that increase their UCDW burdens. 4) Orient defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to recognize and report signs of SGBV, especially for those experiencing low standards of living.
After (/ Ongoing) Climate Event / Disaster (Relief & Recovery) Built-In Prevention / Mitigation / Preparation for next Climate Event / Disasters	
Strengthening Communications and Ongoing Stakeholder Gender-Responsive Collaboration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Integrate women leaders and women-led CSOs into gender-sensitive measurement, evaluation, accountability, and learning efforts related to standards of living and socioeconomic development. 2) Communicate with women leaders and women-lead CSOs regarding any adjustments made to planning related to standards of living and socioeconomic status.
Gender and Climate-Informed Decision Making & Action: Relief & Recovery (integrating Prevention / Mitigation / Preparation)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Consult with women community leaders and women's CSOs regarding the needs of women experiencing lower standards of living. 2) Involve women in any negotiations related to disagreements over gendered-access to socioeconomic development or social benefit programs that will decrease the standards of living for those most vulnerable to climate disasters. 3) Consult with women leaders and women's CSOs on gender norms that may increase UCDW for women or girls, especially those experiencing low standards of living, following a disaster. 4) Integrate women leaders and women-led CSOs in decision-making related to climate-related humanitarian assistance and disaster response (HA/DR) plans that have an impact on women's and girls' standards of living.
Ongoing Engagement + Integration of Future Prevention / Preparation by Gender & Climate Ready Force	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Maintain a contact list to ensure regular communication with women's CSO groups and women leaders that address women's and girls' standards of living following climate disasters. 2) Set a schedule for regular advisory and consultation meetings with women leaders and women's groups.

		<p>UNEMPLOYMENT / POVERTY Indicator</p> <p>As climate-induced strains on government budgets leads to cuts in public benefit services, women’s labor is often used as a lever of adjustment as responsibilities for many government support systems (food and water provisioning, child care, medical care for family members, education, and so on) is transferred to women and girls, further reducing their time for paid work and economic activity. This deepens their poverty, leaving them with fewer financial resources for future climate adaptation. Disruptions in local labor markets can make it difficult for men to find new employment, which can lead to fewer emotional resources to cope with further climate shocks. In some contexts, rates of SGBV increase as the rates of male unemployment rise, especially when men’s economic status diminishes relative to women’s. Adaptive responses to climate change often result in women’s resources being depleted first, further deepening their poverty and increasing their exposure to climate risks. The majority of our survey respondents noted that primarily women lost employment following a recent natural disaster or the COVID-19 pandemic. Gender norms exacerbate these challenges, with women often excluded from sustainable livelihood interventions and facing disproportionate job losses and barriers to re-entering the workforce, often trapping women in slave-like working conditions as they migrate for employment in affected sectors like fishing. Nevertheless, climate migration may open new avenues of employment and support for both women and men, and in some cases women’s employment opportunities increase as a result.</p>
<p>Pre-Crisis or Pre- Disaster (Prevention / Mitigation / Preparation)</p>		
<p>Enhance Knowledge, Adaptation and Resilience of Security / Defense Forces</p>		
<p>Conduct Gender-Responsive Community Risk Assessments</p>	<p>1) What kinds of care and domestic work are unpaid in the local community, and who is responsible for these unpaid care and domestic work (UCDW) tasks?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do women’s and men’s wages, benefits, and other compensation compare to one another? • What is the difference in time spent between women and men, girls and boys, and non-binary/gender diverse people on paid work? Unpaid work? • Do local gender norms dictate that women/girls are responsible for a higher percentage of unpaid care and domestic work (UCDW)? * • What types of UCDW tasks are added to women’s and men’s responsibilities following a crisis? Tasks related to the replacement of public services (education of children, family health care, child care, health/medical care, laundry, food preparation, cleaning, etc.)? Tasks related to the DIY production of high-cost items (such as clothing or food)? • How does the increase in UCDW impact women’s, men’s, or non-binary/gender diverse persons’ mental and physical health? <p>2) Have the climate-caused increased responsibilities of UCDW increased rates of SGBV? If so:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have SGBV rates increased as ‘punishment’ for unmet UCDW expectations? Or due to increased risks on journeys to gather water, fuel, food, etc.? • Have SGBV-related injuries or illness increased women’s absentee days from work? • Has women’s mental/emotional health declined due to increases in SGBV, causing extra missed days of work? <p>3) Are women typically involved as policymakers, as decision-makers, or in peace negotiations regarding poverty and economic decline? If not, how might increasing women’s involvement lower the chances that increased poverty leads to political instability?</p> <p>4) How is poverty defined in your community? Does that definition take into consideration the real lived experiences of local residents? If not, what definition would be more appropriate for tracking and measuring changes in poverty levels as a result of a climate- or other environmental crisis?</p>	

<p>Engage in Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Planning</p>	<p>1) Ensure disaster risk reduction (DRR) plans do not increase the UCDW burdens of women and girls. 2) Design DRR plans that provide local employment or income-generating opportunities for women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people following a climate-related disaster, and encourage adults to remain in their communities rather than migrating out. 3) Ask: In what ways could poverty be re-designed to transform unequal gendered power structures?</p>
<p>Implement Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Community Capacity Building</p>	<p>1) Build the capacity of women’s CSOs and women leaders in the community to organize/set up alternative ways to overcome economic disruption, for example create community-based child friendly spaces and equitable access to community based educational activities. 2) Provide compensation for all of women's (and men's) contributions in DRR planning. 3) Conduct civ-mil training sessions in preparation for disasters that includes women, men, non-binary/gender diverse people, and children to build trust.</p>
<p>Informed Decision Making & Action</p>	
<p>Communicate Gender-Responsive Civ-Mil based action plan(s) to relevant communities</p>	<p>1) Communicate and consult with women and women’s CSOs in the design of economic security plans, including those that support economic opportunities and taking into consideration how UCDW may increase/decrease for women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people following a climate disaster. 2) Communicate and consult with women and women’s CSOs on any rebuilding programs that benefit local economies.</p>
<p>Train and Equip a Gender & Climate- Ready Force</p>	
<p>Train & Equip Gender & Climate Advisors and all first responder military personnel</p>	<p>1) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to design DRR plans that support local economies and jobs for women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people. 2) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to design DRR plans that support local employment for women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people.</p>
<p>During Climate Event / Disaster (HA/DR Response)</p>	
<p>Enhance Knowledge Sharing & Stakeholder Communication During Climate Event / Disaster</p>	
<p>Conduct Gender & Climate Event/Disaster (G&CED) Rapid Community Risk Assessments</p>	<p>1) Are malign actors using increased poverty rates to stoke grievances between societal groups or against the government? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In particular, does recruitment messaging centre on gendered notions of economic stability and socioeconomic status? • Have such recruitment campaigns increased the number of individuals joining rebel or extremist groups? If so, what is the gender balance of those joining? Related: is the flow of unemployed young men a ‘permanent source of recruitment?’ • Have malign actors encourage violent unrest or demonstrations? If so, what is the gender balance of those who participate 2) What kinds of UCDW tasks have increased in complexity or time required given climate change impacts, and who is responsible for these UCDW tasks? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When a crisis strikes, how do expectations on women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people change relative to UCDW? • What types of UCDW tasks are added to women’s and men’s responsibilities following a crisis (tasks related to the replacement of public services (education, family health care, childcare, etc.) or to produce high-cost items themselves (such as clothing or food)? • How does the increase in UCDW impact women’s or men’s mental and physical health? 3) What types of adaptive responses do women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people make to climate shocks? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible adaptive responses: cutting back number of meals, purchasing less nutritious foods, foraging for wild food, borrowing from neighbours/money lenders, turning to wealthier patrons, letting illness go untreated, depletion of household stores, selling </p>

	<p>off smaller consumer durables, taking children out of school, temporary migration, selling off of producer assets, permanent migration, breakdown of the family unit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there an order to adaptive responses (i.e. are women expected to make the first adaptations or men?)? • How do their different responses impact their long-term resources and assets? <p>4) Have climate-based economic stressors prompted men to change vocations or to relocate in search of work?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has the percentage of men in your community increased? • Have SGBV rates increased as a response to changes in the community's gender balance? • When women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people relocate for work, does the size of remittances sent back to family differ between genders? <p>5) Have climate-induced economic impacts affected the unemployment rate among women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people? Has the impact been more profound for one gender? For instance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have those who work in environment-based or agriculture-based employment seen a more significant unemployment increase? • When businesses begin to re-hire, do they tend to hire back women or men first? • When businesses begin to re-hire, are women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people offered the same wages, benefits, and hours? • Do governments offer re-skilling and re-training opportunities equally to women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people following an economic crisis? • Have men experienced greater unemployment due to extreme weather events such as flooding or waterlogging? • Do women or men have better livelihood adaptation strategies for adjusting to impacts on the economy from climate change? • After a crisis, do businesses hire back women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people equally, or is one gender favored over the others? • Has climate change and other environmental degradation made it difficult for men to be able to afford equipment for fishing in deeper waters? If so, have they suffered by loss of income? And how have such changes impacted their mental health? <p>6) Are women finding new opportunities for employment in the wake of a climate-caused economic disruption (especially in urban environments)? For instance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater skill development opportunities? • New entrepreneurship opportunities? • Strategic development options? • More space for work-based innovation? • Furthermore, do increased employment opportunities in urban environments offer women greater bargaining power in the household? <p>7) Have new employment opportunities for women offered by a climate-changed economy come with some downsides? If so:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have women experienced a backlash or reprisals by men (who may be experiencing less employment security) in response to taking advantage of new employment opportunities? • Do new employment opportunities come with new UCDW responsibilities (or at least no decrease in existing social reproductive work)? <p>8) Has climate change triggered increased unemployment among men (particularly young men)? If so, has lack of employment made it difficult for young men to perform their culturally-ascribed masculine roles (finding work, getting married, etc.)? If yes, then:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have criminal offending and re-offending increased more among women or men? If so, what types of crimes are generally committed by women and men? • Have rebel or extremist groups used negative sentiments regarding unemployment to recruit young men?
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have rates of anti-state grievances or state- or non-state violence increased with increased unemployment (particularly among young men)? • Have tensions between societal groups increased as unemployment rates have increased? If so, are these complicated by differential impacts based on identity (race, ethnicity, class, socioeconomic status, gender, etc.)? <p>9) Have scarce job opportunities prompted men to take jobs that are demeaning and monotonous or offer little chance of promotion or skill development, poor wages, and exploitative or coercive conditions?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If so, have rates of recruitment of men into insurgencies, gangs, and militias increased? <p>10) Have poverty levels among individual community members increased, and has there been a similar rise in crime? For instance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have higher poverty rates on their own increased rates of crime? If so, are the poorest most like to engage in crime? If so, what types of crimes and are there gendered patterns to the crime? • Loss of livelihood or property combined with temperature increases, water scarcity, land degradation, or population displacements may increase crime levels. • Have inequality levels (measured by the GINI Index) between different groups increased? If so, have crime rates increased among those most impacted by inequality? • If yes to either, is there a gender difference? If so, does this information help provide targeted support to prevent further stability breakdown?
<p>Gender & Climate Event / Disaster Risk Reduction Emergency Planning</p>	<p>1) Follow all Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Plans for protecting against deepening unemployment and poverty.</p> <p>2) Integrate women leaders and women-led CSOs in decision-making related to climate-related humanitarian assistance and disaster response (HA/DR) plans that have an impact on women's and girls' economic wellbeing and employment.</p> <p>3) Integrate men's perspectives on unemployment into all climate disaster responses, ensuring that any employment-related responses provide equity to women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people.</p>
<p>Gender & Climate Informed Decision Making & Action: HA/DR / Immediate Response to Disaster</p>	
<p>Rapid Gender + Disaster Activities</p>	<p>1) Follow all Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Plans for protecting against deepening unemployment and poverty.</p> <p>2) Consult with women community leaders and women's CSOs regarding data collection on employment levels and poverty levels.</p> <p>3) Consult with community leaders, including women leaders and women's CSOs, on plans for and grievances related to employment or economic disparities.</p> <p>4) Involve women in any negotiations related to disagreements over humanitarian assistance and disaster response (HA/DR) that includes an economic component or local employment.</p>
<p>Deploy Gender & Climate- Ready Force</p>	<p>1) Orient all defense / security personnel in how to collect gender-disaggregated data regarding women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people impacted by loss of employment or increases in poverty.</p> <p>2) Orient defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to deliver HA/DR responses that support equitable access to new employment opportunities.</p> <p>3) Orient defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to avoid engaging girls in HA/DR efforts that increase their UCDW burdens.</p> <p>4) Orient defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to recognize employment or poverty support programs that reinforce group tensions and/or suggest violence as a conflict resolution method.</p>
<p>After (/ Ongoing) Climate Event / Disaster (Relief & Recovery) Built-In Prevention / Mitigation / Preparation for next Climate Event / Disasters</p>	

Strengthening Communications and Ongoing Stakeholder Gender-Responsive Collaboration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Integrate women leaders and women-led CSOs into gender-sensitive measurement, evaluation, accountability, and learning efforts related to economic insecurity, poverty, and unemployment. 2) Communicate with women leaders and women-lead CSOs regarding any adjustments made to planning related to poverty and unemployment.
Gender and Climate-Informed Decision Making & Action: Relief & Recovery (integrating Prevention / Mitigation / Preparation)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Consult with women community leaders and women's CSOs regarding impacts on local economies after a climate disaster. 2) Consult with community leaders, including women leaders and women's CSOs, on plans for and grievances related to economic disparities, as well as rising poverty and unemployment levels. 3) Involve women in any negotiations related to disagreements over employment and economic policies. 4) Consult with women leaders and women's CSOs on gender norms that may reinforce gender inequalities or unhealthy gender norms, especially for young men who may feel disenfranchised and be more susceptible to being recruited into gangs, organized crime, or terrorist groups.
Ongoing Engagement + Integration of Future Prevention / Preparation by Gender & Climate Ready Force	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Maintain a contact list to ensure regular communication with women's CSO groups and women leaders that address women's and girls' economic wellbeing, especially following climate disasters. 2) Set a schedule for regular advisory and consultation meetings with women leaders and women's groups.

		<p>INFRASTRUCTURE Indicator Climate-damaged infrastructure, including electricity, telecommunications, transportation, water / sewage, housing, education infrastructure, and others, typically increases human insecurities in many ways. Energy insecurity exacerbates women's UCDW burdens. With climate change anticipated to damage energy infrastructure, the poorest (often women) are likely to be impacted the most as lack of electricity tends to intensify women's drudgery, hinder learning, increase air pollution, increase injury risks, and raise rates of SGBV. Transportation systems are frequently designed around masculine work schedules, forcing women into trip-chaining and on to slower transit routes, reducing time for work or UCDW. Transportation investments prioritize high-cost systems benefiting private vehicle owners (typically men), neglecting improvements to routes used by women such as public transit, dirt roads and walkways, and bicycle lanes, leading to more complex and time-consuming commutes for women. While homes are often "women's domains" (where they engage in UCDW and economic activity), climate change is likely to result in decreases in government housing support programs as funds are shifted to crisis response. Gender norms may also confine women to their homes or prevent them from making decisions about preparing to leave in response to climate shocks, increasing vulnerability. Finally, the development of new infrastructure projects often excludes women from consultations, and employment opportunities related to new infrastructure rarely benefit women. Furthermore, infrastructure construction projects may increase SGBV rates due to an influx of men into a region. Many survey respondents note reductions in the conditions and functionality of public infrastructure following a recent natural disaster, including telecommunications, public transportation and markets, piped water and sewage systems.</p>
<p>Pre-Crisis or Pre- Disaster (Prevention / Mitigation / Preparation)</p>		
<p>Enhance Knowledge, Adaptation and Resilience of Security / Defense Forces</p>		
<p>Conduct Gender-Responsive Community Risk Assessments</p>	<p>1) What is the general state of telecommunications, energy, transportation, and housing infrastructure in the local community in terms of quality and maintenance? What repairs and new development projects are likely to be built in the next 5-10 years? In what ways do current infrastructure components add burdens to the care economy? For instance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which infrastructure systems are in best repair and/or receive the most government investment? • What is the condition of infrastructure that supports the market economy (telecommunications, production-related energy, private vehicle transportation)? • What is the condition of infrastructure that supports the care economy (housing, childcare systems, modern cooking energy systems, public transportation)? <p>2) In what condition are energy infrastructure systems? How is energy infrastructure currently gendered? And how has climate-damaged energy infrastructure reinforced gendered hierarchies?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the average household struggle with energy insecurity (inadequate or faulty infrastructure that results in service disruptions or cost challenges)? • Have journeys to collect fuel become longer due to climate change? If so, are women or men responsible to commit more time to securing energy supplies? • Has studying and learning become more difficult due to climate-damaged energy infrastructure? If so, has this impacted girls/women and boys/men equally? • Has climate increased the drudgery or health risks (air pollution, spinal injuries, burns) of food preparation due to lack of modern cooking energy? If so, has this impacted women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people equally? • Has climate-damaged energy infrastructure increased the costs of household energy? If so, has this impacted women- or men-headed household equally? • What are the most significant risks of climate-related damage to local energy systems? 	

	<p>3) In what condition are transportation infrastructure systems? How is transportation infrastructure currently gendered? And how has climate-damaged transportation infrastructure reinforced gendered hierarchies?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which transportation systems receive the highest government investments: private vehicle roads or mass transit? • What is the average time women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people spend commuting to and from work (both paid and unpaid work settings)? • Do women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people use human-powered transportation (walking or bicycling) equally? Or does one gender typically use such transportation systems more than the other? • How are public transportation schedules designed to support market economy work (typically 9-5 from outer neighbourhoods to the centre of town) versus the care economy (frequently off-peak hours to and from non-central locations)? • In what ways are current public transportation systems unwelcoming to women (due to gender norms that restrict their access, SGBV risks, or safety or cleanliness concerns)? • What are the most significant risks of climate-related damage to local transportation systems? <p>4) In what condition are digital/mobile technology infrastructure systems? How is digital/mobile technology infrastructure currently gendered? And how has climate-damaged digital/mobile technology infrastructure reinforced gendered hierarchies?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are women's and men's mobile phone or internet account ownership? • Are women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people able to access digital/mobile technology to save time, increase safety, gain independence, access banking services, run businesses, access health services, seek legal advice, find support for SGBV survival, stay in touch with family and friends (especially during crises), or participate in civic engagement? • Is gendered cyber harassment common in the local community? • Are women discouraged from gaining access to or competence with mobile/internet technologies/spaces (including libraries, cybercafes, and telecenters)? • Are women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people consulted in the design of mobile/internet systems? • How is climate change expected to impact local ICT infrastructure? <p>5) In what condition is housing infrastructure systems? How is housing infrastructure currently gendered? And how has climate-damaged housing infrastructure reinforced gendered hierarchies?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can women own or rent property independently of men (due to issues of propriety; lack of employment and earnings, credit, and finance; and high costs)? • What gender norms dictate whether women or men are responsible for management of the household? Do patriarchal norms dictate who makes decisions about how the household is managed (including how to build, rebuild, or prepare the home due to climate impacts)? • Are women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people able to use their homes for income-generating activities? • How is climate change expected to impact housing stock in the local community? <p>6) Are women typically involved in peace negotiations regarding disputes or tensions over Infrastructure projects?</p>
<p>Engage in Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Planning</p>	<p>1) Create a baseline assessment to understand how digital/mobile infrastructure is gendered and if a past climate event had reinforced gendered hierarchies. The assessment includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - disaggregated data (age and sex) on mobile phone ownership, - access to digital technology, - cyber harassment, - level of access and competence with mobile/internet technology/spaces. <p>2) Work with women's groups and women leaders to design a plan for how to increase access to ICT and mobile technologies (for women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) and include alternatives ways for vulnerable segments of the population to receive information</p>

	<p>and access ICT technology (such as community information sharing points).</p> <p>3) Ahead of a disaster, plan alternative energy systems if some are likely to be come impassable, paying special attention to whether vulnerable groups are at risk of not being able to evacuate.</p> <p>4) Ahead of a disaster, plan alternative energy systems if power plants are likely to be come inoperable, paying special attention to whether vulnerable groups are at risk of not being able to access energy.</p> <p>5) Identify communities in which housing is poorly constructed and likely to be damaged or destroyed as a result of a climate disaster and, working with women's groups, have a plan for supporting the most vulnerable populations with temporary housing that provides support for women's unpaid care and domestic work, women's at-home economic activities, and so on.</p>
<p>Implement Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Community Capacity Building</p>	<p>1) Build the capacity of women's CSOs and women leaders in the community to safely access digital/mobile infrastructure, including internet and ICT mobile technologies.</p> <p>2) Build the capacity of women's CSOs and women leaders in the community in how to recognize, report, and protect themselves from cyberharrassment and cyber violence.</p> <p>3) Build the capacity of women's CSOs and women leaders in the community to recognize and report on communities with the greatest infrastructure vulnerabilities (transportation, housing, energy) before a disaster to plan for evacuation, emergency energy provisions, and emergency housing in an equitable way.</p> <p>4) Build the capacity of women's CSOs and women leaders in the community to recognize and report corruption related to large-scale government investments in infrastructure projects, including favouritism that results in infrastructure projects benefiting one group or another.</p> <p>5) Build the capacity of women's CSOs and women leaders in the community to be peacebuilders in matters of cross-border disputes related to infrastructure development.</p> <p>6) Conduct civ-mil training sessions in preparation for disasters that includes women, men, non-binary/gender diverse people, and children to build trust.</p>
<p>Informed Decision Making & Action</p>	
<p>Communicate Gender-Responsive Civ-Mil based action plan(s) to relevant communities</p>	<p>1) Integrate CSOs and especially women led CSOs into gender-sensitive measurement, evaluation, accountability, and learning to in the design of plans to provide training, and then access/use of digital mobile infrastructure.</p> <p>2) Ask women and women's groups: In what ways could rebuilt-infrastructure following a climate disaster be re-designed to transform unequal gendered power structures and support the care economy?</p> <p>3) Communicate all revised policies and plans to women leaders and women's CSOs.</p>
<p>Train and Equip a Gender & Climate- Ready Force</p>	
<p>Train & Equip Gender & Climate Advisors and all first responder military personnel</p>	<p>1) Train defense / security (women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people) on how to facilitate access /use of digital mobile infrastructure for vulnerable groups following a disaster.</p> <p>2) Train defense / security on how to consult with women and women's groups to take care economy needs into consideration related to infrastructure during or immediately following a climate disaster.</p> <p>3) Train defense / security on different approaches for supporting evacuation of vulnerable groups with poor transportation infrastructure.</p> <p>4) Train defense / security in how to prioritize and assess housing resilience and/or damage before a climate disaster.</p> <p>5) Train defense / security to identify tensions between groups or across borders that result from government favouritism that benefits one group over another, and engage women leaders and women's groups in peacebuilding to avoid tensions turning into violence and conflict.</p>
<p>During Climate Event / Disaster (HA/DR Response)</p>	

Enhance Knowledge Sharing & Stakeholder Communication During Climate Event / Disaster	
Conduct Gender & Climate Event/Disaster (G&CED) Rapid Community Risk Assessments	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) How has housing infrastructure been damaged by the climate disaster and which communities are the most vulnerable as a result of loss of housing? 2) How has transportation infrastructure (roadways, public transport, bridges) been damaged by the climate disaster and how can emergency transportation systems be used to benefit the most vulnerable? 3) Who has lost telecommunications access in the wake of a climate disaster and how can communication be restored to the the most vulnerable communities first? 4) Are government funds designated for climate-impacted infrastructure captured by malign actors (such as organized crime groups that use shell companies to redirect state funds to their projects)? If so, are there gender differences in who is involved and why? 5) Is work on infrastructure projects designed to positively impact one or more groups over others? Or to disadvantage one or more groups more than others? Are any disadvantaged groups likely respond with violence, or be motivated by fundamentalist ideology to engage in conflicts with the government or with 'othered' groups? If so, are there gendered patterns in who engages in tensions or conflicts and/or why they are involved? 6) Do new infrastructure projects offer more new jobs, greater livelihood losses, or more profound cultural changes to one or more groups more than others? If so: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have livelihood changes impacted more men than women? If so, has this resulted in a surplus of unemployed men (especially young men)? • Do tensions increase between groups once cash incentives for infrastructure projects are gone (leaving men without a source of income)? If yes, have non-state actors or extremist/rebel groups used related grievances to recruit unemployed males to their causes? 7) Has infrastructure shared across borders been damaged by the climate disaster? If so: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are measures being taken to minimize interstate tensions regarding such projects? • If tensions are increasing, is there a gender component for who is involved and why? • Are potential conflicts approached as opportunities for fostering joint adaptation initiatives that promote peace? 8) How are women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people impacted mentally and emotionally by the loss of housing and other infrastructure? How about girls and boys? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What kinds of psychosocial support is required for people of different genders? • What supplemental support (childcare, prepared food, etc.) are required to allow those traumatized by the event to take part in new infrastructure consultations or projects?
Gender & Climate Event / Disaster Risk Reduction Emergency Planning	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Follow all Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Plans for infrastructure needs. 2) Work with women's groups and women leaders to identify and deliver emergency infrastructure provisions (telecommunications, transportation, energy, housing, and care economy) equitably for women, men, and non-binary/gender diverse people.
Gender & Climate Informed Decision Making & Action: HA/DR / Immediate Response to Disaster	
Rapid Gender + Disaster Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Follow all Gender-Responsive Risk Reduction Plans for infrastructure needs. 2) Collect gender-disaggregated data on who has been impacted by loss of infrastructure (telecommunications, transportation, energy, housing, care-economy infrastructure) and deliver emergency provisions equitably to people of all genders.
Deploy Gender & Climate- Ready Force	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Orient all defense / security personnel in how to collect gender-disaggregated data. 2) Orient defense / security on how to consult with women and women's groups to take care economy needs into consideration in any

	<p>infrastructure re-building projects following a climate disaster.</p> <p>3) Orient defense / security in how to recognize and report grifing, corruption, and extortion related rebuilding infrastructure following a disasters.</p>
<p>After (/ Ongoing) Climate Event / Disaster (Relief & Recovery) Built-In Prevention / Mitigation / Preparation for next Climate Event / Disasters</p>	
<p>Strengthening Communications and Ongoing Stakeholder Gender-Responsive Collaboration</p>	<p>1) Integrate women leaders and women-led CSOs into gender-sensitive measurement, evaluation, accountability, and learning to adjust rebuilding efforts in ways that address the root causes of vulnerability, including gender.</p> <p>2) Communicate any adjustments made to plans for future rebuilding efforts.</p>
<p>Gender and Climate-Informed Decision Making & Action: Relief & Recovery (integrating Prevention / Mitigation / Preparation)</p>	<p>1) Engage women leaders and women's CSOs in hazard mitigation, disaster recovery, and future prevention plans.</p> <p>2) Ensure that women benefit from economic recovery programs and are empowered to be leaders in gender sensitive reconstruction.</p>
<p>Ongoing Engagement + Integration of Future Prevention / Preparation by Gender & Climate Ready Force</p>	<p>1) Maintain a contact list to ensure regular communication with women's CSO groups and women leaders in their communities.</p> <p>2) Set a schedule for regular advisory and consultation meetings with women leaders and women's groups.</p>