

CARE AUSTRALIA ISSUES PAPER

GENDER EQUALITY AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC – FROM POLICY TO PRACTICE

Addressing climate change and enabling resilience is a critical development challenge facing the world. With social inequalities on the rise almost everywhere, poor and vulnerable populations are more negatively impacted by economic crises, natural disasters, environmental degradation and conflict in many regions across the world. Human-induced climate change threatens to amplify these impacts. The increasing severity and frequency of natural disasters and climate variability is creating additional uncertainties and risks for vulnerable populations and jeopardising development gains made to date.ⁱ Increasing the climate resilience of populations at risk, both urban and rural, must become an integral part of development policy and practice if we are to safeguard development achievements and build on them in the coming decades.

This paper outlines trends in addressing climate resilience within the development sector over the last decade, including the integration of gender and social inclusion as key policy considerations, and highlights some of the gaps that still need to be addressed. It shares CARE's approach in responding to some of these gaps, for example, through community-based disaster risk reduction initiatives. CARE draws on decades of experience in applying gender equality and inclusive governance principles to build community resilience to the shocks and stresses caused by climate change.

CARE is committed to developing a strong climate resilience evidence base, particularly for the Asia-Pacific, the most disaster-prone region on earth and the focus of CARE Australia's work. To this end, CARE created a global Climate Change and Resilience Platform in 2017, to support and strengthen its capacity to increase resilience and tackle the causes and consequences of climate change. Recognising the complex socio-economic, political and environmental circumstances that vulnerable populations face, this initiative would be strengthened through collaboration with others. CARE Australia believes that forming knowledge partnerships with other institutions and organisations working on climate resilience is likely to result in greater benefits to vulnerable people and communities in an increasingly unpredictable climate context.

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is one such organisation, and in common with CARE, has a regional focus on climate resilience, high-level development objectives and strong policy commitments to address both climate change and gender equality. A knowledge partnership between CARE Australia and the ADB could significantly enhance the impact of our respective development efforts in the climate resilience space.

POLICY TRENDS AND CHALLENGES

In the global policy context, resilience to disasters and climate change impacts are increasingly understood through the wider lens of sustainable development, where long term resilience is part of a continuum and an integral aspect of disaster preparedness. The UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) notes that many national governments now combine efforts to reduce disaster and climate-related risks with sustainable national development.ⁱⁱ This represents a major shift from the recent past where most governments had separate agencies or ministries to deal with disasters, and climate change. This follows the trend in disaster preparedness for emergencies to be included as part of a long term planning process for climate resilient sustainable development. Disaster risk reduction (DRR) initiatives and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) have the opportunity to "build back safer", incorporating broader social and gender equality into resilient recovery.

Notable gaps in achieving the abovementioned policy objectives have been identified. Reviews of progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals 2000-2015, and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 on building resilience to disasters, revealed inadequate progress on social inclusion and women's empowerment and leadership. The Adaptation Fund (AF), Climate Investment Funds (CIF) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF), assessed the performance of programs in integrating gender equality. They identified gaps and challenges in developing a coherent and systematic approach, with evidence of ad hoc approaches that lacked sufficient technical expertise, budget and monitoring and evaluation frameworks, to adequately address the issue.

All post-2015 global development frameworks - the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris agreement on Climate Change, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Agenda for Humanity, and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda call for an increased focus on the social impacts of climate change and disasters and increased attention to gender equality. This requires an analysis of how women and girls, poor ethnic minority peoples and people living with a disability, amongst other vulnerable groups, are differentially impacted by climate change and other disasters. It also calls for an increased focus on gender equality and social inclusion through all aspects of planning, design, implementation and review of policy and programming, and for greater efforts to include women and other marginalised groups in leadership and decision making processes.

Some of the challenges to promoting gender equality and social inclusion more broadly in climate adaptation and development include insecurity of access and tenure to land, low political representation and decision-making power in governance, as well as at community and household levels, lack of access to financial capital and technologies and barriers to participation in trainings and extension services. Building resilience within this context requires an understanding of how gender norms and relations, along with other critical factors such as caste, class, age, disability and sexual orientation, will result in differences in peoples' access, power and decision making in regards to adaptive capacity.ⁱⁱⁱ

THE POLICY - PRACTICE DISCONNECT

The major climate funding facilities, including the Global Environment Facility (GEF), Climate Investment Funds (CIF), Adaptation Fund (AF), and the Green Climate Fund (GCF), have significantly increased the focus on gender equality in their funding requirements. Agencies seeking to access these funds need to be able to show that they can meet the requirements of the following:

- Green Climate Fund Gender Policy and Action Plan, 2014
- Global Environment Facility Gender Equality Action Plan, 2015
- Gender Policy and Action Plan of the Adaptation Fund, 2016
- Guidance document for the implementing entities on compliance with the Adaptation Fund Gender Policy, March 2017
- Climate Investment Funds Gender Action Plan Phase 2 November 2016
- Climate Investment Funds Gender Policy (Revised), Jan 2018

All these funds require the identification of gender and climate change issues in national policy and plans; inclusion of gender and social inclusion analysis in design and programming (often termed a social and gender assessment); increased participation by women in decision making; collection of sex disaggregated data; increased consultation with and strengthening of national women's agencies; dedicated budget for technical expertise in gender; and capturing gender and social inclusion in monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

Despite the increased focus on gender equality in international climate change agreements and funds, the approach by governments in the development of their national climate change policies (such as Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), National Programs of Action (NAPAs) and national reporting to the UNFCCC) and programming for implementation remains varied across the Asia Pacific region. The topics of climate change and gender have remained separate cross-cutting issues, with few governments and organisations developing joint frameworks to address them in an integrated way. Adequate budget and technical expertise is generally not provided to ensure gender considerations are integrated throughout the project cycle for climate resilient programming, and in many cases gender and social inclusion issues remain an “add on”, are addressed superficially, only considered within the vulnerability context and are not linked to accountable monitoring and results.

The lack of gender and social inclusion analysis in project design is an unmet challenge facing current climate change programming. The *GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming* 2011 states that to be eligible for GEF funding, the GEF partner agencies (which create and manage project proposals to assist governments and NGOs) must “undertake social assessment, including gender analysis, or to use similar methods to assess the potential needs, roles, benefits, impacts and risks for women and men of different ages, ethnicities and social structures”.^{iv} However, a 2017 evaluation of the extent to which this policy was actually applied showed that only 13.9 % of projects stated that such an analysis took place. The review also found that while 98.4% of projects considered gender issues in the project description and 76% considered gender in the context description, only 32.9 % mention gender with respect to gender specific objectives and activities. 21.4 % mentioned gender in the partner descriptions. A further analysis of gender in project results frameworks showed that 70.8 % made use of sex disaggregated indicators but only 17.8 % included gender specific indicators in their project results framework.^v

The key benchmarks common to all climate change fund requirements are to ensure social and gender analyses inform project designs, linking this to project activities with social and gender indicators embedded into monitoring and evaluation frameworks and the collection of sex disaggregated data. The CIF, GEF and the GCF also require evidence of participatory community consultation in the development of project designs. Gender and climate change issues must be identified in national policies and planned for in consultation with national women’s agencies, which themselves need to be strengthened in order to meet this need. In addition, dedicated budget for technical expertise in gender; and the promotion of women in leadership and decision-making capacities are critical enablers for success.

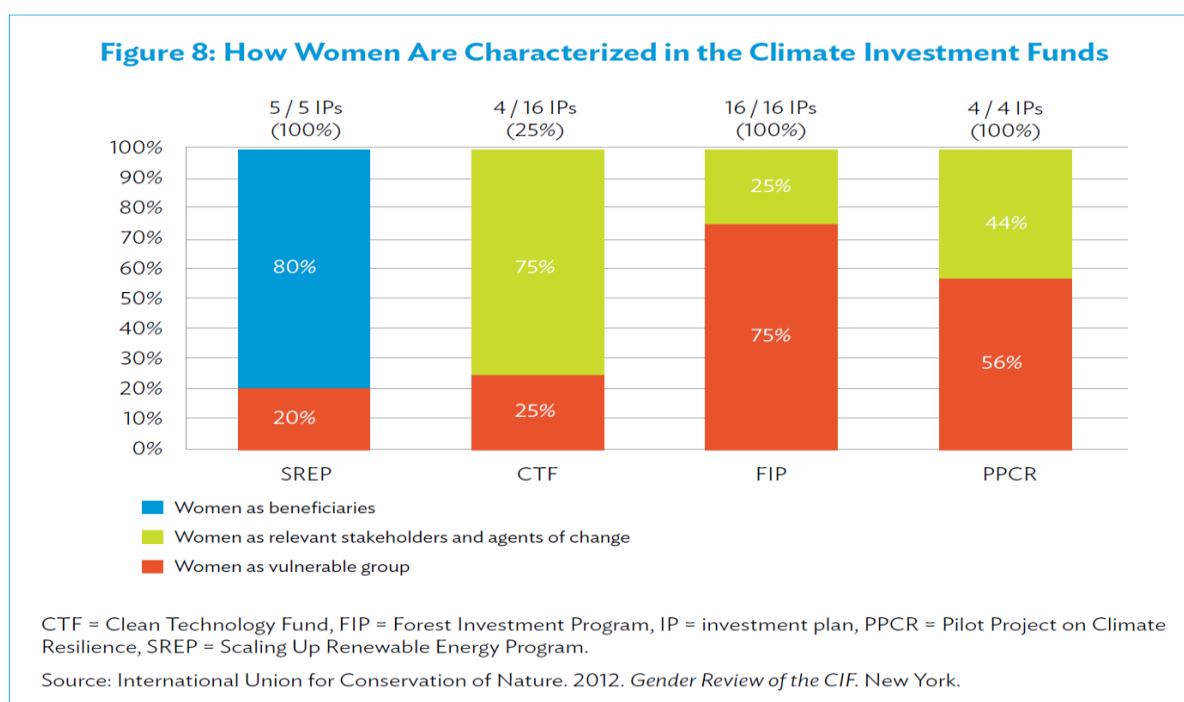
CHALLENGES TO MEETING GENDER, SOCIAL INCLUSION AND PARTICIPATORY BENCHMARKS

The above analysis indicates two significant gaps between the policy and practice (or implementation): addressing the role of women’s voice and leadership; and achieving broader social inclusion for longer-lasting results. Some reasons for this are outlined below.

Rural women often lack access to information, training, and decision making roles in climate change and disaster preparedness. These factors combine to create a situation where women, especially poor women (and children), are globally 14 times more at risk of being injured or killed during disasters than men,ⁱⁱⁱ yet remain marginalised in climate change adaptation processes. Although there has been a policy move away from the traditional depiction of women as only victims in disasters and an increased focus on the capacity and knowledge of women in community resilience, the implementation of policies to increase women’s participation in disaster preparedness and response, as well as wider gender responsiveness in disaster and climate change programming, remains limited. Climate resilience

programming needs to include specific measures and activities to understand the situation of women and other socially marginalised people, ensure they are adequately informed, have opportunity to participate in planning and decision-making and are adequately supported to take on leadership roles. This is an ‘inclusive governance’ approach that has a growing evidence base behind it.^v

This is demonstrated by the CIF’s 2012 gender audit which identified that while 70% of program documents referred to gender, only 27% identified women as relevant stakeholders and agents of change, with women more commonly seen as a vulnerable group or program beneficiaries (with the exception of programs in the Clean Technology Fund), as illustrated in the graph below.^{vi}



Additional findings from the gender audit of the CIF’s four funding windows (SPREP, CTF, FIP and PPCR) are summarised in the table below.^{vii}

| | SPREP | CTF | FIP | PPCR |
|---|-------|------|-----|-------|
| Involvement of national women’s mechanisms % | 0 | 6.25 | 25 | 56.25 |
| Program/IPs reporting resources earmarked for gender % | 0 | 13 | 25 | 50 |
| Engagement of women organisations documented and reported % | 0 | 0 | 50 | 75 |
| National/Regional gender policies acknowledged % | 20 | 13 | 50 | 50 |
| Gender indicators reported % | | | | |
| Included | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 |
| Partially | 100 | 12.5 | 75 | 31.25 |
| Not Included | 0 | 87.5 | 25 | 43.75 |

Although climate funding agencies have specific gender requirements, a fully integrated approach to social inclusion for the most vulnerable needs to go beyond a simple delineation of male and female characteristics. There are many different factors which shape inequality across gender, sexual identity, age, ethnic, cultural or religious identity, levels of poverty, landlessness, refugee or migrant status and levels of disability. Building resilience needs to address the multiple and interacting vulnerabilities and the different ways in which climate change impacts on individuals, households and communities. Climate change also amplifies the risks already poor and marginalised people face.

Two of the most visibly excluded groups in climate change planning have been indigenous and ethnic minority peoples, and people with disabilities. For ethnic minority smallholders, especially women, the resilience of their livelihoods is often especially restricted by limited resources, inadequate access to information and communication channels, social, cultural and language barriers, and constrained participation in decision-making at various levels. Ethnic minority farmers, and particularly ethnic women, often have limited access to agro-climate information such as seasonal trends and agricultural planning services. Additionally their traditional knowledge of farming and adaptation are often not acknowledged, but may hold the key to new resilient techniques.

In respect to disability, approximately 18 million people with disabilities will be displaced by climatic events by 2050.^{vii} The prevalence of disability is projected to be affected by climate change through increases in malnutrition, increased diseases and injury due to extreme weather events. People with disabilities are among the most vulnerable in an emergency, sustaining disproportionately higher rates of morbidity and mortality, and at the same time being among those least able to access emergency support.^{viii} Again, women bear a greater burden, through their role as carers for those with disabilities and because they are more likely to have a disability.

While there is good evidence available on socially inclusive climate adaptation models that work, many of these approaches have been drawn from rural community engagement contexts. Developing effective models to address climate resilience in urban areas requires critical attention in the development sector, given the rapid urban migration projections for Asia and the risks posed if cities are not prepared. CARE has been trialing the customisation of rural climate resilience knowledge and experience to urban contexts through our work in the Philippines. This will be discussed briefly in the section below.

HOW CARE RESPONDS TO GENDER EQUALITY, SOCIAL INCLUSION AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE

CARE specialises in **gender and socially inclusive approaches** to participatory community consultation and development.

The overarching framework used to assess gender equity, voice and transformation in CARE's climate change and resilience programs is CARE's **Gender Equality Framework (GEF)** which helps to understand how gender and other factors intersect to influence people's vulnerability and capacity.^{ix} CARE has also developed a **Gender Marker**, a self-assessment tool that measures the integration of gender along the CARE Gender Continuum. At the far left of the continuum, gender harmful refers to program approaches reinforcing inequitable gender stereotypes, or disempowering certain people in the process of achieving program goals. At the far right of the continuum, gender transformative refers to program approaches or activities actively seeking to build equitable social norms and structures in addition to individual gender-equitable behavior.



By understanding constraints to women's participation, CARE is able to design programs that minimise constraints and develop strategies to maximise opportunities for women's participation in its programs and community life.^x For example, lack of access to inputs and information about farming practices and daily and seasonal weather patterns, often result in the yields of women farmers being much lower than that of men farmers. CARE and the World Agroforestry Centre

(ICRAF), aimed to help 200,000 women farmers, ethnic minority farmers and agricultural planners in Vietnam, Cambodia and Lao PDR to connect to agro-climate information services through the *Agro-climate Information Services (ACIS) for Women and Ethnic Minority Farmers in South-East Asia* initiative.

In Vietnam, women were assisted through capacity building to enable them to use weather and agricultural advisory information; the creation of women farmer networks; and facilitation of dialogue between women's groups and local authorities, to share their experiences with ACIS. ACIS allowed women to access and practice farming techniques, an area previously considered a men's domain. Extension workers received training to be more gender-responsive in the way they worked and ACIS facilitated cooperation between agricultural extension and meteorology services to develop advice for farmers. This project harnessed local indigenous knowledge and integrated scientific information into a robust institutional and community-based ACIS system, allowing them to better anticipate and respond to risks and opportunities from changes in the weather. This access to locally-understood climate information is a significant gap in the Pacific.

CARE Australia has a *Gender and Diversity Policy* which ensures that disability issues are mainstreamed in all aspects of its internal management and programming. CARE has developed an **ENABLED** framework to guide our approach, which stands for: **E**ngage people with disability; **N**etwork with other organisations; **A**ssess activities to ensure they are accessible; **B**uild in actions; **L**earn from our work; **E**mpower people with disability to know their rights and gain decision making roles; and **D**evelop capacity on disability inclusion. CARE disaggregates data by disability in baseline measures, ongoing monitoring mechanisms and evaluations; and work in partnership with disability organisations at the national and local level.^{xi}

CARE has formulated a range of policies, strategies and frameworks to guide its climate change and resilience projects and programs, with the *CARE 2020 Program Strategy* prioritising gender equality and women's voice, inclusive governance and resilience. CARE has developed frameworks and language based on evidence gathered over several decades of field-based work.

The table below shows CARE's **integrated approach to resilience, gender and inclusive governance**.

| APPROACH | EMPOWERMENT expressed as | ENVIRONMENT expressed as | INTERACTION expressed as |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| RESILIENCE | Building capacities and assets | Enabling environment | Reducing drivers of risk |
| GENDER | Building agency | Transforming structures | Changing relations |
| GOVERNANCE | Empowered citizens | Accountable and effective authorities | Space for negotiation |

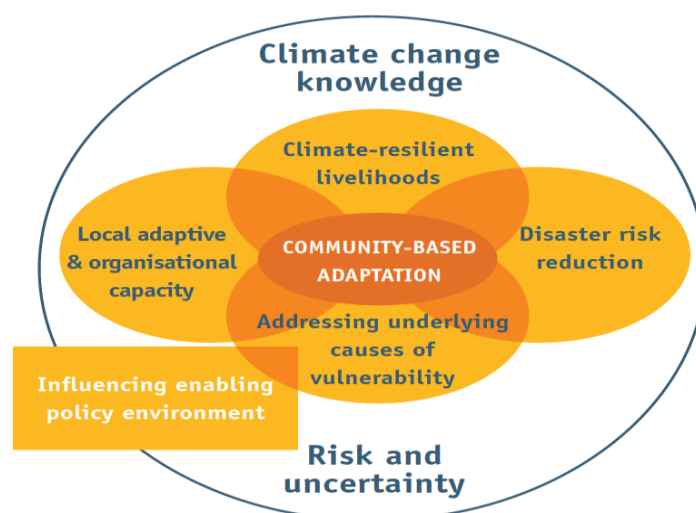
CARE promotes **inclusive governance** in three key ways: by empowering poor and excluded people to know and act on their rights and represent their interests; by influencing decision makers, such as governments and traditional leaders in the private sector, to be more responsible, responsive and accountable; and by brokering linkages and convening spaces which enable effective and inclusive relations and negotiation between the two. This involves supporting local communities to mobilize their voice and demand improvement, and encourages people, especially women, to participate in local institutions.^{xii}

By ensuring that the voices of the poorest and most vulnerable people are heard, and through its projects, CARE helps people adapt and increase their **resilience to climate shocks and stresses**. This includes helping women and men to learn new and improve on existing farming techniques, access clean and affordable energy and fuel, increase access to clean reliable local water, and protect themselves from recurring disasters. With the right knowledge and sufficient means, people are able to take the necessary steps to safeguard their own lives, incomes and futures. And by strengthening women's voices, CARE ensures that women can participate in decisions that affect their lives.^{xiii}

The integrated approach was used in CARE's DRR initiative in Vanuatu. An independent study conducted around a year after Tropical Cyclone Pam devastated Vanuatu's southern islands compared communities that had participated in CARE's DRR programs with those that had not, and found that gender-inclusive preparedness resulted in quantifiable reductions in loss and damage due to this disaster and quicker rates of recovery.^{xiv} Promoting inclusive governance in DRR helps to bring different perspectives, capacities and resources to the task of reducing risk and has been shown to strengthen communities' overall resilience. CARE's work in Vanuatu on women's leadership in community-based disaster committees found that where gender equality training had been delivered and women had taken up leadership roles, the community as a whole worked together more effectively.^{xv}

Building the resilience of vulnerable communities will not happen through isolated actions in adaptation, DRR, early warning systems, social protection, ecosystems management or development. A coordinated response to achieve resilience over the long term is essential and is more likely to result in multiple wins across adaptation, development, food security, risk reduction and mitigation. **Community Based Adaptation (CBA)** provides an effective, practical and integrated approach which strengthens adaptive capacity, and supports planning and implementation of DRR and climate resilient development, informed by knowledge of climate data and risks. It seeks to address broader underlying causes of vulnerability which, if left unchallenged, would prevent the achievement of resilient outcomes. The diagram below illustrates the framework CARE has developed for CBA from its decade of experience in building adaptive capacity to climate change.^{xvi}

CARE Framework for CBA^{xvii}



While the community-based adaptation approach tends to focus on the rural environment, CARE is customizing this approach to increase climate resilience in urban areas – **urban resilience**. The Partners for Resilience project has been implemented in the Philippines since 2011 with a focus on Metro Manila. CARE works with communities and city, regional and national governments, to

harmonize local development planning processes to ensure they are risk informed, address the needs of most vulnerable, and incorporate ecosystem-based solutions. Achievements include capacity building of community bodies and local authorities in risk assessment; putting in place early warning systems; contingency and risk reduction planning; mitigation actions; and development of resilient livelihoods strategies. In addition to helping local city governments improve their preparedness to deal with hazards like earthquakes, floods and typhoons, CARE is also helping to increase risk awareness among urban residents. Key lessons from this project include: local input to the design and development of policies and plans can help reconcile sectoral divides and promote coherent approaches for implementation at higher levels; and ensuring strong implementation capacity at the local level requires partnerships with local level actors.

In the Malabon-Navotas-Tullahan-Tinajeros river basin in Metro Manila, CARE applies a landscape-level approach with municipal stakeholders to integrate climate change, DRR and ecosystem management and restoration into local plans and policies. CARE is also a partner in the Manila Bay Sustainable Development Master Planning process to ensure that local voices and needs inform larger infrastructure building and other economic growth activities. In Vietnam, CARE has established city level multi-stakeholder flood preparedness platforms with partners and is working with women and girls in informal urban settlements in the outskirts of Dhaka to increase their resilience to environmental shocks and stresses.

An example of CARE's strategic approach in **climate change adaptation** is the set of CARE principles for climate resilient agriculture called SuPER (Sustainable, Productive & Profitable, Equitable and Resilient) principles. This approach goes beyond how much food is produced to incorporate crucial and often neglected elements that are necessary to alleviate hunger and poverty while protecting the environment, improving gender equity, and creating a more just food system. Evidence of the benefits of applying this model can be seen in the case study below.

CARE's *Pathways to Empowerment Program* worked with 65,000 women farmers, their families and their communities in six countries including Bangladesh and India, to increase their food and nutrition security. Through Farmers' Field and Business Schools, farmers are at the center of learning and development activities and engage in training on sustainable agriculture practices, market engagement, gender and equity, nutrition, and group empowerment. The SuPER results reported in 2014 included:

Sustainable: • Between 65-75% of women farmers in the program had adopted improved agricultural techniques to ensure that the land farmers use will be productive for years to come.

Productive: • Yields on existing fields had increased as much as 200%, resulting in nearly 4 million USD in revenue for female farmers and businesses.

Profitable: • Working together as a group of farmers, women had become price setters in the market, ensuring they received fair prices for their crops.

Equitable: • Women had gained access to 3762 hectares of land for production – more than twice the size of Geneva.

• Women and men across all project areas experienced more equal relationships and decision-making at home, telling stories of how they now worked together to increase income and food and nutrition security.

Resilient: • Climate variability is farmers' biggest challenge, so Pathways integrated climate change adaptation into the farmer field school curriculum.^{xviii}

Climate adaptation measures are particularly important to countries affected by El Nino events, to reduce the costs of disaster response. In PNG (Bougainville) for example, adoption of climate resilient agricultural practices led to a reduction in the number of food insecure months per year from 7 (in 2011) to 4 (in 2014).^{xix}

In terms of **climate change mitigation**, CARE has experience globally in addressing safe energy alternatives including in Nepal, India and Vietnam, where solar photovoltaic modules, pyrolytic cookstoves and biochar programmes have been implemented. These programs are developed

through participatory community development processes, with training for local women and men, and associated credit and loan schemes for women to ensure sustainability, resilience and economic growth. CARE has also worked on creating more enabling environments by influencing social norms and barriers to lead to transformative models for women. With the creation of SHE-Schools (Sustainable Household Energy Schools) in India (BACHAT program), more decision-making power flows to women.

CHALLENGES REMAIN

As the world moves towards climate smart responses that bridge food security, resilience and mitigation of greenhouse gases (GHGs), practitioners and researchers face the challenge of doing so through socially-inclusive and gender-responsive approaches. The role of women in climate resilient agriculture and food security; low cost clean fuel and solar energy; disaster risk reduction and management; and access to clean reliable water supplies, have been a focus of some gender and climate change research in the past decade, although more could be done, especially in the Pacific.

Multi-disciplinary research is needed to assess the impacts of climate change on different sectors using a gender responsive and socially inclusive approach. This is especially important in terms of the nexus between climate change and food, water and energy, critical to the lives of populations across the region, and particularly relevant to women's roles in many communities. Urban resilience is another key area where very little research has been done with an adequate social and gender inclusion lens.

CARE is committed to identifying trends, evidence and data gaps on the gender and social inclusion implications of climate adaptation. CARE's recent research on *Vulnerability of Women, Adolescent Girls and Children to Increased Temperatures in Urban Bangladesh (2018)*^{xx}, provides critical insights into emerging challenges and opportunities, particularly for women and girls in urban areas. Heat stress (including dehydration and fatigue) is increasing school absenteeism, especially for children and adolescent girls. Women and children are also disproportionately affected by health disorders due to the deterioration of water quality due to periods of excessive rainfall, which over-stress drainage systems and lead to water-logging. Large increases in urban migration have also occurred due to climate-induced loss of livelihoods in rural areas, contributing to unemployment and slum development in cities. The study found that the city level institutional mechanisms are struggling to provide quality basic urban services to poor and vulnerable residents, unable to meet growing demand as urban migration continues to increase, and only engages in ad hoc actions. While most health and nutrition related programs have focused on rural delivery, challenges with health delivery and nutrition in urban areas are significantly different, yet under resourced and not prioritized.

Research needs to be understood within wider social and cultural contexts, ensuring the needs of the most vulnerable local populations are taken into account. For this reason, CARE uses an action research approach in its work which informs its programming, policy and advocacy. This is a key strength and an opportunity to partner with others to build a stronger evidence and knowledge base for climate resilience. CARE also works with local and national governments, including in Vanuatu and PNG, to inform their climate and DRR policies. We welcome collaboration with partners to deepen our understanding and increase the impact of our climate resilience and DRR programming.

CARE sees the following as priority areas for collaboration:

- Closing the gap between policy and practice on gender and resilience by advocating for gender-based budgeting in climate finance and ensuring this funding is able to reach the most marginalised communities. Climate finance and funding for climate related work is very

technical and focussed at regional bodies and national level, and is not sufficiently reaching women or the most marginalised.

- Building on successful results linking climate information to rural ethnic minority communities in the Mekong sub-region, there is an opportunity to bring this model scale in Asia. This type of initiative is also urgently needed in the Pacific. A key issue in small island states is lack of agricultural services and information for women, particularly in remote and rural areas. With the majority of population in Pacific countries relying on subsistence agriculture, even in urban areas, this is crucial for food security at the national level.
- Further investing in gender-sensitive inclusive governance models for disaster risk reduction in both rural and urban environments. Partners with influence at the local level (such as CARE) and national level (such as ADB) could consider how to align their investments to ensure local level planning and adaptation is supported by national policies and incentives.
- Leveraging CARE projects in schools and health services across Asia Pacific to ensure access to renewable and low tech energy and water, while investing in community ownership and management of this infrastructure. Access to energy and water remains one of the most pressing unmet needs in remote parts of the Pacific, particularly Papua New Guinea.
- Further developing the evidence base and modifying community-based climate adaptation models from rural to urban contexts. Drawing on CARE and ADB respective experiences in the urban context could help identify innovative ways to address urban resilience in a socially inclusive way.

ⁱ CARE gender and social inclusion toolbox, <https://careclimatechange.org/tool-kits/gender-inclusion-toolbox/>, p. ix

ⁱⁱ UNISDR advocates for a synergy between disaster risk reduction and climate change, *UNISDR Climate Change Adaptation website*, <https://www.unisdr.org/we/advocate/climate-change>, accessed 22/10/2016.

ⁱⁱⁱ CARE gender and social inclusion toolbox, <https://careclimatechange.org/tool-kits/gender-inclusion-toolbox/>

^{iv} GEF (2017). Evaluation on Gender Mainstreaming in the GEF. GEF: Independent Evaluation Office, p. 18.

^v See 'Empowering women and girls affected by crisis, CARE's progress towards achieving gender equality in humanitarian programming', CARE International 2015; 'Lessons learnt from inclusive governance in PNG', CARE Australia 2018; 'Gender-sensitive disaster preparedness in Vanuatu', CARE Australia 2017

^{vi} ADB (2015). Training Manual to Support Country Driven Gender and Climate Change: Policies, Strategies and Program Development. Manila: ADB, p. 52

^{vii} Aguilar L, Rogers F, Pearl-Martinez R, Castaneda I, Athanas A and Siles J (2013) Gender Review of the CIF Version 11. IUCN Global Gender Office, pp 72-74

^{viii} CARE Australia Disability Framework August 2015, p. 4.

^{ix} CARE (2016) Gender Equality and Women's Voice in Asia-Pacific Programming Research Report p9

^x CARE (2016) Gender Equality and Women's Voice in Asia-Pacific Programming Research Report. p13

^{xi} CARE Australia's Approach to Disability Inclusion, <https://www.care.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/One-pager-FINAL.pdf>

^{xii} CARE International website: <https://www.care-international.org/what-we-do/cares-approach>

^{xiii} CARE website <https://www.care-international.org/home-page/food-and-nutrition-security-climate-change/climate-change-1>

^{xiv} Webb J (2017) *Does Gender Responsive Disaster Risk Reduction Make a Difference?* (CARE International, January 2017),

^{xv} CARE International Vanuatu (2017) Capacity Overview: Resilience and Climate Change Program

^{xvi} CARE International (2015). Community Based Adaptation: An Empowering approach for climate resilience development and risk reduction. p. 2.

^{xvii} CARE International (2015). Community Based Adaptation: An Empowering approach for climate resilience development and risk reduction. p. 8.

^{xviii} CARE USA and Food Tank (2015). Cultivating Equality: Delivering Just and Sustainable Food Systems In A Changing Climate. Also with. CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) p10, 25.

^{xix} Sterrett, CL (2015) Bringing Innovation to Scale: Resilience to Climate Change, CARE Australia p12. <https://www.care.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/CARE-CBA-Synthesis.pdf>

^{xx} Ahmed AU and Neelormi, S (2018) Vulnerability of Women, Adolescent Girls and Children to Climate Change in Urban Areas of Bangladesh. Dhaka, CARE Bangladesh