

Intersection 2025

SOCIAL NORMS • GENDER EQUITY • CLIMATE ACTION

CLIMATE GENDER MARKER

A Tool to Assess Climate Interventions
from Gender Lens



Climate Gender Marker: A Tool to Assess Climate Interventions from Gender Lens

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Climate Change, Social Norms, and Gender

Climate change affects populations unevenly, with women and marginalized genders disproportionately impacted due to existing social inequalities (Choudhary, 2024). Intersectionality— involving race, socioeconomic status, and other identities— further exacerbates vulnerabilities. Gender-conforming behaviors and unequal resource distribution lead to differential climate impacts on men and women (Bauriedl, 2016). Gender and social norms intersect with climate change, leading to increased vulnerability for women, despite the fact that women can play a significant role in climate mitigation and adaptation (UNFCCC, 2022).

Societal norms, unequal resource access, and limited decision-making power compound women's vulnerabilities. However, women hold critical knowledge and resilience strategies that enhance climate adaptation and mitigation. A gender-sensitive approach is essential to recognize these contributions and promote inclusive, effective climate solutions (Bryan et al., 2023).

Women, particularly in developing regions, rely more heavily on natural resources for their livelihoods, making them more susceptible to climate-related events such as floods, droughts, and crop failures. Research indicates that women play crucial roles in climate change mitigation and adaptation processes, despite being disproportionately affected by climate impacts (Gicheru et al., 2024). Women act as climate change negotiators, clean technology ambassadors, and climate-smart agriculture advocates (Ibid.). Their extensive knowledge of the environment and resource conservation is valuable for climate action (Ajani et al., 2013). Women's economic empowerment through climate initiatives can foster economic growth, reduce poverty, and increase adaptive capacity (Ibid.). In developing countries, women are often involved in reforestation and forest conservation efforts, though their contributions are undervalued (Ajani et al., 2013). Women's engagement in climate-related activities enhances their understanding of climate change causes and consequences, making them essential in adaptation processes and the search for safer communities (Carvajal-Escobar et al., 2008). Recognizing women's knowledge, skills, and promoting gender equity in climate action is crucial for effective adaptation strategies (Carvajal-Escobar et al., 2008).

The intersection of gender and climate change also highlights the need for targeted solutions that address the specific roles and challenges women face in the context of environmental stress. To address these issues, there is a need for gender-sensitive climate policies, equal representation in decision-making, and the integration of intersectional analysis in climate change studies (Choudhary, 2024; Djoudi et al., 2016).

For example, women often serve as primary caregivers and household managers, roles that become even more critical in times of climate-induced stress. Climate impacts like water scarcity, food insecurity, and the loss of livelihoods disproportionately affect women's ability to provide for their families and communities. By understanding and addressing these gendered impacts, climate policies can be designed to enhance the adaptive capacities of women, helping to break the cycle of poverty and marginalization and the entire process and efforts should be empowering for women by enhancing their agency. Furthermore, women's leadership in climate action can unlock innovative solutions and promote more equitable and sustainable development outcomes for all.

Gender is often a missing element in climate action, despite its critical importance in shaping vulnerabilities and adaptive capacities (Lambrou, 2006). Climate financing mechanisms, for example, frequently lack a gender-inclusive lens, resulting in interventions that overlook the unique needs and contributions of women, men, and people with diverse gender identities. Women in rural areas, who are disproportionately affected by climate change due to their reliance on natural resources and limited access to decision-making, are often excluded from climate solutions. Similarly, rigid gender norms may even prevent men from exploring adaptive livelihoods, further exacerbating vulnerabilities of the larger family and the community.

This highlights the urgent need for climate projects to be gender-responsive and transformative. Projects must not only address immediate climate challenges but also build the agency of individuals across all gender identities, enabling inclusive and empowering adaptation processes. By shifting away from regressive social norms and fostering gender equity, such initiatives can create more resilient and sustainable outcomes for communities. For definitional understanding, **"gender equity" involves fairness in addressing unequal outcomes**, while **"gender equality" focuses on equal treatment and opportunities**.

Climate Gender Marker: Advancing Gender Equity in Climate Interventions

What is Climate Gender Marker?

The **Climate Gender Marker** is a monitoring tool designed to evaluate gender integration in climate interventions. Developed by PCI India, it assesses vulnerabilities, roles, and contributions of all genders, aiming for transformative approaches in climate programming. It provides a structured framework to evaluate whether programs effectively address the distinct vulnerabilities, roles, and contributions of women and men in responding to climate challenges.

The tool focuses on five key criteria—**analysis, activities, participation, negative effects, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E)**—to guide project teams in designing, implementing, and refining gender-responsive strategies for climate change programming.

Objectives of the Gender Marker

The Gender Marker is designed to achieve the following objectives:

- i. **Ensure Inclusion:** Evaluate the extent to which gender equality considerations are embedded into the design, implementation, and outcomes of climate change programs.
- ii. **Promote Accountability:** Encourage project teams to align with gender equity goals by embedding gender-sensitive and transformative approaches into program planning and execution.
- iii. **Enable Learning:** Facilitate reflection and course correction through regular self-assessments to ensure programs adapt to emerging gender-specific needs and priorities.
- iv. **Enhance Impact:** Ensure that programs meaningfully contribute to reducing gender disparities while achieving climate adaptation and mitigation objectives.

How the Gender Marker Works?

Existing tools often fall short in addressing climate-specific sectors such as energy, water, agriculture, and disaster risk management. They frequently miss the opportunity to explicitly link gender equity to outcomes in climate adaptation, mitigation, or resilience. Additionally, current tools may not adequately account for the intersectionality of gender with factors such as age, ethnicity, disability, and socio-economic status in the context of climate vulnerability. Furthermore, there is limited guidance available on tailoring interventions to diverse socio-cultural and environmental contexts.

To address these gaps, PCI India builds on the WHO five-point Gender Responsiveness Assessment Scale (GRAS)¹ and the Gender Assessment Tool (GAT)² and adapts them to the specific needs of climate action and adaptation interventions.

The Gender Marker can be used to rate programs based on a Gender Integration Continuum, resulting in a rating scale of 1-5. A score of "1" signifies programming and its impact are "gender unequal," meaning it reinforces or exacerbates gender disparities. In contrast, a score of "4" and "5" reflects "gender responsive" programming, demonstrating the effective integration of gender mainstreaming into climate solutions. This is further explained in detail as follows.

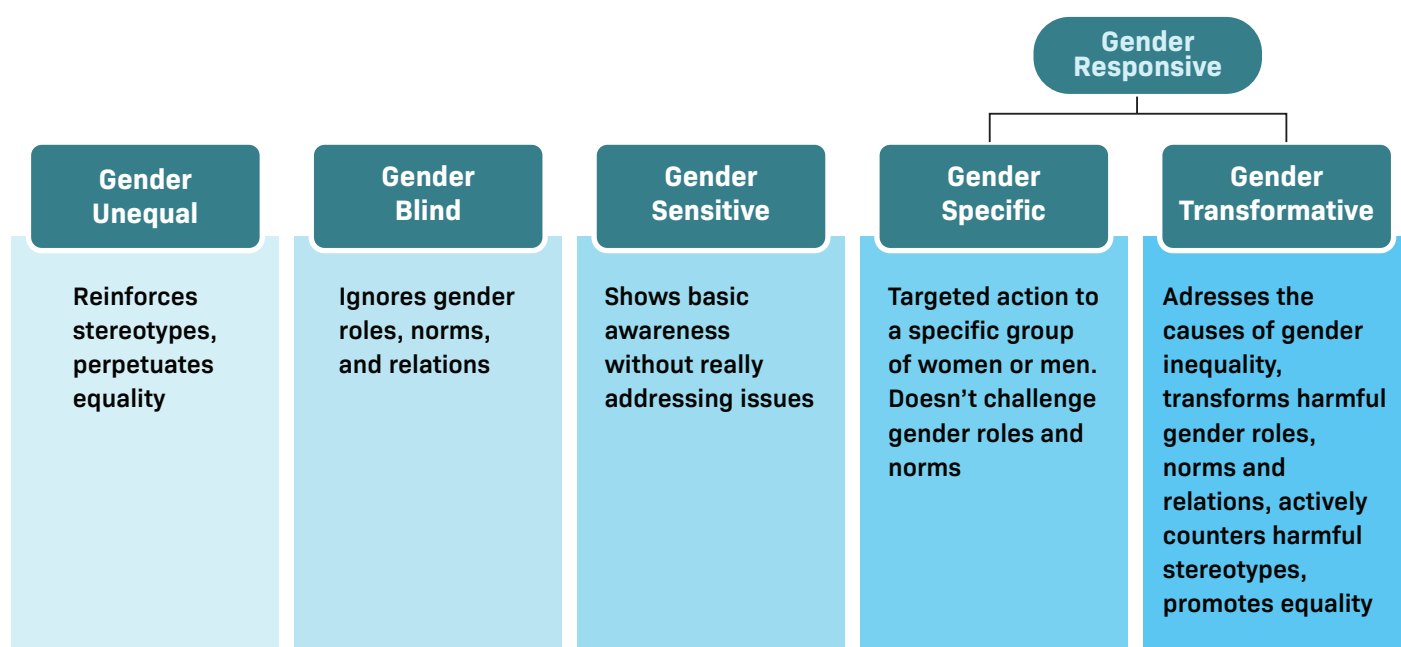


Figure 2: Gender-responsiveness assessment scale (Source: WHO, 2019)

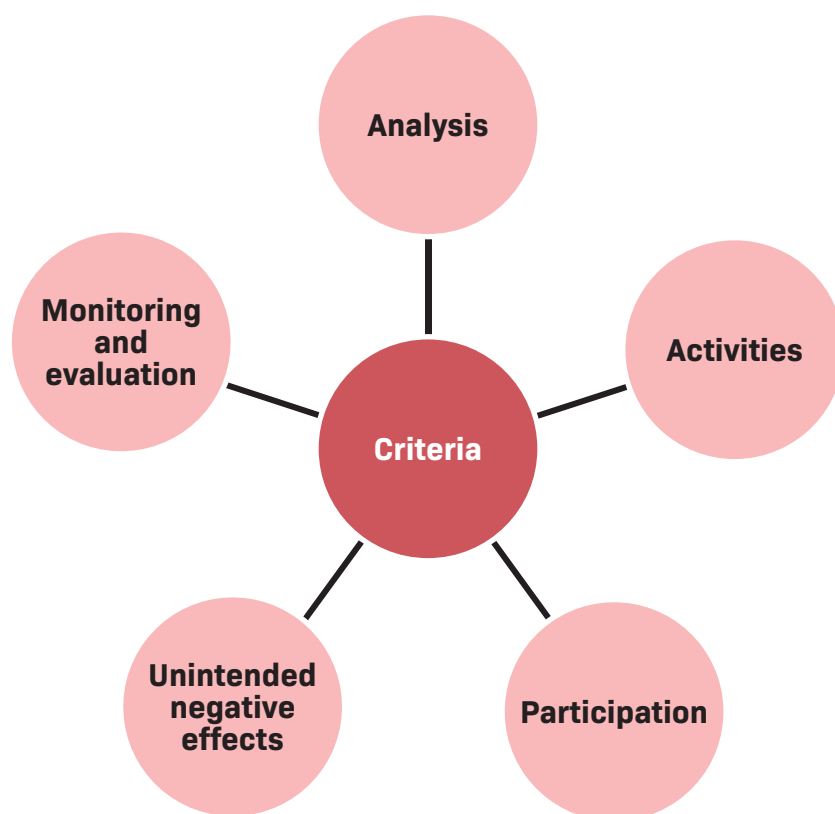
¹<https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/360406/9789240049291-eng.pdf>

²<https://www.ndi.org/sites/default/files/WHO%20Gender%20Assessment%20Tool.pdf>

Table 1 Framework for Assessing Gender Responsiveness in Climate Change Programs

S. No.	Category
1.	<p>Gender Unequal</p> <p>These programs reinforce existing gender inequalities or create new ones, often by ignoring gender dynamics or imposing policies that harm women and marginalized groups.</p> <p><i>Example: A climate resilience project that prioritizes men for leadership roles while excluding women and reinforcing traditional gender roles.</i></p>
2.	<p>Gender Blind</p> <p>Programs in this category ignore gender roles, norms, and relations, assuming neutrality, which often results in unequal benefits or missed opportunities to address gender-specific vulnerabilities and needs.</p> <p><i>Example: A climate finance initiative that does not account for women's limited access to financial services, inadvertently excluding them from funding opportunities.</i></p>
3.	<p>Gender Sensitive</p> <p>These programs recognize gender-specific needs and attempt to address them, they acknowledge gender issues but lacks integration without tackling deeper systemic inequalities or power imbalances.</p> <p><i>Example: A clean energy initiative that distributes fuel-efficient stoves to women but does not address their lack of decision-making power in accessing larger energy resources like solar grids.</i></p>
4.	<p>Gender Specific</p> <p>Programs in this category take targeted actions for addressing gender issues in design and activities for specific groups (e.g., women or men) without challenging broader gender norms or power imbalances.</p> <p><i>Example: An agricultural project that trains women in water conservation techniques but does not address systemic barriers like unequal land ownership.</i></p>
5.	<p>Gender Transformative</p> <p>These programs aim to shift harmful gender norms and create systemic change by actively reducing disparities and empowers marginalized groups to achieve equity and inclusion.</p> <p><i>Example: A policy influencing program that ensures women's participation in climate governance while addressing sociocultural barriers through community dialogues.</i></p>

The framework is to assess where programs fall on the spectrum of gender integration—from gender unequal to gender transformative. Furthermore, there are five criteria: analysis, activities, participation, negative effects, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) on which this tool can assess the programs. This is explained in detail as follows:



Criteria	Key actions and considerations
Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct gender analysis to understand impacts on different groups. Use gender-disaggregated data to assess vulnerabilities, access to resources, and adaptive capacities. Analyze power dynamics and decision-making structures in communities and households.
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design activities that address the distinct needs and challenges faced by different gender groups in adapting to climate change (e.g., equitable access to clean energy or climate-resilient livelihoods). Integrate initiatives that empower women and marginalized groups through capacity building, resource access, and leadership opportunities. Ensure that interventions advance gender equity in three dimensions: individual agency, supportive social structures, and equitable relationships.
Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guarantee the active and meaningful participation of women, men, and marginalized groups in decision-making processes. Establish mechanisms for transparent information sharing, inclusive consultations, and responsive feedback. Prioritize equitable representation of all genders in community-driven climate actions, governance structures, and policy forums.

Unintended Negative Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proactively identify and mitigate risks of unintended consequences, such as reinforcing gender stereotypes or increasing gender-based violence due to climate stressors. Apply a “do no harm” approach to ensure interventions do not exacerbate existing inequalities or create new vulnerabilities.
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporate gender-sensitive indicators to measure progress toward gender equity within climate change programs. Collect and analyze gender-disaggregated data to track changes in access to resources, participation, and decision-making. Evaluate whether programs contribute to long-term structural changes that promote gender equality in climate resilience.

Applications of the Climate Gender Marker

The Climate Gender Marker can be applied at multiple stages of a project cycle:

- 1. Design:** Assess whether gender considerations are embedded in the initial planning phase to lay the foundation for transformative programs.
- 2. Implementation:** Regularly evaluate the program’s activities and outcomes to ensure they align with gender-responsive goals and take corrective measures where needed.
- 3. Final Evaluation:** Measure the long-term impact of the program on gender equality and identify lessons learned for future initiatives.

Limitations of the Climate Gender Marker

The Gender Marker has some limitations. These are explained as follows:

- i. Self-Assessment Bias:** Since the tool is self-administered by project teams, there is a potential for grading inflation. Teams may assign higher scores based on self-perception, which may differ from an independent assessment. This could impact the accuracy of the evaluation.
- ii. Context-Specific Variability:** The tool may not account for all local cultural, social, and economic factors, which could affect its applicability across various contexts. It might need adjustments to cater to different regional challenges and the dynamic nature of gender issues in different settings.
- iii. Gender Expertise Requirement:** Grading gender programming necessitates a certain level of understanding of gender dynamics. Therefore, it is recommended that teams undergo basic orientation on gender programming before using the tool.

Check Annexure I on further details around scoring tool for climate gender marker.

Check Annexure II on ideas around integration of gender into climate interventions

Concluding remarks

The Climate Gender Marker represents a critical step toward embedding gender equity and inclusion into climate change-related programs. By providing a structured framework for assessing gender-responsive interventions, this tool holds immense potential for ensuring that climate adaptation efforts are not only effective but also equitable and inclusive.

It serves as a vital resource for accountability, helping ensure that gender considerations are not merely peripheral but central to climate resilience strategies. The use of this gender marker tool will contribute to a more just and sustainable future, where all individuals, regardless of gender, can thrive in the face of climate challenges.

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Annexure I

Climate Gender Marker – The Operational Guidelines

Sample Questions specific to different stages of climate intervention or programming:

1. Design Stage

Objective: Integrate gender considerations into the initial planning to ensure equity and inclusivity.

Questions to Ask:

- Have we conducted a comprehensive gender analysis?
 - Does it include gender-disaggregated data on climate vulnerabilities, resource access, and decision-making?
 - Does it account for intersectional factors (e.g., age, ethnicity, socioeconomic status)?
- Are the proposed activities addressing gender-specific needs and barriers?
 - Do they empower women and marginalized genders?
 - Do they challenge harmful norms or systemic inequalities?
- How will the project ensure equitable participation in planning and decision-making?
 - Are mechanisms in place to include diverse perspectives, especially from underrepresented groups?
- Have we identified potential unintended consequences?
 - Could the activities exacerbate existing inequalities or create new vulnerabilities?
- Are adequate resources allocated for gender-specific actions (e.g., capacity building, leadership training)?

Checklist:

- ✓ Conducted gender analysis using disaggregated data.
- ✓ Identified gender-specific barriers and opportunities.
- ✓ Designed activities addressing these barriers.
- ✓ Engaged diverse stakeholders in planning.
- ✓ Budget allocated for gender-responsive components.

2. Implementation Stage

Objective: Ensure gender equity during the execution of activities and adapt based on feedback.

Questions to Ask:

- Are all genders actively participating in project activities?
 - Are women and marginalized groups meaningfully engaged in decision-making roles?
- Are resources (e.g., training, funding, technology) equitably distributed?
 - Are there specific efforts to address barriers faced by underrepresented groups?
- Is the project team trained in gender sensitivity and inclusivity?
 - Have they undergone gender programming orientation?
- Are mechanisms in place for monitoring unintended negative effects?
 - How are we addressing issues such as increased workloads for women or risks of gender-based violence?
- Are there feedback loops for participants to voice concerns or suggest improvements?
 - How are these inputs being integrated into ongoing activities?

Checklist:

- ✓ Project team trained on gender-sensitive implementation.
- ✓ Regular monitoring of gender equity in participation and resource distribution.
- ✓ Feedback mechanisms established and actively used.
- ✓ Risk mitigation strategies in place to prevent negative effects.
- ✓ Adaptive measures implemented based on participant feedback

3. Evaluation Stage

Objective: Assess the project's impact on gender equity and extract lessons for future initiatives.

Questions to Ask:

- Did the project meet its gender-specific objectives?
 - Did it reduce gender disparities in resource access, decision-making, or outcomes?
- What was the level of participation across genders?
 - Were women and marginalized groups involved in leadership and decision-making roles?
- Did the project lead to any unintended consequences?
 - How effectively were these addressed?
- Are there visible shifts in harmful gender norms or systemic inequalities?
 - Did the project promote transformative change at the community or systemic level?
- How did gender-sensitive indicators perform?
 - Were they tracked systematically, and what do the results show?
- What lessons were learned about integrating gender into climate interventions?
 - What best practices emerged, and how can they inform future projects?

Checklist:

- ✓ Gender-sensitive indicators tracked and reported
- ✓ Success and gaps documented with disaggregated data.
- ✓ Lessons learned and best practices recorded for future use.
- ✓ Stakeholders consulted on project outcomes and their perceived impacts.
- ✓ Final report includes recommendations for enhancing gender equity in similar interventions.

Suggested checklist for scoring purpose for Gender Responsiveness

1. Gender Analysis (Score: 0-4)

- (0): No gender analysis conducted.
- (1): Limited gender considerations (e.g., only basic demographic data).
- (2): Gender analysis partially conducted but lacks depth or intersectionality.
- (3): Comprehensive gender analysis conducted, identifying key gaps and vulnerabilities.
- (4): Gender analysis includes intersectional factors and informs program design.

2. Design and Activities (Score: 0-4)

- (0): Activities ignore gender differences.
- (1): Gender mentioned but not addressed in activities.
- (2): Activities address gender gaps but lack a transformative approach.
- (3): Activities explicitly aim to reduce gender disparities and empower women/marginalized groups.
- (4): Activities challenge structural inequalities and promote systemic gender equity.

3. Participation and Leadership (Score: 0-4)

- (0): Women/marginalized groups excluded from decision-making.
- (1): Minimal representation of women/marginalized groups in discussions.
- (2): Women/marginalized groups participate but not in leadership roles.
- (3): Women/marginalized groups actively participate and influence decision-making.
- (4): Women/marginalized groups lead decision-making and implementation processes.

4. Mitigating Negative Effects (Score: 0-4)

- (0): Intervention exacerbates gender inequalities.
- (1): Intervention lacks safeguards against negative effects.
- (2): Some measures in place to avoid harm but not consistently applied.
- (3): Effective safeguards ensure intervention avoids harm to vulnerable groups.
- (4): Intervention proactively reduces existing inequalities and prevents harm.

5. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) (Score: 0-4)

- (0): No gender-specific indicators or tracking.
- (1): Minimal gender data collected without specific indicators.
- (2): Gender indicators included but not systematically tracked or reported.
- (3): Gender indicators regularly tracked and inform program adjustments.
- (4): Comprehensive M&E system tracks and reports transformative gender outcomes.

Total Score:

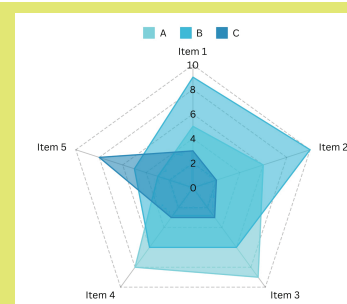
- Maximum score = 20 (4 points × 5 dimensions).
- Use the predefined categories (Gender Unequal → Gender Transformative) to interpret results.
- Adding weightage (optional): If stakeholders feel some dimensions are more critical than others then weightage can be applied to specific dimensions.

Results:

- 0-4 – Gender unequal
- 5-8 – Gender Blind
- 9-12 – Gender specific
- 13- 16 – Gender responsive
- 17-20 – Gender Transformative

A radar chart or scorecard can be included to visually represent scores across the five dimensions (Gender Analysis, Design, Participation, Mitigating Effects, M&E). This helps stakeholders quickly identify strengths and areas for improvement in the intervention.

A radar chart, also known as a spider chart or web chart, is a graphical representation used to display multivariate data across three or more quantitative variables. Each variable is plotted along an axis, referred to as a radius, which radiates outward from a central point. The values of the variables are marked along these radii, and the resulting points are connected to form a polygonal shape. This visual format enables the comparison of different variables simultaneously and highlights patterns or trends in data distribution.



Worked Example: Applying the Climate Gender Marker

Case Study: A Climate-Smart Agriculture Project

A project aims to promote climate-smart agricultural practices in a rural community.

Step 1: Evaluate Each Dimension

- **Gender Analysis (Score: 3)**
 - A comprehensive gender analysis was conducted, identifying women's limited access to land and training.

- Intersectional factors (e.g., socioeconomic status) were partially explored.
- **Design and Activities (Score: 4)**
 - Activities include training programs for women on climate-resilient crops and equitable access to tools and resources.
 - Women's empowerment and leadership are explicitly targeted.
- **Participation and Leadership (Score: 3)**
 - Women actively participate in decision-making bodies.
 - However, their representation in leadership roles remains limited.
- **Mitigating Negative Effects (Score: 2)**
 - The project addresses women's vulnerabilities but lacks safeguards against potential unintended consequences, such as increased workloads.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation (Score: 3)**
 - Gender-sensitive indicators are used to track participation and resource access.
 - However, long-term impacts on structural barriers are not systematically evaluated

Step 2: Calculate the Total Score

3 (Analysis) + 4 (Design) + 3 (Participation) + 2 (Negative Effects) + 3 (M&E) = 15

Step 3: Interpret the Results

- **Score: 15 → Gender Responsive**
The project demonstrates strong gender integration and begins to address systemic barriers but has room for improvement in mitigating negative effects and expanding long-term evaluations.

Step 4: Identify Areas for Improvement

- **Score: 15 → Gender Responsive**
Develop specific safeguards to prevent increased workloads for women.
Expand leadership opportunities for women and marginalized groups.
Enhance M&E by systematically evaluating impacts on structural inequalities.

The **Climate Gender Marker** has specific criteria that address both **climate and gender dimensions** together, focusing on areas like **gender analysis, climate risk adaptation, participation in decision-making, resource access, and climate-specific vulnerabilities** (e.g., women's role in climate adaptation).

The scoring is designed to evaluate how well a climate program integrates **gender-responsive strategies** in the context of climate change, and how it can address both **climate goals** and **gender equality outcomes**.

Focuses on integrating gender analysis and strategies specifically within climate change programs, ensuring that interventions contribute to **climate resilience** while also advancing gender equity.

The tool tracks whether programs are effectively addressing **gender-specific vulnerabilities** to climate change, and whether they are facilitating **gender-transformative actions** in climate adaptation and mitigation strategies.

Annexure II

Integrating Gender into Climate Interventions

Integrating gender into climate intervention strategies ensures that climate actions are inclusive, equitable, and address the unique needs and contributions of all genders.

Gender Integration into Climate Interventions

Climate interventions can be categorized based on the different aspects of the climate crisis. Some key categories are:

1. Awareness and Education

- **Focus:** Increasing public understanding of climate change and its impacts.
- **Examples:**
 - Campaigns to inform about greenhouse gas emissions.
 - Workshops on sustainable living.
 - Climate change integration into school curriculums.
- **Gender Integration:**
 - Design campaigns that address gender-specific impacts of climate change (e.g., the burden on women in water-scarce regions).
 - Highlight the role of women and marginalized genders as agents of change in climate action.
 - Develop educational materials targeting women and girls to build their capacities for climate resilience.
- **Example:** Community workshops led by women focusing on sustainable farming practices and renewable energy usage.

2. Mitigation

- **Focus:** Reducing greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing carbon sinks to limit global warming.
- **Examples:**
 - Transitioning to renewable energy sources (e.g., solar, wind).
 - Enhancing energy efficiency in buildings and industries.
 - Reforestation and afforestation projects.
 - Promoting sustainable agriculture and reducing deforestation.
- **Gender Integration:**
 - Include women in decision-making processes for mitigation strategies, such as renewable energy project planning.
 - Provide access to financial resources and training for women to adopt low-carbon technologies.
 - Promote gender-sensitive policies that enable equitable access to clean energy and sustainable livelihoods.
- **Example:** Women-led cooperatives managing solar microgrids in rural areas.

3. Adaptation

- **Focus:** Adjusting to the impacts of climate change to reduce vulnerability and enhance resilience.
- **Examples:**
 - Building flood defences and sea walls.
 - Developing drought-resistant crops.
 - Improving water management systems.
 - Relocating communities from high-risk areas.
- **Gender Integration:**
 - Identify and address the distinct vulnerabilities faced by women, such as limited access to land or resources for adapting to climate impacts.
 - Strengthen women's adaptive capacities by ensuring they have access to climate-resilient crops, technologies, and financial tools.
 - Involve women in designing climate-resilient infrastructure that meets the needs of all genders.
- **Example:** Training programs specific for women on using climate-resilient agricultural practices.

4. Resilience Building

- **Focus:** Strengthening systems and communities to better withstand and recover from climate shocks.
- **Examples:**
 - Creating robust disaster preparedness plans.
 - Diversifying livelihoods to reduce dependency on climate-sensitive sectors.
 - Enhancing social safety nets for vulnerable populations.
- **Gender Integration:**
 - Enhance women's leadership in community-based resilience initiatives.
 - Develop gender-sensitive disaster preparedness plans that consider specific needs, such as maternity care and safe spaces.
 - Support women-led small businesses in diversifying income sources to build economic resilience.
- **Example:** Establishing women-led disaster response teams with resources tailored to their communities.

5. Carbon Removal and Geoengineering

- **Focus:** Directly removing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere or altering climate systems to counteract global warming.
- **Examples:**
 - Carbon capture and storage (CCS).
 - Ocean fertilization for increasing carbon uptake.
 - Solar radiation management techniques (e.g., cloud seeding).
- **Gender Integration:**
 - Ensure that women and marginalized genders have a say in the planning and implementation of carbon removal projects.
 - Assess gendered impacts of geoengineering projects, such as land use changes or access to natural resources.
- **Example:** Involving women farmers in afforestation programs and compensating them equitably.

6. Policy and Governance

- **Focus:** Developing and enforcing policies to address climate change at local, national, and global levels.
- **Examples:**
 - Implementing carbon pricing mechanisms (carbon taxes or cap-and-trade).
 - Enforcing regulations on industrial emissions.
 - International agreements like the Paris Agreement.
- **Gender Integration:**
 - Advocate for policies that address gendered impacts of climate change (e.g., policies facilitating women's land rights).
 - Ensure equal representation of women in climate policy negotiations at all levels.
 - Allocate climate finance for initiatives that empower women and reduce gender disparities.
- **Example:** Gender-responsive budgeting for climate adaptation programs.

7. Behavioural Change and Lifestyle Adjustments

- **Focus:** Encouraging individual and collective shifts toward sustainable practices.
- **Examples:**
 - Promoting plant-based diets.
 - Reducing single-use plastics.
 - Encouraging use of public transport and biking.
- **Gender Integration:**
 - Recognize and address gendered barriers to adopting sustainable practices (e.g., access to resources or time constraints).
 - Promote behavioural change campaigns that challenge harmful gender norms and empower women in climate leadership.
- **Example:** Interventions showcasing women leaders in sustainable agriculture or renewable energy.

8. Technology and Innovation

- **Focus:** Leveraging advancements in technology to address climate challenges
- **Examples:**
 - Development of electric vehicles (EVs).
 - Smart grid technologies for efficient energy distribution.
 - Innovations in sustainable building materials.
- **Gender Integration:**
 - Ensure access to climate-smart technologies for women, particularly in rural areas.
 - Develop gender-sensitive innovations, such as solar-powered water pumps that reduce women's labor burdens.
 - Promote women's participation in STEM fields to foster gender-diverse solutions to climate challenges.
- **Example:** Training programs for women on using and maintaining renewable energy technologies.

9. Climate Justice and Equity

- **Focus:** Ensuring fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people, particularly marginalized communities, in climate solutions.
- **Examples:**
 - Supporting indigenous-led conservation efforts.
 - Addressing loss and damage in vulnerable regions.
 - Allocating climate finance equitably.
- **Gender Integration:**
 - Centre gender equity in all climate justice initiatives, ensuring marginalized genders have a voice in decision-making.
 - Address the disproportionate climate burdens faced by women, particularly in low-income and indigenous communities.
 - Support women focussed organizations in climate promotion and implementation.
- **Example:** Funding grassroots organizations that address the intersection of gender and climate justice.