

ASSESSING WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP IN DISASTER AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE

ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK AND TOOLS



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HUMANITARIAN
ADVISORY GROUP 

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 WOMEN'S
RESILIENCE
TO DISASTERS

Australian
Aid 

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INTRODUCTION

There is international recognition that disasters affect people differently. This is highlighted in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, which identifies that ‘*women, children, and people in vulnerable situations are disproportionately affected by disasters.*’¹ Recent research confirms that women and girls in particular, experience disproportionate impacts from disasters, and gender inequality has been identified as one of several underlying factors increasing women’s vulnerability to multiple hazards.²

Why is this important?

Women do not just experience disasters, they play key roles in preparing for and responding to disasters, often as first responders. However, their essential knowledge, skills, resources, and experience are often insufficiently leveraged in disaster and climate resilience building. This is challenging to overcome whilst there is a lack of women in leadership positions and minimal participation and leadership of women’s organisations in the disaster and climate resilience building space. Gender equality and women’s empowerment are therefore essential foundations for promoting women’s leadership in, and harnessing their contributions to, disaster and climate resilience building.

About the framework

The framework and associated tools were developed as part of UN Women’s flagship programme, the Women’s Resilience to Disasters (WRD) programme.³ The programme focuses on building women’s voice, agency and leadership in disaster risk reduction (DRR) and disaster resilience; ensuring that the lives and livelihoods of women and girls are resilient to threats (including climate change and COVID-19), and contributing to sustainable, secure, and thriving communities.⁴

The ‘Assessing Women’s Leadership in Disaster and Climate Resilience: Framework and Tools’ (referred to as ‘the framework’ in this document) were developed through consultation with key actors, in addition to building on existing approaches to measuring women’s leadership and participation in COVID-19 responses, and localisation.⁵ It includes six domains of measurement: **transformative leadership, safe and meaningful participation, collective influencing and advocacy, enabling partnerships, capacity for supporting leadership,** and **funding** (see Figure 1). The framework and tools were piloted in Vanuatu and a baseline report was produced. This document provides an updated framework and tools incorporating learning from the piloting.

Figure 1: Areas of assessment



A snapshot of the approach



Why?

The purpose of the framework is to assess progress, gaps, barriers, and opportunities to women's leadership and meaningful participation in disaster and climate resilience building.



How?

The full framework and tools can be used by a *local consultant/researcher* to assess leadership: i) across a country (unpacking variations by governance level, stakeholder, or sector); or ii) for more targeted assessment (e.g. at either the national, sector, subnational, or community level). Two stand-alone self-assessment tools can be used to measure organizational progress in: i) internal support for women's leadership; or ii) external support for the leadership of women's organisations. See textbox 1 for more information.



When?

The framework can be applied at the start of an intervention or programme (to provide a baseline against which to measure progress), during an intervention of programme to take stock of progress and to identify barriers and opportunities for strengthening women's leadership in disaster and climate resilience, or as an end line or evaluation tool.



What?

Application of the framework and tools provides an assessment to understand the current situation and to track changing support and progress on women's leadership in disaster and climate resilience.



Who?

Intended users of the tool are wide-ranging and include government, civil society, UN agencies, and the private sector working on resilience, disaster risk reduction or management, climate change adaptation, risk-informed development, gender equality and inclusion, and on other relevant issues e.g. hydrometeorology.



What does this include?

1. Assessment framework
2. Assessment surveys
3. Key informant interview guides
4. Research statement



Textbox 1: Stand-alone self-assessment tools

This document also includes links to two stand-alone self-assessment tools that organisations or stakeholder can use if they prefer not to conduct a full baseline with the larger framework and tools (usually carried out by an independent researcher or consultant) and instead prefer to carry out a more targeted progress assessment.

1. Stand-alone self-assessment tool to assess **internal organisational progress** in supporting women's leadership in disaster and climate resilience: [Leadership of women in disaster and climate resilience: Self-assessment tool to measure organisational progress](#)
2. Stand-alone self-assessment tool to assess support for the leadership of **women's organisations** in disaster and climate resilience: [Leadership of women's organisations in disaster and climate resilience: Self-assessment tool to measure organisational progress](#)

Textbox 2: Terminology

Women's leadership: The framework uses the term 'women's leadership' to include individual women leaders within disaster and climate resilience building institutions (such as government, civil society, and the private sector) as well as organisations and their staff that focus on women's rights within disaster and climate resilience building.

Women's organisations: The framework uses the term women's organisations to include women's rights organisations (WROs)⁶ and other organisations with a focus on sexual and gender minorities and ethnic minorities or persons with disabilities who also raise the voices of women in an intersectional way.

Disaster and climate resilience building: The framework uses the term disaster and climate resilience building to capture disaster and climate risk reduction,⁷ climate change adaptation,⁸ post-disaster recovery,⁹ and resilience building.¹⁰

ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

This framework provides a method of measuring women’s leadership and meaningful participation in disaster and climate resilience building. It is intended to be contextualised to the country and response context. It includes five results domains: safe and meaningful participation, collective influencing and advocacy, enabling partnerships, capacity for supporting leadership, and funding. Each domain has a result indicator and a set of progress indicators. There is also an overarching impact domain – transformative leadership – which includes impact and progress indicators. For the entire framework, including means of verification (MOV), see pages 14-16.



Impact domain: Transformative leadership

Impact indicator: Women are empowered to have or take a transformative leadership role in disaster and climate resilience building

Progress indicator: Stakeholders recognise and promote the capacities of women in disaster and climate resilience programming

Progress indicator: Structural inequalities and barriers to women’s leadership in disaster and climate resilience building are recognised and addressed

Progress indicator: Women hold key leadership and decision-making roles and engage actively in national and local disaster and climate resilience building decision-making and coordination forums



Result domain: Safe and meaningful participation

Result indicator: Women are empowered to participate actively and safely in disaster and climate resilience building decision-making processes and outcomes

Progress indicator: Disaster and climate resilience building forums and mechanisms at national and community levels address access and safety considerations for women

Progress indicator: Women participate actively in disaster and climate resilience building decision-making and coordination forums/ mechanisms and can influence outcomes at both a community and national level



Result domain: Collective influencing and advocacy

Result indicator: Disaster and climate resilience building processes are influenced by the priorities, needs and capacities of national and local groups and movements that advocate for women’s leadership and gender inclusion

Progress indicator: Women can successfully influence disaster and climate resilience building legislation, policy and planning frameworks and programming at the national, sector, subnational, community level

Progress indicator: Disaster and climate resilience building institutions amplify the voices and needs of women



Result domain: Capacity development for leadership

Result indicator: Women can engage in disaster and climate resilience building programming effectively and efficiently through targeted, sustained and relevant capacity support

Progress indicator: Women have targeted capacity support to engage in disaster and climate resilience building programming

Progress indicator: Disaster and climate resilience building institutions receive capacity support to enhance women's leadership and participation



Result domain: Enabling partnerships

Result indicator: Equitable and complementary partnerships within disaster and climate resilience building enable women's leadership and meaningful participation

Progress indicator: Long-term strategic partnerships that support women and girls to prepare better for disasters and climate change

Progress indicator: Women's organisations have increased decision-making power within partnerships



Result domain: Funding

Result indicator: Women have targeted funding to support, lead and implement disaster and climate resilience building activities

Progress indicator: Women have predictable financial support to participate in disaster and climate resilience building activities

Progress indicator: Women's organisations have autonomy and decision-making power over finances in relation to disaster and climate resilience building programming

RESEARCH PATHWAY

The below outlines key steps to take when implementing the framework.



1. Scoping of the research: It is important to reflect on the required scope of the research. The research can be in depth and comprehensive by using the full framework. This is more suitable for a sector wide or multi agency research process. Alternatively, the process can be light touch and quicker to implement by using the two standalone self-assessment tools. This is more suitable for within agency assessment and reflection processes. Another key scoping consideration includes whether you want to analyse different categories within the data: by governance level (e.g. local, provincial, national) or by type of organisation (government, local CSO/NGO, INGO etc). If you want to understand these differences within the data you need to ensure you are gathering data from stakeholders across these levels or organisations thus expanding the scope of the research.



2. Determining sample size: Sample size will vary depending on the scope of the assessment. If you want a high level sector/country assessment with no categorisation of data, then a smaller sample with good representation across levels and organisations will be adequate. If you are hoping to disaggregate data by level, organisation or other factor then you must have enough data points within your sample from each level / organisation to ensure that the analysis is meaningful and that the confidentiality of stakeholders is upheld. Sample sizes will vary depending on the context and should be discussed as a team.*



3. Engaging national consultants/partners: During all stages of the research, national researcher input is critical. This includes contextualisation of the tools to the country context, identifying and coordinating with key stakeholders, determining who would have the relevant data in context, and leading the data collection. At the data analysis stage, the national researcher provides valuable insight into the emerging findings. The national researcher is able to provide insights into the current disaster and climate resilience building space in the country context, including background, and other critical factors to be aware of. This is explored further below.

*This will not be based on statistical significance, rather on triangulation of data, and meaningful representation.



4. Contextualising the tools: Whilst the tools are designed to be applicable or transferable to most contexts, it is important to discuss the tool with the national consultant and stakeholders. For example, understanding challenges related to language and nuances related to disaster and climate resilience building, such as talking about preparedness and prevention as different stages. It is also important to think about how to embed the questions in the context of disaster and climate resilience building in the country context, and the women's rights movement. See textbox 3.



5. Stakeholder mapping: Engaging a sample of appropriate and relevant stakeholders in the research is critical to the quality of data produced. An important step prior to data collection is identifying stakeholders with the national researcher and partner organisations (e.g. UN Women country office). This includes mapping women's organisations at national and regional levels to ensure a range of organisations that represent diverse groups are included. Another critical process is mapping out government ministry and department stakeholders, and strengthening understanding of how they are involved in disaster and climate resilience building.



6. Data collection: During this phase of the research, the online self-assessment survey is distributed and key informant interviews (KIIs) are conducted with stakeholders. Concurrently, relevant documents are reviewed, including those cited during interviews. As a way to ensure we receive as many self-assessment survey responses as possible, the national researcher prints out hard copies and requests interview participants to complete them. The national researcher is also critical in ensuring access to key documents that may otherwise have been unavailable.



7. Post-interview debriefs and validation: An important part of the research process is regular debriefs to reflect on the interviews and discuss emerging themes and findings, as well as gaps that need further inquiry. These are also opportunities to reflect on how the tools are working, as well as validate the findings of initial data analysis.



8. Analysis of data and report writing: During this phase, an assessment rubric (see page 17) is used so that data can be triangulated and assessed against the indicators in the framework. The rubric is used to assess the indicators and identify each domain area as having *no evidence*, *limited evidence*, *some evidence*, *good evidence* or *strong evidence*.

OVERVIEW OF DATA COLLECTION METHODS

This section outlines the objective and overview of each tool.



Assessment survey

- **Objective:** To generate an anonymous quantitative dataset on the experiences and reflections of a wide range of key actors with respect to women's leadership and participation in disaster and climate resilience building in the selected context.
- **Overview:** Assessment surveys should be distributed to diverse stakeholders for country-wide assessments. Survey respondents will include representatives of national and local DRR/ climate change coordination mechanisms (e.g. committees, commissions, councils, working groups and platforms); government ministries working on climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, risk informed and resilience development planning, disaster recovery and associated processes (e.g. risk or needs assessment), and gender equality and social inclusion; national disaster management offices (NDMOs) and cluster representatives; women's organisations, national and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and private sector and United Nations (UN) agencies.

Associated tools (see pages 21-36):

- Assessment survey for women working in disaster and climate resilience building
- Assessment survey for other actors working in disaster and climate resilience building



Key informant interviews (KII)

- **Objective:** To generate in depth data from a diverse but select range of stakeholders involved in disaster and climate resilience building in <country> on women's leadership and participation, and to explore the survey findings.
- **Overview:** KIIs should be conducted with diverse stakeholders in the selected context.
- Key informants will include representatives of national and local DRR/climate change committees, commissions, councils and platforms; government ministries related to climate change and adaptation, planning, recovery and risk assessment; NDMOs and cluster representatives; women's organisations, national and international NGOs, and private sector and UN agencies. Approximately 4-6 key women who work in disaster and climate resilience building (beyond those who work for women's organisations) will also be invited to respond to specific questions about their experience within the sector. These stakeholders will be with the same range of those identified for as the survey.

Associated tools (see pages 37-40):

- Interview guide for women working in disaster and climate resilience building
- Interview guide for other actors working in disaster and climate resilience building



Document review

- **Objective:** To understand how different actors and approaches prioritise, address and affect women's leadership and participation in disaster and climate resilience building in <country>.
- **Overview:** Relevant government and organisational documents will be sourced and reviewed. These include legislation, policies, strategies, standards and plans from <country> and the region, in addition to organisation/sector research on disaster and climate resilience building.

What to look for:

There is no associated tool for this method of data collection, because key documents vary considerably between contexts. When reviewing documents, consideration should be given to their recognition of, and commitment to, women's leadership in disaster and climate change resilience building, including statements, key performance indicators/modes of measurement and tracking, allocation of funding or other resources, and how they align and fit into the wider policy context. Documents may include disaster and climate resilience, or gender related policies, plans, strategies, legislation, frameworks, activity/programme plans, evaluations, reports etc.

Textbox 3: Contextualising the framework

Disaster and climate resilience looks very different depending on the context. Different government structures, as well as community engagement initiatives, means it is critical that terminology, questions related to different forums and meetings, and questions related to disaster risk reduction, climate adaptation, and recovery within the framework must be contextualised to reflect the situation in the research country. This may include changing coordination mechanism names to be more specific (or amending questions in interviews to reflect the country context).

This also applies to interpretation of the findings. External factors such as societal and gender norms and biases may influence the way questions are interpreted and answered by participants. When analysing the data and developing the findings, this should be done with this nuance in mind.

ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

Progress indicator	Means of verification
Impact domain: Transformative leadership	
Impact indicator: Women are empowered to have or take a transformative leadership role in disaster and climate resilience building	
Stakeholders recognise and promote the <u>capacities</u> of women in disaster and climate resilience programming	Women have targeted and sustained support to effectively and efficiently engage in and lead decision-making, policy development, planning, programming, monitoring and evaluation
	Evidence that disaster and climate resilience building stakeholders recognise the capacities women bring to disaster and climate resilience building
Structural inequalities and <u>barriers</u> to women’s leadership in disaster and climate resilience building are recognised and addressed	Evidence that disaster and climate resilience building stakeholders recognise and take positive actions to eliminate barriers (including social norms) to women’s leadership in disaster and climate resilience building at national, subnational and local levels
	Evidence that gender equality and non-discrimination principles are integrated into disaster and climate resilience-building frameworks/ approaches
Women hold <u>key leadership</u> and <u>decision-making roles</u> and engage actively in national and local disaster and climate resilience building decision-making and coordination forums	Evidence that women have clear decision-making roles in national, subnational and local disaster and climate resilience building forums
	Percentage of disaster and climate resilience building leadership positions occupied by women
	Evidence that women have a key role in informing prevention and preparedness activities
	Evidence that women lead needs analysis, consequence management, and community engagement in national, subnational and local recovery activities

Progress indicator	Means of verification
Result domain: Safe and meaningful participation	
Result indicator: Women are empowered to participate actively and safely in disaster and climate resilience building decision-making processes and outcomes	
Disaster and climate resilience building forums and mechanisms at national and community levels address <u>access and safety considerations</u> for women	<p>Evidence that safety and security risks have been minimised for women to attend disaster and climate resilience building meetings</p> <p>Evidence that women’s physical access needs, transport requirements, and internet/technology needs have been met</p> <p>Evidence that social norms that limit women’s participation and voice are addressed</p>
Women <u>participate actively</u> in disaster and climate resilience building decision-making and coordination forums/ mechanisms and can influence outcomes at both a community and national level	<p>Evidence of participation of women in regional, national (inter-sectoral), and local coordination mechanisms</p> <p>Perception that women can participate meaningfully in national, subnational and local forums</p> <p>Evidence that women are consulted and contribute to disaster and climate risk assessments (hazard mapping, risks assessment, vulnerability assessment), gender-responsive early warning systems and preparedness activities</p> <p>Evidence that women participate in post-disaster needs assessments to inform recovery planning</p>
Result domain: Collective influencing and advocacy	
Result indicator: Disaster and climate resilience building processes are influenced by the priorities, needs and capacities of national and local groups and movements that advocate for women’s leadership and gender inclusion	
Women can successfully <u>influence</u> disaster and climate resilience building legislation, policy and planning frameworks and programming at the national, sector, subnational, community level	<p>Evidence that women have advocated for the development of gender-responsive legislation, policies, strategies, standards and plans</p> <p>Policies and standards reflect priorities of women on disaster and climate resilience building, and support women’s leadership (e.g. mandated roles and responsibilities within disaster and climate resilience strategies and plans for women)</p>
Disaster and climate resilience building institutions <u>amplify the voices and needs</u> of women	<p>Policies explicitly reference the leadership, participation and equality of women in disaster and climate resilience building</p> <p>Evidence of investment of resources by disaster and climate resilience building stakeholders (including donors, international partners and governments/government agencies) to support women to advocate for their needs in disaster and climate resilience building programming</p> <p>Perception that women are supported and able to advocate for gender-responsive prevention and preparedness activities</p> <p>Perception that women are supported and able to advocate for gender-responsive recovery activities</p>

Progress indicator	Means of verification
Result domain: Capacity development for leadership	
Result indicator: Women can engage in disaster and climate resilience building programming effectively and efficiently through targeted, sustained and relevant capacity support	
Women have <u>targeted capacity support</u> to engage in disaster and climate resilience building programming	<p>Perception that women’s organisations define their own capacity-strengthening priorities in relation to disaster and climate resilience activities</p> <p>Evidence that women’s organisations are supported by partners or government to develop technical capacities for prevention/mitigation, preparedness, and recovery</p>
Disaster and climate resilience building <u>institutions receive capacity support</u> to enhance women’s leadership and participation	<p>Perception that disaster and climate resilience building institutions receive support to enhance women’s leadership and participation in disaster and climate resilience</p> <p>Evidence of programmes that aim to enhance women’s leadership within disaster and climate resilience building institutions</p>
Result domain: Enabling partnerships	
Result indicator: Equitable and complementary partnerships within disaster and climate resilience building enable women’s leadership and meaningful participation	
<u>Long-term strategic partnerships</u> that support women and girls to prepare better for disasters and climate change	<p>Evidence that partnership contracts have gender equality, non-discrimination or transformative objectives</p> <p>Evidence that international and regional disaster and climate resilience building partners and government institutions have strong partnerships with women’s organisations</p>
Women’s organisations have <u>increased decision-making power</u> within partnerships	<p>Evidence that projects are co-designed, implemented and evaluated in partnership</p> <p>Perception of increased women’s organisations’ decision-making and leadership within partnerships</p>
Result domain: Funding	
Result indicator: Women have targeted funding to support, lead and implement disaster and climate resilience building activities	
Women have <u>predictable financial support</u> to participate in disaster and climate resilience building activities	<p>Evidence that women’s organisations have direct access to multi-year funding for disaster and climate resilience</p> <p>Evidence that disaster and climate resilience stakeholders allocate resources and receive funding to better engage and support women’s leadership</p>
Women’s organisations have autonomy and <u>decision-making power over finances</u> in relation to disaster and climate resilience building programming	<p>Perception that women’s organisations have increased control over disaster and climate resilience-related funding decisions (e.g. where they are allocated)</p> <p>Evidence that women’s organisations’ partners have visibility of overall project budgets</p>

ASSESSMENT RUBRIC

Result indicator/ Impact indicator	Progress indicator	Means of verification	0	1	2	3	4	Evidence grading
			None	Limited	Moderate (Some)	Good	Strong	
Impact domain: Transformative leadership								
Women are empowered to have or take a transformative leadership role in disaster and climate resilience building	Stakeholders recognise and promote the capacities of women in disaster and climate resilience programming	Women have targeted and sustained support to effectively and efficiently engage in and lead decision-making, policy development, planning, programming, monitoring and evaluation						
	Structural inequalities and barriers to women's leadership in disaster and climate resilience building are recognised and addressed	Evidence that disaster and climate resilience building stakeholders recognise the capacities women bring to disaster and climate resilience building						
	Women hold key leadership and decision-making roles and engage actively in national and local disaster and climate resilience building decision-making and coordination forums	Evidence that disaster and climate resilience building stakeholders recognise and take positive actions to eliminate barriers (including social norms) to women's leadership in disaster and climate resilience building at national, subnational and local levels						
		Evidence that gender equality and non-discrimination principles are integrated into disaster and climate resilience-building frameworks/approaches						
		Evidence that women have clear decision-making roles in national, subnational and local disaster and climate resilience building forums						
		Percentage of disaster and climate resilience building leadership positions occupied by women						
		Evidence that women have a key role in informing prevention and preparedness activities						
		Evidence that women lead needs analysis, consequence management, and community engagement in national, subnational and local recovery activities						

Result domain: Safe and meaningful participation									
Women are empowered to participate actively and safely in disaster and climate resilience building decision-making processes and outcomes	Disaster and climate resilience building forums and mechanisms at national and community levels address access and safety considerations for women	Evidence that safety and security risks have been minimised for women to attend disaster and climate resilience building meetings							
	Women participate actively in disaster and climate resilience building decision-making and coordination forums/ mechanisms and can influence outcomes at both a community and national level	Evidence that women's physical access needs, transport requirements, and internet/technology needs have been met							
		Evidence that social norms that limit women's participation and voice are addressed							
		Evidence of participation of women in regional, national (inter-sectoral), and local coordination mechanisms							
		Perception that women can participate meaningfully in national, subnational and local forums							
		Evidence that women are consulted and contribute to disaster and climate risk assessments (hazard mapping, risks assessment, vulnerability assessment), gender-responsive early warning systems and preparedness activities							
		Evidence that women participate in post-disaster needs assessments to inform recovery planning							
Result domain: Collective influencing and advocacy									
Disaster and climate resilience building processes are influenced by the priorities, needs and capacities of national and local groups and movements that advocate for women's leadership and gender inclusion	Women can successfully influence disaster and climate resilience building legislation, policy and planning frameworks and programming at the national, sector, subnational, community level	Evidence that women have advocated for the development of gender-responsive legislation, policies, strategies, standards and plans							
	Disaster and climate resilience building institutions amplify the voices and needs of women	Policies and standards reflect priorities of women on disaster and climate resilience building, and support women's leadership (e.g. mandated roles and responsibilities within disaster and climate resilience strategies and plans for women)							
		Policies explicitly reference the leadership, participation and equality of women in disaster and climate resilience building							

Result domain: Funding						
Women have targeted funding to support, lead and implement disaster and climate resilience building activities	Women have predictable financial support to participate in disaster and climate resilience building activities	Evidence that women's organisations have direct access to multi-year funding for disaster and climate resilience				L
	Women's organisations have autonomy and decision-making power over finances in relation to disaster and climate resilience building programming	Evidence that disaster and climate resilience stakeholders allocate resources and receive funding to better engage and support women's leadership Perception that women's organisations have increased control over disaster and climate resilience-related funding decisions (e.g. where they are allocated) Evidence that women's organisations' partners have visibility of overall project budgets				

Score	Explanation
0+ 0.75+	None <i>Limited to none</i> There is no evidence available
1 1.75+	Limited <i>Limited to some</i> Evidence is limited and inconsistent
2 2.75+	Some <i>Some to good</i> Some evidence, with some inconsistency reflecting genuine uncertainty
3 3.75+	Good <i>Good to strong</i> Substantial evidence, mostly consistent and inconsistencies between or within tools may be explained
4	Strong Strong evidence, consistency between and within tools

ASSESSMENT SURVEY

Purpose of the research

The purpose of the research is to measure women's leadership in disaster and climate resilience building. Key areas for measurement are transformative leadership, safe and meaningful participation, collective advocacy and influence, enabling partnerships, capacity development for leadership, and funding.

Purpose of the survey

This short survey is intended to capture the perceptions and experiences of women, local and national women's organisations and networks, and local, national and international actors involved in disaster and climate resilience building in <country>. It should take approximately 10 minutes to complete. The data will be used to understand the progress and impact of women's leadership in disaster and climate resilience building. We appreciate your time in lending your voice to inform our work.

Confidentiality

No information will be attributed to individuals or organisations. Data will be aggregated and reported as 'X% of international agencies' (etc.). If you have any queries or concerns about the survey and how the data will be used, please contact <contact details of research team>.

1. Please tick this box to acknowledge that you consent to your information being used in the ways outlined above. OK

The following terminology is used in this research:

Disaster and climate resilience building: The framework and tools use 'disaster and climate resilience building' as a broad term to capture disaster and climate risk reduction,¹¹ climate change adaptation (CCA),¹² post-disaster recovery,¹³ and resilience building.¹⁴

Disaster and climate resilience building institutions/forums/mechanisms: Institutions, forums or mechanisms that either have an explicit focus on disaster risk reduction (DRR) or a broader focus that encompasses DRR, such as disaster risk management or risk informed development. This includes everything from national to local committees, councils and platforms, working groups, ministries, national disaster management offices (NDMOs), climate change commissions/committees, and clusters.

Women's leadership: The framework uses the term 'women's leadership' to include individual women leaders within disaster and climate resilience building institutions (such as government, civil society, and the private sector) as well as organisations and their staff that focus on women's rights within disaster and climate resilience building.

2. Is your organisation/institution:

- Local
- Provincial
- National
- Regional
- International

3. What type of organisation do you work for?

- Local/national CSO or NGO
- Local government
- National government
- UN agency
- International NGO
- Private sector
- Red Cross
- Other (please specify)

4. What is your gender?

- Man
- Woman
- Other identification (e.g. non-binary)- When people don't identify as a man or a woman, sometimes the term non-binary is used. Binary means there are two categories - non-binary means going beyond those two categories.
- Prefer not to say

[Re-direct to 1 of 2 surveys based on answers to above questions]

SURVEY 1: WOMEN LEADERS WORKING IN DISASTER AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE BUILDING

Safe and meaningful participation

5. Have you ever participated in any of the following disaster and climate resilience building platforms? (Select those that apply)

- National DRR committees/councils/platforms
- Local DRR committees/councils/platforms
- Ministry meetings/consultations
- Working groups
- NDMO meetings/consultations
- National climate change commissions/committees
- Local climate change commissions/committees
- Cluster groups
- Civil society organisation (CSO) coordination forums
- Other _____

6. Have you participated in a needs assessment to inform recovery planning or a risk assessment to inform development planning?

Yes/No

If Yes:

- There was one woman on the team
- There were several women on the team
- There were no women on the team

7. The following statements are about women’s participation in disaster and climate resilience building forums and organisations. Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
A. Women can actively participate in and contribute to relevant meetings					
B. It is safe for women to participate in in relevant meetings					
C. Key forums/meetings are conducted in local languages					
D. Physical barriers to attending relevant meetings are actively addressed (e.g. transportation, internet, location)					

Leadership and decision-making

8. Approximately what percentage of your leadership team is comprised of women?

- Less than 25%
- 25-49%
- 50-74%
- 75-100%

9. Do you have a leadership role in disaster and climate resilience building forums/meetings?

Yes/No/I don't know

10. Please select the forums/meetings in which you have a leadership role.

- National DRR committees/councils/platforms
- Local DRR committees/councils/platforms
- Ministry meetings/consultations
- Working groups
- NDMO meetings/consultations
- National climate change commissions/committees
- Local climate change commissions/committees
- Cluster groups
- CSO coordination forums
- Other _____

11. The follow statements are about how disaster and climate resilience building sector support and recognise the capacities that women bring to disaster and climate resilience programming. Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
A. Stakeholders recognise the capacities women bring to disaster and climate resilience building activities					
B. I have a clear decision-making role in disaster and climate resilience building forums					
C. There is targeted support to increase women's capacity to engage in disaster and climate resilience building					

12. There is targeted support for women to engage in disaster and climate resilience building:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
A. Decision-making					
B. Policy development					
C. Planning					
D. Programming					
E. Monitoring and evaluation					

13. Do you think there are barriers to women's leadership in disaster and climate resilience building?

- Yes, there are lots of barriers
- Yes, there are some barriers
- No, there are no barriers

14. If yes, please select the main barriers to women's leadership in disaster and climate resilience building.

- Not invited to forums/meetings where decision-making occurs and leadership is exerted
- Women's expertise in disaster and climate resilience building is not recognised or valued
- Women are prevented from having a voice
- No funding for women's organisations to attend meetings and events
- Women feel uncomfortable in male-dominated forums/meetings
- Women don't feel safe (e.g. physically, culturally) in forums/meetings
- Women's organisations do not have formal recognition as NGOs/CSOs
- Other (please specify) _____

15. To what extent do you agree with the follow statements?

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
A. Disaster and climate resilience building stakeholders are aware of barriers to women's leadership					
B. Disaster and climate resilience building stakeholders take actions to address and overcome barriers to women's leadership					

16. To what extent do you agree with the follow statements?

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
A. I believe that women have a leadership role in disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness					
B. I can personally recall a prevention, mitigation or preparedness activity that was directly informed/changed by women's input					
C. I believe that women have a leadership role in disaster recovery					
D. I can personally recall a recovery process that was directly informed/changed by women's input					

17. Please rank (from 1 to 3, where 1 is highest) the settings in which women have influence in disaster and climate resilience building activities.

- Local
- Sub-national
- National

18. A. Which three activities from the list below do women most engage in?

- Hazard mapping
- Risk assessments
- Vulnerabilities assessments
- Early warning systems
- Evacuation drills
- Organisational preparedness
- Community preparedness
- Post disaster needs assessment
- Risk communication
- Microinsurance
- Safety and protection
- Livelihood and business programmes
- Other (please specify) _____

18. B. Which three activities from the list below do women least engage in?

- Hazard mapping
- Risk assessments
- Vulnerabilities assessments
- Early warning systems
- Evacuation drills
- Organisational preparedness
- Community preparedness
- Post disaster needs assessment
- Risk communication
- Microinsurance
- Safety and protection
- Livelihood and business programmes
- Other (please specify) _____

Influence and advocacy

19. The following statements are about advocacy. Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	We do not work in this area
A. I have influenced the development of national disaster and climate resilience building legislation, policies, standards, strategies and plans					
B. I believe disaster and climate resilience building policies and planning frameworks reflect the priorities and needs of women					
C. My organisation influences prevention and preparedness activities to be gender-responsive (i.e. consider the needs of all genders)					
D. My organisation influences recovery activities ensuring they are gender-responsive i.e. consider the needs of all genders					

[The following questions are for representatives of women’s organisations]

Capacity

20. Who defines the capacity needs of your organisation? (Select one)

- Our own organisation
- Partner organisations (international or national)
- A combination of both

21. Is this appropriate?

- Yes
- No

Partnerships

22. The following statements are about your organisation's partnerships with other disaster and climate resilience building actors.

	Always	Mostly	Sometimes	Never	We don't have partners
A. My organisation is involved in decisions about disaster and climate resilience building activities/programs with my partners					
B. Our partnerships include gender equality, non-discrimination or women's leadership objectives within disaster and climate resilience programs					

23. Our disaster and climate resilience building projects are:

	Always	Mostly	Sometimes	Never	We don't have partners
A. Co-designed with our partner(s) (national or international)					
B. Implemented with our partner(s) (national or international)					
C. Evaluated with our partner(s) (national or international)					

Funding

24. The following statements are about funding. Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
A. My organisation receives direct access to multi-year funding for disaster and climate resilience programming					
B. My organisation is involved in decisions about budgets in relation to disaster and climate resilience programming					
C. Partners share project budgets and financial reports with us					

[The following questions are for women representatives in other institutions/organisations]

Capacity

25. The following statements are about your organisation's capacities in relation to women's leadership internally. Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
A. My organisation has targeted activities/ process to support women's leadership internally (e.g. leadership training, recruitment processes)					
B. My organisation receives targeted external support from other agencies to enhance women's leadership internally (e.g. policy development, gender strategies)					
C. I have received training on gender-responsive disaster and climate resilience building					

26. Who defines the capacity needs of your partner women's organisation(s)?

- My organisation
- The women's organisation(s)
- A combination of both
- We don't have partner women organisation(s)

Partnerships

27. The following statements are about partnerships with women's organisations.

	Always	Mostly	Sometimes	Never	We don't have partners
A. Our partner women's organisation/s is/ are involved in decisions about disaster and climate resilience building activities or programs					
B. Our partnerships include gender equality, non-discrimination or women's leadership objectives within disaster and climate resilience programs					

28. Our disaster and climate resilience building projects are:

	Always	Mostly	Sometimes	Never	We don't have partners
A. Co-designed with our partner women's organisation(s)					
B. Implemented with our partner women's organisation(s)					
C. Evaluated with our partner women's organisation(s)					

Funding

29. The following statements are about funding. Please rate the extent to which you agree or disagree.

	Always	Mostly	Sometimes	Never	We don't have partners
A. My organisation allocates funding to support women's organisation partners in promoting women's leadership					
B. My organisation receives funding to support women's leadership activities internally					

SURVEY 2: OTHER ACTORS WORKING IN DISASTER AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE BUILDING

Safe and meaningful participation

5. Please select the coordination/decision-making platforms in which women participate most often:

- National DRR committees/councils/platforms
- Local DRR committees/councils/platforms
- Ministry meetings/consultations
- Working groups
- NDMO meetings/consultations
- National climate change commissions/committees
- Local climate change commissions/committees
- Cluster groups
- CSO coordination forums
- Other (please specify) _____

6. Have you participated in a needs assessment to inform recovery planning or a risk assessment to inform development planning?

Yes/No

If Yes:

- There was one woman on the team
- There were several women on the team
- There were no women on the team

7. The following statements are about access and safety issues for women when engaging in disaster and climate resilience building coordination/decision-making platforms. Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
A. Women can actively participate and engage in relevant meetings					
B. It is safe for women to participate in relevant activities					
C. Key forums/meetings are conducted in local languages					

8. A. Which three activities from the list below do women most engage in:

- Hazard mapping
- Risk assessments
- Vulnerabilities assessments
- Early warning systems
- Evacuation drills
- Organisational preparedness
- Community preparedness
- Post-disaster needs assessment
- Risk communication
- Microinsurance
- Safety and protection
- Livelihood and business programmes
- Other (please specify) _____

8 B. Which three activities from the list below do women least engage in?

- Hazard mapping
- Risk assessments
- Vulnerabilities assessments
- Early warning systems
- Evacuation drills
- Organisational preparedness
- Community preparedness
- Post disaster needs assessment
- Risk communication
- Microinsurance
- Safety and protection
- Livelihood and business programmes
- Other (please specify) _____

Leadership and decision-making

9. Approximately what percentage of your leadership team is comprised of women?

- Less than 25%
- 25-49%
- 50-74%
- 75-100%

10. Are you in a leadership role in climate and resilience building forums/meetings?

Yes/no/I don't know

11. Please indicate the forums/meetings in which you/your organisation have a leadership role.

- National DRR committees/councils/platforms
- Local DRR committees/councils/platforms
- Ministry meetings/consultations
- Working groups
- NDMO meetings/consultations
- National climate change commissions/committees
- Local climate change commissions/committees
- Cluster groups
- CSO coordination forums
- Other (please specify) _____

12. To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
A. I believe that women have a clear decision-making role in disaster and climate resilience building forums					
B. I believe that women have a leadership role in disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness					
C. I can personally recall a prevention, mitigation or preparedness activity that was directly informed/changed by women's input					
D. I believe that women have a leadership role in disaster recovery					
E. I can personally recall a recovery process that was directly informed/changed by women's input					

13. Please rank (from 1 to 3, where 1 is highest) the settings in which women have influence in disaster and climate resilience building activities.

- Local
- Sub-national
- National

14. There is targeted support for women to engage in disaster and climate resilience building:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
A. Decision-making					
B. Policy development					
C. Planning					
D. Programming					
E. Monitoring and evaluation					

15. Do you think there are barriers to women's leadership in disaster and climate resilience building?

- Yes, there are lots of barriers
- Yes, there are some barriers
- No, there are no barriers

16. If yes, please select the main barriers to women's leadership in disaster and climate resilience building.

- Not invited to forums/meetings where decision-making occurs/leadership is exerted
- Women's expertise in disaster and climate resilience building is not recognised or valued
- Women are prevented from having a voice
- No funding for women's organisations to attend meetings or events
- Women feel uncomfortable in male-dominated forums/meetings
- Women don't feel safe (e.g. physically, culturally) in the forums/meetings
- Women's organisations do not have formal recognition as NGOs/CSOs

17. To what extent do you agree with the follow statements?

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
A. I am aware of barriers to women's leadership in disaster and climate resilience building					
B. I am able to take action to lower barriers to women's leadership in disaster and climate resilience building					

Influence and advocacy

18. The following statements are about advocacy. Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
A. Advocacy by women and women's networks has influenced the development of national and local disaster and climate resilience building policies, standards, strategies and plans					
B. I am aware of my organisation allocating resources specifically to support women to advocate for their needs to be met in disaster and climate resilience building programming					
C. I would like to see more investment from my organisation to support women to advocate for their needs to be met in disaster and climate resilience building programming					

Capacity

19. The following statements are about your organisation's capacities in relation to women's leadership internally. Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
A. My organisation has targeted activities/ process to support women's leadership internally (e.g. leadership training, recruitment processes)					
B. My organisation receives targeted external support from other agencies to enhance women's leadership internally (e.g. policy development, gender strategies)					
C. You have received training on gender-responsive disaster and climate resilience building					

20. Who defines the capacity needs of your partner women's organisation(s)?

- My organisation
- The women's organisation(s)
- A combination of both
- We don't have partner women organisation(s)

Partnerships

21. The following statements are about partnerships with women's organisations.

	Always	Mostly	Sometimes	Never	We don't have partners
A. Our partner women's organisation/s is/ are involved in decisions about the focus of disaster and climate resilience building activities or programs					
B. Our partnerships include gender equality, non-discrimination or women's leadership objectives within disaster and climate resilience programs					

22. Our disaster and climate resilience building projects are:

	Always	Mostly	Sometimes	Never	We don't have partners
A. Co-designed with our partner women's organisation(s)					
B. Implemented with our partner women's organisation(s)					
C. Evaluated with our partner women's organisation(s)					

Funding

23. The following statements are about funding. Please rate the extent to which you agree or disagree.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
A. My organisation allocates funding to support women's organisation partners in promoting women's leadership					
B. My organisation receives funding to support women's leadership activities internally					

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR WOMEN WORKING IN DISASTER AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE BUILDING

Mandatory questions	Exploratory questions
<p>Explain the purpose of the research, how confidentiality will be protected, and gain verbal consent (refer to the plain language statement). This includes explaining why we are exploring their individual experience as a woman leader in disaster and climate resilience.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> OK</p>	
<p>Warm up</p>	
1. Can you tell us about your organisation and your role?	
2. How do you think disaster and climate resilience building efforts in [X country] engage with and draw on the expertise of women overall?	
<p>Safe and meaningful participation</p>	
3. How have you been involved in disaster and climate resilience building activities? (probe for prevention activities – e.g. hazard mapping), preparedness activities – e.g. evacuation drills), and recovery activities – e.g. post-disaster needs assessments)	On which disaster and climate resilience building phases do you focus? Why? Are there barriers and enablers for you to engage in these different phases?
4. What disaster and climate resilience building meetings are you involved in? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. What enables you to participate and contribute? b. What prevents you from participating? (e.g. social norms about women’s voice, insufficient notice, other organisations dominate, meetings conducted solely in English) c. Have any steps been taken to make it safe for you to access and participate in forums / meetings? (e.g. cultural safety, physical safety, transport, internet access) If so please provide examples. 	To what extent are you/your organisation able to participate safely and engage in disaster and climate resilience building meetings and forums?
<p>Leadership</p>	
5. Do you hold any decision-making roles in national, sub-national and local climate and disaster resilience forums? [If yes] What does this involve? What types of decisions are you involved in making?	
6. Have you had access to opportunities to strengthen your leadership role in disaster and climate resilience building (such as women’s leadership training, mentoring, or informing policy or approaches)? Can you provide an example?	Do you think you are supported to take on a leadership role? How?
7. What supports women to lead in disaster and climate resilience building? What prevents it?	If barriers are identified, are they (or how have they been) addressed effectively? Would you like to see additional efforts?

Influence and advocacy	
8. What supports you to advocate for women's needs to be considered in key disaster and climate resilience building approaches/policies? What approaches have been successful? What are the barriers? Can you provide examples?	
9. To what extent have other disaster and climate resilience building stakeholders (e.g. government, international partners) supported your advocacy efforts? Can you provide an example?	
Capacity	
10. In what ways has the sector provided you personally with capacity support to engage in disaster and climate resilience building programming? Can you provide an example?	
11. To what extent do you feel the capacities of women are recognised and drawn upon?	
12. What programs/initiatives within the disaster and climate resilience building sector or your organisation aim to support women moving into leadership positions internally? (e.g. leadership training, peer-to-peer support) What has been successful/challenging and why?	
13. Have you received training on gender-responsive disaster and climate resilience building? (e.g. how to disaggregate by sex) Do you feel this training was effective?	
Partnerships	
14. To what extent do your partnerships with other disaster and climate resilience building actors work towards principles of gender equality, non-discrimination or transformative objectives? How does happen in practice?	
15. For women's organisations: To what extent are your organisations' ideas and views taken into account in decision-making in your partnerships? Can you provide an example of how this has or hasn't happened?	If yes, how does the partnership work? To what extent are your projects co-designed, implemented and evaluated with your partners?
Funding	
16. For women in disaster and climate resilience institutions: Is funding available to you to advance your leadership skills? If not, what are the constraints?	
17. For women's organisations: Does your partner provide financial support to you/your organisation to engage in and lead disaster and climate resilience building meetings (beyond project work)?	

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR OTHER ACTORS WORKING IN DISASTER AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE BUILDING

Mandatory questions	Exploratory questions
<p>Explain the purpose of the research, how confidentiality will be protected, and gain verbal consent (refer to the plain language statement)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> OK</p>	
<p>Warm up</p>	
<p>1. Can you tell us about your organisation (e.g. how many employees it has, where it operates, its goals) and your role?</p>	
<p>2. How do you think disaster and climate resilience building efforts in [X country] engage with and draw on the expertise of women overall?</p>	
<p>Safe and meaningful participation</p>	
<p>3. How have women been involved in disaster and climate resilience building activities? (probe for prevention activities – e.g. hazard mapping, preparedness activities – e.g. evacuation drills, and recovery activities – e.g. post-disaster needs assessments)</p>	
<p>4. How do women participate in national/sub-national/local forums or activities? What are the enablers/barriers to participation? (e.g. insufficient notice, other organisations dominate, meetings conducted solely in English)</p>	<p>Is participation meaningful?</p>
<p>5.</p> <p>A. Do you think these forums are safe for women and women’s organisations to access? Why/why not? (probing could include cultural safety, physical safety, transport, internet access)</p> <p>B. Do you think these forums are accessible for women and women’s organisations? Why/why not? How have these barriers been addressed?</p> <p>C. How do perceptions about women’s roles (what they do or should not do) influence their participation? (e.g. women shouldn’t lead, or should only lead at the community level)</p>	
<p>Leadership</p>	
<p>6. How have women contributed to decision-making on disaster and climate resilience building? Has this been at the national, sub-national and local level? Is this through women’s organisations or government/community mechanisms? Can you provide an example?</p>	
<p>7. What supports women to lead in disaster and climate resilience building? What prevents it?</p>	<p>If barriers are identified, how could these be (or how have they been) addressed?</p>

Influence and advocacy	
8. What supports women to advocate for women’s needs to be considered in key disaster and climate resilience building approaches/policies? What approaches have been successful? What are the barriers? Can you provide examples?	
9. How has your organisation supported the advocacy efforts of women in disaster and climate resilience building? Can you provide an example? Do you wish that your organisation could support the advocacy efforts of women more? If so, in which ways?	
Capacity	
10. Has your organisation provided capacity support to women to engage in disaster and climate resilience building programming? Can you provide an example?	
11. Do you have programs/initiatives within your organisation that aim to support women moving into leadership positions internally? (e.g. leadership training, peer-to-peer support) What has been successful/challenging, and why?	
12. Have you received training on gender-responsive disaster and climate resilience building? (e.g. how to disaggregate by sex) Do you feel this training was effective?	
Partnerships	
13. To what extent do your partnerships with women’s organisations work towards principles of gender equality, non-discrimination or transformative objectives? How does this happen in practice?	
14. Do you have any partnerships with women’s organisations? If no, end of interview.	
15. To what extent are women’s organisations’ ideas and views taken into account in decision-making in your partnerships with them? Can you provide an example of how this has or hasn’t happened?	If yes, how does the partnership work? To what extent are your projects co-designed, implemented and evaluated with your partner women’s organisation(s)?
Funding	
16. Do you provide funding to your women’s organisation partners to support their leadership goals (e.g. beyond project-based work)? Is this sufficient? If not, would you like to fund your women’s organisation partners to support their leadership goals, and what are the current constraints on your approach?	

RESEARCH STATEMENT

<insert organisation logos>

Women's leadership and meaningful engagement in disaster and climate resilience building in Asia and the Pacific

Date: *<month/year> – <month/year>*

Research project title: Women's leadership and meaningful engagement in disaster and climate resilience building in Asia and the Pacific

Principal researchers: *<add researchers and organisations>*

Source of Funding: UN Women

You are invited to participate in this research conducted by <organisation name>, funded by UN Women.

This research statement contains detailed information about this research project. Its purpose is to explain to you, as openly and clearly as possible, all the procedures involved in this project so that you can make a fully informed decision about whether to participate. If you have any questions about the research, please contact *<add contact details of lead researcher>*

OVERVIEW

There is international recognition that disasters affect people differently, notably in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015). Women and girls experience disproportionate impacts from disasters, and gender inequality has been identified as one of several underlying drivers of women's vulnerability to natural or physical hazards, alongside 'discriminatory aspects embedded in formal power structures' and 'informal socio-cultural rules' (UN Women and UNICEF 2019). Women are not just victims of disasters, they play key roles in preparing for and responding to them, often as first responders (Sendai Framework 2015, p. 15). However, their essential knowledge, skills, resources, and experiences are insufficiently leveraged for disaster and climate resilience building. Within the disaster and climate resilience building space, there is a lack of women in leadership positions at all levels, as well as insufficient participation and leadership of women's organisations. Gender equality and women's empowerment are therefore essential foundations for women's leadership in disaster and climate resilience building (UN Women 2021).

This research project is part of UN Women's signature intervention, the Women's Resilience to Disasters (WRD) programme, which focuses on increasing women's leadership and gender responsiveness in disaster and climate resilience building, ensuring that the lives and livelihoods of women and girls are resilient to threats (including climate change and COVID-19), and contributing to sustainable, secure and thriving communities.¹⁵

The purpose of the research is to measure women's leadership and meaningful participation in disaster and climate resilience building. Key domains for measurement are transformative leadership, safe and meaningful participation, collective advocacy and influence, enabling partnerships, capacity to support leadership, and funding.

Methods

The study will use the following methods to generate and gather data:

- Key informant interviews, guided by a set of questions for diverse stakeholders involved in disaster and climate resilience building in <country>
- A self-assessment survey, to create an anonymous quantitative dataset on the experiences and reflections of key actors in disaster and climate resilience building, including women leaders.
- A review of documentation relating to disaster and climate resilience building and women's leaders' involvement.

How privacy and confidentiality will be protected

- Any information obtained in connection with this research and that can identify you will remain confidential. The report will not mention your name or job title/function. Privacy and confidentiality will be fully assured at all times.
- <organisation name> are committed to respecting and meeting ethical standards when conducting research and evaluations, particularly when our work involves human participants.
- As an organisation, <organisation name> adheres to [ACFID's Principles and Guidelines for Ethical Research and Evaluation in Development](#). The four core principles underpinning ethical research are:
 1. Respect for Human Beings – We recognise the intrinsic value of each human being, and are committed to participant welfare first and foremost.
 2. Beneficence – Our actions are done to benefit others; the expected benefit of our research is weighed against potential discomfort to participants, and we strive to minimise risk at every stage of the research, embracing the 'Do no Harm' principle.
 3. Research Merit and Integrity – Our research is well justified, high quality, and represents a genuine search for knowledge.
 4. Justice – Our research is equitable and non-discriminatory, with unbiased recruitment of participants and equal opportunity to participate.

Participation is voluntary, and the participant has the right to withdraw from further participation at any stage

- Participation in the research is completely voluntary and participants may, without any penalty, decline to take part or withdraw at any time without providing an explanation, or refuse to answer a question. Any data collected from participants who withdraw will be deleted. Participants may choose to participate in some or all of the data collection events.
- Your decision to take part or not, or to take part and then withdraw, will not affect your relationship with <organisation name> or UN Women. You will also have the option to withdraw your data from the research project, if you wish to do so, at any time.
- Before you make your decision, a member of the research team will be available to answer any questions you have about the research project. You can ask for any information you want.

About your involvement in the research

- Your participation is voluntary. You do not need to answer anything you don't feel comfortable with.
- Notes will be taken during interviews to ensure we record your opinions accurately.
- We will not attribute any comments or findings to you personally.
- If you require more information about the report or your involvement in it, please contact *<add contact details of lead researcher>*
- If you have any complaints or concerns, please contact *<add UN Women contact details>*

ENDNOTES

- 1 UNDRR, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, <https://www.undrr.org/implementing-sendai-framework/what-sendai-framework>
- 2 UN Women and UNICEF, Gender and Age Inequality of Disaster Risk, Policy Brief, October 2019, <https://wrd.unwomen.org/explore/library/gender-and-age-inequality-disaster-risk>
- 3 UN Women, *Women's Resilience to Disasters Programme in the Pacific*, Programme Brief, 2021, <https://wrd.unwomen.org/explore/library/womens-resilience-disasters-concept-note>
- 4 The WRD is being implemented in the Pacific (funded by the Australian Government) with sister programmes in the Caribbean, Lake Chad Basin, and Sahel – <https://wrd.unwomen.org/womens-resilience-disasters-wrd-programme>
- 5 Humanitarian Advisory Group and UN Women, [Framework and Tools for Measuring Women's Leadership and Meaningful Participation in COVID-19 Responses](#), March 2021; PIANGO and Humanitarian Advisory Group, [Measuring Localisation: Framework and Tools](#), December 2019.
- 6 The Grand Bargain Friends of Gender Group uses the following definition for women's rights organisations: '1) an organization that self-identifies as a woman's rights organization with primary focus on advancing gender equality, women's empowerment and human rights; or 2) an organization that has, as part of its mission statement, the advancement of women's/girls' interests and rights (or where 'women,' 'girls', 'gender' or local language equivalents are prominent in their mission statement); or 3) an organization that has, as part of its mission statement or objectives, to challenge and transform gender inequalities (unjust rules), unequal power relations and promoting positive social norms. Self-identification by local actors themselves is being proposed while the possible technical definition described above can be used for guidance or further verification.' See, [CCTRI Localization Work-stream, Core Commitment Indicators and Target-Results \(CCTRI\)](#), pp.1-2; UN Women, [How to promote gender-responsive localization in humanitarian action, Guidance Note](#), Geneva: UN Women, 2020, p.59
- 7 UNDRR, 'Terminology: Disaster risk reduction,' n.d., <https://www.undrr.org/terminology/disaster-risk-reduction>
- 8 IPCC 2019 Glossary, available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/chapter/glossary/>
- 9 UNDRR, 'Terminology: Recovery,' n.d., <https://www.undrr.org/terminology/recovery>
- 10 UNDRR, 'Terminology: Resilience,' n.d., <https://www.undrr.org/terminology/resilience>
- 11 UNDRR, 'Terminology: Disaster risk reduction,' n.d., <https://www.undrr.org/terminology/disaster-risk-reduction>
- 12 IPCC 2019 Glossary, available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/chapter/glossary/>
- 13 UNDRR, 'Terminology: Recovery,' n.d., <https://www.undrr.org/terminology/recovery>
- 14 UNDRR, 'Terminology: Resilience,' n.d., <https://www.undrr.org/terminology/resilience>
- 15 The WRD is being implemented in the Pacific (funded by the Australian Government) with sister programmes in the Caribbean, Lake Chad Basin, and Sahel.