A hazard and risk assessment is conducted in pairs of two men

Community monitors and evaluates approaches to disaster risk reduction by engaging with all community members and recording sex and age disaggregated data

Community focus groups are held to discuss needs and priorities of the community. Separate groups are held for men, women and children

At school, all boys are taught how to swim

Warning Sirens are installed in town centres

Emergency Shelters are built high on a hill at the top of many stairs

During strong rain, women and children are told to seek shelter within the house and wait for the husband/father to return before leaving

Awareness is raised in communities on how a changing climate may affect men and women’s livelihoods in the short, medium and long-term

Encourage men and women to have meaningful involvement in the decision making process that impact disaster risk reduction, community-based disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation programming

Emergency kits are designed by an all-male team

Special classes on fire safety are given to women and children in the community

Community-based early warning systems involve and engage females and males or all ages including those from margenalised groups to ensure procedures are sensitive to both female and male needs

Males of all ages must have access to early warning system training so that they can pass information on to women, girls and boys in the community

Systems of evacuation include specific measures for women and girls as well as people with specific needs e.g. people with disabilities

A system to verify that warnings have reached females and males of all ages, including those for margenalised groups **equally** is established

Early warning dissemination processes should rely on head of household to receive and continue disseminating the messages to the rest of the family

Community-based committees for disaster risk reduction should be represented by majority groups in the community. Minority groups should form their own committees and discuss their own needs separately

We should aim to reach males, females of all ages and marginalized groups with early warning but there is no need to establish a system to verify that everyone has, in fact, been reached

When consulting communities for assessments where necessary single-sex focus group discussions should be conducted but it is not necessary to have same-sex facilitators (e.g. female participants with female facilitators)

Proportional representation of females and males from diverse groups is necessary in decision-making processes for community-based disaster risk reduction

Co-operation with existing local organizations that represent women and diverse groups such as the youth and people with disabilities should be strengthened to encourage community participation in the promotion, planning, and implementation of programmes

Understanding the daily schedules of men and women means assessments can be planned to ensure equal representation and participation of males and females during assessments

Safety needs and concerns of females and males of all ages including those from marginalized groups are included in community based assessments for all relevant natural hazards

The design of evacuation shelters are considered to ensure people with disabilities, pregnant women and the elderly are protected and safe

All Red Cross Red Crescent staff involved in DRR should carry updated lists and contact details of agencies and professionals on gender based violence, child protection and formal and informal psychosocial support services to which they can refer survivors of gender-based violence or a child who reveals an incidence of violence to them

Groups and/or individuals that rely on others for assistance in accessing DRR facilities and services (e.g. women, children older people, and people with disabilities) are monitored closely to ensure that they receive their entitlements and are not exploited or abused