This Gender and Climate Change Resilience Series is an analysis of the gender inequality of climate change and disaster risks in nine Caribbean countries; Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Suriname – that are the beneficiaries of the Enabling Gender-Responsive Disaster Recovery, Climate and Environmental Resilience in the Caribbean (EnGenDER) Project. This series examines 12 key sectors – Agriculture (Food Security), Coastal Communities, Employment, Energy, Finance, Fisheries, Health, Infrastructure, Protected Areas/Forestry, Social Protection, Transportation and Water.

Although each sector is discussed individually in this Gender and Climate Change Resilience Series, gender inequality must be addressed collectively to ensure sustainable development in climate change adaptations and disaster risk reduction for women and girls, and men and boys generally, as well as persons with disabilities and members of the LGBTQ+ community, specifically.
Gender-responsive refers to outcomes that reflect an understanding of gender roles and inequalities, and which makes an effort to encourage equal participation and equal and fair distribution of benefits. Gender-responsiveness is accomplished through gender analysis and gender inclusiveness.

This *Gender and Climate Change Resilience Series* also highlights intersectional initiatives that focus on ending violence against women and girls (EVAWG), promoting women’s economic empowerment (WEE) and ensuring gender-responsive humanitarian response. Each of these initiatives aims to protect, empower and safeguard the lives and safety of women and girls. This series also highlights the importance of strengthening resilience to disaster risks and climate change through intersectional approaches.

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