

CLIMATE MODIFIER METHODOLOGY

1. Core Principle

Climate-linked GBV must be processed through the same enforcement chain as regular GBV:

- Police intake
- Arrest
- Prosecutorial decision
- Indictment or diversion
- Trial
- Sentencing
- Protection enforcement

Crisis conditions do not suspend enforcement obligations. If disaster conditions produce lower indictment rates, weaker sentencing, diversion inflation, or protection collapse, grade impact is triggered.

2. Enforcement Dimensions Assessed

Where a jurisdiction experiences declared natural disaster or displacement events within the reporting year, the following enforcement dimensions are assessed:

a) Intake Integrity

- Are GBV complaints during disasters recorded at normal rates and consolidated within national datasets?
- Do reporting channels remain operational in shelters and/or temporary housing?
- Is there evidence of material reporting disruption or statistical under-recording during the disaster period?

b) Arrest & Indictment Continuity

- Does arrest rate decline during disaster periods relative to baseline?
- Is indictment rate materially lower for displacement-linked cases?

- Is there measurable increase in diversion or informal resolution under emergency conditions

c) Sentencing Parity

- Are custodial sentences rates comparable to baseline conditions?
- Is there disproportionate reliance on suspended or summary dispositions in displacement-linked cases?
- Is there measurable reduction in custodial exposure under emergency conditions?

d) Protection Order Enforcement

- Do protection orders remain enforceable following relocation?
- Are emergency restraining orders portable across jurisdictions?
- Are breaches tracked and escalated in shelter and/or temporary housing contexts?

e) Data Integration

- Is disaster status coded within enforcement databases?
- Can cases be longitudinally traced from disaster period intake through sentencing?
- Is enforcement performance during crisis periods disaggregated and publicly reported?

3. Grade Interaction Rule

The Climate Risk Modifier affects grade determination only where:

- Climate-displacement exposure is structurally significant within the reporting year and,
- Enforcement performance during disaster conditions is materially weaker than baseline enforcement performance.

Where enforcement continuity, indictment ratios, conviction rates, custodial exposure, and protection enforcement remain stable under crisis conditions, the grade is not altered.

The modifier cannot elevate a grade.

It operates solely as a downward adjustment mechanism where enforcement fragility under stress is demonstrable.

The Climate Risk Modifier evaluates institutional resilience under stress conditions. Its function is to detect enforcement degradation during periods of environmental disruption. Maintenance of baseline enforcement performance during a disaster confirms structural accountability but does not constitute enhanced accountability. Grades within the Lex Feminae Index reflect measurable sanction conversion, protection reliability, and transparency under ordinary legal conditions. Resilience under crisis preserves baseline accountability performance; it does not create additional accountability beyond established enforcement capacity.

The modifier therefore operates as an accountability enforcer, not a performance bonus mechanism.