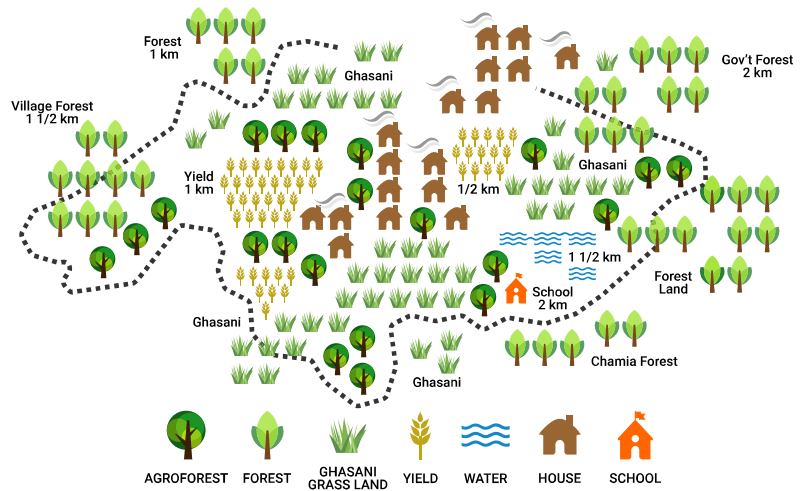


**PARTICIPATORY TOOLS FOR GENDER ANALYSIS AND COMMUNITY-BASED ADAPTATION PLANNING**

**RESOURCE AND HAZARD MAPPING**

- > To show a clear picture on exposure and sensitivity to climate hazards of various areas, resources and groups in the community.
- > To become familiar with the community and to see how the place is perceived by different groups within the community.
- > To identify important livelihood and other resources in the community.
- > To identify areas, people, assets and resources at risk from or impacted by climate hazards.



Men and women (and other vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities) are not equally spread geographically among the community, for their social and economic activities, household responsibilities and others. Mapping provides an opportunity to visually present the different vulnerable areas for men and women (and other groups) in terms of exposure and sensitivity. Some areas in the village are more frequented by women and children, e.g., health centers, schools, water collection points. garment factories, vegetable farms and others. while others more by men such as shrimp farms, mangroves and others.

**SEASONAL CALENDAR**

- > To understand the annual seasonal cycles of the main livelihood activities in the community.
- > To identify seasonality of hazards, weather stresses, diseases, debt, social and religious activities and others, and link it with livelihood activities.
- > To identify and analyze past medium- and long-term changes to livelihood activities, and the impact of weather and climate change on livelihood strategies.






	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Rainfall		•	••	••	•••	•••	••••	•••	•	•	•	•
Agricultural Labour	•	••	•••	••••	•••••	•••	••••	••	••••	••••	••	•••
Off-farm Labour	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Food Availability	•••	••••	•				••	••	••••	••••	••••	•••
Water Availability	•	•	••	•••	••••	••••	••••	•••	•	•	•	•
Human Diseases	•	•	•			•••	•••					
Animal Diseases	•••	•••	•	•	•••	•••	•••	•	•	•	•••	•••

When done in separate groups or by using symbols, the seasonal calendar can help in identifying the roles of men and women in key economic and social activities. One can also identify how the seasonal calendars of men and women have changed in the past in response to weather and climate change. During the discussion, one can identify differential access to climate information and resources required for the livelihoods; understand the reasons why and their potential impact, and start discussion solutions.

**PARTICIPATORY TOOLS FOR GENDER ANALYSIS AND COMMUNITY-BASED ADAPTATION PLANNING**

**IMPACT MATRIX**

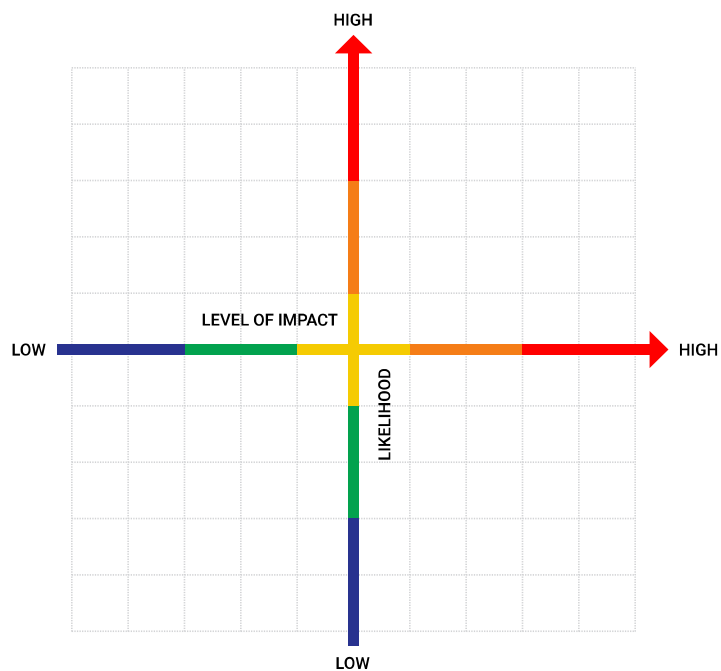
- > Identify the occupation which is more impacted by climate change within the community.
- > Characterize and compare how the range of occupations is affected by climate change.
- > Identify the climatic risk which has more impact on the community.

OCCUPATION/ LIVELIHOOD						TOTAL
TOTAL						

Men and women are generally employed in different types of occupations. This exercise helps understand which occupations have a higher exposure and sensitivity to climate risks. The focus should be on understanding why a particular occupation is more vulnerable – is it because of the exposure or sensitivity; and what can be done to address the risks. During the discussion, one can also identify how many people within the community are involved in the occupation, what is the current stability of income from the occupation, required skill sets.

**RISK QUADRANT**

- > Identify the risks according to its likelihood and level of impact it can perpetuate on the community.
- > The community becomes aware about the “likelihood or possibility” and “impact” of a disaster/ event. For example, a tsunami may have a very high impact on lives but the likelihood of it happening in non-coastal zones is nil. Similarly, heat waves may have less visible impact but the likelihood of happening is much higher.



Helps bring forth the tussle between climate “stresses” and climate “shocks.” Often, poor women are more affected by climate stresses than shocks. However, adaptation planning tends to be geared more towards shocks than stresses.

**PARTICIPATORY TOOLS FOR GENDER ANALYSIS AND COMMUNITY-BASED ADAPTATION PLANNING**

**ADAPTIVE CAPACITY SCORING**

- > Identify the current scenario/status of the infrastructure related to basic services and climate adaptation available in the area.
- > Help map the current adaptation capacities from an infrastructure and service perspective.

To Flooding and Inundation					
	1	2	3	4	5
Well Managed Drainage Networks	No drainage network within slum	Open drainage lines with high blockage and overflowing	Well managed open drains or partially closed drainages facing frequent breakage	Overlaid water and sewage lines with breakage causing frequent contamination of drinking water	Proper drainage network with disposal facilities
Storm Water Management Systems	No system in place	Open drains often clogged	Drains are there but encroached	System in place but not effective	Well managed storm water drainage is there or slum is on highland facing no water logging problems
Solid Waste Management Systems	No system of collection of solid waste – visible in dump site	No system of collection of solid waste but garbage truck comes on demand	Irregular collection of solid waste at mouth of slum/ designated area	Regular collection of solid waste at mouth of slum/ designated area	Regular door-to-door collection of solid waste
Regular Cleaning of Drains	No drains	Occasional cleaning but silt dumped outside of the nallas (not ever picked)	Occasional cleaning of drains but silt not picked regularly	Cleaning of drains before monsoons and silt is picked within 48 hours	Regular cleaning of drains and silt is picked within 48 hours
High Plint Level of Homes	Very low base and no plint of homes	Houses are lower than roads	Plint on level of roads but not effective	Adequate plint for normal monsoon but not for heavy downpours	Adequate plint for heavy downpour

■ BEST ■ GOOD ■ AVERAGE ■ POOR ■ VERY POOR

Including infrastructure and services related to men and women's practical needs can bring the discussion to address women's infrastructure needs for climate change adaptation.

**SOLUTIONS PRIORITISATIONS**

- > To assess and study the preferences of community for a particular solution or technology over others.
- > Useful to provide the community with a range of solutions and helping it select based on criteria which are more relevant to its people.
- > Can be used for prioritization of many projects as well as for detailing within projects. For example, to select between drinking water supply lines and drainage construction line as well as between seed varieties of a flood-resistant crop or for selecting species for forest plantation.

SI No.:	ITEM	VILLAGE PANCHAYAT	PRIORITIES							Average
			EWRs							
			1	2	3	4	5	6		
1.	General administration (salaries, sitting charges, TA, DA, Stationery, etc.	4	6	5	7	7	5	5	6	
2.	Social Security	1	1	2	1	3	1	4	1	
3.	Public Infrastructure	2	2	3	5	2	3	2	3	
4.	Public health	7	3	4	3	1	4	6	4	
5.	Civic amenities	3	4	1	2	4	2	1	2	
6.	Education	8	5	6	6	5	6	3	5	
7.	Works under schedule caste and tribes welfare	6	7	7	4	6	7	7	7	
8.	Contribution	9	8	8	8	9	8	8	8	
9.	Debt heads	5	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	

Source: FAO (2013); Care International, Vietnam (2015); Mahila Housing SEWA Trust (n.d.)

It also helps them share their perspective with others in a more analytical manner, often resulting in their having an optimal decision.