

SESSION 03

TRAINING OF TRAINERS PROGRAMME

**Gender and Climate Change
Adaptation and Resilience**

[insert date, month, year | time, time zone]

Tools for Gender Analysis and Assessment for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Projects

(Insert Name and Organisation of the Presenter)

Understanding Gender Mainstreaming

- Is the process of
 - assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels
- It is a strategy for
 - making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of policies and programmes
 - in all political, economic, and societal spheres
 - so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated

The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality

Let's discuss

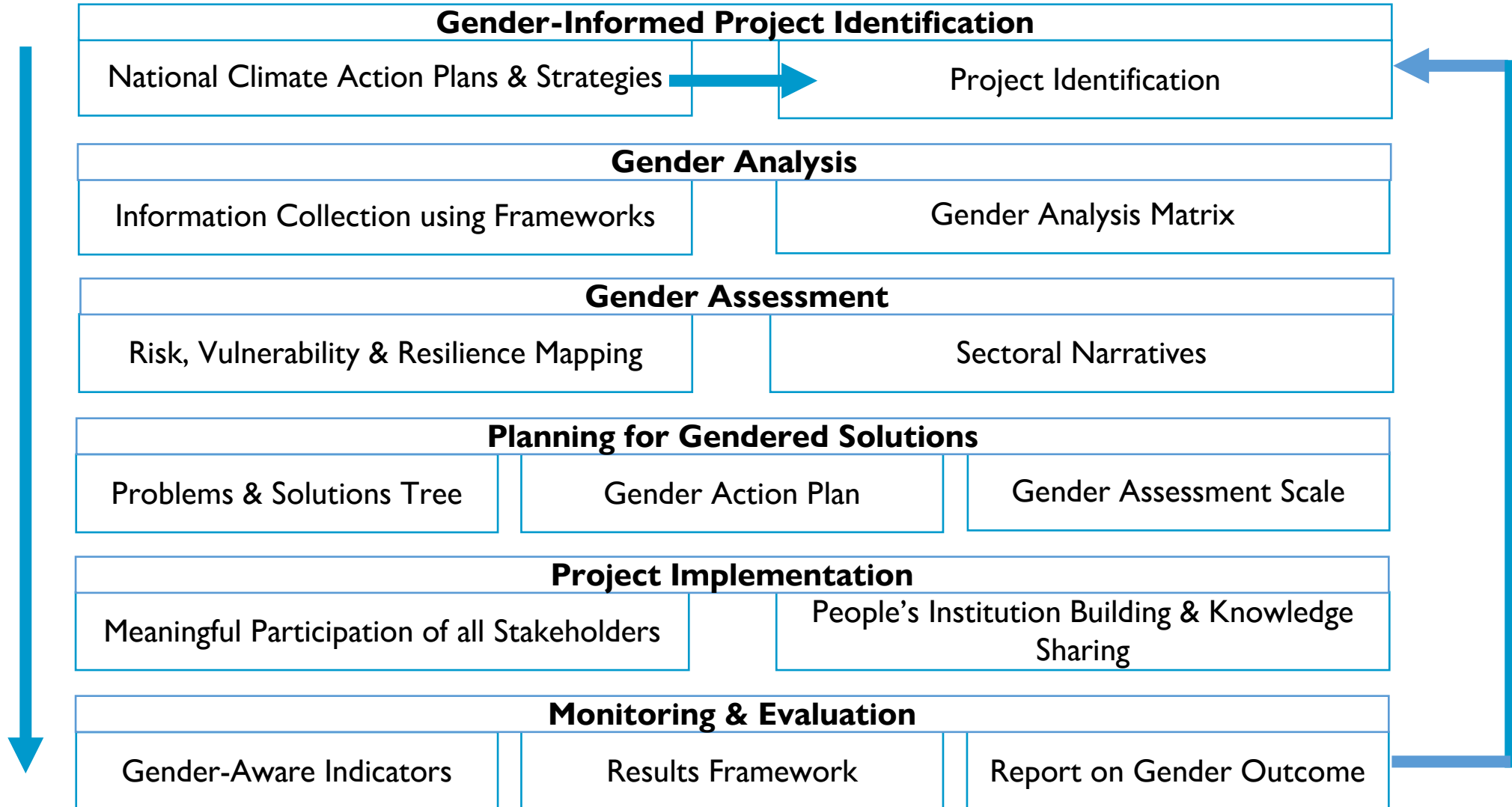
In which of the following stages of the project cycle do you think Gender Mainstreaming has to be applied (pick all that are applicable)

- Project Identification: Situational Analysis and Need Assessment
- Project Planning: Objective and Activity finalisation
- Resource Mobilization: Budgeting
- Project Implementation
- Monitoring and Evaluation

Gender mainstreaming is required

- Across all stages—
 - project identification, situation analysis, assessment and planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation
- At all levels—
 - institutional, policy, programmes/project
- It is also important to include other gender identities (LGBTIQ)
- Women are also not a homogeneous group, so an intersectionality lens should be applied
 - With a focus on specific groups of women based on age, (dis)ability, class, race, ethnicity, social status, and others

Gender mainstreaming tools across the project cycle



Section

1

Step 1: Gender Analysis

Gender Analysis is the first step of gender mainstreaming

Gender Analysis is defined as

- Analysis focused on
- the relative distribution across genders of
- resources, opportunities, constraints, and power
- in a given context

It must address the following questions

WHAT

Are the socio-economic context and cultural norms related to gender equality?

WHO

Is responsible for caregiving, resource management and cash income?

WHO

Has access, control and ownership of resources, goods and services?

WHO

Makes all decisions at household and community level?

WHO

Is more vulnerable to climate change and disaster risks?

HOW

Will the project address the existing inequalities?

Moser Framework

- Developed by Caroline Moser in the early 1980's it focuses on gender planning as an independent exercise
- The framework consists of six tools based on three fundamental concepts
 - Identification of gender roles and women's triple burden (productive, reproductive, and community works)
 - Practical needs and Strategic gender interests
 - Categories of Women in Development (WID) and Gender and Development (GAD) policy approaches



Moser Framework...continued

Tool 1: Gender Role Identification

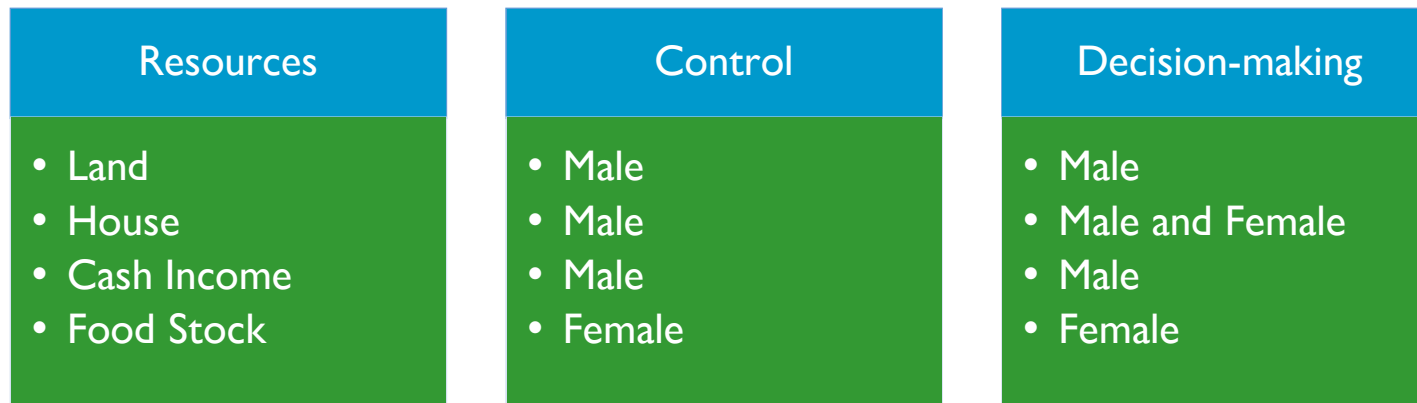


Tool 2: Gender Needs Assessment

Practical Needs

- Food Security
- Water Provision
- Primary health care
- Fuel and fodder provision

Tool 3: Disaggregated control of resources and decision-making



Strategic Needs

- Joint land and house title
- More cash income
- Involvement in policy making
- Access to legal mechanisms in case of abuse

Moser Framework...continued

Tool 4: Planning for balancing triple roles

Balancing Roles

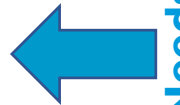
- Agriculture productivity enhancement techniques include small farm tools which help reduce women's drudgery
- Increase in big livestock population is accompanied by sufficient fodder availability mechanisms
- Increase honorarium for primary health care volunteers



Tool 5: Women in Development (WID) / Gender & Development (GAD) Policy Matrix

Project Objectives

- Empower women and girls to take charge of their lives, assets, and resources required for their well being.
- Undertake activities that increase women's income while reducing their drudgery / time poverty
- Ensure women's participation in all CCDRRR activities



Tool 6: Involving women and gender orgs in planning

Engagement

- Women are a part of all project planning, execution, and decision making committees
- Project team is gender balanced at all levels, including senior management



Tool 2: Gender Needs Assessment

Harvard Analytical Framework

- Developed in 1985, it aims to demonstrate an economic case for allocating resources for women as well as men at a time with an efficiency approach in mind
- The framework has four main components
 - three tools for gender analysis and
 - a checklist to examine a project proposal or intervention from a gender perspective using
- Gender-disaggregated data and capturing the different effects of social change on men and women

Harvard Framework Tool 1: Activity Profile

Activity	Women/Girls	Men/Boys
<p>Production Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Agriculture<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Activity 1○ Activity 2• Livestock<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Activity 1○ Activity 2• Home-Based Work<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Activity 1○ Activity 2		
<p>Reproductive Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Water-Related<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Activity 1○ Activity 2• Health-Related<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Activity 1○ Activity 2		
<p>Community Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Social• Developmental• Political		

Harvard Framework Tool 2: Access and Control Profile

Resources/Benefits	Access		Control/Ownership	
	Women/Girls	Men/Boys	Women/Girls	Men/Boys
Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Labour • Equipment • Cash • Credit • Education/Training • Healthcare 				
Benefits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic Necessities (food, clothing, shelter) • Outside/Cash Income • Asset Ownership • Power and Prestige 				

Harvard Framework Tool 3: Influencing Factors

Influencing Factors	Constraints	Opportunities
Community norms and social hierarchy		
Cultural practices and religious beliefs		
Demographic factors		
Institutional structures		
Economic factors		
Political factors		
Legal parameters		
Training		
Attitude of community to development workers		

Gender Analysis Matrix (GAM)

- Developed by Rani Parker in 1993
- Helps find out the different impacts of development interventions on women and men
- By providing a community-based technique for the identification and analysis of gender differences
- Examines impacts on four areas: labour, time, resources, and socio-cultural factors

The diagram illustrates the Gender Analysis Matrix (GAM) process. It features a central table with a vertical arrow on the left and a horizontal arrow at the bottom.

Tool 1: Analysis at 4 Levels of Society (indicated by a downward arrow on the left):

Proposed Intervention	Labour	Time	Resources	Culture
Men				
Women				
Household				
Community				

Tool 2: Impact Analysis (indicated by a rightward arrow at the bottom):

Section

2

**Step 2: Gender
Assessment**

Gender Assessments are key in CCDRR projects

- Vulnerability Assessments are a critical step in all climate change and disaster risk reduction planning
- It is very important to undertake gender-aware vulnerability assessments
- Vulnerability Assessment tools built upon the information collected during the gender analysis phase
- They provide an approach to link these with climate change and disaster related vulnerabilities

But first let's find out

- What do you understand by the term “**Vulnerability**”?

Gender Assessments Tools

TOOLS	KEY PURPOSE	POSSIBLE USAGE BY CSOs
CAPACITY AND VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Designed especially for humanitarian interventions and disaster preparedness. > Helps outside agencies plan aid in emergencies in a way that interventions help meet immediate needs as well as strengthen local efforts and support long-term socio-economic development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Disaster relief work for provision of emergency food, clothes, household items, water, sanitation and health support > Designing of rehabilitation programmes especially livelihood restoration > More suited for project planners and implementors.
GENDER-AWARE VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Designed to map the contextual vulnerability and capacities to adapt to climate change specially to generate an understanding of how the climate is and will continue to be impacting the lives of vulnerable people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Ideal starting point for community-based adaptation and development programming that consider climate change and natural disasters. > For assessing community knowledge on climate change. > More suited for project planners and implementors as well as for research and policy influencing where SADDD is available.
WOMEN'S RESILIENCE INDEX	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > An interactive web tool providing the status of Women's Resilience for select countries in South Asia. Builds on a set of indicators and database to provide a resilience score. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Useful for quantitative assessments and for highlighting spatial/regional vulnerabilities. > More suited for research and policy influencing.
RAPID GENDER ASSESSMENT FOR CRISIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Shortcut to a detailed gender analysis in emergency situations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Immediate post-disaster situation and pandemic assessments. More suited for project planners and implementors.
SECTORAL SCOPING STUDIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Using mixed-method research design for analysis within sectors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Providing inputs in National (Sectoral) Adaptation Plans and to influence sectoral budgets. > More suited for research and policy influencing.
LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND ASSESSMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > A set of five steps for LNOB analysis, action, monitoring, accountability and meaningful participation as applicable in the context of UN System. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Useful to incorporate within existing assessment tools in the form of guiding questions to ensure that all genders and vulnerable groups are considered.

Capacity and Vulnerability Analysis (CVA) Framework

- Designed by UNDP in 2017, especially for humanitarian interventions and disaster preparedness
- Helps outside agencies plan aid in emergencies such that interventions
- Builds on identification of Vulnerabilities and Capacities

So what do you understand by the term “Capacities”?

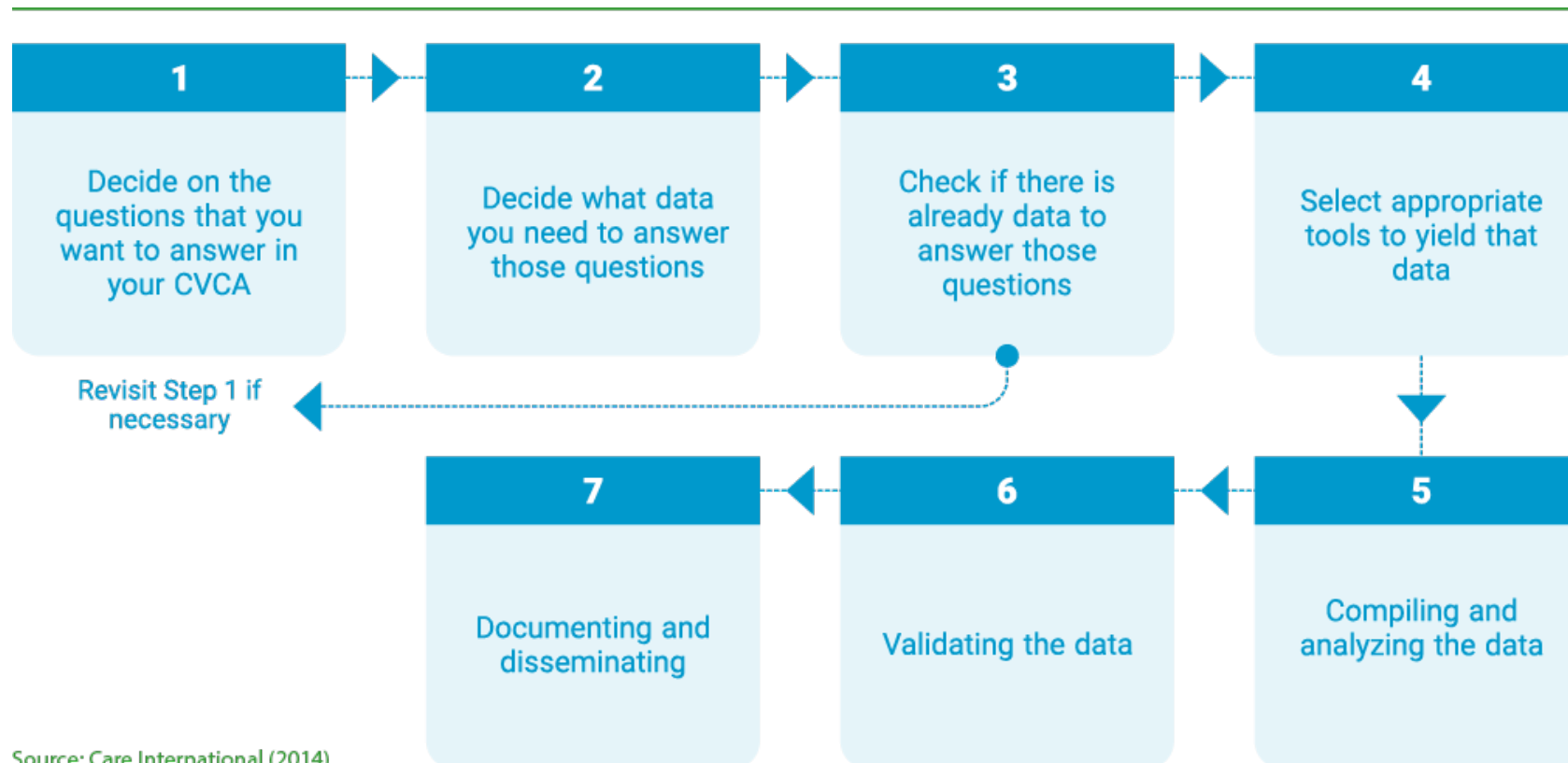
Sector	Vulnerabilities	Capacities
Social	Poor education levels Poverty Lack of disaster planning / preparedness	Local NGOs Active community leaders
Physical	Unsafe infrastructure Rapid urbanisation	Safe critical facilities
Economic	Mono-crop agriculture Indebtedness	Financial reserves / Remittance Ec. Diversified agriculture & economy
Environmental	Deforestation Pollution of ground, water and air	Mangroves

CVA framework continued

Three Categories of Vulnerabilities & Capacities	Vulnerabilities		Capacities	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Physical or Material <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What were / are / could be the ways in which men and women in the community were / are / could be physically or materially? • What productive resources, skills, and hazards existed / exist / could exist? 	Fishing on high seas	More deaths	Knowledge of flood-resistant varieties	Food and water management
Social or Organizational <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What was the social structure of the community before the disaster, and how did it serve them in the face of this disaster? • What was the impact of the disaster on social organization? 	Out migration for work	Limited information	Political affiliation	Local Forest Committees
Motivational and Attitudinal : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do men and women in the community view themselves and their ability to deal with their social/political environment? • What were people's beliefs and motivations before the disaster, and how did the disaster affect them? 	Risk-taking behaviour	Domestic Violence	Credit access	Opportunity to interact and learn

Gender-Aware Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (GCVCA)

- Developed by Care International in 2014 to map contextual vulnerability and capacities to adapt to climate change with focus on how it will continue to impact vulnerable communities



Source: Care International (2014).

GCVCA continued

Essentials:

Broader Context

- A1. Climate and disasters context
- A2. Social context

Recommended for Focus:

Underlying Causes of Vulnerability

- B1. Access to and control over assets and services
- B2. Decision-making and participation
- B3. Division of labour, use of time
- B4. Control over one's body

Possible areas of focus for GCVCA:

Climate resilient livelihoods

- C1. Livelihoods
- C2. Coping and adaptive strategies

Disaster Risk Reduction

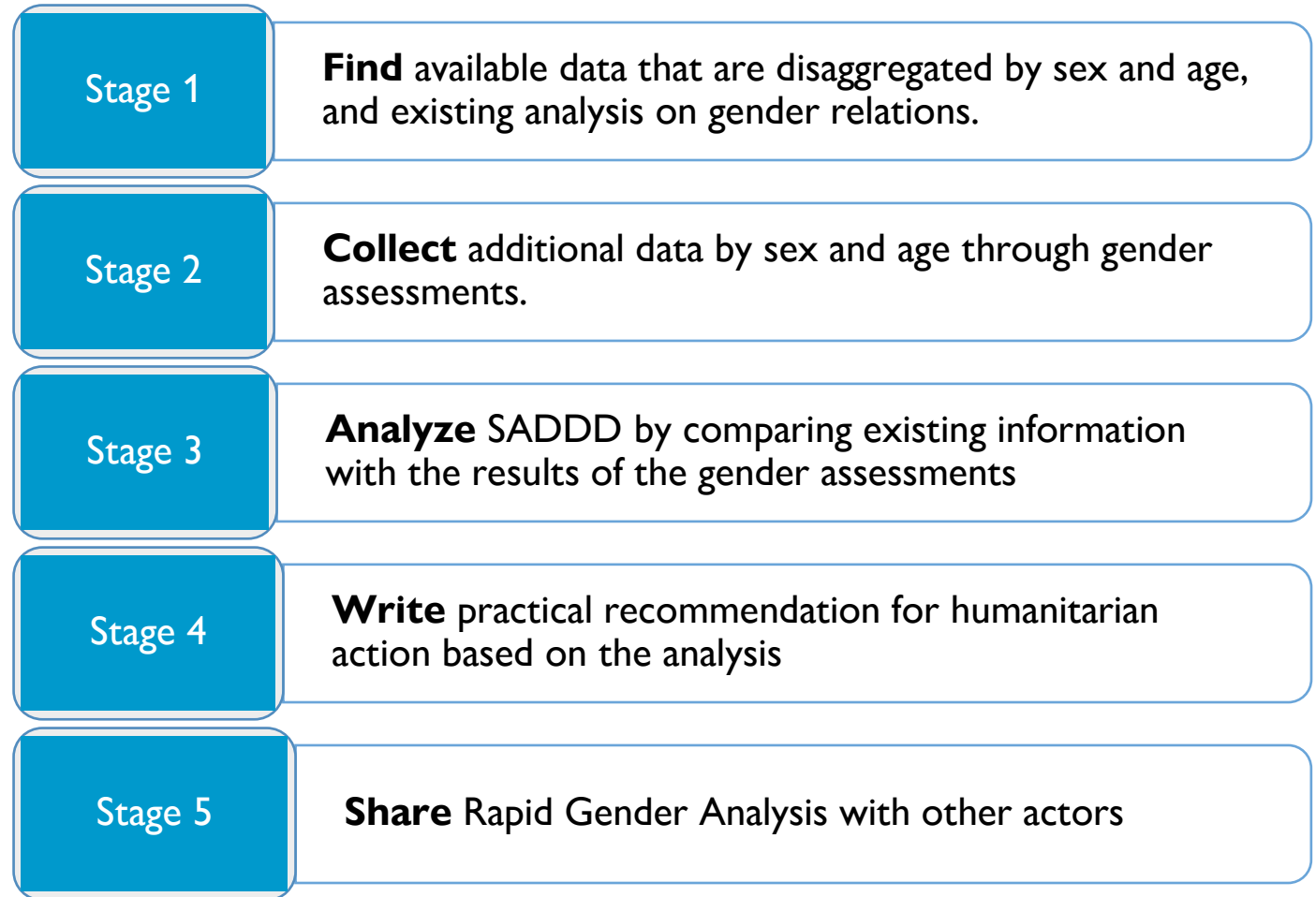
- C3. Hazards and changes
- C4. Disaster risk information
- C5. Response and risk management strategies

Local and community capacity

- C6. Aspirations for oneself and strategic interest
- C7. Knowledge, information and innovation
- C8. Flexible and forward-looking decision-making

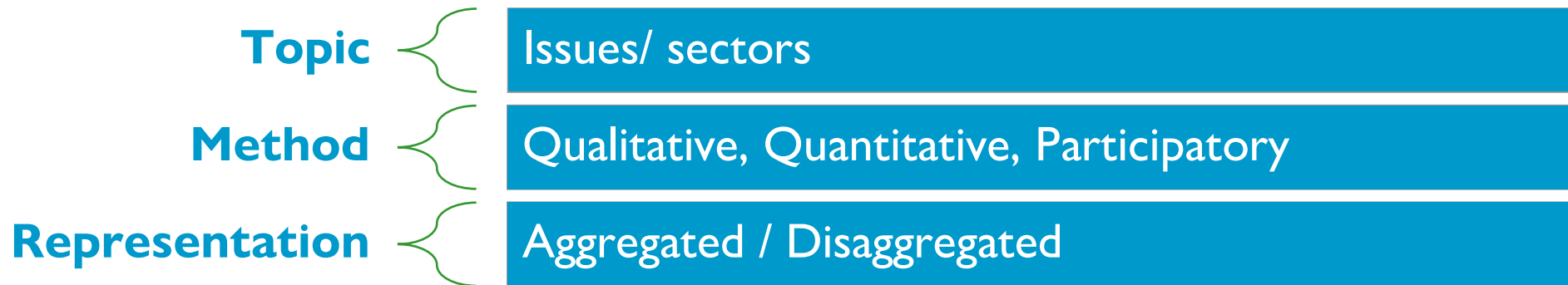
Rapid Gender Assessment during crisis

- Shortcut to a detailed gender analysis in emergency situations
- Immediate post-disaster situation and pandemic assessments
- Should include information on gender roles and responsibilities, capacities, and vulnerabilities, together with programming recommendations
- Builds up progressively, using a range of primary and secondary information
- The focus is to understand gender roles and relations and how these may change during a crisis



Sectoral Scoping Studies

- Entry point for understanding the gender roles, responsibilities, and relations within the sector, and how these will be impacted by climate change
- Involves using mixed-method research design, which involves both quantitative and qualitative methods using primary and secondary data
- More suited for research and policy influencing, especially providing inputs in National (Sectoral) Adaptation Plans, and to influence sectoral budgets



Thank You!

Insert photo within the green frame