



# TRAINING MANUAL ON GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCE



**ΣmPower**  
Women for Climate-Resilient Societies

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## FOREWORD

In 25 years since the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, significant positive changes were made in many dimensions of gender equality and women's empowerment. However, the challenges still exist in a wide range of areas, particularly in gender mainstreaming in climate change policy spaces.

Mainstreaming gender equality in climate change is especially relevant for the Asia-Pacific, which is one of the most vulnerable regions to climate change impacts and disasters in the world. Women and girls in the region have suffered from existing unbalanced structural systems and institutionalized gender inequalities. These intertwined factors consequently increase their vulnerability to climate change impacts. When disasters hit, women and girls often suffer from human rights violation, gender-based violence, conflict and tension over access to resources, early and forced marriages, climate-induced forced migration and human trafficking. A large proportion of women in Asia and the Pacific derive their livelihoods from climate-sensitive agriculture and natural resources, which makes them more sensitive to impacts of climate change. Women's capacities, skills and knowledge for effectively addressing climate change and reducing disaster risks are often untapped, due to discriminatory stereotypes and social norms that devalue their knowledge and lead to their exclusion from decision-making. Their ability to adapt to climate change is compromised by their subordinate position.

UN Women Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific has been working with a vast number of stakeholders to implement the Beijing+25 agenda, while also taking an extensive effort to mainstream gender in climate action, policies and plans as well as supporting communities' collective action. We know the pressures faced by those who are most vulnerable to climate change and how their struggles were exacerbated

by the global pandemic. We have been working closely with women in communities on the COVID-19 recovery, recognizing the importance of green and inclusive recovery, preventing sliding back to unsustainable and damaging practices, and securing better security and preparedness to disasters and other risks, including global threats to public health.

We believe that when everyone in every corner of our society acts on climate change, we could build more resilient and sustainable world together. When women and girls come together to form collectives and build their own agency, their voice is empowered and heard, and their action is amplified. We strongly believe that climate action can be effective when all of us are taking our best efforts, including women and men, girls and boys, and all humankind irrespective of sexual orientations, age, (dis)ability and race. Without women's integration in all facets of decision-making processes, solutions to reduce the impacts of climate change would always be insufficient.

This manual on gender mainstreaming in climate change and disaster risk reduction for civil society organizations is an important step to prepare everyone, especially women and girls, on the ground to be the changemakers at the frontier of climate action.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mohammad Naciri', with a stylized flourish at the end.

**MOHAMMAD NACIRI**  
*Regional Director*  
*UN Women Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific*



## FOREWORD

The impact of climate change is not gender-neutral. Gender-differentiated vulnerabilities arise from social status of women in society, lesser access to resources, poor representation in policy making, and low skill and knowledge levels. The disproportionate impacts of climate change on women and girls in all their diversities include the lack of access to sexual and reproductive health services; increase in early, child, and forced marriages; gender-based violence; social and economic marginalization; barriers to access education; and many more. These impacts are a manifestation of gender inequality, which is only exacerbated by gender-blind climate solutions.

Inequalities exist deeply, especially in the developing world. At the same time, there is enough evidence to show that empowering women also extends empowerment to their families and communities, thereby helping them adapt to climate change. We must help develop women-leaders in grassroot actions, build their skills and competencies, and give voice to their engagement in policy making. Women as change-makers play a significant role in grassroot actions to mitigate and manage climate and disaster risks; and we need empowered civil society organizations (CSOs) to help make this a reality.

Our work and research with CSOs in South and South-East Asia show that CSOs are aware of the gender gaps and gender inequalities in climate change, and disaster risk reduction policies and programmes. However, they experience many capacity barriers in gender mainstreaming, either in their project level activities or in advocating for it at local and sub-/national levels. Fulfilling these capacity gaps from the end of CSOs can strengthen the linkages between mainstreaming at different levels, and also present a more effective grassroots picture of local problems during policy formulation at all levels.

This training manual is a comprehensive knowledge product developed within the Empower project. It is a result of a detailed needs assessment done in the three pilot countries – Bangladesh, Cambodia and Vietnam – where we reached out to several CSOs to identify their capacity gaps and needs. This manual is designed for use by CSOs in the Asia-Pacific region working with communities on gender, climate change resilience, human rights, and disaster risk reduction. It covers the key concepts, issues, policy frameworks, and practices in these domains and takes a practice-oriented approach to learning that can be replicated in real life situations to enhance decision-making, strengthen community-based women's resilience, advocate for gender mainstreaming, and design gender-responsive projects. The coverage of examples and case studies included in the manual is beyond the pilot countries, making it relevant for use in wider Asia-Pacific context.

Through this manual, we also bring sexual and reproductive health and rights to the forefront, a critical issue that is often missed out of the development equation. Having bodily autonomy and access to sexual and reproductive health services are integral to gender equality and health rights, and therefore fundamental to building climate-resilient societies. The long-term objective is to have extensive application of this manual in promoting gender-responsive climate action on the ground and empowering women as change-makers in societies. We hope CSOs will find this manual useful for advancing their work in gender-responsive climate-resilient action.

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## ABOUT THE MANUAL

This Training Manual on Gender and Climate Change Resilience is designed for use by Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in Asia working with communities on gender, climate change resilience and disaster risk reduction. The manual aims to strengthen the capacities of CSOs to mainstream gender in their practices and to actively advocate for gender mainstreaming in policies, programmes, projects and legislation. The long-term objective is to promote climate resilience action on the ground with a gender equality perspective in the forefront.

## ABBREVIATIONS

<b>°C</b>	Degree Celsius	<b>BCCSAP</b>	Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan
<b>3FV</b>	Forest-Fruit-Fish and Vegetable	<b>BCCT</b>	Bangladesh Climate Change Trust
<b>AC</b>	Agents of Change	<b>BCCTF</b>	Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund
<b>ACCCRN</b>	Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network	<b>BCFA</b>	Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Authority
<b>ACiFF</b>	Asia-Pacific Climate Change Fund	<b>BNPS</b>	Bangladesh Nari Progati Sangha
<b>ACTIVE</b>	Actions Changing the Incidence of Vector-Borne Endemic Diseases	<b>BPfA</b>	Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action
<b>ADB</b>	Asian Development Bank	<b>BRC</b>	British Red Cross
<b>AE</b>	Accredited Entity	<b>CAG</b>	Community Action Group
<b>AF</b>	Adaptation Fund	<b>CBA</b>	Community-Based Adaptation
<b>AfDB</b>	African Development Bank	<b>CBD</b>	Convention on Biodiversity
<b>AMF</b>	Aabash Memorial Foundation	<b>CBO</b>	Community-Based Organization
<b>AOG</b>	Action Orientation Group	<b>CBVAT</b>	Community-Based Vulnerability Assessment Toolkit
<b>APF</b>	Adaptation Policy Framework	<b>CC</b>	Climate Change
<b>APRCM</b>	Asia Pacific Regional CSO Engagement Mechanism	<b>CCA</b>	Climate Change Adaptation
<b>APWLD</b>	Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development	<b>CCAFS</b>	Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security
<b>AR</b>	Assessment Report	<b>CCCA</b>	Cambodia Climate Change Alliance
<b>ARC</b>	Australian Red Cross	<b>CCCO</b>	Climate Change Coordination Office (Da Nang City, Vietnam)
<b>ARROW</b>	Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women	<b>CCCSP</b>	Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan
<b>ASAP</b>	Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme	<b>CCDRR</b>	Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>ASHA</b>	Accredited Social Health Activist	<b>CCF</b>	Climate Change Fund
<b>BCAS</b>	Bangladesh Centre for Advance Studies	<b>CCGAP</b>	Climate Change and Gender Action Plan
<b>BCCRF</b>	Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund	<b>CCS</b>	Causes, Consequences and Solutions (Framework)

<b>CDM</b>	Clean Development Mechanism	<b>EGI</b>	Environment and Gender Index
<b>CEDAW</b>	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women	<b>EIAs</b>	Environment Impact Assessments
<b>CERF</b>	United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund	<b>EPSC</b>	Earthquake Preparedness for Safer Communities
<b>CETF</b>	Climate Expenditure Tracking Framework	<b>ESS</b>	Environmental and Social Safeguards
<b>CFF</b>	Climate Fiscal Framework	<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>CFU</b>	Climate Funds Update	<b>EWS</b>	Early Warning System
<b>CFW</b>	Cash for Work	<b>FA</b>	Fisheries Association
<b>CGIAR</b>	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research	<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>CIDA</b>	Canadian International Development Agency	<b>FARM</b>	Forecast Application for Risk Management
<b>CIF</b>	Climate Investment Funds	<b>FCPF</b>	Forest Carbon Facility Fund
<b>CIPER</b>	Climate Investment and Public Expenditure Review	<b>FGDs</b>	Focus Group Discussions
<b>CLDP</b>	Community Livestock Development Project	<b>FIP</b>	Forest Investment Program
<b>COP</b>	Conference of Parties	<b>FITRA</b>	Indonesian Forum for Budget Transparency
<b>CPEIR</b>	Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review	<b>FRPG</b>	Forest Resource Protection Groups
<b>CPI</b>	Climate Policy Initiative	<b>GAD</b>	Gender and Development
<b>CRF</b>	City Resilience Framework	<b>GAM</b>	Gender Analysis Matrix
<b>CRFM</b>	Coastal Resource and Fisheries Management Plans	<b>GAP</b>	Gender Action Plan
<b>CrFS</b>	Climate resiliency Field Schools	<b>GBS</b>	Gender Budget Statement
<b>CSA</b>	Climate Smart Agriculture	<b>GBSS</b>	Gram Bikash Shohayak Shangstha
<b>CSOs</b>	Civil Society Organizations	<b>GBV</b>	Gender-Based Violence
<b>CTF</b>	Clean Technology Fund	<b>GCBS</b>	Gender and Climate Budget Statement
<b>CVA</b>	Capacities and Vulnerabilities Assessment (Framework)	<b>GCCA</b>	Global Climate Change Alliance
<b>CVCA</b>	Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment	<b>GCCC</b>	Gender and Climate Change Committee (Cambodia)
<b>DAE</b>	Direct Access Entity	<b>GCCI</b>	Global Climate Change Initiative (US)
<b>DALY</b>	Disability-Adjusted Life Year	<b>GCF</b>	Green Climate Fund
<b>DFAT</b>	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Australia)	<b>GCPF</b>	Global Climate Partnership Fund
<b>DFID</b>	Department for International Development	<b>GCVCA</b>	Gender-aware Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment
<b>DFIs</b>	Development Finance Institutions	<b>GDA</b>	Gender Development Association
<b>DGM</b>	Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities	<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>DHF</b>	Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever	<b>GEEREF</b>	Global Energy Efficiency of Renewable Energy Fund
<b>DMCs</b>	Developing Member Countries	<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility
<b>DRM</b>	Disaster Risk Management	<b>GESI</b>	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
<b>DRR</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction	<b>GFDRR</b>	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
<b>EbA</b>	Ecosystem-based Adaptation	<b>GGCA</b>	Global Gender and Climate Alliance
<b>EBRD</b>	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	<b>GHG</b>	Green House Gas
		<b>GMMX</b>	Gender Monitoring Matrix

<b>GNA</b>	Gender Needs Assessment	<b>IPCC</b>	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
<b>GOB</b>	Government of Bangladesh	<b>IPs</b>	Investment Plans
<b>GOI</b>	Government of India/Government of Indonesia	<b>ISET</b>	Institute for Social and Environmental Transition
<b>GON</b>	Government of Nepal	<b>ISFL</b>	Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes
<b>GRAS</b>	Gender-Responsive Assessment Scale	<b>IUCN</b>	International Union for Conservation of Nature
<b>GRB</b>	Gender-Responsive Budgeting	<b>IVRS</b>	Interactive Voice Response Service
<b>GS</b>	Gender Sensitive	<b>JI</b>	Joint Implementation
<b>GTZ</b>	German Technical Cooperation	<b>KfW</b>	German Development Bank
<b>GXRC</b>	Guangxi Branch	<b>KKPKP</b>	Kagad Kach Patra Kashtakari Panchayat
<b>HBS</b>	Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung	<b>KP</b>	Kyoto Protocol
<b>HFA</b>	Hyogo Framework for Action	<b>LAPAs</b>	Local Adaptation Plans of Action
<b>HH</b>	Household	<b>LDCF</b>	Least Developed Countries Fund
<b>HIEWS</b>	Health Information Early Warning System	<b>LDCs</b>	Least Developed Countries
<b>HIMAP</b>	High Mountains Adaptation Partnership	<b>LGBTIQ</b>	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex and Queer
<b>HIS</b>	Health Information System	<b>LGUs</b>	Local Government Units
<b>HRBA</b>	Human Rights-Based Approach	<b>LNOB</b>	Leave No One Behind
<b>IAE</b>	International Access Entity	<b>LWPG</b>	Lima Work Programme on Gender
<b>IASC</b>	Inter-Agency Standing Committee	<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>ICAM</b>	Integrated Community-Based Adaptation in the Mekong Delta	<b>McRAM</b>	Multi-cluster Rapid Assessment Mechanism
<b>ICBA-AR</b>	Integrating Community-Based Adaptation into Afforestation and Reforestation	<b>MDB</b>	Multilateral Development Banks
<b>ICCCAD</b>	International Centre for Climate Change and Development (Bangladesh)	<b>MDF</b>	Multi-Donor Trust Fund
<b>ICCTF</b>	Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund	<b>MEA</b>	Millennium Ecosystem Assessment
<b>ICPD</b>	International Conference on Population and Development	<b>MIE</b>	Multi-lateral Implementing Entities
<b>ICRAF</b>	World Agroforestry Centre	<b>MNC</b>	Multinational Corporation
<b>ICT</b>	Information and Communication Technology	<b>MoEF</b>	Ministry of Environment and Forests
<b>IDB</b>	Inter-American Development Bank	<b>MoF</b>	Ministry of Finance
<b>IDPs</b>	Internally-Displaced Persons	<b>MoWA</b>	Ministry of Women Affairs
<b>IEC</b>	Information, Education, and Communication	<b>MRCS</b>	Myanmar Red Cross Society
<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agriculture and Development	<b>NABARD</b>	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
<b>IFRC</b>	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent	<b>NAMA</b>	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action
<b>IIED</b>	International Institute for Environment and Development	<b>NAP</b>	National Adaptation Plan
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization	<b>NAPA</b>	National Adaptation Programmes of Action
<b>INDCs</b>	Intended Nationally Determined Contributions	<b>NAPCC</b>	National Action Plan on Climate Change (India)
<b>INGO</b>	International Non-Governmental Organizations	<b>NDA</b>	National Designated Authority
		<b>NDCs</b>	Nationally Determined Contributions
		<b>NDMA</b>	National Disaster Management Agency

<b>NDRC</b>	National Defence Research Council	<b>SD</b>	Sustainable Development
<b>NGOs</b>	Non-Government Organizations	<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>NIE</b>	National Implementing Entities	<b>SFVC</b>	Sendai Framework Voluntary Commitments
<b>NRCS</b>	Nepal Red Cross Society	<b>SGP</b>	Small Grants Program
<b>NTFP</b>	Non-Timber Forest Produce	<b>SIDA</b>	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
<b>OCHA</b>	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	<b>SIDS</b>	Small Island Developing States
<b>ODA</b>	Overseas Development Assistance	<b>SMART</b>	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound
<b>ODI</b>	Overseas Development Institute	<b>SME</b>	Small and Medium Enterprise
<b>OECD</b>	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	<b>SREP</b>	Scaling Up Renewable Energy Programme
<b>OHCHR</b>	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	<b>SRH</b>	Sexual and Reproductive Health
<b>PB</b>	Participatory Budgeting	<b>SRHR</b>	Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights
<b>PCP</b>	Participatory Campaign Planning	<b>SRI</b>	Sustainable Rice Intensification
<b>PCVA</b>	Participatory Capacity and Vulnerability Analysis	<b>SURE</b>	Strengthening Urban Resilience and Engagement
<b>PFPI</b>	PATH Foundation Philippines, Inc.	<b>SWOT</b>	Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, Threat
<b>PIN</b>	People In Need	<b>TMI</b>	The Mountain Institute
<b>PKSF</b>	Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation	<b>ToT</b>	Training of Trainers
<b>PLA</b>	Participatory Learning and Action	<b>UCCRTF</b>	Urban Climate Change Resilience Trust Fund
<b>PMR</b>	Partnership for Market Readiness	<b>ULBs</b>	Urban Local Bodies
<b>PNPM</b>	Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Mandiri	<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>PPCR</b>	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience	<b>UN DESA</b>	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
<b>PRA</b>	Participatory Rural Appraisal	<b>UN Women</b>	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
<b>PTSD</b>	Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder	<b>UNCCD</b>	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
<b>RASTA</b>	Rural Agency for Social and Technological Advancement	<b>UNCED</b>	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
<b>RB</b>	Resilience Building	<b>UNCHE</b>	United Nations Conference on the Human Environment
<b>REDD</b>	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation	<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>REE-CALL</b>	Resilience through Economic Empowerment, Climate Adaptation, Leadership and Learning	<b>UNDRR</b>	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>RGC</b>	Royal Government of Cambodia	<b>UNECE</b>	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
<b>RIE</b>	Regional Implementing Entities	<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>SADDD</b>	Sex, Age, Disability Disaggregated Data	<b>UNESCAP</b>	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
<b>SAN</b>	Stakeholder Advisory Network	<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>SAP</b>	Simplified Approval Process Pilot Scheme	<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>SBA</b>	Subsidiary Body for Implementation	<b>UNIFEM</b>	United Nations Development Fund for Women
<b>SCCF</b>	Special Climate Change Fund		
<b>SCF</b>	Strategic Climate Fund		

<b>UNISDR</b>	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction	<b>WEAVE</b>	Women's Economic Empowerment through Agricultural Value Chain Enhancement
<b>UNSDG</b>	United Nations Sustainable Development Goals	<b>WEC</b>	Women Engage for a Common Future
<b>US\$</b>	United States Dollar	<b>WEDO</b>	Women's Environment and Development Organization
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development	<b>WGC</b>	Women and Gender Constituency
<b>USP</b>	Unique Selling Point	<b>WGCF</b>	Women and Gender Constituency
<b>VCA</b>	Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment	<b>WGWLO</b>	Working Group on Women and Land Ownership
<b>VDC</b>	Village Disaster Committees	<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>VDMC</b>	Village Disaster Management Committee	<b>WID</b>	Women in Development
<b>VRA</b>	Vulnerability Reduction Assessment	<b>WIL</b>	Women In Leadership
<b>VSLA</b>	Village Loan and Saving Associations	<b>WMG</b>	Women's Major Group
<b>VTRC</b>	Village Tract Recovery Committees	<b>WOCAN</b>	Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management
<b>W4R</b>	Women for Results	<b>WOREC</b>	Women's Rehabilitation Centre
<b>WASH</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	<b>WRC</b>	Women Resource Centers
<b>WCC</b>	World Climate Conference	<b>WRI</b>	World Resources Institute
<b>WDF</b>	Women Delegates Fund	<b>WU</b>	Women Union (Vietnam)
<b>WDR</b>	World Development Report	<b>YEU</b>	YAKKUM Emergency Unit

## INTRODUCTION

Climate Change has been acknowledged as a global threat (IPCC-AR5 2014a). Most countries in Asia are vulnerable to climate risks and disasters, and many countries in the region are located at the top of the most vulnerable countries in the world according to the global risk report assessments (IPCC-AR5 2014b). Globally and nationally, policy makers, scientists, researchers and civil society advocates are working towards developing climate change mitigation and adaptation action plans. Unfortunately, until the last few years, women have largely been missing as key actors in the climate negotiations, and gender considerations in decision-making is still not a priority for some governments.

It is important to incorporate gender considerations and gender-responsive approaches in planning and implementation of climate change resilience and disaster risk reduction (DRR). This would include assessing climate risks from a gender perspective; insitutionalizing mechanisms for hearing men's and women's perspectives; recognizing equal rights of women and men as stakeholders in the planning and decision-making process; equitable sharing of the benefits of climate finance and action priorities; and gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation. Civil society organizations (CSOs) have a major role to play in enabling this at all levels of climate resilience decision-making (UN Women 2016).

This manual is designed to strengthen the role of CSOs, especially those working on gender and women's rights, in understanding the importance of mainstreaming gender into climate policies, programmes and budgets at the regional, national and local level.

## OBJECTIVE

The key objective of the manual is to enhance the understanding of gender and climate change linkages, skills and capacities of the CSOs for strengthening community-based women's resilience and climate change adaptation. The practical benefit of this will be promotion of climate action on the ground with a gender equality perspective in the forefront. With this view, the manual uses country examples/case studies from within the region, where applicable. The manual builds on the existing materials/trainings and is developed as a comprehensive package of training manual to cover both beginners and advanced participants. Although focused on gender, the manual also encompasses other gender intersectionalities, including age, sexual orientation (all LGBTIQ), (dis)ability, social status, and others.

## TARGET AUDIENCE

The manual targets to train CSOs working at community level on gender and climate change resilience/DRR. The focus is on Asia region, with specific but not exclusive focus on South and South-East Asian countries of Bangladesh, Cambodia and Vietnam.

## SCOPE

The manual covers the following issues:

- > Gender and human rights considerations;
- > Climatic situation and Vulnerability/Disaster profiling (including differentiated vulnerability of women and girls);
- > Policy Frameworks and Action Plans on climate resilience/DRR at regional and national levels;
- > Selected climate finance instruments and investment opportunities at the global and national levels;
- > Approaches to Community-Based Adaptation and Resilience Planning/Action; and
- > Data collection and monitoring mechanisms for Climate Action.

## CONTENT

The Manual is divided into five modules, with multiple sessions as below:

### **MODULE 1: Gender and Climate Resilience – Basic Concepts**

**Session A:** Human Rights, Leave No One Behind (LNOB) and Gender Equality

**Session B:** Climate Change and Associated Risks, Resilience and Disaster Risk Reduction

**Session C:** Linkage between Gender, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (CCDRR)

### **MODULE 2: Engendering CCDRR Policies and National Plans**

**Session A:** Understanding the Climate Change Adaptation and DRR Policy Landscape

**Session B:** Gender Mainstreaming in National Policies and Plans

### **MODULE 3: Tools for Gender Mainstreaming**

**Session A:** Gender Mainstreaming Frameworks and Tools for Civil Society Organizations (Analysis, Assessment and Planning)

**Session B:** Gender Mainstreaming Frameworks and Tools for Civil Society Organizations (Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation)

### **MODULE 4: Gender in Adaptation Approaches and Sectoral Action**

**Session A:** Adaptation Models and Gender

**Session B:** Sectoral Adaptation Approaches and Gender

### **MODULE 5: Climate Finance for Gender-Responsive Climate Action**

**Session A:** Understanding the Global Climate Finance Architecture and its Gender Elements

**Session B:** Gender-Responsive Budgeting (GRB) for Climate Finance

### **CONCLUDING SESSION: Designing a Gender-Responsive CCDRR Project**

## ANNEXES

- > Suggestive checklist for designing different types of training programmes
- > Sample Schedule for 4-Day Basic Course
- > Sample Schedule for 5-Day Advanced Course
- > Training Evaluation Tools

## USER NOTES

The manual is modular and designed for two types of courses – basic and advanced. The trainer can choose topics and exercises according to the target group and the length of the training. The annex includes a sample training schedule for a four-day basic training course. A checklist is also included to guide the selection of topics based on type of audience. Recommendations and tips are provided in each of the session plans to further assist the trainers.

Each module contains an overview, objectives, session plan and key messages. Each session is further explained in terms of content, material required, session outline with time references and guidance notes. There is a technical note (for facilitators) for each session, which should be used for developing PowerPoints/Lectures for the trainings. Detailed content covering concepts, theory and practice is included to enhance the knowledge of the trainer. The trainer should customize the training by picking information that is relevant to the daily operational context of the participants, whether locally, nationally or regionally. The technical content also includes discussion points and facilitator clues for a more engaging training programme.

The session plans also include a number of exercises and group tasks that are designed to internalize the concepts and have a hands-on experience of application of the tools and theories. Explanation for the exercises, including detailed process steps that the trainer may want to use in a module, is provided after the technical notes for all the sessions. These process steps are merely suggestions that the trainer will need to adapt to suit his/her context and purpose. The materials to be used in the exercises (infographics, chits, quiz questions, case studies, and others) are provided as handouts.

Handouts can be found at the end of each module and can be copied/distributed as required. The bibliography provided at the end of the manual also serves as a detailed list of further readings.