



Mainstreaming Gender in Climate Change

Introduction

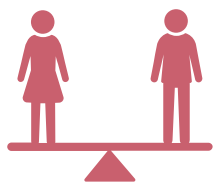
The risks of climate change are differentiated with varying impacts on different groups, sections and communities. This depends on socio-economic and development context, access to resources & information and exposure to climate hazards. It is therefore crucial that adaptation efforts integrate gender issues at all levels, encourage participation of women along with men in the planning and implementation process to address gender differentiated risk and thus ensure greater success of climate actions.

Under Indo-German Environment Programme in Rural Areas (IGEP-RA), Climate Change Adaptation in Rural Areas of India (CCA-RAI) project, aims at integrating climate adaptation measures into the national and state development planning processes. CCA-RAI supports up-scaling of successful technical and financial adaptation approaches using instruments such as capacity development, demonstration projects, technical support for accessing national and international climate finance and knowledge management.

With the launch of the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) in 2008 and State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCCs) at the sub-national level, India has made significant progress towards formulation of policies and strategies to address climate change, both in the context of mitigation and adaptation. While the NAPCC document recognizes gender specific concerns due to climate change, it does not elucidate any mechanism or implementation strategy to incorporate gender specific measures in any of the SAPCCs.

On its end, and keeping in line with its gender agenda, CCA-RAI project recognized the need to undertake “gender analysis”. The aim of such an analysis is to assess and better understand the extent of gender related topics with a view to plan and integrate measures to mainstream gender aspects into CCA-RAI activities.

Integration of Gender in Programme Design, Implementation and Management



GIVING WOMEN AND MEN THE SAME VOICE IN PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTING ADAPTATION MEASURES AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES TO ENSURE GREATER SUCCESS OF ADAPTATION MEASURES

In 2016, the project conducted a gender analysis which builds on the premises that gender is not only about women. It refers to the specific roles and characteristics of men and women shaped by social, cultural, and also religious norms in society. Gender-specific roles define, for example, the division of labour between men and women in the household or behavioural norms in society. In the context of climate change, it is important to analyse how these roles interact with climate risks, i.e. to what extent do gender-specific roles and responsibilities exacerbate or reduce specific climate risks. The promotion of gender equality often implies a positive discrimination of women so that both women and men can benefit from the same rights and opportunities.

In our context, this means, for example, giving women and men the same voice in planning and implementing adaptation measures and equal opportunities to ensure greater success of adaptation measures. An important aspect of promoting gender mainstreaming and addressing gender inequalities in relation to climate change is to first raise awareness and create an understanding for gender-differentiated climate risks among men and women. Subsequently, it is supported in designing gender sensitive responses and strategies.

Methodology for Gender Analysis

The methodology for conducting gender analysis comprised of desk study (primary and secondary literature, including India's national and sub-national climate change and gender related strategies and policies) and partner interactions. In addition, existing and past activities of CCA-RAI such as training modules, demonstration projects as well as design of the projects developed for funding through National Adaptation Fund on Climate Change (NAFCC) were reviewed from the gender perspective.

As a first step, the following categorization was applied in the analysis to understand the level of gender component in climate activities:

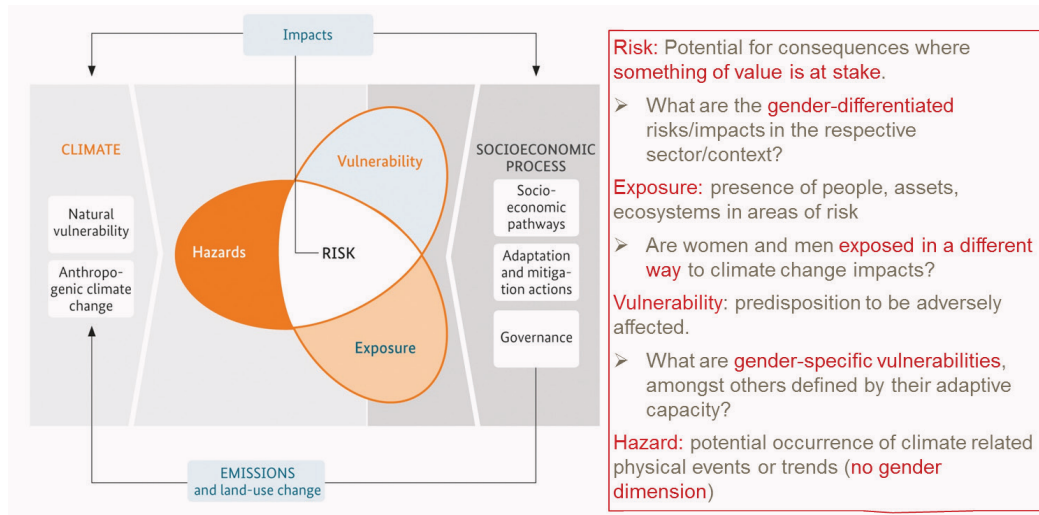
TABLE 1: CATEGORIZATION OF GENDER

Gender-Blind	No reference to any particular gender aspects or differences between men and women.
Gender-Aware	Awareness of gender issues but actual activities do not follow a gender approach consistently from design to implementation to Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E).
Gender-Sensitive	Gender-sensitive methodology (gender analysis, gender-disaggregated data, gender-sensitive indicators and activities, etc.) able to promote gender equality.
Gender-Transformative	Gender-sensitive methodology to promote gender equality and foster change and challenge gender discriminatory norms and/or root causes of vulnerability to climate change and of unsustainable development.

Source: Adjusted from CDKN, 2016 and Kapoor, 2011.

Identifying gender specific challenges and designing response to climate change requires an understanding of the gender-specific roles in the project context and underlying causes for different levels of climate vulnerability and risk. Building on the climate risk concept as mentioned in the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC AR5), Figure 1 helps us in identifying entry points for addressing climate change-related gender inequalities.

FIGURE1: GENDER DIMENSIONS OF CLIMATE RISK



Source: Derived from IPCC, 2014.

We elaborate and substantiate the above variables providing examples in relation to gender dimensions of climate risk. For example, with regard to the variable vulnerability, studies show high dependency of women on natural resources. In some developing countries, women produce up to 80 percent of the food (UNFPA, 2009). This, combined with the fact that often women have limited and relatively lower adaptive capacities as compared to men and lack or limited access to natural or financial resources, result in a relatively higher vulnerability of women in developing countries. Likewise, exposure of men or women to climate-related impacts can be increased by cultural norms, such as limited mobility of women in contexts where women need permission to evacuate their homes, or by gender-specific divisions of labour, such as labour migration of men to urban areas which may increase exposure of either sex relatively to the other (GIZ, 2014). Higher exposure or vulnerability translates to a higher climate risk, which results from the interaction of vulnerability, exposure, and hazard (IPCC, 2014). Hazard as a bio-physical concept does not have a gender dimension.



STUDIES SHOW HIGH DEPENDENCY OF WOMEN ON NATURAL RESOURCES. IN SOME DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, WOMEN PRODUCE UP TO 80 PERCENT OF THE FOOD

UNFPA

The analysis provided insight on integrating gender aspects into capacity building, in the project design for accessing climate finance, CCA RAI demonstration projects, monitoring & evaluation (M&E) as well as into knowledge management and outreach activities. Accordingly, CCA RAI formulated gender strategy and the implementation activities.



FOCUSSED GROUND DISCUSSION ON CLIMATE VULNERABILITY IN BILASPUR HP

1. DEVELOP A GENDER STRATEGY

The CCA RAI monitoring & evaluation's already existing objective and output indicators were screened through a gender lens. Accordingly gender strategy was developed which is presented in the Table 2 below. Following are the project level indicators and their corresponding targets.

TABLE 2: GENDER RELEVANT INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Gender-relevant indicators	Targets
1: 3 state level implementation strategies for national priority flagship programmes integrate environmental protection, sustainable resource use and adaptation to climate change.	Women have been engaged while planning the local adaptation strategy based on gender differentiated climate risks and design priority actions which can be implemented through government programmes .
2: 8 additional priority climate projects with a total investment of 12 Mio. EUR are implemented under the SAPCCs in 8 states/union territories funded through national and/or international climate funds	All projects supported include women as a target beneficiary. Each project covers atleast 33 percent of women as target beneficiary identified based on local vulnerability assessment.
3: 4 national and / or state level training institutions of public and private sector integrated targeted, proven modules in their curricula on the subjects of (1) Planning and implementation of adaptation measures, (2) Monitoring+Evaluation, (3) Loss & Damages and climate risk management and (4) Climate finance.	Capacity building programmes in all the four Partner States (Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Telangana) has one dedicated training programme for mainstreaming gender issues on climate change planning. State specific guidebooks including gender mainstreaming issues has been prepared for all 4 states to ensure the sustainability of the training programmes.



**MRS VANDANA KUMARI
KANDROUR VILLAGE**

I am an Anganwadi worker in the Kandraur village. Drinking water is supplied to households in our village through piped connection. However, the water supply in the summer season is not continuous and regular. There is an acute shortage of drinking water which leaves us parched in the hot season. We have to get drinking water from other villages 10 to 12 kms away from home every second day.

In such a situation, Baolis (wells) become an important source of drinking water. There is a baoli near my house but it is damaged and the water is not suitable for drinking. Under the CCA RAI project, I understood how climate change is affecting our daily lives. The water is becoming a scare resource. Earlier the rainfall was enough to refill the ground water and water was easily available in government installed handpumps. However, now the condition is getting worse every year. With multiple interactions and training programmes held by project in our village, I got the confidence to raise the issue in the panchayat. We discussed the water situation in the village panchayat at lengths and came to a solution that the baolis need repair. The panchayat approved the project and recently the district administration has also released funds for the same. The baoli near my house has the potential to provide drinking water to 20 households nearby.

2. IMPLEMENTATION OF GENDER STRATEGY

The following section details out the implementation of gender strategy taking the example of demonstration projects and capacity development programmes

2.1 Gender mainstreaming in demonstration (local level adaptation) projects

At the local level, clear evidence exists that, women's participation has substantial benefits for a project's outcome and sustainability. Considering this, following steps were undertaken while designing and implementing local level demonstration projects:

- Using gender-sensitive vulnerability and risk assessments as a starting point;
- Conducting gender-balanced and gender-sensitive consultations;
- Plan for gender-specific benefits considering gender-related impacts and risks;
- Develop gender-sensitive results frameworks.
- Encourage active participation of women in consultations
- Engage women as agents of change/multipliers to help increase their influence.
- Sensitize communities for gender-specific climate change impacts.

During the planning phase of the demonstration project, the study team conducted Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) to know the perception of different stakeholders on relevant indicators for vulnerability assessment. Stakeholders included local governance

bodies (Panchayati Raj Institution), farmers, village women, Self Help Groups (SHG) members and other stakeholders. Conducting PRA exercise with different groups was an important step to include both men and women perception in the project planning phase.

Similarly, in the stage of M&E, with regard to collecting gender disaggregated data, the information was collected on both men and women participants in planning meetings for water user groups and training programmes on micro-irrigation and participatory monitoring. The following information was collected to analyse and enhance women's participation in implementation and monitoring activities of the project.

- Data on gender participation: The number of training programs on adaptation planning and implementation held were 4 with total number of participants trained being 81. Among these, 24 women were trained.
- The number of wards covered in the monitoring and evaluation of CCA- RAI in Himachal Pradesh is 7. The number of water group formed were 4 while the total number of people mobilised were 43 out of which 10 were women.

DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

Gender differentiated planning was conducted in one of the demonstration project, "Integrating Climate Change Adaptation at Village Level Planning, Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh."

The objective of the project is to integrate climate change adaptation within the planning process at district level with a focus on enhanced water security. With a view to reduce farmers' sensitivity to water related vulnerabilities by helping in recharging groundwater and increasing the availability of water in the area, this project aims to introduce several adaptation measures including efficient irrigation practices, water harvesting structures etc in the drought prone region of Bilaspur. Further, alternate farming practices like poly-house cultivation would also be supported for enhanced livelihood opportunities.

2.2. Gender sensitive capacity-building programmes

A dedicated training programme on "Gender mainstreaming in climate change interventions" have been conducted in each of the project partner state to understand the challenges of women and children in procuring resources and in designing gender friendly projects. The training programme, targeted for district level official/SHG members/PRI members, comprised the following themes used in detailed training session format:

- **Assessing climate change risk and vulnerabilities on different gender:** Focuses on analyzing gender differential risk posed by climate change

- **Addressing adaptation needs of women:** based on climate change related vulnerabilities faced by women, gender specific concerns need to be addressed
- **Opportunities due to climate change:** Focuses on identifying the strength of different gender in addressing the challenges of climate change; including in their role in planning and implementing adaptation options.

The training programmes have generated awareness in terms of inclusion of gender concerns in the revision of SAPCCs.

KEY LEARNINGS

- Project development and implementation must comprise stronger capacity development through sensitization, awareness creation and training programmes on gender aspects at all levels
- Gender mainstreaming requires gender specific vulnerabilities and risk assessments which can help in designing more gender responsive strategy.
- Gender-sensitive M&E provides the information base and evidence to document and communicate best-practices and their gender-differentiated benefits
- There is a need to focus on creation of gender specific training modules as well as the training methodology for mainstreaming of gender in capacity development
- Gender mainstreaming is a continuous process which is built on existing local knowledge, structures and institutions, supported by inclusive and participatory multi-stakeholder consultations.



DISCUSSION WITH WOMEN SHG MEMBERS ON DEVISING ADAPTATION OPTIONS IN TAMIL NADU

Responsible:
Ashish Chaturvedi, PhD
Director

Environment, Climate Change,
Natural Resource Management

Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

3rd Floor, A2/18 Safdarjung Enclave
New Delhi 110029, INDIA

E: ashish.chaturvedi@giz.de
T: +91 11 4949 5353
F: +91 11 4949 5391
W: www.giz.de/india

Authors
Ms Somya Bhatt
Ms Nidhi Madan
Mr Kirtiman Awasthi

Copy Editor
Ms Vijeta Rattani

Registered GIZ offices in Bonn and Eschborn:
Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 36 + 40
53113 Bonn, Germany
T: +49 228 44 60-0
F: +49 228 4460-17 66

Dag-Hammarskjöld-Weg 1-5
65760 Eschborn

T: +49 6196 79-0
F: +49 6196 79-11 15
E: info@giz.de
I: www.giz.de