



UN Women

MASTER CLASS

Training Manual

Climate Change

Practices

Rights-based Approach Globally and Regionally

Social Relations

Gender Equality

Challenges Gender Mainstreaming

Development

Opportunities

Strategy

Gender Analysis



United Nations Entity for Gender Equality
and the Empowerment of Women



NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

UN Women
MASTER CLASS
Training Manual



Rights Based Approach
to
Gender and Climate Change:
the situation in Bangladesh

MANUAL UN Women Master Class

“Rights Based Approach to Gender and Climate Change”

A draft version of this Manual was meant as a guiding document for participants in UN Women’s Master Class (MC) on a “Rights-based approach to Gender and Climate Change”, that took place from 15-18 June 2014 in Tangail, Bangladesh. The draft was reviewed based on the experiences during the MC. It can serve now as a background and training material for similar workshops and events on the theme of gender and climate change from a rights-based approach. This way the Master Class serves as a source of inspiration for similar future trainings.

Agenda of the Master Class see Annex 1

Objectives of the Master Class

The main objectives of the Master Class were to:

- 1) develop a common and in-depth understanding of a gender equality and rights based approach to climate change,
- 2) build consensus among practitioners from government, NGOs and academia on an analytical framework on gender and climate change.

Introduction to this Manual

document was intended to guide the participants step by step through the Master Class, following its overall Agenda;

- The manual is updated based on the discussions and outcomes of the Master Class, so that it can inform other groups and individuals active in the field of gender and/or climate change in Bangladesh and elsewhere;
- The manual includes background information, resources, tools and describes the group or individual work (exercises) per agenda item;
- The Agenda of the Master Class, a list of some further literature, of acronyms are included;
- Any comments or suggestions to improve this manual are very much welcomed; please send to UN Women's Coordinator Gender and Climate Change in Bangladesh, Ms. Dilruba Haider (dilruba.haider@unwomen.org).

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Gender Analysis and Social Relations
Gender Analysis: conceptual tools
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Agenda item 1.1

Introduction

Getting to know each other

Exercise 1.1

Please answer the following question: “ I am..... and I hope to bring to this workshop: ... (start with first letter of your name)”; plenary

Write down expectations for this workshop – on sticky papers that will be put on the wall.

Some workshop rules

- If something is not clear: please ask for clarification.
- All you say is okay: there are no mistakes.
- Let's give room to each other to actively participate and learn.
- If you have any comments or requests, please let us know (during the sessions or afterwards).
- We are all here to learn from each other!

Facilitators and trainers and hosts are introduced (name, function, background).¹

After that Participants introduce themselves.:

1. Co-Facilitators of the Master Class in June 2014 included (alphabetical order): Ms. Cecilia Aipira, Climate Change and DRR Policy Advisor UN Women Regional Office, Fiji; Ms. Irene Dankelman, International Consultant on Gender and Climate Change and Team Leader for this training, comes from the Netherlands (where she is lecturer at the Radboud University Nijmegen); Ms. Dilruba Haider, Gender and Climate Change Coordinator UN Women Bangladesh; Ms. Christine Hunter, Gender Expert and Country Representative of UN Women Bangladesh; Dr. Amy Reggers, Knowledge Management/Women's Advocacy Officer UN Women Bangladesh.

Agenda item 1.2

Gender Equality Concepts and Tools

Powerpoint 1.2 a: Gender Analysis Part I

Powerpoint 1.2 b: Gender Analysis Part II

Powerpoint 1.2 c: Vanilla Beans in Uganda: A Case Study

What is gender?

Gender: refers to socially ascribed roles, responsibilities, rights and opportunities associated with men and women, as well as the hidden power structures that govern relationships between women and men. These relationships are dynamic, change over time and are context-specific. Gender is a social stratifier, like age, race, ethnicity, health and social status. (Dankelman, 2010)

Gender relations: the socially constructed form of relations between women and men (Momsen, 2004, p.2²); these are contextually specific and often change in response to altering circumstances.

Gender division of labour: the allocation of the tasks and responsibilities of women and men at home, at work and in society, according to patterns of work that are felt to be acceptable in a particular place and time. (GGCA, 2009) Often a division is made between: (a) productive tasks (agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fisheries/aquaculture, self-employment, workers in enterprises); (b) reproductive tasks (child bearing, rearing, care, education, household tasks, family health and protection); (c) community and political tasks

Gender roles: refer to how men and women should act, think and feel according to the norms and traditions in a particular place and time. (GGCA, 2009).

2. Momsen, J.H. , 2004. Gender and Development. Routledge, London

Why do we talk about gender?

“Gender Equality must become a lived reality”, Michelle Bachelet, former Executive Director UN Women

Gender affects the access to, control over and distribution of resources, wealth, work, decision-making and political power, and the enjoyment of rights and entitlements in all spheres. (UN, 1999)

Gender equality: refers to equal rights, voice, responsibilities and opportunities for women and men in society, at work and in the home.

Gender inequality: refers to unequal rights, voice, responsibilities and opportunities for women and men in society, at work and in the home. Gender inequality one of the most pervasive of all inequalities (UNDP, 2005)

Gender gaps: are societal differences between women and men that are felt to be undesirable.

The Factsheets of UN Women mentioned in the Bibliography (Annex 3), give further information on gender issues worldwide and how these affect ‘economic empowerment’ - with emphasis on poverty eradication and employment, as well as the impact of the economic crisis on women -, on ‘ending violence against women’, and on ‘governance and national planning’ issues.

A **gender analysis** intends to explain how different groups have different rights and; gender is of of the social relations to understand these. In a gender analysis a distinction is made between women and men regarding:

- Resources: access to and control over resources and benefits
- Activities: division of labour; productive and reproductive work
- Potentials/opportunities/constraints.

Key questions in a gender analysis could be:

- a. Who does what?
- b. Who has what?
- c. Who has what needs?
- d. Who decides?
- e. Who wins?
- f. Who loses?

Gender equality in Bangladesh

In **Bangladesh** important progress has been made over the past years regarding gender equality, and it continues to make considerable progress on gender equality on a number of fronts. The Gender Inequality Index (GII) ranks Bangladesh 111th out of 186 countries, whereas Pakistan ranks 123rd

Exercise 1.2a

Group exercise: Share with each other: “In my work and/or life I see gender relations back in.....”

and India 132th.³ Several studies indicate that despite high levels of poverty and frequent natural disasters, Bangladesh has made substantial progress toward the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for education, child mortality and gender parity in primary and secondary education.⁴ Women's economic opportunities are also increasing, for example in the garment and other export-oriented industries in urban areas. Women work in large numbers in road construction and maintenance, social forestry and in trading and service jobs. However, they usually get low paid jobs, are exposed to hazardous working conditions and the gender gap in wages is still substantial. However, according to Ahmad (2012) second-generation challenges remain, with well-educated women still not having equal access to resources or opportunities or more decision-making power than older women.⁵

For Bangladesh UNDP's Gender Inequality Index⁶ has improved from 0.586 in 2008 to 0.531 in 2012, to 0.518 in 2013.

Box 1

Gender Equality Issues in the Work of UN Women Bangladesh

(Source: UN Women Bangladesh website: <http://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/countries/bangladesh/programmes> [retrieved 19 May 2014])

Leadership and Participation

As national governments are devolving powers to local bodies, an increasing presence of women in governance at local and district levels in Bangladesh is progressively more evident. With the added advantage of a quota for women in the national parliament, the provision for technical guidance and solidarity to new women entrants is an imperative role for UN Women in realizing gender equality. Bangladesh has 19 percent women's representation in the national Parliament. In order to increase female representation in governance there is a need for capacity, capability and knowledge building, as well as networking, that would result in:

3. UNDP, Human Development Report 2013. See: <https://data.undp.org/dataset/Table-4-Gender-Inequality-Index/pg34-nwq7>

4. World Bank, 2010. Bangladesh Country Assistance Strategy. World Bank, Washington DC.

5. Ahmad, Nilufar, 2012. Gender and Climate Change in Bangladesh: the role of institutions in reducing gender gaps in adaptation program. World Bank, Social Development Working Paper no.126, March 2012.

6. GII: Gender Inequality Index, value

GII is a composite measure reflecting inequality in achievements between women and men in three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market. See Technical note 3 at http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/HDR_2012_EN_TechNotes.pdf for details on how the Gender Inequality Index is calculated. Source: HDRO calculations based on UN Maternal Mortality Estimation Group (MMEIG) WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and the World Bank (2012), UNDESA (2011), IPU (2012), Barro and Lee (2010), UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2012) and ILO (2012). Data in the tables are those available to the Human Development Report Office as of 15 October 2012, unless otherwise specified.

- Greater understanding of national and international commitments on gender equality and women's empowerment
- Greater participation of women parliamentarians on policy decisions and their implementation.
- The formation of an All Party Women Parliamentarians' Caucus through a consultative process and linkages with existing regional caucuses in South Asia.
- Awareness and capacity by building a knowledge base linking women Member of Parliaments with other networks such as International Knowledge Network of Women in Politics (iKNOW politics).
- Evidence based learnings from others including different vulnerable communities to advocate for their rights from gender perspectives

Economic Empowerment of Women

Women in Bangladesh contribute as active partners with men in Bangladesh's economy through the formal and informal sector. Resources are still necessary to facilitate safe employment.

Migration

Moreover, innumerable women who migrate for work, send home huge sums of money in the form of remittances. Bangladesh's out migration for women migrant workers in 2011 was 5.4 percent – almost 30,579 women workers. Despite this significant number, women's participation in Bangladesh's economy is clouded with issues of illegal migration, vulnerable employment, discrimination and lack of proper reintegration programs.

To promote safer migration, UN Women develops the capabilities of concerned officials within the country as well as Bangladesh Missions abroad, and sensitizing government officials about issues related to migrant women workers.

Violence Against Women

Violence against women is a cross cutting, pervasive issue in Bangladesh. Violence against Women has been identified as one of the main causes of poverty amongst women in Bangladesh. It occurs within the domestic and working arenas, but remains largely under-reported and investigated. The roots causes include unfavorable policy and legal frameworks, as well as social and individual attitudes and behaviors.

There is a need for:

- Policies and legal framework to prevent violence against women, protecting and supporting survivors adopted, implemented and monitored.
- Social attitudes and behavioral changes effected to reduce violence against women and discriminatory practices.

National Planning and Budgeting

UN Women is actively engaging with the Government of Bangladesh to build their capacity in applying gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) concepts in framing the national budget. UN Women has commissioned a study for reviewing the process of financial decision making of concerned government ministries with the aim of identifying gaps and making recommendations which will lead to better budgeting which is more gender responsive. UN Women enhanced the capacity of civil society organisations and the Government of Bangladesh on gender responsive budgeting for the National budgets.

The National Women Development Policy was passed in 2011. The Bangladesh Programme Office provides Technical and Financial assistance to Ministry of Women and Children Affairs for the “Formulation of National Action Plan (NAP) for Implementation of National Women Development Policy 2011.”

Other areas UN Women in Bangladesh works on is: prevention HIV & AIDS, and Gender and Climate Change

See more at: <http://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/countries/bangladesh/programmes#sthash.oN9ClrVJ.dpuf>

However, important challenges remain:

- There is a general lack of gender specific information, of gender analyses (and capacity and skills to perform those), of sex-disaggregated data. More information is needed on the interaction between gender and ethnicity
- Sex ratio is showing an imbalance with a preference for boys
- There is a continued asymmetry in gender distribution of unpaid and informal work
- In agriculture women move out more slowly than men, which results in rising rates of vulnerable employment and deteriorating quality of work (informal sector).
- Especially for women creating more and better employment opportunities is important for creating routes of escape from poverty and vulnerability.
- Although microfinance services (loans and credit) reach about 65 percent

Exercise 1.2b

The Case Study Vanilla Beans in Uganda – shows how gender equality plays a role in agricultural production. PPT 1.2c is presented until slide 7. Then discussion took place on what might have happened. Then slides 8-16 were showed and some more discussion took place.

of the poor, the majority of whom are women, access to credit, especially larger loans, is a major limiting factors for gender equality; this is linked to lack of collateral.

- Gender based violence is still a major concern.
- Lack of awareness and involvement of men and boys. Men can be peer agents of change and can help other men to understand.
- Girls and boys (women and men) are divided in specific sectors of education and of employment.
- Specific groups of women lack behind, including women from ethnic minorities, and elder women (intersection of age and gender appears to have a growing relationship with poverty).
- Women's political participation is still limited; hindrances are women's (double) work burden, lower education, traditional values and expectations around women's roles, social norms and customs.

Agenda item 1.3

Rights-based Approach Towards Gender Equality⁷

PPT 1.3 Gender, Rights and Social Justice

- This section explains the thinking of Nancy Fraser (1997) on **redistribution** and **recognition** and how it applies to a rights-based approach towards gender equality.⁸ The framework developed by Nancy Fraser provides helpful insights for work on rights generally and particularly for integrating concepts of gender, equality and justice into rights-based approaches to development.
- Fraser is concerned with justice and her argument is that achieving justice requires struggles for redistribution and for recognition.
- There are groups who experience injustices that are primarily caused by political and economic structures that exploit them – working class people or landless farmers for example. These groups may be looked down on by the rest of society – partly as a justification for exploiting them, but also because the results of the economic exploitation make them different from the ‘social norm’. The main strategy needed to achieve justice for these groups is redistribution.
- Other groups face injustices that are really about status – they are devalued or despised because they do not fit the ‘norm’. Minorities, refugees, or

7. Based on ‘Gender analysis of rights’, a component of a facilitators guide from KIT Amsterdam (info via: Christine Hunter)

8. Fraser, Nancy (1997). From Redistribution to Recognition? Dilemmas of Justice in a ‘Postsocialist’ Age. In Nancy Fraser (1997). *Justus Interruptus*, Routledge, London. Retrieved 31 May 2014 at: ethicalpolitics.org/blackwood/fraser.htm; Fraser, Nancy and Axel Honneth (2003) *Redistribution or Recognition?* Verso Books, London. Notes on Redistribution or Recognition? A political-philosophical exchange. *Sociology*, 319 – Contemporary Social Theories, 31 March, 2006. Retrieved 31 May 2014 at: uregina.ca/~gingrich/319m3106.htm; N.Fraser (2000). “Redistribution, recognition and participation: towards an integrated concept of justice” , in: UNESCO, *World Culture Report 2000: cultural diversity, conflict and pluralism*. UNESCO, Paris.

Exercise 1.3

Working Groups: discuss if and how the rights-based framework of Fraser c.s. is applicable in the context of Bangladesh and for your work

Video presentation

Sisters on the Planet
(Oxfam GB):

<http://www.oxfam.org/en/campaigns/climatechange/sisters-planet>

Exercise 1.4

Plenary session on Observations and Lessons learned from the Stories presented in Sisters on the Planet: discussion on lessons learned.

people with another sexual orientation are examples. Because they are not valued by other groups in society they may also be subject to economic discrimination. Achieving justice for these groups requires recognition of their value as people and their rights as human rights.

- In particular, gender equality and justice for women cannot be achieved without struggles for both recognition and redistribution. Gender structures the economy and allocation of resources – so redistribution is required.
- Gender is also a main characteristic of social (and power) hierarchies – women are less valued than men, not seen as men's peers and in fact traits culturally associated with being female are used to degrade or devalue other 'despised' groups.
- Thinking along these lines can help with making a '**gender and rights analysis**', in which issues come back such as:
 - **gender division of labour**, including the divide between unpaid reproductive work and paid productive work;
 - the **invisibility of some of women's work**, which is an issue of recognition
 - **gender-differentiated access to material resources** (including services), as manifestations of injustices of distribution, but can also be shaped by recognition failures;
 - **gender-differentiated control of resources and benefits**, that is predominantly an issue of recognition;
 - **institutions producing and reproducing unequal gender relations;**
 - **intersectionality**, highlighting how social relations interact, and in particular how gender operates within other groups that experience injustices. In this context a distinction can also be made between a 'condition' (material state and immediate environment) and 'position' (refers to the economic, social and political standing of women relative to men).
- Next to addressing **Practical Gender Needs (PGN)** (e.g. housing, nutrition, access clean water), addressing **Strategic Gender Interests (SGI)**, means: addressing injustices of recognition and the way women are devalued AND challenging the roots of unfair distribution so that transformation takes place in the socio-economic domain, but in order to do so recognition is also essential. Enhancing the **transformatory potential** of addressing gender issues - contributing to transforming social relations between women and men – is an important objective of not only addressing the PGNs but also the SGIs of women and men.



**Gender Dimensions of Climate Change:
Globally and Regionally**

**Presentations of Case Studies re. Gender and Climate Change:
Policies and Initiatives**

Agenda item 2.1

Gender Dimensions of Climate Change: Globally and Regionally

PPT 2.1a Gender Dimensions of Climate Change: Globally

PPT 2.1b Gender Dimensions of Climate Change: Regionally

Climate: in a narrow sense is usually defined as the 'average' weather. More rigorously, according to the definition of the World Meteorological Organization 'climate' stands for the mean and variability of relevant variables over a period of time, ranging from months to thousands or millions of years, but with a classical period of 30 years. These variables are often temperature, precipitation and wind.

According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), 'climate change' refers to a change in the state of the climate that can be identified by changes in the mean climate and/or variability of its properties, and that persists for an extended period, typically decades or longer (IPCC, 2007). Climate change may be due to natural internal processes and fluctuations, or to persistent anthropogenic changes, coming from our society with manifestations in the composition of the atmosphere or in land use. Changes in the atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and aerosols, land cover and solar radiation alter the energy balance of the climate system.

GHGs are gases in the Earth's atmosphere that absorb and re-emit infrared radiation. These gases, including carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrous oxide (N₂O), methane (CH₄), ozone and CFCs, occur both natural and are influenced by human activities, such as burning of fossil fuels, agriculture (methane from animal husbandry and rice cultivation) and clearing of land (degradation of carbon sinks).

The manifestations and impacts of climatic changes are dramatic and unpredictable, particularly in more vulnerable countries, as the recent Working

Group reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), contributing to the 5th Assessment Report Climate Change 2014, show.⁹

Introduction to gender and climate change (adapted from Dankelman, 2010, p.55-57¹⁰)

The 2007-2008 Human Development Report: Fighting Climate Change: Human Solidarity in a Divided World (UNDP, 2007¹¹) concludes that climate change threatens progress towards development itself and towards meeting the 2000 UN Millennium Goals in particular. This way climate change has an increased impact on human well-being, as the provision of ecosystem services, such as food production, clean air and water or a stable climate, are severely and increasingly threatened. Climate change also has major economic implications. According to the 2006 report of Sir Nicholas Stern et al, the cost of adapting to climate change could be as much as 10 per cent of the global economic output (Stern, 2006¹²). But most of all, climate change is an ecological and humanitarian issue, as the livelihoods of numerous communities are threatened and their security is at stake. Climate change, and even its mitigation and adaptation, potentially create new inequities, vulnerabilities and insecurities.

Vulnerability can be defined as (UNEP GEO-3 report, 2002¹³): ‘The interface between exposure to physical threats to human well-being and the capacity of people and communities to cope with those threats’. Others define it as: ‘the characteristics of a person or a group and their situation influencing their capacity to anticipate, cope with, resist and recover from the impact from natural hazard’ (Wisner et al, 2004, p.4¹⁴). Vulnerabilities and capacities are usually place-based and context-specific.

Although climate change affects everyone regardless of class, race, age and gender, its impacts are more heavily felt by poor persons, communities and nations. The IPCC concludes that ‘poor communities can be especially vulnerable, in particular those concentrated in high-risk areas. They tend to have more limited adaptive capacities, and are more dependent on climate sensitive resources such as local water and food supplies’ (IPCC, 2007¹⁵, p.9).

9. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Working group II AR5. Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Summary for Policymakers. IPCC, Geneva; IPCC Working group III AR5. Climate Change 2014: Mitigation of Climate Change. IPCC, Geneva.

10. Dankelman, Irene (ed), 2010. Gender and Climate Change: An Introduction. Earthscan, London.

11. UNDP (United Nations Development Programme), 2007. Human Development Report 2007-2008: Fighting Climate Change: Human Solidarity in a Divided World. Palgrave Macmillan, New York

12. Stern, N. et al, 2006. Stern Review on the Economics of Climate Change, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge

13. UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme), 2002. Global Environment Outlook 3 Report. UNEP, Nairobi

14. Wisner, B., B. Piers, T.Cannon and I. Davis, 2004. At Risk: Natural Hazards, People's vulnerability, and Disasters, 2nd edition. Routledge, London

15. IPCC, 2007. Climate Change 2007: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II (WG2) to the Fourth Assessment Report of the IPCC, Summary for Policy makers. IPCC, Geneva.

Often climate change tends to increase existing inequalities, and increases chronic instability and potential of conflict.

The relative vulnerability of individuals and households to natural disasters and climate change is largely determined by their: livelihood resilience (e.g. access to and control over assets); baseline well-being (nutritional status, physical and mental health, morale); self-protection (the degree of protection by capability to build safe houses, use safe sites); social protection (disaster preparedness by society more generally, social networks and shelters), and governance (institutional environment, power relations etc).

The assessment of vulnerability often looks at: (a) access to resources; (b) diversity of income source; (c) the social status of different groups (e.g. women/men) in communities. Many authors argue that a vulnerability approach towards natural disasters, including climate change, is necessary, as the risks of the disasters should be connected with the vulnerability created for many people.

Gender aspects of climatic changes (adapted from Dankelman, pp.59-71)

Women worldwide, particularly in Bangladesh, have been crucial actors in coping with and adapting to climate change at the household and community level. They also play crucial roles in society in raising awareness around the issues of climate change and the need for climate change mitigation. However:

“Climate change exacerbates existing inequalities and slows progress toward gender equality. Gender equality is a prerequisite for sustainable development and poverty reduction. But inequalities are magnified by climate change.” (Lorena Aguilar, International Union for Conservation of Nature, in: World Bank, 2008, p.42¹⁶)

In many societies, vulnerability to natural disasters, including climatic changes, differs for women and men. In many cases, but not always, women are more vulnerable to disasters than men through their socially constructed roles and responsibilities, and because they lack adequate power and assets. For example, women made up 55-70 per cent of the Banda Aceh, Indonesia, tsunami deaths in 2004, and in the worst affected village, Kuala Cangko (N.Aceh district) 80 per cent of the deaths were women (UNIFEM, 2005¹⁷;

16. World Bank, 2008. Social Dimensions of Climate Change Report. World Bank, Washington, DC.

17. UNIFEM (United Nations Development Fund for Women), 2005. UNIFEM responds to the Tsunami Tragedy – One Year Later: a Report Card. UNIFEM, New York

Oxfam, 2005¹⁸). Existing gender-disaster literature teaches us many lessons to understand the gendered impacts of climate change.

When poor women lose their livelihoods, they slip deeper into poverty, and often the inequality and marginalization they suffer from increases. In 2005 Hurricane Katrina in the US entrenched poor African-American women, who were already the most impoverished group in the nation, into deeper levels of poverty (WEDO, 2007¹⁹). In this case also ethnicity and class were important determinants of the effects of the disaster.

BOX.2

Lessons from earlier natural disasters

In a study by the London School of Economics, the University of Essex, and the Max-Planck Institute of Economics, a sample was analysed of 141 countries in which natural disasters occurred during the period 1981-2002 (Neumayer and Plümper, 2007²⁰). The main findings of this study were: (a) natural disasters lower the life expectancy of women more than that of men; (b) the stronger the disaster, the stronger this effect on the gender gap in life expectancy (generally life expectancy is higher for women than it is for men; if the gender gap in life expectancy decreases due to an event it means that relatively more women die, or they die at an earlier age); (c) the higher the socio-economic status of women, the weaker this effect on the gender gap in life expectancy. The conclusion is that it is the socially constructed gender-specific vulnerability of women and men that leads to the relatively higher female disaster mortality rates than men.

Empirical studies show that women and men act and make decisions differently. Whereas men are more risk-taking and tend to be over-confident, women tend to be more risk averse and careful. So sometimes, we see that more men are affected than women. For example, immediate mortality caused by Hurricane Mitch in 1998 in Central America (particularly Honduras and Nicaragua), was higher for men.

In many societies worldwide, often more women than men are affected in their multiple roles as food producers and providers, as guardians of health, caregivers to the family and community and as economic actors. As access to basic assets and natural resources, such as shelter, food, fertile land, water and fuel becomes hampered, particularly women's workload increases. Lack of natural resources, caused by flooding, drought and erratic rainfall cause women

18. OXFAM, 2005. 'Gender and the tsunami', briefing note, March 2005. Oxfam, Oxford.

19. WEDO (Women's Environment and Development Organization), 2007. Changing the Climate: Why women's perspectives matter. Factsheet, WEDO, New York.

20. Neumayer, E. and T. Plümper, 2007. The Gendered Nature of Natural Disasters: the impact of catastrophic events on the gender gap in life expectancy, 1981-2002. London School of Economics, University of Essex and Max Planck Institute for Economics, London

to work harder to secure natural resources and livelihoods. In such situations, women and girls have less time to receive education or training, earn an income or to participate in governing bodies. As an UNDP report of 2007 stated: “Loss of livelihood assets, displacement and migration may lead to reduced access to education opportunities, thus hampering the realization of Millennium Development Goal 2 (MDG2) on universal primary education. Depletion of natural resources and decreasing agricultural productivity may place additional burdens on women’s health and reduce time for decision-making processes and income-generating activities, worsening gender equality and women’s empowerment (MDG3) (UNDP, 2007b²¹, p.1)

As poor families, many of which are headed by females, often live in precarious situations, for example on lowlands, along riverbanks or on steep slopes, they are in danger of losing their shelter and land. People’s environmental, food, water, energy, shelter and economic security are at stake. Conflicts that arise from a shortage of natural resources, safe places to go or stress, amplify existing gender inequalities, and in many of those situations violence against women increases.

Box 3

Sexual violence and climate-related disasters

In emergency situations, many women and girls face the danger of sexual abuse of rape when staying in temporary shelters, when using unsafe latrine facilities, or when collecting water and firewood. A recent study of Plan in Bangladesh and Ethiopia underlined that in the aftermath of a disaster, girls are often more susceptible to sexual exploitation, especially if they are separated from their parents or are left orphaned. Sexual violence increased in Indonesia after the 2004 tsunami, and families in refugee camps turned to child marriage to protect their daughters against rape.²² In Bangladesh, girls and NGOs reported sexual abuse in shelters as a major challenge both in rural and urban areas. According to the African Network for the Prevention and Protection of Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPCAN), a local NGO in Ethiopia, “most of the rapes and abduction occur when girls have to walk for firewood and water”. Another problem is that gender-based violence remains a taboo, and that women and girls who have experiences sexual abuse or rape are often seen as an embarrassment to their families.

Source: Plan International, 2011, pp.16-17

21. UNDP, 2007b. Poverty Eradication, MDGs and Climate Change. UNDP, New York

22. Feltan Bierman, C., 2006. ‘Gender and Natural Disaster: Sexualized violence and the tsunami’. Development 46 (3)

Climatic changes impact on gender relations in diverse ways, and impact women and men in different ways in their diverse tasks, namely in their:

- **Productive tasks:** agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fisheries/aquaculture; wage labour and non-agricultural self-employment in micro- and small enterprises;
- **Reproductive tasks:** child bearing, rearing, care, household tasks, education and health care;
- **Social and community participation and life.**

Critical factors in this respect are: (Dankelman, 2010, p.41)

- Loss of women's access to and control over natural resources and (eco) systems of good quality, such as land, water, energy sources and minor forest products;
- Loss of women's access to and control over other sources of production, such as knowledge, technology, schooling and training.
- Loss of safe housing and living environment.

This all means that:

- Health, survival, welfare and even human rights are adversely affected
- Work burdens increase significantly
- Development opportunities become limited
- Poverty increases
- People's autonomy and decision-making power declines.

Along with rising social inequality in general, poor rural and urban women and women from ethnic minorities or remote areas face greater discrimination and are more vulnerable to climate change related impacts than those from well-off families. **Intersectionality** between gender, class, ethnicity, and age, plays an important role in this respect.

An analytical framework

If we define human security as:

- Security of survival: levels of mortality and injury; human health.
- Security of livelihood: security of food, water, energy, environmental security, security of shelter, economic security.
- Dignity: respect of basic human rights, enhancing people's capacities, participation.

The following Table 1 shows the relationship between human security, climate change and position of women.

Table 1 **Analytical frame work on Human Security, Climate Change, Gender and Women's Right**²³

[ANNEX 5]

Coping with Climate Change: gender implications

Members of households tend to employ a wide variety of coping strategies to respond to environmental challenges and climate stress. There can be changes in agricultural production, food preparation, labour input, income diversification, out-migration, and in some cases even human trafficking. Many of these strategies depend on the local ecological, social and cultural context, and not all of these are sustainable themselves.

Women face several constraints in coping with climatic changes, because of: limited access and control over resources and assets – like land, water sources, fish ponds -, limited access to (weather forecast) information, lack of capacity, status and power.

Some of the **coping strategies** local women and men worldwide apply are (Dankelman, 2010, p.43-44):

- More time, effort and energy are put into work, particularly by local women. However, there are limits to how much time and effort one person can spend, particularly when this occurs over longer periods.
- People economize on the use of resources. A common strategy is, for example, shifting to other food products that need less cooking time. (often these products are less nutritious), limiting the number of (cooked) meals or the boiling of water – with all its health consequences, particularly for women and children, who are more vulnerable or often eat last in families.
- Specific activities aimed at making available more natural resources and increasing their supply. Examples are initiatives in tree-planting and reforestation, as well as forest conservation activities, kitchen gardens, installation of water points and regeneration of degraded land and watersheds.
- Another issue, which has been taken up by some (groups of) women is reuse and recycling. In situations of water scarcity, for example, they manage to recycle and reuse water for several purposes.
- Communities also look into using alter natives, such as solar energy for cooking, switching to alternative crops or changing planting patterns.

23. Source: Irene Dankelman (2009) 'Bearing the Burden', UNChronicle, vol 46, no 3-4, pp50-53

- When the natural resource base becomes too limited to sustain livelihoods, a common strategy is to look into alternative means of income generation.
- Men and women in particular get organized. Already used to working together in the field or in the collection of natural resources, women might share with each other problems they face and potential solutions. Groups or committees might be formed, or pre-existing women's organizations take up the environmental issues in their livelihoods.
- As consumers, producers and citizens women can play powerful roles in protesting environmental degradation and in the promoting environmentally sound products and production processes.

Many of these strategies could contribute to deal with the immediate effects of climate change, but they can also put people's livelihoods, health and incomes at risk.

Resilience to the effects of climate change and **disaster preparedness** affect the capacity of individuals and communities to deal with climatic changes.

Indicators of climate change resilience were identified during field studies for a UN Vietnam and Oxfam study in 2009 (p.30). These include:

Key indicators of high and low household resilience as identified by villagers

Households of high resilience	Households of low resilience
Stable economic situation	Unstable economic situation; on the poverty list
Savings	Primarily relying on farming
Capital to invest	No capital to invest
Diverse sources of income	Single source of income
More land for cultivation	Small area of land
Stronger houses on higher ground and less flood prone	Houses on low and flood prone land
More capable work force	Lack of labour force
Often includes households with strong teenagers able to work	Often includes elderly people living alone, households with small children, single female headed households.

Migration as coping strategy

In order to diverge income and livelihoods, and to flee from unsafe situations, migration is often exercised as an important coping strategy. Migration is crucial to development: in 2008, migrants worldwide sent US\$305 billion home to developing countries — three times the volume of aid [14]. Remittances from migrant workers are an important source of national income in countries like the Philippines and Bangladesh, and in Central America. Migration has gendered social impacts in the population staying behind and those who migrate. This is often negative when women's workloads increase and yet their access to key livelihood assets remains limited. It can also be positive when women are able to challenge traditional roles and increase their status in the community.

Box 4

Women Migrant Workers

- Women constitute 50 percent or more of migrant workers in Asia and Latin America.
- While women increasingly migrate alone or as the primary income earners, female international migration is often under-reported.
- In **Cambodia**, more than 90 percent of garment workers are women and almost all of them are migrants from rural provinces who support their families back home [15].
- Women who have migrated to cities in their own country and abroad to support themselves and their families are being hit hard by the economic crisis. Female wages are an important source of income for families who depend on their remittances to put food on the table and relatives through education.



QUOTES

I can't support my family back home any more. We've had to reduce our expenses on food, medicine, and other necessities. I often feel dizzy and have stomach pains through feeling hungry.
— *Mrs. Chin SreyPov, Cambodia* ^[13]

Before the factory closure, we had two people working to support two families — now there is only one person working to support two families. My parents and my son staying at home back in Sichuan need our support. At home in the village, the cost of living is not low at all, especially the medical expenses.
— *Fan, China* ^[13]

Since my sister was made redundant I am having trouble meeting my rent and I don't know if I can afford to support my younger sister studying in Ha Noi. If things get worse I will return to Thanh Hoa province. I still won't have any money but at least there's food.
— *Binh, Ha Noi, Viet Nam* ^[13]

References

Oxfam International Discussion Paper, 'Paying the Price for the Economic Crisis', 2009; World Bank, 'Women in 33 countries highly vulnerable to financial crisis effects — World Bank estimates increase in infant mortality, less girl education and reduced earnings', press release 6 March 2009; Interview with Kong Atith, President of Coalition of Cambodian Apparel Workers' Democratic Union, February 2009.

Box 5

Early and forced marriage as coping strategy

As families living in poverty struggle to survive due to slow-onset and sudden climate-induced natural disasters, there is also emerging evidence of a rise in early and forced marriage. Not only does this mean one person less to feed: even in cultures where normally the girl's family provides a dowry, marriages are arranged through a broker who will negotiate a price. In effect, a growing number of girls are being sold to their future husbands.²⁴ Early marriage increases the likelihood of early pregnancy, with all its dangers of maternal mortality and social exclusion.

Source: Plan International, 2011, p. 18

Climate Change Adaptation, Mitigation, Disaster Risk Reduction and Gender

Concepts, definitions and rationale

Coping with the effects and impacts of climate change or climate related disasters is not the same as adaptation. Where coping much more means dealing with the short term effects for better or for worse, adaptation has a far more forward-looking character, and is linked to preparedness and resilience.

The IPCC defines **adaptation** as follows: “adjustments in ecological, social, or economic systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli and their effects and impacts, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.” Adaptation therefore should increase resilience and decrease **vulnerability** to climatic changes and future disasters. Various types of adaptation are distinguished, including anticipatory, autonomous and planned adaptation. (IPCC WG2, 2007)

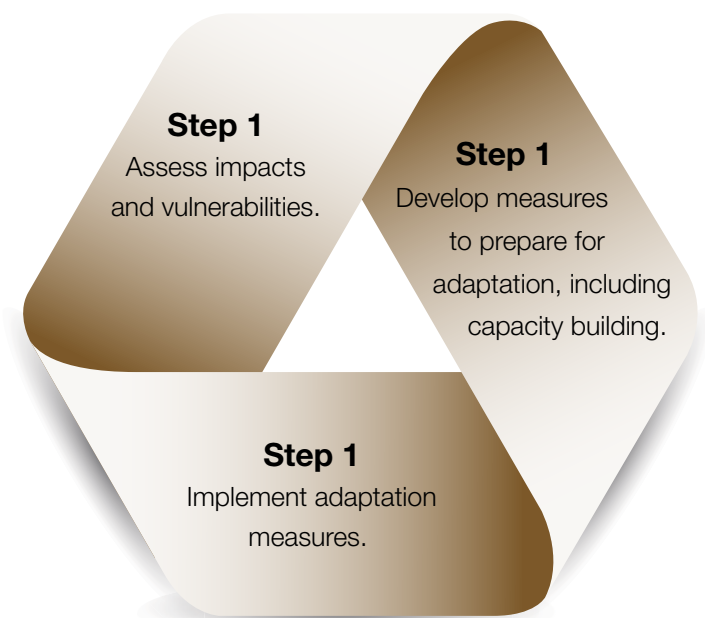
Climatic changes increase the potential of risks, and therefore it is important to manage such risks. **Risk management** is a process that has as ultimate goal the permanent reduction and control of disasters in society and as a result the enhancement of capacities of (individuals in) societies to transform to risk by acting on its external and underlying causes. It includes intervention methods and means that aim to reduce, mitigate and prevent sudden and slow-onset disasters. Disaster risk reduction and management are fundamental elements of climate change adaptation, and can function as a link between decision making, planning, execution and control. It allows women and men, and institutions to analyze the surroundings, and develop and decide on proposals

24. Donahue, A. , 2011. 'Adolescent Girls, Cornerstone of Society: Building evidence and policies for inclusive societies', prepared for the 5th UNICEF-GPIA Conference, New York City.

of concerted action designed to reduce existing risks, that might become disasters if not properly managed. (GGCA, 2009, pp.112-114).

Knowledge about effective adaptation strategies and supporting policies is still limited. Adaptation tends to be location-specific, which makes it difficult to draw general lessons. But what we know is that successful adaptation needs to build on the adaptive capacity of communities, starting with providing support to them to adapt to uncertainty and variability. (Both ENDS, 2007²⁵)

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) defines a three-staged approach towards adaptation:



Adaptations to adjust to increased climate variability, could include the timing of crop planting (earlier or late) and harvesting, e.g. of rice before the typhoon and flood season.

Mitigation, on the other hand, is a human intervention to reduce anthropogenic forcing of the climate system. It includes strategies to reduce Greenhouse Gas (GHG) sources and emissions and to enhance Greenhouse gas (GHG) sinks (IPCC WG2, 2007). In other words mitigation is meant to reduce the potential of climatic changes. Examples of mitigation measures include: national laws and regulations to reduce greenhouse emissions, technological innovations, changes in agricultural production and land management.

²⁵ Both ENDS, 2007. Adapting to Climate Change: how local experiences can shape the debate. Both ENDS, Amsterdam

Box 6

International frameworks to promote climate change mitigation, adaptation and DRR

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

(UNFCCC): one of the three co-called Rio conventions, that was agreed upon at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro and came into force in 1994. The convention enjoys near universal membership; Viet Nam – being a Non-Annex I country - has ratified the UNFCCC in 1994. The UNFCCC sets an overall framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle the challenges of climate change, and focused originally mainly on climate change mitigation measures. Under the UNFCCC, governments: gather and share information on greenhouse gas emissions, national policies and best practices; launch national strategies for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to expected impacts, including the provision of financial and technological support for developing countries; and cooperate in preparing for adaptation to the impacts of climate change. The implementation of the convention is elaborated upon in the Conference of Parties (COP) sessions, held every year amongst state parties. Recently in the COPs more attention has been put on climate change adaptation.

The **Kyoto Protocol** is a further elaboration of the UNFCCC and came into force in 1997 and will last until end 2012. Viet Nam has ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2002. The protocol focuses mainly on climate change mitigation measures to reduce the level of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Presently the climate change debate focuses on the post-Kyoto regime, to be decided upon at COP-17, November-December 2011, in Durban (South Africa).

Climate Change Mechanisms: Countries with commitments under the Kyoto Protocol must meet their targets primarily through national measures. As an additional means of meeting these targets, the Kyoto protocol introduced three market-based mechanisms, thereby creating what is now known as the “carbon market” (in 2006: worth 30 billion USD, and growing). The Kyoto mechanisms are: Emissions Trading, the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and Joint Implementation (JI). CDM and JI are two project-based mechanisms which feed the carbon market. JI enables industrialized countries to carry out joint implementation projects with other developed countries, while the CDM involves investment of finances and/or technology in projects in order to reduce emissions in developing countries.

The **Nairobi Work Programme (NWP)** of the UNFCCC promotes projects and initiatives and sharing of information on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change. Partners include NGOs, UN affiliated organizations,

intergovernmental and regional organizations, international networks, national institutes and research organizations, universities and private sector enterprises. An increasing number of partner organizations are undertaking actions that build the capacity of communities to take part in decision-making, planning and implementation of adaptive strategies.

Climate change finance: The financial mechanism of the Convention is the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), and there are three special funds: the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), the Adaptation Fund (AF) and the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF). The development of the Green Climate Fund is on its way.

Technology: Under the Convention, the developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in Annex II shall take all practicable steps to promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, the transfer of, or access to, environmentally sound technologies and know-how to other Parties, particularly to developing countries to enable them to implement the provisions of the Convention (Article 4.5). This commitment is echoed in similar provisions under the Kyoto Protocol (Article 10 c). Parties have taken decisions to promote the development and transfer of environmentally sound technologies.

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation

(REDD and REDD+): this newly developed mechanism, offers incentives for developing countries to reduce emissions from forested lands and invest in low-carbon paths to sustainable development. Related measures are aimed at increasing the storage of GHG (carbon sinks).

UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol and its mechanisms failed to specifically include social dimensions and to recognize gender aspects of climate change; it omitted issues of gender equality and women's participation. The current global policy response to climate change has remained weak on securing social and gender justice. (Otzelberger, 2011) Pressured by intense advocacy work by women's NGOs and with support of some governments more recently at the COPs and intersessionals, gender equality issues seem to get more attentions since COP 14 in Poznan (in 2009), and draft texts on the climate change mechanisms and the post-Kyoto regime do reflect some reference to gender aspects. In 2009 at COP-14 in Poznan, the (provisional) gender and women constituency was recognized, that enables the group to make official interventions on the floor on behalf of women and gender equality.

Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA)²⁶: adopted at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Hyogo in 2005. The Framework runs from 2005-2015, and focuses on necessary steps to be taken to prevent and reduce risks from disasters. The framework promotes the development of disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies and the integration of disasters risk reduction and management strategies with climate change adaptation strategies. The HFA includes a clear recognition of links between **gender equality** issues and disasters, including climate related disasters. It calls for a gender perspective in disaster risk management policies, plans and decision-making processes, which includes incorporating gender concerns in early warning systems and providing women equal access to training. (ISDR, 2005)

Sources: <http://unfccc.int>; Radzek, Blomstrom and Owen, 2010

In order to adapt to climatic changes, variability and uncertainty, and to encourage climate change mitigation climate-proofing is being promoted.

Climate-proofing initiatives could include:

- **Adaptations in agricultural practices:** changes in cropping patterns and introduction of more resilient crops and animals, or planting alternatives, such as planting of trees.
- **Shifting to innovative and alternative systems:** such as organic farming will help increase production overall while reducing methane release through agricultural decomposition and reducing farmers' exposure to toxic chemicals and to climate impacts.
- **Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD):** in order to reduce emissions deforestation and forest degradation are discouraged/limited and deforestation is promoted (see REDD+ projects).
- **Diversification of income:** in more insecure situations, in order to adapt to worsening conditions, the strategy of income diversification is an important strategy.

26. The HFA mentions that: "a gender perspective should be integrated into all disaster risk management policies, plans and decision-making processes, including those related to risk assessment, early warning, information management, and education and training."

- **Promotion of sustainable energy systems.** As climate change makes fuel more scarce, innovative energy technologies can promote resilience and at the same time mitigate the causes of climate change.
- **Renewable energy** for lighting is popular, especially solar power, wind and (small-scale) hydro. Solar-powered battery charging stations (including for mobile phones), flashlights and radios are powerful tools for people living in poverty and facing climatic changes. (UNIFEM and WEDO, 2010) The availability of lighting, for example, increases the options of children, including girls, to attend schools and do their housework. (Plan, 2011)
- **Sustainable water supply, sanitation and health practices:** technology for water sourcing – such as rainwater-harvesting technologies - and distribution is being explored and innovation is being promoted. In flood-prone areas, clean and potable water requires technical knowledge and information dissemination. In particular technology for and promotion of safe sanitation in flooded areas should be supported. The promotion and use of green health products, such as ‘functional foods’ to prevent illnesses and the use of herbal medicine to cure illnesses is important in the face of climatic changes (UNIFEM and WEDO, 2010).
- **Increased awareness:** climate-proofing, adaptation and mitigation efforts benefit from a well-informed public.
- **Education** is not only seen as a critical escape route from poverty, but it increases changes of understanding of and having access to climate and weather related information.
- **Increasing climate-resiliency in cities:** urban planners worldwide are designing more sustainable cities. In such planning, they focus on issues such as flood safety, shelters as well as the promotion of renewable energy, carbon-neutral goals, and sustainable transport and eco-efficiency (Newman et al, 2009²⁷). Climate-proofing of houses, buildings, new and existing infrastructure is an urgent priority.
- **Disaster preparedness:** steps taken to increase resilience to future (climate related) disasters, such as infrastructural measures, the availability of rescue systems and primary resources (such as water and food supplies), enhanced functioning of early warning systems.

27. Newman, P., T. Beatley and H. Boyer, 2009. Resilient Cities. Responding to Peak Oil and Climate Change. Island Press, Washington.

Gender aspects of CC adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk management

Climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk management (DRM) are not gender neutral. There are several different ways to look at the gender aspects of related policies, strategies and projects:

- a) *Women and men have diverse capacities and contribute differently to adaptation, mitigation and DRM, and women, like men, can be powerful agents of change and leaders.*** According to Aguilar (2010), men and women have different bodies of knowledge, skills and experience that contribute to these strategies. There are many examples that show that women's participation has been critical to community survival, e.g. in the organization of early warning, adaptations in food production and storage, rearing of livestock, reducing emissions through adopting clean energy sources and technologies (such as fuel combustion, improved stoves, biogas digesters and solar cookers), in forest resource management and restoring and maintaining homestead and public woodlots, and in adopting more sustainable consumption patterns. For example, in rural communities in El Salvador, women were taught how to use radios in order to report on rising water levels, leading to more effective early warning information for the whole community (Enarson et al, 2003²⁸).
- b) *Women and men have different needs and interests in adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk efforts.*** Studies have shown that ensuring women access to warning systems often achieves positive results. In Hawaii, during the 1998 El Niño event, women were targeted with early warning information that included information about treating drinking water; this succeeded in a significant reduction in the incidences of diarrhoea (Kinoti, 2008²⁹).

28. Enarson, E., et al., 2003. Working with women at risk: Practical guidelines for assessing local disaster risk. International Hurricane Research Center, Florida International University, USA.

29. Kinoti, K., 2009. Natural Disaster Reduction: Lessons on Empowering Women. AWID. (www.awid.org/eng/Issues-and-Analysis/Library/Natural-Disaster-Reduction-Lessons-on-Empowering-Women2)

Box 7

Women's roles in sustainable consumption decisions

According to studies conducted by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD, 2008³⁰) and by Johnsson-Lathan (2010³¹), gender has a huge influence on sustainable consumption, partly due to the differing consumption patterns of women and men. In some OECD countries women make more than 80 per cent of the consumer decisions and they are more likely to be sustainable consumers.

c) *Adaptation, mitigation and DRM strategies and actions*, on the other hand, can have a differentiating impact on women and men, and have the potential of increasing or decreasing existing inequalities. For example, if in disaster management and recovery in the form of shelters and temporary camps, gender needs are neglected in sanitary and health provisions, women and girls face extra burdens of lack of privacy, health problems, and more incidences of violence. If, e.g., aquaculture is established as adaptive measure in order to compensate for losses in food production caused by extreme climate events, this may reinforce the traditional division of labour, and inequality in access to productive resources and their benefits (GGCA, 2009). On the other hand, it might offer women opportunities for income generating activities, such as through marketing of fish.

It is critical that implications of new technologies for women and men, and for gender relations for different groups of households are analysed in depth and that actual implementation is regularly monitored.

Carbon markets, climate change funds and financial mechanisms until now, very rarely benefit women. In contrary, most climate change finance is intended for large-scale, technological and market-focused climate change mitigation initiatives aimed at low-carbon growth, while smaller-scale initiatives tend to have more gender co-benefits (Otzelberger,2011). Therefore women's organizations worldwide have started a focused lobbying campaign to guarantee that local women also have access to and control over adequate financial resources.

30. OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development), 2008a. Promoting Sustainable Consumption: Good Practices in OECD countries. OECD, Paris and OECD, 2008b, Environmental Policy and Household Behaviour: Evidence in the Areas of Energy, Food Transport, Waste and Water. OECD, Paris.

31. Johnsson-Latham, Gerd (2010). Why more attention to Gender and Class can help combat climate change and poverty. In: Dankelman, Irene (ed), 2010. Gender and Climate Change: An Introduction. Earthscan, London, pp. 212-222

GHG emissions mitigation initiatives have, by and large, been market-led technical fixes. Within the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), there are projects which seek to provide development benefits to low income communities, but these have so far suffered from low delivery of direct benefits to local communities, and are often inaccessible to those groups, particularly to women, because of limited size of such initiatives. (Boyd et al, 2009³², in UN Viet Nam and Oxfam, 2009)

REDD mechanisms represent a source of climate finance which could be used in developing countries to protect forests and theoretically reduce carbon emissions. Concerns have been expressed about carbon trading to fund REDD, e.g. it might lead to dispossession of indigenous peoples and local communities. At the same time women tend to have less secure state and customary forest resource tenure and therefore a comprehensive gender analysis and assessment of the potential impacts of REDD initiatives is needed, as well as targeted action and continuous monitoring. (UN Viet Nam and Oxfam, 2009)

32. Boyd, E., N. Grist, S. Juhola and V. Nelson, 2009. 'Exploring Development Futures in a Changing Climate: Frontiers for development policy and practice'. *Development Policy Review*, 2009, 27(6). Overseas Development Institute (ODI), UK

Table 3

Gender-sensitive Climate Change Adaptation

(Adapted from: Oxfam, 2010, p.9)

Change	Impact	Gendered programme activity examples
Temperature increase on land and water	Heat stress on crops	Ensure that women farmers as well as men have access to heat-tolerant crops and varieties, and that their cultivation and/or processing does not place an additional burden on women
	Increased water demand for crops	As above, for drought-tolerant and fast-maturing crops and varieties
		Include women in training sessions on how to increase soil's organic content
		Include women in training session on water-conserving crop-management practices and ensure that the practices promoted do not place an extra burden on women
	Promote water capture and storage, ensuring that women are consulted on appropriate systems	
	Heat stress on livestock	Tree planting (for shade and fodder) done in consultation with women and men so that it is done in appropriate areas, and women are included and treated equally in planting activities
Sea-level rise	Saline intrusion	Provision of water for households and productive use, ensuring that women are involved in designing systems that meet their requirements
Changed seasonality	Farmers uncertain about when to cultivate, sow and harvest	Ensure that both men and women farmers have access to appropriate, accessible and reliable weather forecasts and know how to use this information
		Promote crop diversification and crop mixing, ensuring that their cultivation and/or processing does not place an additional burden on women
	Crops damaged by dry spells within growing season	Ensure that both men and women farmers have access to appropriate, accessible and reliable weather forecasts and know how to use this information
		Promote crop diversification and crop mixing, ensuring that their cultivation and/or processing does not place an additional burden on women
		Water capture and storage; access to fast maturing/drought tolerant (local) varieties; soil and crop management to conserve water
	Crops damaged by unseasonal heavy downpours	Ensure that both men and women farmers have access to appropriate, accessible and reliable weather forecasts and know how to use this information
		Ensure that women farmers as well as men have access to flood-tolerant crops and varieties, and that their cultivation and/or processing does not place an additional burden on women
Promote crop diversification and crop mixing, ensuring that their cultivation and/or processing does not place an additional burden on women		

Agenda item 2.2

Exercise 2.2

In three different Working Groups discuss:

- During your lives (or that of your parents) have you seen any changes in the climate in Bangladesh, and if so, which?
- Discuss strategies that women and that men in rural and urban areas in Bangladesh are engaged in to cope with the impacts of climatic changes.
- Identify gender aspects for the adaptation and mitigation measures in Bangladesh.

Put these on a flipchart. And be ready to present the poster to the other working groups.

Gender and Climate Change in Bangladesh

Climate Change in Bangladesh

Bangladesh only emitted 59 mnmt of carbon dioxide in 2005, of which combustion for energy related activities accounted for nearly 38 mnmt (56%). Another 18 mnmt (or 26.5%) was contributed by land-use changes. CO₂ emissions from the energy sector increased from 30.2 mnmt in 2001 to 37.9 mnmt in 2005. For non-CO₂ emissions, agriculture is the main source; of the total emission of nearly 1.8 nmt of methane, 1.2 mnmt or nearly two-thirds were contributed by agriculture. Agriculture, particularly poultry litter management, accounted for the bulk of the nitrous oxide emissions. (Second National Communication to UNFCCC, 2012, p.iii) it is expected that GHG emissions for the year 2030 are expected to be 3.5 times those in 2005.

The contribution of Bangladesh to global GHG emissions, however, stays very limited: "The irony of the finding will be lost on few people: the average European citizen emits as much carbon in 11 days as the average Bangladeshi in an entire year. Yet it is the government and the people of Bangladesh who are expected to pay for the escalating costs."(UNEP, 23 May 2014)

Box 8

A crippling bill

(From: UNEP News, 23 May 2014; www.unep.org)

“To find out exactly how much tax payers’ money has been absorbed by efforts to tackle the effects of climate change, the Bangladesh’s Ministry of Finance has been working with the UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative to launch its first comprehensive Climate Change Accounting system. The results of the financial review were telling.

Bangladesh currently spends \$1 billion a year, 6-7 per cent of its annual budget, on climate change adaptation.

The figure is more startling when seen in context of the World Bank’s recent estimation that ‘Bangladesh will need \$5.7 billion for adaptation by 2050’. The budget review revealed that Bangladesh is spending nearly a fifth of that a year already.

Contrary to popular assumptions, the budget review showed that it is the Bangladesh government, not international donors, which is picking up the bill. Three-quarters of money spent on climate change in the country comes directly from the government, while one-quarter comes from international donors...

The expenditure review also revealed that poorer households need far more to adapt to climate change. For the extreme poor and landless households, the damage from climate change often significantly exceeds their income, some by more than double the amount. In short, it is the poorest communities in Bangladesh who are being landed with a crippling development deficit.”

In Bangladesh’s Second National Communication to the UNFCCC (2012) detailed predictions regarding actual and future impacts of climate change are made.

Box 9

Climate Change Impacts in Bangladesh (Source: GO Bangladesh, 2012. Second CC Communication to UNFCCC)

Bangladesh is one of the five most vulnerable countries to climate change in the world and at extreme risk of its future impacts. These manifest themselves presently in:

- **Temperature rise:** the surface air temperature has increased in the period 1960-2003 by around 0.3-0.5 °C and daily temperature observations show significantly increasing trends in the frequency of hot days and hot nights

with the average number of hot days increasing by 28 between 1960-2003.³³ Median predictions indicate that Bangladesh will be 1.5°C warmer and 4 percent wetter by the 2050s.³⁴

- **Sea Level Rise (SLR):** with a large low-lying coastal zone the country is very vulnerable to current and future SLR; drainage congestion is already a growing major concern; over the period 1947-2003 SLR was 1.4 mm/year, and in the south central part up to 3.9 mm/year. This might increase to 5.05 to 7.4 mm/yr, or an increase of 27 cm by 2050 and 62 SLR in 2080. Depending on other weather condition (e.g. rainfall) this may lead to an increased area inundated to 19722 sq km by 2050, and 21839 sq km in 2080. According to a World Bank Report (2010), assuming a sea level rise of 27 cm by 2050, approximately 18 percent of the country would be inundated, affecting 33 million people.³⁵
- **Water availability:** western parts of the country will be at greater risk of drought during two periods: January-May and June-October; drought severity will increase with increasing temperatures.
- **Natural Disasters:** the frequency and intensity of natural disasters has increased in recent years, and it is expected that is trend will continue.
- **Floods:** are a recurring phenomenon in Bangladesh, but with climate change it is estimated that the flooded areas will increase by 6% in 2030s and 14% in the 2050s.
- **Cyclones:** currently 8.7 million people live in cyclone High Risk Areas (HRAs); this may increase to 33.67 million without climate change?) and 38.33 million (with climate change) in the 2050s. Particularly cyclones originating from the Bay of Bengal are expected to occur more frequently as a result of warmer ocean surface temperatures.
- **Salinity intrusion (and fresh water scarcity during the dry season):** will aggravate in coastal areas due to SLR; the isosaline lines have been found to penetrate northward (i.e. inland) for the year 2050; and consequently the brackish water area could increase by up to 7% from 2005 to 2050; as a result an additional 7.6 million people will be exposed to high salinity (>5ppt).
- **Impacts on Agriculture:** high risk crops, such as rain fed and irrigated rice, are adversely affected by climatic phenomena; e.g. Boro rice (60% of domestic output) is highly vulnerable to climate impacts, such as temperature and precipitation changes; production potential will perhaps

33. Karmalkar, A., McSweeney, C., New, M., Lizcano, G. (2010) UNDP Climate Change Country Profile Bangladesh. <http://country-profiles.geog.ox.ac.uk> [accessed 26 May 2014]

34. World Bank, 2010. Economics of Adaptation to Climate Change: Bangladesh. World Bank, Washington DC.

35. Ibid.

continue to reduce under climate change scenario, with compounding effect on food availability and security.

- **Impacts on Fisheries:** fresh water fisheries plays a vital role in nutrition, direct and indirect employment (of 12-13 million people), foreign exchange earnings, and other economic sectors; they are highly sensitive to climate change. Although capture fish production from the floodplains might increase due to expanded flooding, on the other hand SLR could reduce the habitat of fresh fish in the delta, hampering freshwater fisheries, esp. for species such as carp, catfish, perch, that are highly susceptible to moderate levels of salinity. Also culture fish production (pond fish) would decrease due to overtopping of flood water.
- **Impacts on Livestock:** that is playing an important role in the national economy of the country (15% total employment); esp. increasing temperatures and humidity makes livestock, esp. cattle, vulnerable; this will result in body weight changes and reduction milk production; in coastal zones livestock are most vulnerable to cyclones and storm surges, along with tidal flooding; about 20% of suitable area will be reduced in 2050 for livestock due to SLR.
- **Impact on Forests:** climate change has a detrimental impact on the country's forest ecosystems; increased monsoon rainfall will result in increased runoff and soil erosion, esp. in areas with low-density hill forests; in other forests, enhanced evapo-transpiration in winter would cause increased moisture stress, affecting e.g. the Sal forest ecosystem.
- **Impact on Human Health:** one of the major risks arising from climate change, as it will alter spatial distribution of some vector borne diseases, such as malaria (the dynamics of malaria will change due to changes in malaria distribution), dengue, kala-azar etc; malaria affected areas will increase in future and some new areas will be exposed to it. Also altering the distribution of some allergenic pollen species and increased heat wave-related deaths. The risk of cholera incidence is expected to increase in the coastal region, Dhaka division and Rajshahi division. By the 2050s the central, eastern and southern parts of Bangladesh would be highly vulnerable to diarrheal incidence due to climate change. And also other health impacts, like malnutrition, heat wave related diseases, and critical access to safe drinking water (and sanitation) will be seen.
- **Vulnerability to Extreme Weather events,** like floods, heavy rains, cyclones and storm surges, cause not only loss of lives, but also destroy essential rural and urban infrastructure, including roads, railways and critical coastal infrastructure.
- **Impact on Livelihoods:** Bangladesh may face challenges in maintaining its improvement in some of the indicators of social development, with

various impacts on physical and human systems, including employment, productivity, food security, poverty; all these are likely to be worsened by climate induced hazards, including floods, droughts and cyclones, temperature rise and precipitation changes.

- **Impact on Urban Areas:** these areas are gaining importance over time in terms of their contribution to the economy, livelihood and future development; climate change extremes are already impacting the livelihood and health of urban people, who are highly vulnerable to induced extreme rainfall, flooding, drainage congestion, cyclone and temperature rise. This might have negative impacts on the urban growth potential.

Source: Ministry of Environment and Forests, October 2012. Second Communication of Bangladesh to the UNFCCC. MoEF, Dhaka. (pp.vii-xii)

Box 10

Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation in Bangladesh – Priority output areas and some examples of actions

(Source: Table 6.3, Government of Bangladesh, 2012. Second Communication to UNFCCC. MoE, Dhaka; pp.206-208)

Output	Action
Community Based Adaptation Programme	
Improved health, hygiene, housing and sanitation facilitated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable housing programme for the community people keeping in mind devastating cyclones/storms
Livelihoods and Alternative Income Generating Activities promoted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection and preservation of indigenous/local varieties of seeds that are salt tolerant or less water intensive and drought resistant • Diversification of crops for better adaptation, including cultivation of medicinal plants and temperature tolerant varieties such as wheat/vegetables • Carrying out pilot and demonstration projects on adaptation to climate change to show effectiveness of community based adaptation project and livelihood improvement • Capacity development for CBOs for retention of indigenous knowledge • Expansion of floating garden in waterlogged areas for year-round crop production

Output	Action
Climate Resilient Adaptation Programme	
Climate resilient adaptation programme in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Networking and information sharing amongst agencies/ departments • Promoting the transfer of technologies for adaptation • Develop projects to identify and assess the technology needs for different sectors • Preparation and development of Digital Elevation models and maps • Modeling in particular relation to general circulation models and their down scaling to regional and national levels for better impacts assessment. Existing institutes having experience and involved in the modeling exercise can be a starting point.
Sustainable agricultural crops promoted and practiced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion and replication of saline tolerant variety in the coastal area of Bangladesh
Efficiency in the Energy sector	
Reduced GHG emissions through efficient use of energy in the energy intensive sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of fluorescent lamps and incandescent bulbs with electronic ballast, reflectors and compact bulbs • Use of high-efficiency motors in industries • Replacement of old refrigerators with new high energy efficient models.
Waste products from industries used for combustion in cogeneration processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Converting wood waste to bio-gas • Recovering heat from high-temperature waste sources to steam.
Improved cooking stoves used in rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion and expansion of efficient stoves in rural homes, schools, hospitals, hostels, police barracks etc.
Small scale photovoltaic plants or other renewable energy options installed in remote areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of solar panels • Construction of small run-off-river hydro-power • Establishment of wind turbines in suitable areas.
Promotion and expansion of more bio-gas plants in rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of human waste in bio-gas • Use of waste from livestock or poultry forms in bio-gas plants
Efficient energy production system in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of old technology of BPDB with new and modern technology • Trained manpower to operate / adapt to new technology

Output	Action
Energy Efficiency in Transportation Sector	
Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) used	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of car/bus engines to CNGs as the principal source of fuel instead of gasoline/petroleum products.
Efficient inland water transport management in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient use of fuel • Efficient disposal of waste and garbage.
Promotion and expansion of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)	
Promotion and expansion of CDM through capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity development of the concerned departments for development of sector specific CDM proposals • Capacity building of the members of the Designated National Authority on CDM modalities and procedures, and how it functions.
Promotion of carbon sinks in the Forestry Sector	
Carbon sinks expanded through massive afforestation programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserving and expanding protected forest areas • Encourage intercropping and agroforestry • Introduce urban forestry practices in fallow lands/roof tops/graveyards
Increased efficiency of wood use and better utilization of wood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving technical efficiency of wood recovery through improved harvesting and milling techniques to reduce waste.
Mitigation and Waste Management	
Methane generated from landfill sites recovered and used to produce energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe handling and collection of methane from landfill sites for generation of power.
Quantity of landfill waste reduced through source reduction, recycling etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sorting of waste at source and recycling of wastes such as glass/paper/plastic
Sustainable waste management in major cities established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of incineration plants in major cities to produce power from the municipal wastes • Institutional capacity building of PDB/DESA/DCC for establishment of incineration plants in major cities of Bangladesh to produce power from the municipal wastes • Technology need assessment for incineration plants in major cities of Bangladesh to produce power from the municipal wastes.
Mitigation through the Agriculture Sector	
Anaerobic fermentation/production of methane from flooded rice field reduced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of small-scale digesters for gas recovery and use in rural areas • Conversion of lagoons for trapping methane by placing impermeable layer

Output	Action
National inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources	
<p>Develop, periodically update, publish and make available to concerned agencies/parties national inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiating a programme to develop country specific emission coefficients for different sectors (agriculture, forestry, waste, etc.) including the enhancement of systematic observation and monitoring networks • Making links with international research institutes working on emission coefficients • Modeling, in particular related to general circulation models and their down scaling to regional and national levels for better impacts, vulnerability and adaptation assessment.
Integration of climate change considerations into social, economic and environmental policies	
<p>Integration of climate change considerations into social, economic and environmental policies and actions, and formulation and use of appropriate methods to minimize adverse social, economic and environmental impacts of projects or activities undertaken to mitigate or adapt to climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dialogue and persuasion with ministry of planning, finance and sectoral ministry by the climate change focal points • Preparing policy document to facilitate discussions and persuasion • Preparing tools and methods for integrating climate change in national and sectoral development plans • Engaging local government institutes in decentralized planning • Screening of national and sectoral development portfolio • Downscaling climate change models for different regions (coastal, drought prone, flood prone etc.) • Providing training to planning cells in each ministry • Demonstration of adaptation project to build capacity and increase confidence and scale up • Capacity building for Seasonal Forecast and Application • Carrying out community based projects on adaptation to climate change to show effectiveness of community based adaptation projects and livelihood improvement • Discussion with bilateral and multilateral development partners for resources allocation for incorporation of climate change • Link sectoral ministries to international climate change funds.

Output	Action
Promotion and transfer of technologies to reduce GHG emissions and increase carbon sinks	
Promotion of, and cooperation in, the development, application and diffusion, including transfer of technologies, practices, and processes that control, reduce or prevent GHG emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation and enactment of policy on renewable energy to support different types of renewable energy technologies in Bangladesh • Encourage private sector to invest more on renewable energy application.
Promotion of sustainable management, conservation and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs of all GHG gases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of afforestation programme in Bangladesh • Capacity Building for data collection, analysis and preparing national GHG inventory and monitoring.

Gender aspects of Climate Change in Bangladesh

Background literature:

- WEDO, 2008. Gender, Human Security and Climate Change in Bangladesh: Case study (prepared by: Khurshid Alam, Naureen Fatema, Wahida Basher Ahmed; ActionAid Bangladesh) WEDO, New York
- Ahmad, Nilufar, 2012. Gender and Climate Change in Bangladesh. The Role of Institutions in Reducing Gender Gaps in Adaptation Program. World Bank, Social Development Papers, paper no.126.

Gender, Climate Change and Migration

In Bangladesh intensification of natural disasters as a result of climate change is already leading to greater migration and temporary outmigration and local non-farm labour are likely to increase. Outmigration clearly places a strain on those left behind who have to complete the same agricultural tasks sometimes with lesser access to labour and associated skills. It is also possible that increased social conflict might occur when men return to households, although there is no evidence of this from existing field data.

It is important to mention that not only women are burdened by climatic change related migration. Separation clearly also has emotional costs for the husbands and fathers, as well as for the female members of the household.

Box 11**Making Migration Safer**

Women migration represents only a minority of Bangladesh's overall migration. Ismat Ara from Rongpur in Bangladesh is only 23 years old but she has already experienced far more than her young-age. As a migrant worker, she was not only deported from Dubai, but she lost her documents and her land in the process. Today she works as a domestic help, trying desperately to make ends meet for her family.

To ensure that other women don't go through Ismat's fate, our efforts in Bangladesh help empower women migrant workers. Since 2005, we have worked primarily with two ministries – Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment; and Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs. In 2010, we helped the Government to establish its first resource centre so women migrants could easily obtain correct information about migration.

A 26-episode programme in local dialects was broadcast on national radio to inform potential women migrant workers of the safest ways to migrate abroad to work. After receiving an overwhelming audience response from women migrants who called in with queries, the programme, that was produced and broadcast by UN Women, is now being replicated for seven other local-stations across the country. Government officials, including those in embassies in countries receiving migrants, have learnt to better assist women migrants who encounter difficulties. For women who must return to Bangladesh, we are working with the Government on a policy on rehabilitation along with women's rights advocates.

Source: UN Women Bangladesh website: : <http://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/countries/bangladesh/results-at-a-glance#sthash.tFZYhf2c.dpuf> [retrieved: 27 May 2014]

Agenda item 2.3

Presentation Case Studies by participants

Exercise 2.3

Participants have selected a Case study from your own (organization's) practice Instructions regarding the selection of Case studies were:

1. select a policy, programme or practice (incl. projects) from the portfolio of your organization;
2. in which you/plan to mainstream a gender approach to a climate change adaptation/mitigation/mechanism and/or a climate change perspective in a gender equality policy/practice;
3. there are specific challenges you are facing in this effort, which you would like to share and address;
4. come to the Master Class with: a short description of the policy, programme, project, and the challenges your organization (or related organizations) faces in integrating a climate change adaptation/mitigation approach with a gender perspective;
5. be ready to present this case study during the second day of our Master Class on one POSTER;
6. we would like to hear about one case per organization (so if you are with more than one person, please combine efforts!);
7. as we will work on your case study throughout the Master Class, if you have any further background material please bring it with you.

Instructions Poster Session

You have prepared a POSTER; that will be showed in our meeting room

In two rounds we will walk in groups around half of these posters (round-about/ Carousel method)

Be sure that one person is available to present your poster in 5 minutes max; one or two questions can be raised by your audience

Plenary Discussion after Break: What common challenges and opportunities have you identified in the posters? Any remarkable observation?

Box 12

Lessons form the Poster Presentations of participants Master Class (16 June 2014)

(a) General/Policy level

- CC and gender is a quite new area to focus on in Bangladesh, but it is certainly interesting to learn from it;
- Bring a gender perspective in CC policies can bring positive changes
- National CC policies are not yet (all) 'gender sensitive'
- Achieving gender equality requires a long-term approach.

(b) Organization/Institutional level

- Willingness to integrate gender issues
- Lack of (technical) capacities
- Difficulties in getting expertise (combination of CC and gender expertise)
- Shortage of women researchers/practitioners willing/able to undertake field visits
- The degree of a focus on gender varies
- Challenges are diverse.

(c) Delivery/Project level

- Gender equality hard to implement in practice
- Lack of capacity (building) on gender-CC
- Most projects are not designed with a gender lens/lacking gender equality approach
- Lack of support for gender related CC projects
- There are multiple approaches to address CC impacts
- Women's meaningful participation is crucial
- Research as part of projects is important
- Long-term approach is needed, including an exit plan.

(d) Stakeholders/societal level

- CC challenges are recognized as a common threat
- There are different ways of perceiving underlying challenges for mainstreaming gender in CC
- Lack of communication with/amongst stakeholders
- Dependence on traditional institutions lingers traditional approaches that might hinder gender equality
- There is an urgent need for further research and documentation, and sharing of lessons.



**Gender Mainstreaming in Climate Change: from policy to practice
(Web of Institutionalization)**

**Rights-based Approach to Gender and Climate Change:
revisiting UN women's Analytical Framework (August 2013)**

Agenda item 3.1

Gender Mainstreaming In Climate Change

PPT 3.1 Gender Mainstreaming in CC: from policy to practice

Gender Mainstreaming

In order to ensure gender equality and to overcome problems of marginalization, invisibility and under-representation, gender concerns and women's issues should be integrated into mainstream policies, programmes and projects, and in institutional structures and procedures through gender mainstreaming. (ECOSOC, 1997, Agreed Conclusion 1997/2) Gender mainstreaming is not only a question of social justice and human rights, but is necessary for ensuring equitable and sustainable development human development by the most effective and efficient means. Rather than adding women's participation onto existing strategies and programmes, gender mainstreaming aims to transform unequal social and institutional structures, in order to make them profoundly responsive to enhance gender equality.

Gender mainstreaming: Mainstreaming a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies and 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.

Gender mainstreaming intends to bring a gender perspective into institutions, policies and actions. A **gender perspective** means that:

- A differentiation is made between the **needs** and **priorities** of men and women;

- The views and **ideas** of both women and men are taken seriously;
- The **implications** of decisions on the situation of women relative to men are considered; who will **benefit** and who will **lose**; and
- **Action** is taken to address inequalities between men and women.

Box 13

The 'Web of Institutionalization' (Caren Levy, 1996)³⁶

The 'Web of Institutionalization', developed by Caren Levy in 1996 offers an interesting approach towards building a gender approach (gender mainstreaming) throughout an organization. It looks specifically at four different spheres: (a) the policy sphere, (b) the institutional/organizational sphere, (c) the delivery sphere (programmes, projects, funding), and the (d) citizens or societal sphere, and their interrelationships. Based on an analysis of these spheres the Web identifies different entry points to effectively integrate (mainstream) a gender approach into an organization or institution. The web has been used by different organizations and entities, such as UNEP, IUCN, Convention on Biological Diversity, to mainstream gender in their work.

See: C. Levy. 'The Process of Institutionalising Gender in Policy and Planning: the web of institutionalisation'. DPU Working Paper No 74, Development Planning Unit, University College London (1996). <http://discovery.ucl.ac.uk/34/1/wp74.pdf> (See: ANNEX 4)

Conditions for success of gender mainstreaming (Seagar and Hartmann, 2005, p.3³⁷)

- An institutional culture that is open to gender perspectives, and willing to undertake self-assessment;
- Political commitment at the highest level;
- Gender mainstreaming is understood as a continuous, fluid and evolving responsibility;
- Careful use of available sex-disaggregated data, indicators and analysis;
- Deployment of adequate resources (human and financial).

36. An easily accessible document that explains the theory and use of Levy's Web of Institutionalization is: "The Web of Institutionalisation (Levy 1996) – Assessing Uptake of ToC [Theory of Change] in Hivos", Hivos, the Hague.

37. Seagar, J. and B. Hartmann, 2005. Mainstreaming Gender in Environmental Assessment and Early Warning. UNEP, Nairobi

**Factors that hinder gender mainstreaming
(Seager and Hartmann, 2005, p.3)**

- a)** a hostile and indifferent institutional culture;
- b)** the 'ghettoziation' of gender;
- c)** the framing of gender mainstreaming as a single and finite target;
- d)** the inadequacies of indicators, data, and analyses that reveal gendered dimensions of issues or that support sex-disaggregated data.

Which tools do we have to mainstream gender

Gender analysis:

- examines the differences in women's and men's lives, including those which lead to social and economic inequity for women, and applies this understanding to policy development and service delivery;
- is concerned with the underlying causes of these inequities;
- aims to achieve positive change for women.

Gender analysis recognises that:

- women's and men's lives and therefore experiences, needs, issues and priorities are different;
- women's lives are not all the same; the interests that women have in common may be determined as much by their social position or their ethnic identity as by the fact they are women;
- women's life experiences, needs, issues and priorities are different for diverse ethnic groups;
- the life experiences, needs, issues, and priorities vary for different groups of women (dependent on age, ethnicity, disability, income levels, employment status, marital status, sexual orientation and whether they have dependants);
- different strategies may be necessary to achieve equitable outcomes for women and men and different groups of women.

(Source: <http://www.gdrc.org/gender/framework/what-is.html>)

Sex-disaggregated data: every data that is cross-classified by sex, presenting information separately for women and men, boys and girls. The collection and analysis of sex-disaggregated data are paramount in implementing gender mainstreaming.

Gender specific indicators: are pointers [measurement, number, fact, opinion or perception] that point to changes in the status and roles of women and men over time, and therefore are a tool to measure if gender equity has been achieved.³⁸

Gender responsive budgeting: means a gender-based assessment of budgets, incorporating a gender perspective at all levels of the budgetary process and restructuring revenues and expenditures in order to promote gender equality. Source: European Commission, 2003.

(http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/gender_equality/framework/opinion_on_gender_budgeting_en.pdf)

Women's empowerment: refers to the process in which women reflect upon their reality and question the reasons for their situation in society. It includes developing alternative options and taking opportunities to address existing inequalities. It enables them to live their lives in the fullness of their capacities and capabilities and their own choices in respect of their rights as human beings.

Exercise 3.1

Plenary discussion with as central question: what lessons have you learned about the gender mainstreaming presentations regarding gender mainstreaming in climate change.

38. Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), 1997. Guide to Gender Sensitive Indicators. CIDA, Hull, Quebec

Agenda item 3.2

Rights based Approach to Gender and Climate Change: Revisiting UN Women's Analytical Framework

PPT 3.2 Rights-based Approach to Gender and Climate Change: revisiting UN Women's Analytical Framework (2013)

A rights-based approach (RBA) to gender and climate change should lead to social transformation, and recognize and realize rights, agency and autonomy of marginalized groups, strengthening their claims.

Bee et al (2013) see 'adaptive social protection' as an interesting way to promote a RBA in climate change adaptation efforts. It combines social protection, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation as a dynamic notion, combining short and long-term, addressing more structural rights and opening up space for empowering the poor and marginalized to exercise their voice, claim their rights to protection, and shape processes of social transformation. In practice this means:

Focus on asset protection and promotion

Addressing gendered entitlements and capabilities

Transforming gender norms and division of labor

Building on gendered perceptions and interpretations of risks and CC

Enhancing the fulfillment of responsibilities of duty-bearers.

Background Literature:

Bee, Beth, Biermann, Maureen, Tschakert, Petra, 2013. Gender, Development and Rights-based Approaches: Lessons from Climate Adaptation and Adaptive Social Protection. Chapter in: Bell, Karen et al, 2013. Addressing the gendered impacts of climate change, pp.95-108. (ebook)

Based on discussions until now, the analytical framework on a rights-based approach to gender and climate change in Bangladesh, that was developed in August 2013, is revisited. Participants were asked to come forward with their comments on this framework. Based on discussions and comments a next version of the framework was developed (Annex 6).

**Analytical Framework: Towards Transformational Change
Gender Equality in the context of Climate Change (UN Women Bangladesh, August 2013)³⁹**

The issue/The problems we want to tackle	Criteria/Change we want to see	Checklist: What to do and how to do it/ Strategies and standards
<p>(a) Stereotyped roles, responsibilities and expectations hinder gender-sensitive CCM and CCA (status+expectations), with focus on women’s vulnerabilities and not on their adaptive capacities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shift in focus towards women’s capacities (incl. expertise, analysis, meaningful participation). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women’s participation with voice. • Building on and strengthening women’s capacities and skills.
<p>(b) Neglect of differential impacts of changing climate and related risks in Bangladesh, and how these hinder rights-based climate change adaptation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge about the diverse effects of climatic changes on women and men of different social background. • Knowledge applied in gender-sensitive CCA policies and initiatives. • Similar processes visible in CC mitigation (CCM) initiatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection and use of sex-disaggregated data and development gender sensitive analyses. • Proper dissemination project experiences (lessons) and results amongst project partners + wider audience project through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Research and information ▸ Advocacy

39. Based on PPTs and flipcharts presented by partner Working Groups 30 August 2013 at Workshop on 3-years UN Women Project ‘Reducing Vulnerability of Women affected by Climate Change through viable Livelihood Options’.

The issue/The problems we want to tackle	Criteria/Change we want to see	Checklist: What to do and how to do it/ Strategies and standards
<p>(c) Underlying causes of women's vulnerability not adequately addressed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ women's status often subordinate compared to that of men; ▶ women not valued equal to men. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human rights are ensured in all policies/programs (rights of women). • Accountability of duty bearers and rights of duty holders are clearly defined in policies. • Status quo is challenged: Leading up to transformative and structural change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project activities follow a rights-based approach, e.g. baseline/endline survey: rights-based assessments and policy analyses; gender sensitive vulnerability analysis. • Active participation of women and communities=participation with VOICE.
<p>(d) Women are not seen as part of decision-making.</p> <p>Women are not seen as having the capacity to make decisions or the social role to participate in decision-making; and/or those who currently control decisions (and the resources) are not willing to share those.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women are decision-makers in CCA and CCM, at household, community and national levels. • Women have a say over decisions that affect their lives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's groups are trained to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ identify own needs ▶ analyze own needs ▶ determine solutions together ▶ make decisions. • Promotion representation of women in national CC policies and interventions
<p>(e) Policy makers lack knowledge about gender, climate change and rights linkages.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duty bearers are: gender aware, climate change and women's human rights aware. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender and rights based approach orientation for duty bearers.
<p>(f) Institutions and policies are gender blind and with a preference for male experience.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional capacity and expertise in the area of gender equality and climate change built up; gender mainstreaming institutionalized. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional and policy-related gender analysis and gender audits applied to held accountable. • Building CC-gender expertise, adopting related procedures and applying gender-sensitive tools (See: <i>Web of Institutionalization</i>, C.Levy, 1996)

The issue/The problems we want to tackle	Criteria/Change we want to see	Checklist: What to do and how to do it/ Strategies and standards
<p>(g) CCA and CCM interventions, including capacity developments are often market-blind.</p> <p>Neglect of importance economic security for women and their families, and lack of a comprehensive insight into the determining critical factors to ensure economic security.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-traditional products are sold in markets and women’s livelihoods are diversified, more secure and improved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting non-traditional livelihood options for women. • Building women’s capacities in the area of non-traditional and sustainable livelihood options.

Stakeholder Analysis
relevant policies and actions in Bangladesh

Bangladesh has been pro-active in adopting a number of policies and laws that address the issue of gender equality.

Gender Policies and Laws in Bangladesh (see: ADB, 2010)

- National Policy for Women’s Advancement (1997): general statements of governmental commitment to equality between women and men;
- National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty reduction (NSAPR-II); importance women’s rights and opportunities for progress in battle against poverty reduction
- Sectoral Policies, e.g. agriculture, food, education, laborforce, industry: increasingly refer to women’s involvement and rights
- Legislative Commitments: commitment to increased participation by women in public decision-making; ensure minimum number of women in national and local governments.

Exercise 3.2

Working groups: Now that you have been introduced to the above framework (Table 4), can you please reflect on the following issues:

- Do you agree with the problem analysis?
- Do you agree with the Criteria for successful transformations?
- What do you think about the Strategies and Standards?

Please identify three to four recommendations to improve the Matrix and report in Plenary

Institutional Setting re. Gender Equality

Government

- Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment
- Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MWCA)
- Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training
- Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs
- Parliament Secretariat
- National Council for Women's Development

Civil Society

- PRIP Trust
- Nari Uddug Kendra
- Steps towards Development
- Bangladesh Nari Progati Sangha
- HIV/AIDS and STD Alliance Committee (HASAB)
- Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS)
- Bangladesh Rehabilitation Assistance Committee (BRAC)
- Ovibashi Karmi Unnayan Program (OKUP)
- Protikriti
- Women for Women etc.

Active women's movement: has strategically used the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) (Bangladesh early signatory) to advocate for changes in laws and policies (e.g. through complaint mechanism). (ADB, 2010)

Development Organisations: micro-credit particularly benefitting women; increasing access women and girls to schooling and health services.

Climate Change Policies and Institutions in Bangladesh

Bangladesh signed the UNFCCC on 9 June 1992, ratified it on 15 April 1994 and it entered into force on 14 July 1994. The Kyoto Protocol was ratified on 22 October 2001 and entered into force on 16 February 2005. There are a number of relevant climate change related policies and programmes in Bangladesh.

Box 14

Climate Change related policies and programmes in Bangladesh

- Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP), 2009: proposes 44 programmes under six thematic pillars related to adaptation and mitigation, to be implemented within a 10-year period.
- National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA). Final Report. November 2005.
- Sixth Five Year Plan (2011-2015): puts emphasis on the importance of managing climate change and has reconfirmed the priorities for implementation of the BCCSAP.
- National Plan for Disaster Management: medium term plan addressing key issues like risk reduction, capacity building, CCA, livelihood security, gender mainstreaming, community empowerment, response and recovery management.

Other relevant policy-related documents that address climate change issues:

- Second National Communication of Bangladesh to the UNFCCC. 1 October 2012.
- Progress report concerning implementation of MDG 7: Bangladesh is likely to meet quantitative targets for just three of the ten indicators namely, CO₂ emissions, consumption of ozone depleting substances and the proportion of populations using an improved drinking water source;
- Coastal Zone Policy
- Information and Communication Technology Policy
- National Agricultural Policy
- Forestry Policy

- Health Policy
- Social Policy
- Resettlement Policy

The National Environmental Policy 1992 is being revisited to address climate change and sustainable development issues. However, climate change issues are not included yet in the: Water Policy and the Energy (National Communication, 2012).

The Bangladesh Capacity Development Action Plan for Sustainable Environmental Governance: has identified 7 synergistic for capacity development, incl. for CC capacity building, such as: institutional strengthening, legal, policy and enabling frameworks, public awareness and education, data and information collection, dissemination and monitoring, R&T development, technical and managerial capacity development and resource mobilization.

Institutional Setting

The Ministry of Environment and Forests has been assigned by the Government of Bangladesh to be the National Focal Agency for implementing the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol and is the managing government institution for all climate change activities. The GoB officially launched the Climate Change Unit (CCU) under the MoEF in June 2010, as key institution for implementation of adaptation and mitigation projects.

National Steering Committee on CC has been established, chaired by the Minister MoEF; comprising of the secretaries of all climate-related ministries and divisions as well as representatives of civil society and business community: to plan and coordinate climate change related activities and programmes, including those relevant for education, training and public awareness.

Bangladesh has also set up the Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF) in 2010: with a legal mandate by the Climate Change trust act; funds are used to implement some of the BCCSAP programmes. At the same time a Bangladesh Climate Change Resilient Fund (BCCRF) was created to pool funds from the country's development partners.

In the National Budget the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) has allocated own resources in the 'Climate Change Trust Fund' to implement the BCCSAP.

Other ministries involved in climate change activities are: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Education (integration CC in curricula, production materials, orientation teachers, public awareness campaigns)

Also some departments, such as: Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD) and the BWDB

Research institutes: total of 188 national and international research institutes have participated in climate change related research initiatives in Bangladesh; often NGOs or development partners involved.

- Network on Climate Change, Bangladesh (number of national agencies)
- Bangladesh Online Research Network
- Bangladesh Environment Network (BEN)
- Disaster Management Information Network (DMIN) Portal
- Knowledge Network on Climate Change
- Climate Change Database
- Integrated Coastal Resource Database
- National Water Resources Database.
- Civil Society organizations



DAY 4

**Gender Mainstreaming in Climate Change:
from policy to programme/project level**

Gender Responsive Indicators

Evaluation Master Class and follow-up

Agenda Item 4.1

Strengthening Climate Change Policies, Strategies and Projects

In this module some guidelines, recommendations and tools are described that can make climate change policies, strategies and projects more gender-sensitive.

Gender Sensitive Programming involves the following phases:

- 1) **Planning:** in this phase a **Gender Analysis** is crucial. In order to execute the analysis from a RBA, questions should include:
 - whether women's rights are being recognized and achieved;
 - whether women are getting their entitlements/benefits;
 - viewing women as agents of change.

This requires that one studies the situation on what happens on the ground. It is important to distinguish between practical gender needs and strategic gender interests, and to ensure that the Results Framework (RRF) and related budget are gender sensitive.

- 2) **Programme/Project Implementation:** demands specific steps, such as focusing on integrating a gender perspective into project activities, and engaging in continuous consultation with women, men, local women's organizations, and reporting on progress from a gender perspective.
- 3) **Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E):** it is important to identify indicators and other tools for M&E that provide disaggregated data by sex, and pays attention to other intersections, such as age, urban/rural, class/caste, ethnicity, disabilities. In order to assess gender performance there is a need to identify performance/process indicators, as well as progress/outcome indicators.

- 4) **Reporting Results and Policy Dialogue:** although this category often gets less attention it is crucial to learn and share lessons and adapt further programming. In order to promote policy makers to mainstream gender, the dissemination of programme results and findings should highlight the differential impacts of the programme on women and men. And the benefits of mainstreaming gender for the success and sustainability of the outcomes of the programme/project should become visible.

The Gender and Disaster Network (www.gdnonline.org) has identified the following principles for gender-sensitive disaster risk management. Such principles are also very relevant for working on climate change policies, strategies and actions.

Box 15

Gender Equality in Disasters - Six Principles for Engendered Relief and Reconstruction

1. Think Big

Gender equality and risk reduction principles must guide all aspects of disaster mitigation, response and reconstruction. The “window of opportunity” for change and political organization closes very quickly. Plan now to:

- respond in ways that empower women and local communities
- rebuild in ways that address the root causes of vulnerability, including gender and social inequalities
- create meaningful opportunities for women’s participation and leadership
- fully engage local women in hazard mitigation and vulnerability assessment projects
- ensure that women benefit from economic recovery and income support programs, e.g. access, fair wages, nontraditional skills training, child care/ social support
- give priority to social services, children’s support systems, women’s centres, women’s “corners” in camps and other safe spaces
- take practical steps to empower women, among others:
 1. consult fully with women in design and operation of emergency shelter
 2. deed newly constructed houses in both names
 3. include women in housing design as well as construction

4. promote land rights for women
5. provide income-generation projects that build nontraditional skills
6. fund women's groups to monitor disaster recovery projects

2. Get The Facts

Gender analysis is not optional or divisive but imperative to direct aid and plan for full and equitable recovery. Nothing in disaster work is “gender neutral.” Plan now to:

- collect and solicit gender-specific data
- train and employ women in community-based assessment and follow-up research
- tap women's knowledge of environmental resources and community complexity
- identify and assess sex-specific needs, e.g. for home-based women workers, men's mental health, displaced and migrating women vs. men
- track the (explicit/implicit) gender budgeting of relief and response funds
- track the distribution of goods, services, opportunities to women and men
- assess the short- and long-term impacts on women/men of all disaster initiatives
- monitor change over time and in different contexts

3. Work with Grassroots Women

Women's community organizations have insight, information, experience, networks, and resources vital to increasing disaster resilience. Work with and develop the capacities of existing women's groups such as:

- women's groups experienced in disasters
- environmental action groups
- women and development NGOs;
- advocacy groups with a focus on girls and women, e.g. peace activists
- women's neighbourhood groups
- faith-based and service organizations
- professional women, e.g. educators, scientists, emergency managers

4. Resist Stereotypes

Base all initiatives on knowledge of difference and specific cultural, economic, political, and sexual contexts, not on false generalities:

- women survivors are vital first responders and rebuilders, not passive victims
- mothers, grandmothers and other women are vital to children's survival and recovery but women's needs may differ from children's
- not all women are mothers or live with men
- women-led households are not necessarily the poorest or most vulnerable
- women are not economic dependents but producers, community workers, earners
- gender norms put boys and men at risk too, e.g. mental health, risk-taking, accident
- targeting women for services is not always effective or desirable but can produce backlash or violence
- marginalised women (e.g. undocumented, HIV/AIDS, low caste, indigenous, sex workers) have unique perspectives and capacities
- no "one-size" fits all: culturally specific needs and desires must be respected, e.g. women's traditional religious practices, clothing, personal hygiene, privacy norms

5. Take A Human Rights Approach

Democratic and participatory initiatives serve women and girls best. Women and men alike must be assured of the conditions of life needed to enjoy their fundamental human rights, as well as simply survive. Girls and women in crisis are at increased risk of:

- sexual harassment and rape
- abuse by intimate partners, e.g. in the months and year following a major disaster
- exploitation by traffickers, e.g. into domestic, agricultural and sex work
- erosion or loss of existing land rights
- early/forced marriage
- forced migration

- reduced or lost access to reproductive health care services
- male control over economic recovery resources

6. Respect and Develop the Capacities of Women

Avoid overburdening women with already heavy workloads and family responsibilities likely to increase.

- identify and support women's contributions to informal early warning systems, school and home preparedness, community solidarity, socio-emotional recovery, extended family care
- materially compensate the time, energy and skill of grassroots women who are able and willing to partner with disaster organisations
- provide child care, transportation and other support as needed to enable women's full and equal participation in planning a more disaster resilient future

Source: Gender and Disaster Network: <http://www.gdnonline.org>

Gender mainstreaming in Climate Change Policies

Climate change policies and interventions at local and national-level climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction should promote gender equality and women's rights issues, and guarantee that women actively participate and are leaders in decision-making, alongside men.

Successful mainstreaming of gender aspects into climate change policies, requires: (based on Oxfam, 2010; Dankelman, 2010; Aguilar, 2010; Otzelberger, 2011)

- Building of understanding and knowledge (fill knowledge gaps and best practice gaps in participatory ways that capture women's, men's and young people's ideas and knowledge).
- Raising of awareness of gender equality and climate change at all levels.
- Enhancing of capacity and expertise on climate change and gender and the creation of enabling organizational environments for effective gender mainstreaming.
- Facilitation and encouragement of women's active participation in climate change initiatives and policy spaces and in climate change adaptation and mitigation decision-making.

Exercise 4.1

In groups: develop a draft gender and climate change mainstreaming strategy (and identify relevant tools) at institutional level for one of the organizations presented during the Case Study Session (Day 2) , building on the Web of Institutionalization, presented in Session 3.1.

- Support for women's empowerment and organization in these areas.
- Involvement of women in technological developments and training.
- Support for enhancement of women's adaptation capacity .
- Ensuring favourable conditions for gender sensitive climate change responses, including promotion of women's land and property rights, security of tenure and assets, and protection and restoration of critical ecosystem services to improve resilience.
- Promotion of gender responsive mitigation.
- Encouragement of gender-sensitive financial mechanisms and instruments.
- Support for policy coherence and cooperation between ministries and organizations working on gender equality and on climate change.

Agenda Item 4.2

Programmes and Projects

PPT 4.2 Gender Mainstreaming in CC and DRR Programming

In the delivery sphere of organizations dealing with climate change programmes and projects are crucial. In order to address women's strategic and practical needs, and to enhance gender equality these should become gender sensitive. This can be promoted by:

- Promotion of women's greater access to and control over resources and assets;
- Reduction of women's burdens;
- Supporting women's stronger participation and leadership in decision-making processes;
- Protecting women and girls from gender-based violence and ensuring women's human rights;
- Increasing a sense of empowerment;
- Challenging stereotyped gender roles
- Ensuring that the different concerns and priorities of women and men fundamentally shape the whole programme and project management cycle.

Specific steps to be taken in climate change adaptation and mitigation programmes and projects, as well as in disaster risk reduction initiatives, include : (based on: Oxfam, 2010; Aguilar, 2010; Dankelman, 2010)

- 1. Execute a gender analysis during the identification of climate change adaptation, mitigation and DRR programmes:** this will allow to understand how the livelihood and living conditions of women and men, boys and girls – with diverse backgrounds – differs and what their specific needs, concerns, priorities and capacities are.
- 2. Planning:** the outcomes of the gender analysis should be built into the identification of community programming and policy objectives: ensure that all objectives acknowledge and address gender differences; and identify specific objectives to strengthen women's empowerment and gender equality, for example reducing their workload.
- 3. Design and implementation guidelines include:**
 - Ensure that projects and initiatives are informed by a gender analysis (include in the terms of reference).
 - Build objectives on gender equality and women's empowerment into the plans and budgets.
 - Actively promote women's rights and empowerment;
 - Assess the different implications of planned programme and project interventions on women and men.
 - Support women to carry out their responsibilities easier, but also support and encourage women and men to take on non-traditional gender roles so that women and men are able to take on a share of reproductive work .
 - Enhance climate change adaptation and livelihood resilience by promoting greater diversity and risk spreading and greater adaptive capacity. Strengthen preparedness to respond effectively at all levels.
 - Support women's right to ownership and control of strategic assets, such as housing and land; where appropriate, create 'collective asset bases'.
 - Ensure that women participate equally and actively alongside men enabled to take up leadership positions throughout the programme and project management.
 - Develop capacities of women, and draw upon their skills, experiences and agency.

- Promote women's access to formal and informal education and provide education for all on gender equality.
- Enhance early warning and strengthen women's access to weather- and climate related information.
- Protect women and girls against the likelihood of increased violence due to climatic and disaster stress.
- Challenge attitudes and beliefs that discriminate against women.
- Improve social protection and working conditions for female migrants and wage labourers.
- Work with men to secure their support for programme activities that uphold women's rights and empowerment.
- Be aware of the vulnerabilities, capabilities and concerns of different groups of women, such as widows, girls, and women with disabilities.
- Tackle gender inequality in migration and resettlement.
- Proactively seek out and engage with appropriate women's rights organizations and female community leaders when selecting partners.
- Document the planning and implementation phases of the programmes, and collect gender-specific data.
- Ensure that the institutional arrangements of implementing organizations support gender equality.

4. Monitoring and evaluation:

- Integrate gender in data gathering and analysis for monitoring and evaluation purposes.
- Develop and apply gender-specific indicators.
- Monitor and evaluate changes in gender relations using these indicators.
- Ensure accountability by establishing mechanisms that enable both female and male beneficiaries to give feedback, including feedback on programme activities that relate to gender issues.

Warning: Merely opening up new public and policy spaces for women does not alter existing power inequalities, it is only a start. Rhetoric of participation instead of real participation can even mask inequalities.

Tools: (based on Oxfam, 2010)

A Gender Analysis should identify the following issues:

- Differences in the lives of women and men, boys and girls in the target community/ties;
- The status of women and their ability to exercise their human rights;
- The different skills, capacities, and aspirations of women and men;
- The division of labour between women and men;
- The different access and control over resources by women and men;
- The different levels of participation and leadership enjoyed by women and men;
- Indications of the number of women experiencing gender-based violence; and
- The barriers that unequal gender relations present to women's development in the community/ties.

Questions to be raised include:

- Which men and which women hold the power in this community?
- Who owns and controls resources? which?
- Who takes the decisions?
- Who sets the agenda?
- Who gains and who loses from processes of development and interventions?

Participatory Capacity and Vulnerability Analysis (PCVA):

a participatory learning and action planning process which facilitates understanding of the hazards faced by a population and the factors which make them vulnerable to these hazards, as well as identifying the capacities they have to respond to disasters.

Box 16

Checklist for gender-sensitive risk assessment

[Source: UNISDR, UNDP and IUCN, 2009. Making Disaster Risk Reduction Gender Sensitive: Policy and Practice Guidelines. UNISDR, Geneva; pp. 52-54]

A gender-sensitive risk assessment can be achieved if gender issues are considered when planning and conducting the main steps of risk assessment: identifying the nature, location, intensity, and probability of a threat; determining the existence and degree of vulnerabilities and exposure to risk; identifying the capacities and resources available to address or manage threats, and determining acceptable levels of risk.

This section presents a short and simple checklist with the gender-sensitive elements, actions, and practices required during risk assessment.

A gender-sensitive risk assessment can be achieved if gender issues are considered when planning and carrying out the main steps of risk assessment:

- Identify the nature of the risk;
- Determine the human vulnerability to the risk;
- Identify the capacities and available resources for managing and reducing vulnerability;
- Determine acceptable levels of risk.

This checklist is based on the premise that a baseline gender analysis of social relationships is available for the area under investigation.

Step 1: Identifying risks

- Identify and implement strategies that are socially and culturally sensitive to the context, to actively engage women and men from the communities in local risk identification;
- Map the available community organizations that can ensure the participation of both men and women, and involve them in consultation on hazards, including collecting and sharing information, and assessing risk;
- Determine the risks faced by men and women separately, in each region or community;
- Include women's traditional knowledge and perception in the analysis and evaluation of the characteristics of key risks;

- Involve women and men equally in the process to review and update risk data each year, and include information on any new or emerging risks.

Step 2: Determining vulnerabilities

- Ensure the active engagement of men and women in vulnerability analysis (by engaging men and women's organizations, and setting schedules that enable the participation of both men and women);
- Conduct gender analysis for the identification of gender-based inequalities between men and women;
- Map and document the gender-differentiated vulnerabilities (physical, social, economic, cultural, political and environmental);
- Ensure the inclusion of gender-based aspects of age, disability, access to information, mobility, and access to income and other resources that are key determinants of vulnerability;
- Conduct historical analysis of disaster damage experience disaggregated by sex for vulnerability and capacity identification;
- Identify and include women's needs, concerns, and knowledge in the community vulnerability assessments conducted for all relevant natural hazards.

Step 3: Identifying capacities

- Acknowledge and assess women and men's traditional knowledge;
- Ensure that the capacities of all women's groups, organizations or institutions are assessed along with those of men;
- Identify the specific functions, roles and responsibilities carried out by women and men and build these into the analysis;
- Identify the gender specific support mechanisms required for women to get involved in risk management programmes and actions (e.g. mobility and childcare issues);
- Identify mechanisms to enhance the existing capacities of both men and women, and ensure that capacity building programmes incorporate measures to enable women's participation;
- Recognize the equal importance of the capacities and authority of women and men empowered to conduct risk assessment programmes or train other members of the community;

- Actively engage women's organizations to assist with capacity building;
- Identify female role models to advocate for gender-sensitive risk assessment.

Step 4: Determine acceptable levels of risk

- Involve both women and men in the development of hazard and risk maps;
- Collect and analyze gender-differentiated data for assessing acceptable levels of risk;
- Ensure that hazard maps include the gender-differentiated impacts of risk;
- Ensure that hazard maps include gender-differentiated vulnerability and capacity.

Agenda Item 4.3

Exercise 4.2

In Groups

develop a gender-responsive climate change adaptation project proposal, based on the data from the Research Case Study (that provided baseline data), presented during the CASE STUDY SESSION (Day 2). The involved researcher acts as a resource person for the development of a feasible project. Groups are requested to:

1. Explain how you collected data;
2. What rights based problems you have identified that represent two cases each (see Session 2.1) elaborate further on your Cases and come up with specific recommendations, conditions and criteria for success (and first steps to take) on how to strengthen a gender-sensitive approach in your (CC) policy, project, program. Put these again on your Posters, and be ready to present these tomorrow in Session 5.1

Gender Responsive Indicators⁴⁰

PPT 4.3 Gender Responsive Indicators⁴⁰

An **indicator** is a pointer, measurement, number, figure, fact, opinion or perception that points to a specific condition or situation, measuring changes overtime.

Gender-sensitive indicators allow measurement of benefit to women and men (boys and girls).

Indicators might focus on practical needs (condition) – such as provision of the right to food -, or strategic interests (position) – such as access to and control over resources.

Both **quantitative** (measures quantity of change) and **qualitative** indicators (referring to perceptions and experiences; measuring the quality of change) are important. In order to be able to measure progress one needs a baseline for the used indicators as a point of reference.

Indicators can be gender blind, gender aware, gender specific or gender transformatory (measuring changes in the status of women and men over time).

Indicators should be:

- limited in number
- Developed collaboratively with stakeholders (drawing on their collective knowledge)
- Developed at design stage, confirmed at inception stage and continuously monitored.
- Meaningful indicators should be disaggregated, meaningful, verifiable, reliable, clear, valid, time-bound and simple.

40. Based on presentation Cecilia Aipira, UN Women, 18 June 2014.

Agenda item 4.4

Exercise 4.3

Instructions:

- a. Please first reflect on the questions above individually and fill out the evaluation form (anonymously).
- b. Next we will share (some of) our findings during a Plenary discussion.

Evaluation Master Class

Personal and Group Reflection

During this session you will be asked to reflect on what you have learned during this Master Class, based on the following questions: (evaluation forms will be distributed)

1. What are the most important issues you have learned during this Master Class?
2. What have you missed? [check also with your expectations at the beginning of the meeting]
3. What did you like or dislike regarding the methodologies used during this Master Class?
4. How could the methodology be improved?
5. How did you like or dislike the materials distributed, including the Manual?
6. How could the Manual be improved and how could it be used after this class?
7. What did you like in the practical organization of the Master Class?
8. What could have been organized better and how?
9. Do you have any further recommendations to improve this Master Class?
10. How are you going to apply what you have learned?
11. What next steps (follow-up) should we engage in in order to improve gender mainstreaming in climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction? And what is needed for that?
12. Any other remarks?

Annexes

Annex 1

Master Class “Rights Based Approach to Gender and Climate Change”,

Bangladesh, Jamuna Resort, Tangail, 15-19 June 2014

AGENDA

SATURDAY 14 June 2014

Departure 3:00 pm
from UN Women office
in Gulshan 2

7:00pm : Arrival of participants
(Location: Jamuna Resort, Tangail)

7:30 pm: Welcome and practical issues
(Ms. Irene Dankelman; Ms. Dilruba Haider)

7:45 pm: Dinner

Day 1, Sunday 15 June 2014

Learning Objectives

- Getting to know each other and clarity on programme and (personal) objectives
- Common understanding on Gender Concepts and Strategies
- Shared experiences on gender in the context of Bangladesh

8:30 am

Session 1.1

Welcome and Introductions

- Welcome (Ms. Christine Hunter, Country Representative, UN Women Bangladesh)
- Welcome and short reminder of the role of UN Women in the context of gender and climate change, including the project “Reducing Vulnerability of Women Affected by Climate Change through viable Livelihood Options”(2012-2015), its implementation and this Master Class.
- Introduction to the Master Class: Objectives and Draft Programme (Irene Dankelman)
- Introduction and Expectations of Participants (all participants):
 - Each participant will introduce her/himself: who are you? Where do you work? What do you expect from this programme? (See instructions Manual: exercise 1.1)

10:00 am Tea Break

10:30 am

Session 1.2

Gender equality concepts and tools: understanding issues

- Presentations on gender equality concepts and tools – PPT 1.2a, 1.2b (Christine Hunter)
- Working group explorations of the theme: (See instructions Manual: exercise 1.2)
- How does gender equality come back in your work? (see instructions Manual)

2:00 pm

Session 1.3

Rights-based approach to Gender Issues in Development, incl. the work of Nancy Fraser

- Introduction – PPT 1.3 (Irene Dankelman and Christine Hunter)
- Working Groups: discussions on the issues raised in the framework and potential strategic actions (see instructions Manual: exercise 1.3)
- Reporting back (incl. Case Study: Vanilla Bean Project, Uganda; PPT 1.3)

3:15 pm Tea Break

3:30 pm

Session 1.4

Video-presentation on Gender in the Context of Climate Change: OxfamGB, 'Sisters on the Planet' (see Manual, References

- Plenary discussion: lessons learned from the video. (See Manual instructions 1.4)

4:45 pm

Short Reflections on Day 1 and Closure

Evening

Preparation (and finalisation) of Posters, to be presented on Day 2 (see instructions 2.3)

Day 2, Monday 16 June 2014

Learning Objectives

- Basic understanding of gender and climate change nexus (global/regional),
- Common understanding of the gender and climate change relationship in Bangladesh
- Recognition of challenges and opportunities in own practices (case studies).

8:30 am

Opening Day 2; introduction programme

8:45 am

Session 2.1

Gender Dimensions of Climate Change: globally and regionally

- Plenary session (facilitator: Christine Hunter)
- Introduction: Global aspects of Gender and Climate Change, recent developments and insights - PPT 2.1a (Irene Dankelman); Q+A
- Introduction: Gender and Climate Change from a Regional Perspective: an overview of inspiring developments and insights – PPT 2.1b (Ms. Cecilia Aipira) and Q+A

10:00 am Tea Break

10:30 am

Session 2.2

Gender and Climate Change in Bangladesh

- Working group session (three groups): Exploring the issues and challenges (instructions see Manual exercise 2.2)
- Plenary session: identification common lessons and challenges

1:00 pm Lunch

2:00 pm

Session 2.3

Learning from/for your own Practices: CASE STUDIES

- Working Session: Presentation of own Case Studies (Bangladesh and China): participants have been requested to make short presentations on one of their relevant projects: see separate pre-meeting instructions These will be presented on a Poster, through a Carousel Session (see instructions Manual, exercise 2.3).

3:15 am Tea Break

3:45 pm

Plenary Session: what common challenges and opportunities can we identify?

4.45 pm

Short Reflections on Day 2 and Closure

Day 3, Tuesday 17 June 2014

Learning objectives

- Knowledge about the process of gender mainstreaming in relevant climate change policies and actions.
- Understanding of potential rights-based approach on gender and climate change
- Overview over relevant policies, institutions and opportunities in Bangladesh

8:30 am

Opening Day 3; introduction programme (Irene Dankelman)

9:00 am Session 3.1 Build on the lessons: systematic approach to gender mainstreaming in practice

10:00 am Tea Break

10:30 am

Session 3.2

Gender mainstreaming at policy level

- Introduction Gender Mainstreaming in Climate Change policies and actions; incl. the Web of Institutionalization (C.Levy) - PPT 3.1 (Irene Dankelman)
- Plenary Discussion: discussion on lessons learned in the context of Bangladesh; identification challenges and opportunities (see instructions Manual; exercise 3.1)

1:00 pm Lunch

2:00 pm

Session 3.3

Applying gender mainstreaming strategy at institutional level

- Group Work and Plenary presentation (exercise 3.2)

4:00 pm

Short Reflections on Day 3 and Closure

Day 4, Wednesday 18 June 2014

Learning Objectives

- Identification of strategic actions and tools to bring a gender perspective into climate change and DRR work
- Applying tools and strategic steps in practice through case study
- Identification of relevant strategies and actions to mainstream gender in broader climate change work in Bangladesh

8:30 am

Opening Day 4; introduction programme (Irene Dankelman)

9:00 am

Session 4.1

Rights-based approach to Gender and Climate Change: revisiting UN Women's Analytical Framework (2013)

- Introduction – PPT 4.1 (Irene Dankelman)
- Working Groups: discussions on the issues raised in the framework and potential strategic actions (see instructions Manual exercise 3.3/4.1)

10:00 pm Tea Break

10:30 am

Session 4.2

Gender mainstreaming in the context of DRR/CC – policies and projects (delivery sphere)

- Introduction - PPT 4.2 (Cecilia Aipira)
- Group work

1:00 pm Lunch

2:00 pm

Session 4.3

Developing strategic actions for a project, based on the Research Case Study presented during Day 2 (specific policy or project level)

- Group work (parallel sessions in which two groups will elaborate one specific project (see instructions in Manual, exercise 4.2)
- Plenary Presentation to a panel of 'experts'.

3:15 am

Tea Break

4:00am

Session 4.4

Steps forward: Strategic approaches: suggestions and commitments for future action

- Plenary Discussion: How will the participants use the learning/knowledge/tools from this class to their own works back into their organisation as well as contribute in CC agenda and policy influencing; common lessons learned
- Identification of some (possible) future approaches and strategies: brainstorm on ideas for future action, incl. agenda for further research, policy action, monitoring and evaluation.

6:00pm Closure

During Dinner: Evaluation of the Master Class (written and short discussion) and Certificate Ceremony

Thu 19 June 2014

8:30 am

Departure: back to Dhaka

Annex 2

List of Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AF	Adaptation Fund
BACS	Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies
BCCSAP	Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan
BEN	Bangladesh Environment Network
BRAC	Bangladesh Rehabilitation Assistance Committee
BCCRF	Bangladesh Climate Change Resilient Fund
BCCTF	Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund
BMD	Bangladesh Meteorological Department
CC	Climate Change
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCM	Climate Change Mitigation
CCU	Climate Change Unit
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
DDM	Department of Disaster Management
DMIF	Disaster Management Information Network
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council (UN)
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GDN	Gender and Disaster Network
GGCA	Gender and Climate Alliance

GHG	greenhouse gases
GO	Government
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
HDR	Human Development Report
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action
HRA	High Risk Area
HRs	Human Rights
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ISDR	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
IUCN	International Union on Conservation of Nature
JI	Joint Implementation
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forests
MoWCA	Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs
MoDMR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
MOEF	Ministry of Environment and Forest
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NSAPR	National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty reduction
NWP	Nairobi Work Programme
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PCVA	Participatory Capacity and Vulnerability Analysis
RBA	Rights Based Approach
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Climate Degradation
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SLR	sea level rise
UN	United Nations
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNISDR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
WEDO	Women's Environment and Development Organisation

Annex 3

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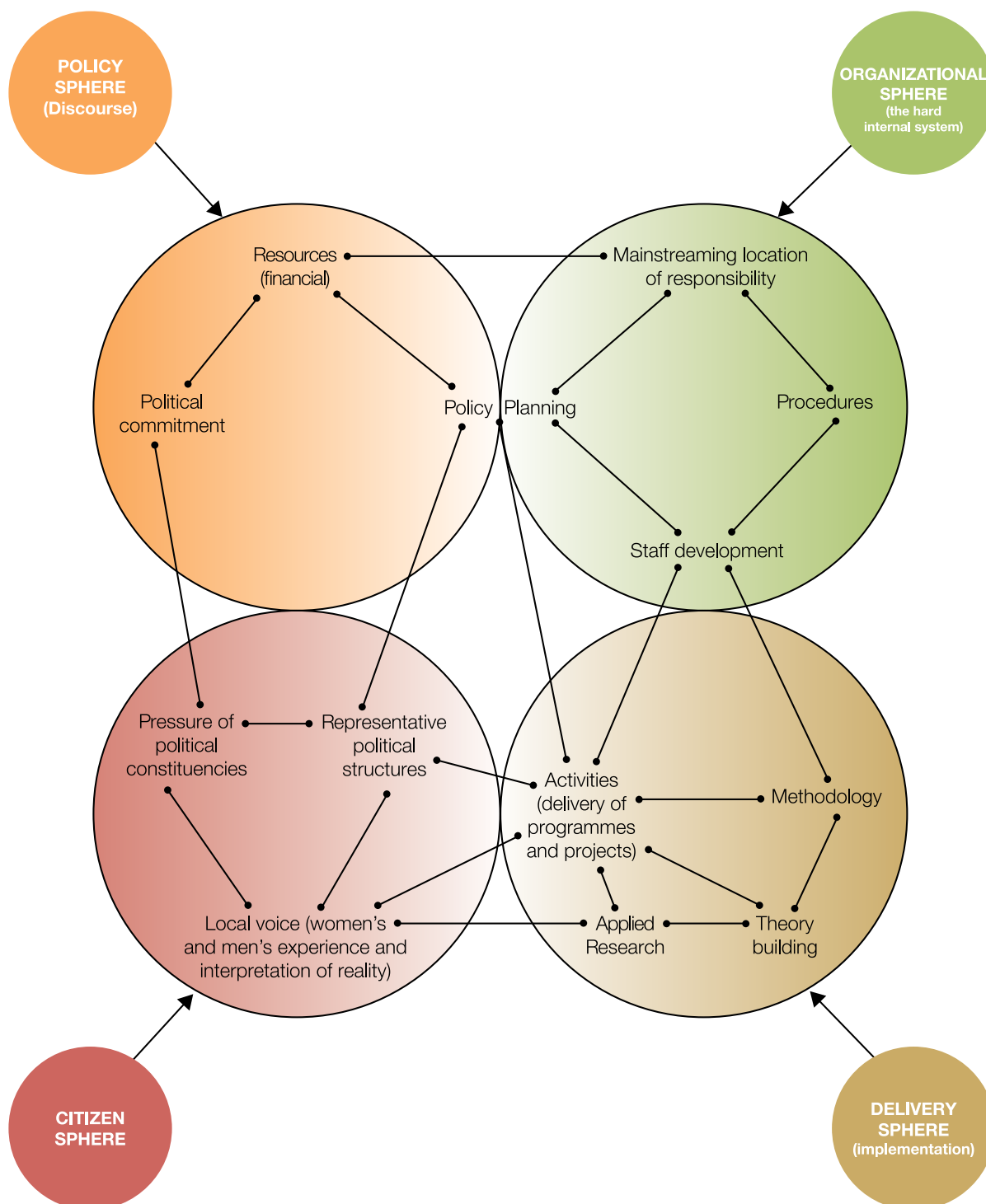
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 - ▶ Leadership and Political Participation:
(<http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/leadership-and-political-participation/facts-and-figures#sthash.kZt63Y5C.dpuf>)
 - ▶ Economic Empowerment:
(<http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/economic-empowerment/facts-and-figures#sthash.2EkhlLqo.dpuf>)
 - ▶ Ending Violence Against Women:
(<http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/ending-violence-against-women/facts-and-figures#sthash.DfrTfULb.dpuf>)
 - ▶ Peace and Security:
(<http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/peace-and-security/facts-and-figures#sthash.DLzPfACD.dpuf>)
 - ▶ Governance and National Planning:
(<http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/governance-and-national-planning/facts-and-figures#sthash.rEA7mXXM.dpuf>)

Some Relevant Organizations

- ENERGIA – International network on gender and sustainable energy:
www.energia.org
- Gender and Disaster Network: www.gdnonline.org
- Global Gender and Climate Alliance: www.gender-climate.org
- IUCN Gender and Environment website: www.genderandenvironment.org
- Oxfam GB: www.oxfam.uk.org Oxfam International: www.oxfam.org
- UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR): www.unisdr.org
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC):
www.unfccc.int
- UN Women: www.unwomen.org
- Women’s Environment and Development Organization (WEDO):
www.wedo.org

Annex 4

The Web of Institutionalization (Levy 1996)



Annex 5

Analytical Framework

Human Security, Climate Change, Gender and Women's Rights

Human Security	Security Aspects	Climate Change Impacts	Gendered Impacts/ Gender-Specific	Coping And Adaptive strategies By Women And Men	Policy Opportunities (Go, Ngos, Private Sector)
Security of Survival	Mortality/ injury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mortality/injury from different extreme weather events/disasters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall more women than men die or are injured 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Searching for safe shelter/improving homes Disaster risk reduction and preparedness by women's groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender specific and sensitive disaster risk reduction and preparedness Early warning systems addressing both women and men
	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in infectious diseases Physical and mental stress Loss of medicinal plants/biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bearing the burden of taking care of the sick/disabled Increase in mental stress Lack of access to reproductive health services Greater risk of HIV/AIDS due to early marriage, forced prostitution, sexual violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in tasks for family care Use of medicinal plants and application of alternative healing methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to health facilities, especially reproductive health services for women Monitoring health situation of most vulnerable groups

Human Security	Security Aspects	Climate Change Impacts	Gendered Impacts/ Gender-Specific	Coping And Adaptive strategies By Women And Men	Policy Opportunities (Go, Ngos, Private Sector)
Security of livelihood	Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvests destroyed • Agricultural production changes/drops • Fish stocks decrease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bearing the burden of more time, energy and budget requirements for food production and purchase • Stand in line for humanitarian food distribution • Increase in work burden • Increase in calorie-deficiency and hunger 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adapting agricultural practices/switching to other crops/animals • Saving food, seed and animals • Adapting diet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural adaptation: mixed cropping, better suited crops/livestock • Affordable and ecologically sound agricultural inputs • Nutritional extension services • Secure land rights for women • Credit and Marketing facilities • Managing fish stocks for local fishing communities
	Water security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of water • Pollution and water salination • Flooding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More time/energy needed to provide water for household/farm • Increase in work burden • Suffer from water-related health problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water saving, including rainwater harvesting • Purchasing water from water-vendors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguarding affordable and safe drinking water • Efficient irrigation technologies • Safe sanitation facilities • Preserving wetlands
	Energy security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of biomass fuel *Dysfunctioning hydropower *Disruption in electricity supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More time and energy needed to collect fuel • Increase in work burden • Inferior energy sources – more indoor pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Switching to other energy sources • Use of energy-saving devices • Reforestation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing fuel sources, especially clean sustainable energy • Providing and training in using energy saving devices • Ecological restoration

Human Security	Security Aspects	Climate Change Impacts	Gendered Impacts/ Gender-Specific	Coping And Adaptive strategies By Women And Men	Policy Opportunities (Go, Ngos, Private Sector)
	Environmental security	*Environmental processes and services jeopardized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poorest women living in insecure environments most affected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building more sturdy houses Clean up and regeneration of environment Forming advocacy groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecological restoration Safe shelters
	Shelter security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing, infrastructure and services destroyed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited land rights Not included in land management Decrease in mobility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building more sturdy houses Seeking shelter Migration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safe shelters and sturdy homes Land and housing rights for women
Dignity		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease in income generating opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women in informal sector most effected Household expenses increase Males migrate – more <i>de facto</i> female headed households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Saving expenses or money for lean time Selling of assets and services Alternative income generating activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affordable and reliable credit and financial facilities for women Providing alternative livelihood options Ensuring women's access to climate change funding and technologies
	Basic human rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Triggers violation of basic human rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in domestic violence against women Suffering from conflicts over resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social networks and groups ganization of women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Counseling and legal services defending women's rights

Human Security	Security Aspects	Climate Change Impacts	Gendered Impacts/ Gender-Specific	Coping And Adaptive strategies By Women And Men	Policy Opportunities (Go, Ngos, Private Sector)
	Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of opportunities for education and income generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Girls drop out of school Little time for education/training/income generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self-training, support groups and networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring education, particularly of girls during/after disasters Skills training Environmental regeneration
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None or limited involvement in decision-making Lack of information Lack of time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of participation in climate change negotiations, planning and activities Women-specific priorities neglected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy by women Participation of women/men 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to information Ensuring women's participation in planning/decision-making/climate change and mechanisms Involving men in gender training Generate and use sex-disaggregated data

Source: Irene Dankelman (2009) 'Bearing the Burden', UNChronicle, vol 46, no 3-4, pp50-53

Rights-based Analytical Framework on Gender and Climate Change - UN Women Bangladesh

Background

In December 2011 the Project Reducing Vulnerability of Women affected by Climate Change through viable Livelihood Options started in Bangladesh. The project is coordinated by UN Women Bangladesh, while involved organisations are BRAC, BCAS and BNPS. In August 2013, in order to formulate a common strategy amongst the partner organisations UN Women organised a retreat of partners in Dhaka¹. The objective was to formulate a framework that would enhance partner's capacity to adequately address rights based approach to gender equality and climate change adaptation. It was also meant to enhance coordination amongst partners, a pre-requisite for successful implementation of the project.

Through the methodology of Concept Mapping the intersectional rationale and motive for the project was identified (see Figure 1). This rationale was put in the context of the project's goals, objectives and the intended timeline (see Figure 2). It was observed that in order to have the intended outcomes, work towards a rights-based goal and enhance project quality and effectiveness, there was a need for a guiding Analytical Framework, that identified issues, criteria, standards and strategies. The outcome of the retreat consisted of some clearly formulated elements for the analytical framework, presented by three cross-organizational working groups.

41. Facilitated by a consultant, Ms. Irene Dankelman, and UN Women's Regional Advisor on Gender and Climate Change, Dr. Suzette Mitchell

In June 2014, a five day intensive Master Class for practitioners working in the field of gender and climate change cross sector (govt, NGOs, UN agencies and academia) was held to deepen their understanding of practitioners on the issue of a rights based approach to gender and climate change. In the Master Class, participants reviewed the existing framework (2013) and gave a concrete shape to it through their in-depth understanding of the gender equality issues.

Figure 1 : Concept Mapping – Project Rationale

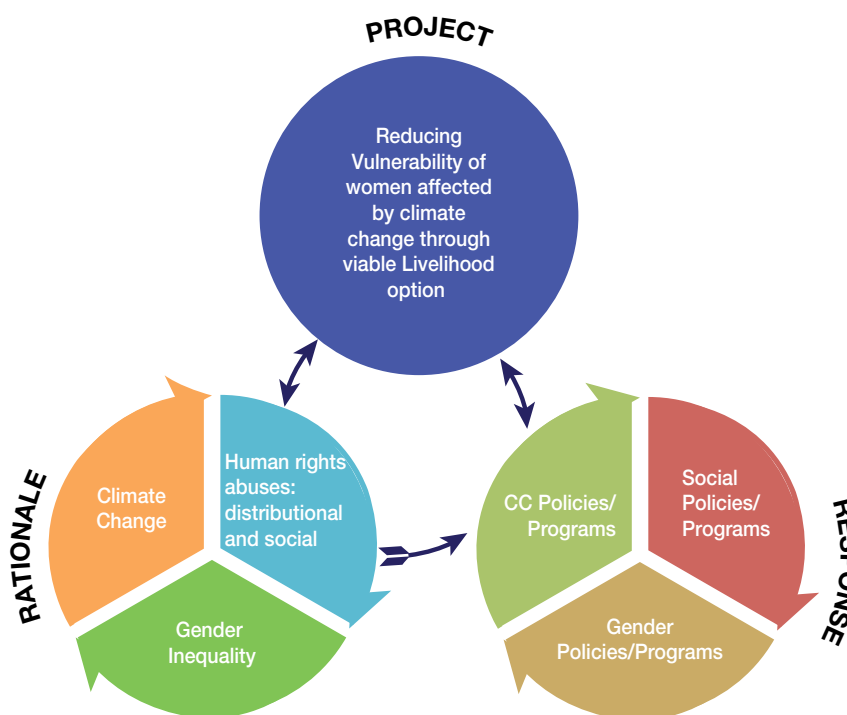
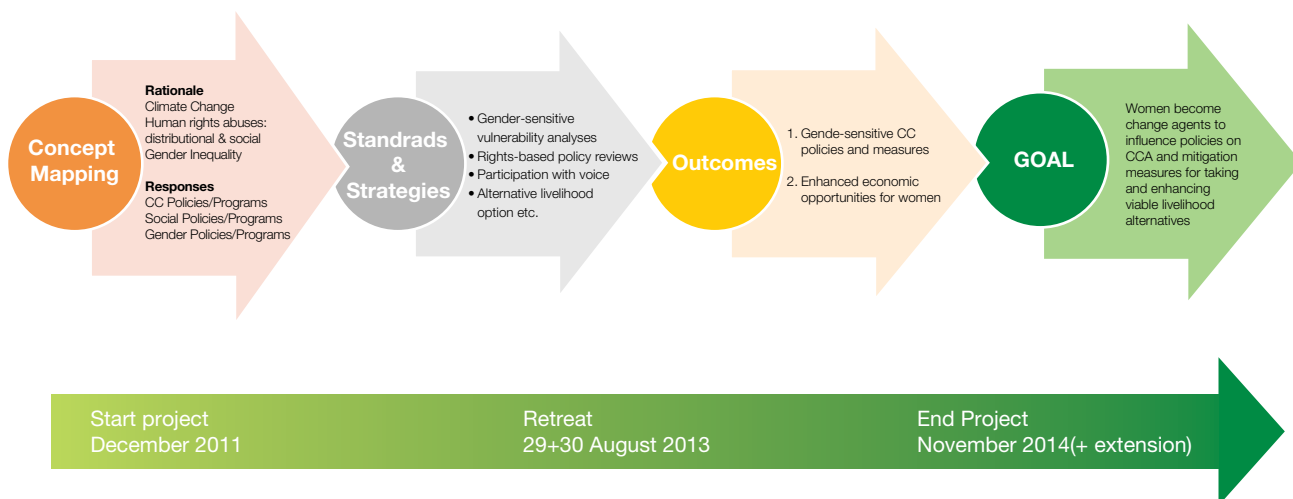


Figure 2 : Project Timeline



What is an Analytical Framework

An analytical framework is an ‘intellectual tool’ created to help a researcher/ professional to collect, sort, prioritise and interpret a variety of (existing) data and information about a subject or context that has to be analysed – in order to deeply understand a (complex) situation and to address it strategically. It gives an initiative an analytical and disciplined methodology, that allows systematic planning, monitoring and evaluation.²

The framework is applied to guarantee a comprehensive approach, and the analysis made can serve as a reference, source of inspiration, and checklist to plan strategic policies and interventions by diverse stakeholders.

Underlying Principles

The analytical framework developed during UN Women’s Retreat and refined at its Master Class, is based on some underlying principles:

- Climatic changes have a differential impact on diverse social groups, and are not gender neutral;
- Diverse stakeholders and actors are responsible for climate change policies and actions;
- A rights-based approach towards climate change should focus on issues of redistribution, recognition and citizenship (see Report Master Class: Nancy Fraser (1997) a.o.); on practical needs and strategic interests, and on condition and position.
- This should result in (more) gender equality, and adequate/effective climate change adaptation and mitigation.

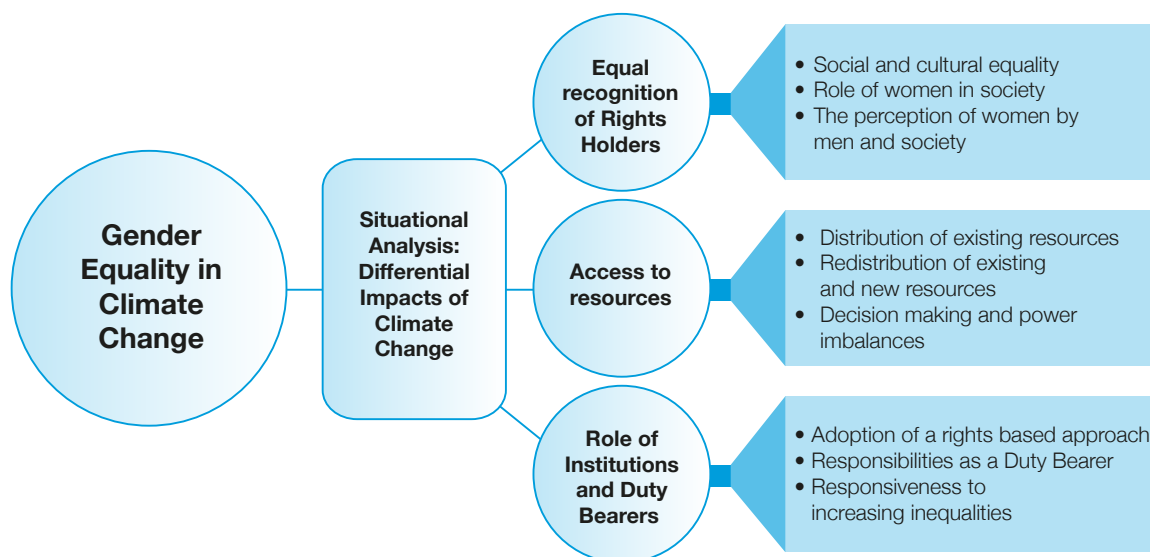
42. Facilitated by a consultant, Ms. Irene Dankelman, and UN Women’s Regional Advisor on Gender and Climate Change, Dr. Suzette Mitchell

The framework also builds on the Web of Institutionalization that has been developed by Caren Levy (1996), that aims to promote a comprehensive approach towards gender mainstreaming through focussing on the Policy Sphere, Institutional Sphere, Delivery sphere (programmes and projects) as well as the Citizen (or Societal) sphere.

Figure 3 below shows a schematic outline of such an analysis.

Based on this analysis in the specific context of UN Women’s Project in Bangladesh, the following Matrix was developed. The Matrix is a tool to analyse the gender – climate change situation in Bangladesh from a rights-based approach, to identify necessary changes, as well as strategies and standards for promoting such changes, and finally it identifies main actors in the context of Bangladesh. See Matrix 1.

Figure 3: Analytical outline³



Analytical Framework

towards transformational change à Gender Equality in the context of Climate Change⁴⁴

The issue / the problems we want to tackle	Criteria / change we want to see	Checklist: what to do and how to do it Strategies and standards	Responsible Parties
<p>(a) Underlying causes of women's vulnerability not adequately addressed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> women's status often subordinate compared to men ; women not valued equal to men. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HRs are ensured in all policies/ programs (rights of women) Accountability of duty bearers and rights of duty holders are clearly defined in policies Status quo is challenged: Leading up to transformative and structural change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project activities follow a rights-based approach, e.g. baseline/endline survey: rights-based assessments and policy analyses; gender sensitive vulnerability analysis. Active participation of women and communities = participation with VOICE + enabling environment to raise their voices. Awareness and recognition of (wo) men's role and position 	<p>MoWCA UN Women+Partners MOEF MoDMR DDM</p>
<p>(b) Stereotyped roles, responsibilities and expectations hinder gender-sensitive CCM and CCA (status + expectations), with focus on women's vulnerabilities and not on their adaptive capacities.</p>	<p>Shift in focus towards women's capacities (incl. expertise, analysis, meaningful participation) in development, DRR, CCA and CCM.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women's participation with voice Building on and strengthening women's capacities and skills. Redistribution of responsibilities Sustain the results M&E with guiding principle 	<p>MoWCA UN Women+Partners MOEF MoDMR DDM CCTF</p>

44. Based on PPTs and flipchart presented by UN Women Partner Retreat Working Groups, Dhaka, 30 August 2013; as well as the review and input from the participants to the UN Women's Master Class on gender-climate change, Tangail, 14-18 June 2014.

The issue / the problems we want to tackle	Criteria / change we want to see	Checklist: what to do and how to do it Strategies and standards	Responsible Parties
<p>(c) Neglect of differential impacts of changing climate and related risks in Bangladesh, and how these hinder rights-based climate change adaptation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge about the diverse effects of climatic changes on women and men of different social background. • Knowledge generation and management, which is applied in gender-sensitive CCA policies and initiatives. • Similar processes visible in CC mitigation (CCM) initiatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection and use of sex-disaggregated data and development of gender sensitive analyses. • Proper dissemination project experiences (lessons) and results amongst project partners + wider audience through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Research and information ✓ Advocacy • Corrective measures to adjust according to the lessons learned from project implementation 	<p>UN Women+Partners UNDP</p>
<p>(d) Women are not seen as part of decision-making.</p> <p>Women are not seen as having the capacity to make decisions or the social role to participate in decision-making; and/or those who currently control decisions (and the resources) are not willing to share decisions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women are decision-makers in CCA and CCM, at household, community and national levels. <p>Women have a say over decisions that affect their lives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's groups are trained to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Identify own needs and rights ✓ Analyze own needs and rights ✓ Determine solutions together ✓ Make decisions. ✓ Promotion representation of women in national CC policies and interventions. ✓ Women's voices must be heard 	<p>UN Women+Partners UNDP MOEF MoDMR DDM CCTF</p>

The issue / the problems we want to tackle	Criteria / change we want to see	Checklist: what to do and how to do it Strategies and standards	Responsible Parties
<p>(e) Policy makers (e.g. DMCs, local GOs, Ministries, legislators, NGOs/ CSOs, CCTF etc) lack knowledge about gender, climate change and rights linkages.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Duty bearers are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ gender sensitive, climate change and women's human rights aware. ✓ capable of applying in relevant adaptation+mitigation work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender and rights based approach orientation for duty bearers. Application of the framework in CC policies and actions. 	<p>MOWCA UN Women UNDP MOEF MoDMR DDM CCTF</p>
<p>(f) Most of the (CC and other) Institutions and policies are gender blind and with a preference for male experience.</p> <p>Institutional environments to address CC might often reinforce existing inequalities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional capacity and expertise in the area of gender equality and climate change built up; ✓ Gender mainstreaming institutionalized. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional and policy-related gender analysis and gender audits applied to be held accountable. Applying gender-budgeting, follow-up and monitoring. Promoting gender inclusive programmatic approach Building CC-gender expertise, adopting related procedures and applying gender-sensitive tools. 	<p>UN Women All relevant Ministries and Departments NGOs Academia</p>
<p>(g) CCA and CCM interventions, including capacity developments are often market-blind.</p> <p>Neglect of importance economic security for women and their families, and lack of a comprehensive insight into the determining critical factors to ensure economic security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-traditional products are sold in markets and women's livelihoods are diversified, more secure and improved. Women have control over resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting and strengthening of non-traditional livelihood options for women, which are culturally sensitive and women friendly Building women's capacities in the area of non-traditional and sustainable livelihood options. Promoting and strengthening women's entrepreneurship 	<p>MOWCA UN Women Pvt Sector NGOs</p>

Gender Responsiveness
Gender Dimentions
Gender Issues
Human Security
Women's Analytical Framework

Evaluation of the Master Class

Concepts and Tools

UN Women Bangladesh

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