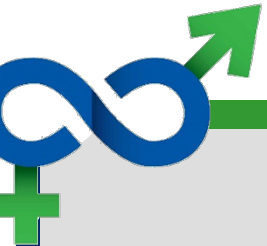




USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



Session 2

GENDER ELEMENTS IN PLANNING FOR CCA



OBJECTIVES

The objective of this session is to present and discuss key “entry points” for gender, but also to provide examples of the type of gender information that can be used at various steps of the project or proposal design.

The principles introduced in this session apply to any type of climate change adaptation project, proposal, or planning document preparation.

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION FUNDING

- Sources of CCA funding are many, both national and international
- Recognition of the importance of gender mainstreaming is increasing
- Proposals are less likely to be funded if they address gender only superficially

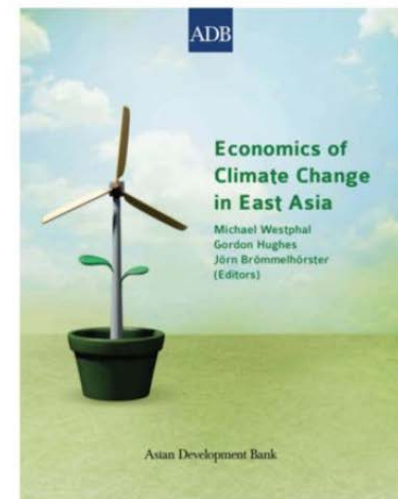


United Nations Framework
Convention on Climate Change



Global
Environmental
Facility

IPCC
INTERGOVERNMENTAL
PANEL ON
CLIMATE CHANGE



Asian Development Bank

CHALLENGES

Incorporating gender into proposal or projects is challenging, due to:

- **Lack of guidance**
- **Limited or missing capacity and knowledge**



Photo credit: Silva Larson

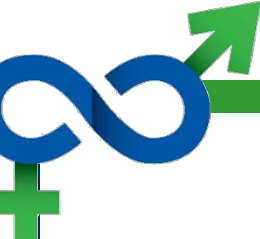


BASIC PRINCIPLES

So how do we prepare a gender-sensitive proposal?

- **Pay early attention to gender issues**
- **Ensure gender-sensitive data collection and analysis;**
- **Include gender expertise on design, proposal, and project teams;**
- **Identify culturally appropriate and effective gender strategies based on gender data;**
- **Assign dedicated budget for gender activities or components;**
- **Determine gender indicators and targets; and**
- **Ensure gender-sensitive results monitoring.**

WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

- 
- Adaptation measures need to reveal the human dimension of climate change;
 - Both women and men are affected by climate change but existing inequalities determine who is most impacted;
 - Men and women have different needs and interests in adaptation efforts;
 - Women are important agents of change: their unique knowledge is beneficial for adaptation measures and policies;
 - Full and effective participation of women is essential in order to make best use of their experience and target their specific needs

CASE STUDY PROJECT:

Adaptation to Climate Change in the Coastal Zone in Vanuatu



Photos credit: USAID ADAPT Asia-Pacific



SECTIONS OF A TYPICAL PROJECT PROPOSAL

- **Background and context;**
- **Objectives;**
- **Justification;**
- **Stakeholder consultations;**
- **Components and activities;**
- **Calendar and sequencing;**
- **Budgets and Financing Plan;**
- **Knowledge Management and Communications;**
- **Monitoring and Evaluations;**
- **Staffing and Partnerships; and**
- **Project Management**



BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Introduce and discuss gender differences of impacts of the climate problem using:

**primary data from stakeholder consultations;
gender-sensitive vulnerability assessments and
other types of gender analysis; and
secondary data from gender and other socio-
economic reports and datasets.**



OBJECTIVES

When incorporating gender into project or plan Objectives, we should:

**Include people-level outcome objectives
(e.g., “improved livelihoods”)**

**Specify men and women rather than more generic terms
(e.g., “improved livelihoods for men and women farmers” instead of “for rural communities”)**

When you are planning specific activities for women only, include women-focused objectives for those interventions with women



JUSTIFICATION

Project or a plan needs to align with the objectives of the government and funding body, for example:

Alignment with funder: There needs to be a reference to not only gender, but also other social safeguards policies of the funding institutions, such as policies on public involvement, indigenous people, etc.

Alignment with or strengthening of the national gender policies and gender commitments within sectoral policies.

JUSTIFICATION



Photo credit: Silva Larson



Non-climate barriers, such as large numbers of dependants, compound impacts of climate change, and increase CC vulnerabilities



STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

Consultation processes

Stakeholder involvement

Report on how this information was used to inform project design

Role of cultural contexts

“Smart engagement”

Having women present at the meeting does not mean they are actively participating!



DESIGNING THE GENDER COMPONENTS

Gender data are used during the project design to:

- **Identify gender-related barriers and opportunities;**
- **Predict potential impacts of the project design on gender relations and gender equality;**
- **Design more relevant and appropriate project activities based on information gathered directly from project impacted men and women;**
- **Supply baseline data for gender-related indicators; and**
- **Determine the level of financial resources required for gender sensitive/responsive design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation activities.**

EXAMPLE FROM VANUATU PROJECT



Photos credit: USAID ADAPT Asia-Pacific



EXAMPLE FROM VANUATU PROJECT

Consultation



Identification of the problem



Assessment



Inclusion in the design

Photos credit: USAID ADAPT Asia-Pacific





EXAMPLE FROM VANUATU PROJECT

This activity was designed as a result of women's concerns

– but improvements of the road and footpath condition will benefit the entire community, and specifically children and those in need of medical evacuation, both men and women

DISCUSSION

PRINCIPLES OF GOOD PROJECT DESIGN



YOUR EXPERIENCES?



BUDGETS AND FINANCIAL PLANNING

Dedicated budget line items need to exist for :

- **gender-specific activities and outputs;**
- **support for women stakeholders' participation; and**
- **gender staff and their activities.**

If an activity is not budgeted it will not happen!



STAFFING AND PARTNERSHIPS

Important steps when considering staffing :

- **Organizational chart should reflect who will have primary responsibility for gender mainstreaming.**
- **Include a dedicated gender staff member or consultant.**
- **Provide gender capacity building for government staff and NGO partners and plans to help support staff gender balance.**

Create strategic partnerships:

- **Plan to work with partners with gender expertise.**
- **Plan to include ‘oversight committee’ or similar, with representatives of women’s interests.**



KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT & COMMUNICATIONS

Ensure that project communication and training materials present gender-balanced images, gender related lessons, and results.

Highlight and promote gender CCA success stories.

Use champions – high level political or other public figures; and media.

Promote use of women's groups in bringing and communicating CCA messages to the community as a whole.



MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E)

There are two main types of indicators:

- **Indicators of participation**
- **Indicators of change/ improvement in human wellbeing**

What really matters if we want to go

“Beyond Mainstreaming”

is improvement of human wellbeing



GENDER ACTION PLAN (GAP)

Gender considerations for each project Outcome are best presented in Gender Action Plan (GAP).

During design stage, GAP should, at minimum, list all the activities planned, and for each specify:

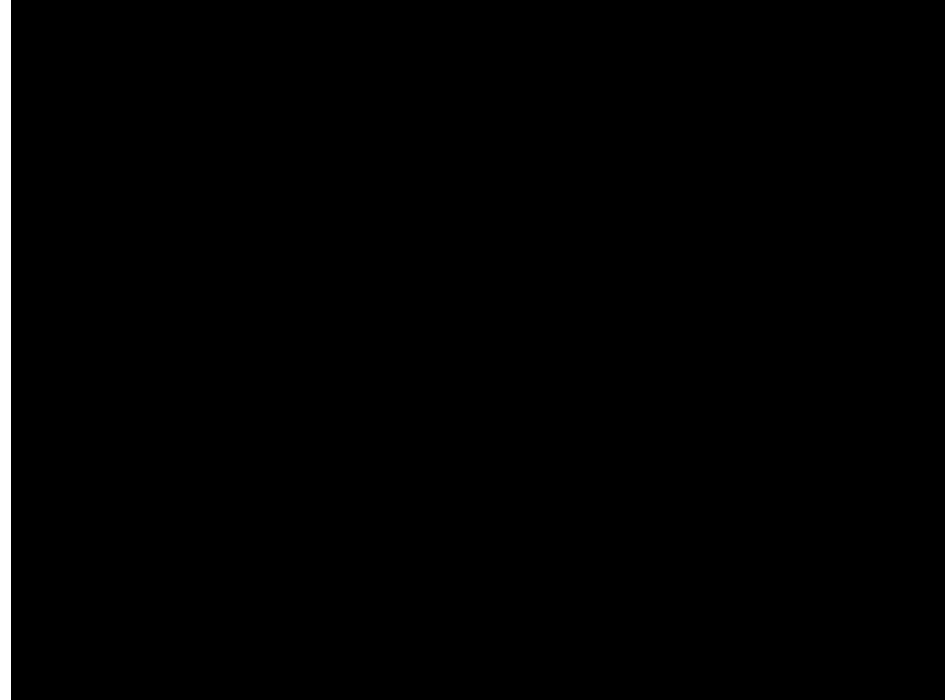
- target indicators,**
- timeframes**
- budgets**
- staff requirements and responsibilities**
- outputs**
- outcomes**

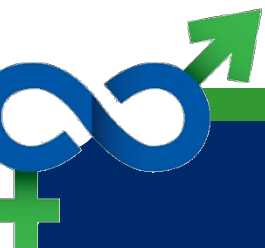


ACTIVITY:

Development and justification of any proposed activity should be based on real understanding of the conditions and circumstances, that is, on data collection; and should follow principles of good project design.

“Consultation process”:





Gender elements in planning for CCA

PLENARY DISCUSSION

Your Experiences



ACTIVITY:

**Background and context;
Objectives;
Justification;
Stakeholder consultations;
Components and activities;
Calendar and sequencing;
Budgets and Financing Plan;
Knowledge Management and Communications;
Monitoring and Evaluations;
Staffing and Partnerships; and
Project Management**