

Integration of gender and other cross-cutting issues in CCA project proposal development

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02



TRAINING OBJECTIVES

03 OBJECTIVES



1

Develop a common understanding of the linkages between gender and Adaptation Financing, using a language that policy makers and climate scientists can understand

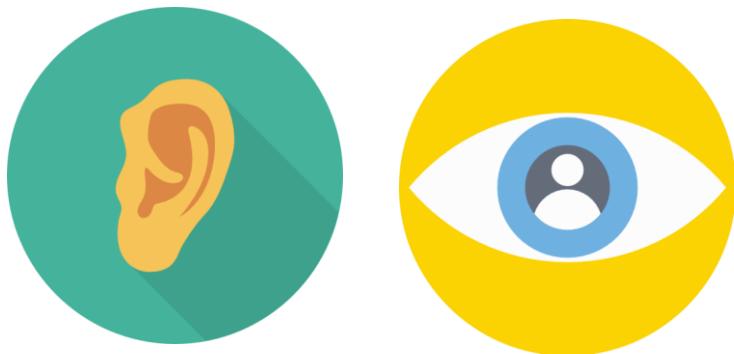
2

Build capacity at regional/national and local level to design and implement gender-responsive adaptation policies, strategies and programmes

3

Improve skills in gender and adaptation financing, and to build up a pool of trainers in different regions and countries

05



Gender & Climate Change Financing

06 Context Setting



**WHAT
WE
HEAR**

- 1 Gender inequality in access to resources increases the exposure of women to the impacts of climate change
- 2 The Financial Mechanism of the Convention needs to take into account gender in its operations
- 3 Gender should be considered in both mitigation and adaptation and not limit it to vulnerability and adaptation activities

07 Context Setting



**WHAT
WE
HEAR**

1

Financing mechanisms must be flexible enough to reflect women's priorities and needs. The active participation of women in the development of funding criteria & allocation of resources for climate change initiatives is critical, particularly at local levels

2

Gender analysis of all budget lines and financial instruments for climate change is needed to ensure gender-sensitive investments in programmes for adaptation, mitigation, technology transfer and capacity building

08 Framing the Issues



**WHAT
WE
SEE**

- 1 Women are not well represented in decision-making processes, which constrains their ability to meaningfully participate in decisions on adaptation and mitigation financing
- 2 Cumulative effects of poverty and social, economic and political barriers is that women continue to be disadvantaged in coping with the adverse impacts of the changing climate
- 3 Socio-cultural norms can limit women from acquiring the information and skills necessary to escape or avoid hazards (e.g. swimming and climbing trees to escape rising water levels).

08 Framing the Issues



**WHAT
WE
SEE**

4

- Lack of sex disaggregated data in almost all sectors (e.g. livelihoods, disasters' preparedness, protection of environment, health and well-being) often leading to an underestimation of women's roles and contributions. As such, such policies and programming can have the unintended effect of actually increasing gender-based vulnerability.

09 What to do & How to do it?



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

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

10 Basic Principles

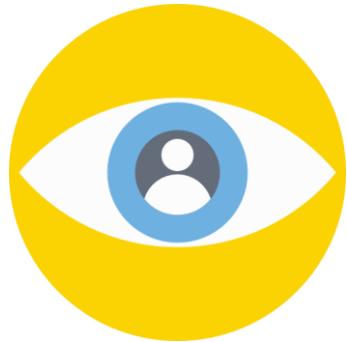


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So how do we prepare a gender-sensitive proposal?

- 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
- Ensure gender-sensitive results monitoring

11 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 affected.
- 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

12 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 evaluation
- Staffing and partnerships
- Project management

13 Background and Context:



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

- Primary data from stakeholder consultations.
- Gender-sensitive vulnerability assessments and other types of gender analysis.
- Secondary data from gender and other socio-economic reports and datasets.

14 Project Objectives



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When incorporating gender considerations 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".
- Include women-focused objectives for those interventions specific to women only.

15 Justification



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- The project or plan needs to align with the objectives of the government and funding body, for example:
 - Alignment with funder: There needs to be reference to not only gender, but also other social safeguard 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 government sectoral policies.

16 Stakeholder Consultations



- Consultation processes
- Stakeholder involvement
- Report on how this information was used to inform project design
- Role of cultural contexts
- "Smart engagement"

Remember: Simply having women present at a meeting does not mean they are actively participating!

17 Designing the Gender Components

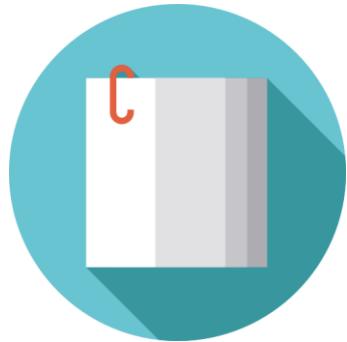


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Gender data are used during the project design to:

- 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.
- Determine the level of financial resources required for gender sensitive/responsive design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

18 Discussion – Case study of Vanuatu



- PRINCIPLES OF GOOD PROJECT DESIGN:**

Consultation

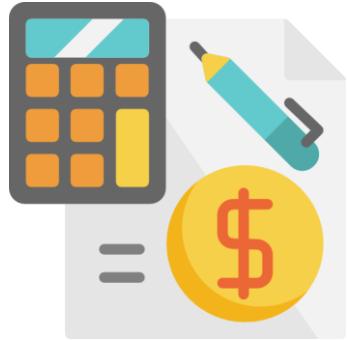
Identification of the problem

Assessment

- YOUR EXPERIENCES?**

Inclusion in the design

19 Budgets and Financial Planning



Dedicated budget line items need to exist for :

- Gender-specific activities and outputs.
- Support for women stakeholders' participation.
- Gender staff and their activities.

If an activity is not budgeted it will not happen!

20 Staffing and Partnerships



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Important steps when considering staffing:

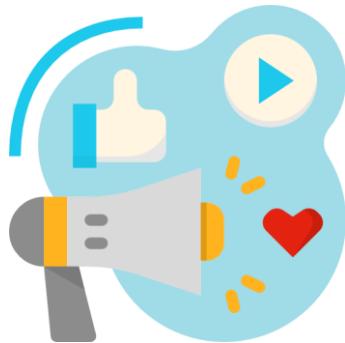
- The organizational chart should reflect who will have primary responsibility for gender mainstreaming.
- Include a dedicated gender staff member or consultant.
- Provide gender capacity building for government staff and NGO partners and plans to help support staff gender balance.

2

Create strategic partnerships:

- Plan to work with partners with gender expertise.
- Plan to include an "oversight committee" or similar, with representatives of women's interests.

20 Knowledge Management & Communications



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- 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 communicating CCA messages to the community as a whole.

21 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)



- 1 Gender considerations for each project outcome are best presented in a Gender Action Plan (GAP).
- 2 During the design stage, a GAP should, at a minimum, list all the activities planned, and for each specify:
 - target indicators
 - timeframes
 - budgets
 - staff requirements and responsibilities
 - outputs
 - outcomes

23 Activity



1

The design 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":



**ANY QUESTIONS
OR COMMENTS?**

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THANK YOU!