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GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

A flexible training package designed for delivery by the International Centre for Climate Change and Development

Collecting water in Rote Ndao, Indonesia | USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific

GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

INTRODUCTION

Since 2011, USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific has been helping countries in the region develop climate change adaptation (CCA) projects and build capacities to access related finance in a sustainable way. One of the ways USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific does this is by designing and implementing standalone capacity building programs targeted at government officials and other climate change adaptation practitioners, focusing on priority gaps and issues.

In this context, providing technical assistance for integrating gender into CCA is an important USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific objective because it enhances the quality of CCA project proposals and thus the chances of obtaining financing and of achieving overall project goals. USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific has produced an *Online Sourcebook for Integrating Gender in Climate Change Adaptation Proposals* and has provided assistance to integrate gender considerations into a number of CCA projects around the region.

The International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD) is based at the Independent University, Bangladesh. ICCCAD is developing a world-class institution that allows international participants to gain direct knowledge of the issues in a real-world context. Its goals are to:

1. train future and current leaders on climate change and development;
2. conduct research to generate peer reviewed publications on climate change and development, with a focus on CCA;
3. build capacity, specifically for least developed countries (LDCs); and
4. build and lead a network of partners, mainly consisting of Southern-based institutes.

In addition to an MSc in Climate Change and Development, ICCCAD annually offers short courses designed for working professionals interested in improving their skills in a number of climate change fields.

USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific and ICCCAD share an interest in promoting the incorporation of gender considerations into CCA policies, programs and project development throughout the Asia-Pacific region. Consequently, in 2015, they came together to collaborate in developing a module on gender and climate change that can be used in various short courses and workshops delivered by ICCCAD.

The overall objective of the collaboration between ICCCAD and USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific is to provide climate change practitioners from Asia, the Pacific and Africa with practical information and knowledge on how gender relates to CCA and how gender considerations can be incorporated into CCA policies, strategies and project proposals. This will be delivered through a flexible training module that can be integrated in a number of ways into the various short courses and workshops offered by ICCCAD.

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OBJECTIVES AND INTENDED USE OF THE MODULE

The module design is based primarily on the *USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific Online Sourcebook for Integrating Gender in Climate Change Adaptation Proposals* and good practice from a number of USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific-supported CCA projects that have a strong gender component.

The key objective of this training module is to communicate to participants:

1. how gender relates to CCA,
2. practical entry points for gender in adaptation project design, and
3. the interrelation of gender in CCA as it relates to various sectors.

The module consists of two general sessions: a background session introducing the concept of gender in climate change (Session 1); and a session introducing best practice for gender in planning for CCA (Session 2).

The module also covers four sectoral sub-modules, on specific consideration of gender in CCA, including:

- Agriculture,
- Coastal water resources and fisheries,
- Urban systems, and
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH).

Sectoral sub-modules consist of two sessions each, a session on the specific considerations regarding gender and CCA for that particular sector (Sessions A), and a case-study exploration of a real-life project that incorporates best practice for gender in the given sector (Sessions B).

The module is designed as a number of sessions as described above in order to give it the flexibility to be integrated into the range of training courses and sectors covered by ICCCAD. The module sessions can be combined into various time allocations, for example:

- **One hour introduction to gender in CCA:** using the background session on gender and climate change (Session 1)
- **Half-day, best practices for gender in CCA:** using the background session on gender and climate change (Session 1) and a session introducing best practices for incorporating gender considerations in planning for CCA (Session 2)
- **Half-day, as part of a sector specific training:** consisting of the background session on gender and climate change (Session 1) and the specific considerations on gender in CCA for that particular sector (relevant Session A).
- **One-day sector specific training:** consisting of the two general background sessions (Sessions 1 and 2) and two sub-module sessions specific for the sector under study (relevant Sessions A and B).
- **Multiple-day gender in CCA training:** consisting of the two general background sessions (Sessions 1 and 2) and a number of sector specific training sub-modules, providing participants with an understanding of the pervasive, cross-sector nature of gender in CCA responses.

Course delivery will be primarily through audio-visual assisted lectures. However, the module also has an exercise element that requires course participants to work through actual examples from their countries and/or from USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific assisted projects. There is also ample time provided for questions, clarifications and guided discussions on what was presented in each session.

SESSION OVERVIEWS

As mentioned, the various sessions of the module are designed based on the *USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific Online Sourcebook for Integrating Gender in Climate Change Adaptation Proposals*. The sourcebook is freely available online at

http://asiapacificadapt.net/gender-sourcebook/

The Online Sourcebook is self-contained and organized as follows:

- Sections 1–5 describe the background for the development of the Sourcebook and the key assumptions made about CCA proposal preparation and gender mainstreaming, offering a glossary of the terminology used in the Sourcebook. Readers less familiar with gender issues may want to review the glossary before reading other sections. Much of Session 1 of the present module comes from these pages.
- Section 6 provides a summary checklist for addressing gender within typical CCA proposal sections, as well as summarizing gender-related data needs and monitoring, and providing links to gender tools. This information is framed by the requirements and guidance available for major multilateral climate funds, such as the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) of the Global Environment Fund (GEF) and the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR). Session 2 in this module is largely based on Section 6.
- Section 7 summarizes key gender analysis topics for climate-relevant sectors and recommends entry points and indicators. The sector modules covered are agriculture; forestry/watershed management; biodiversity conservation; coastal water resources and fisheries; water, sanitation and hygiene; health; energy; transport; and urban programs. Four of those sectors have been developed as the Sessions A of this training module.
- Section 8 offers 10 concise case studies of gender mainstreaming for each of the priority sectors described in Section 7.
- Sections 9-13 provides support materials, such as sample Terms of Reference for both international and host country gender specialists; use of a Gender-Sensitive Stakeholder Analysis; and CCA-relevant gender resources for Asia-Pacific countries.

SESSION 1
Introduction to Gender and Climate Change

The objective of this session is to introduce participants to the role that gender plays in climate change adaptation, by:

- Explaining the overall gender dimensions of climate change.
- Detailing specific gender-based inequalities that contribute to the disproportionate vulnerability of women to the effects of climate change, and the role of women as key agents of change in adaptation.
- Introducing the complementarity of gender equality goals and adaptation goals.

The guiding principle is to go **"beyond mainstreaming"**. Practitioners are encouraged to surpass the conventional gender mainstreaming approach of disaggregated data and token participation of women in decision-making and to identify actual activities that address women's vulnerabilities and harness their unique contributions for better adaptation responses.

Sections 1-5 of the *USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific Online Sourcebook for Integrating Gender in Climate Change Adaptation Proposals* serve as a basis for the delivery of this session.

This is a background session introducing a range of relevant concepts, and is therefore best suited for professionals who have had little exposure to gender considerations in their climate change adaptation work.

Take-home messages:

- **Women and men are often impacted differently by climate change because there are differences between women and men,** depending on their household assets, social status, resilience, and the like. Men and women also have different reasons and options for migrating in response to economic pressures, disasters, and conflicts. In order to empower women, it is important to understand the roles and characteristics of both men and women, especially since finding true solutions will involve the whole community.
- **Gender equality is a human right, but it is also a way of bettering everyone.** Gender equality as enshrined in human rights agreements, refers to equal rights, power, responsibilities, and opportunities for women and men; their interests, needs, and priorities. In addition to the rights approach (which uses human rights as a framework to guide the development process), other organizations have promoted an economic approach to gender issues (improving women's economic opportunity though investment in the improvement of women's access to jobs, land rights, financial services, agricultural inputs and infrastructure). The key idea of this approach is that gender mainstreaming is worth doing because it is better for everyone.
- **However, women are not just climate victims.** Women are also key actors in climate change adaptation. Gender-sensitive approaches to planning and implementation include: equal rights of women and men stakeholders; equitable sharing of the costs and benefits of CCA investments; balanced data collection from men and women; and mechanisms for hearing men's and women's perspectives, setting action priorities, and resolving grievances.

SESSION 2
Gender Elements in Planning for CCA

This session introduces participants to the many opportunities for designing gender-inclusive components during proposal, project or planning document development. As donors have strengthened their overall commitment to gender equality, they have increased expectations that their development partners will become more aware of gender issues and write proposals that meaningfully incorporate gender-related actions and strategies.

This session is based on **Section 6 Gender Elements for CCA Proposals** of the *USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific Online Sourcebook for Integrating Gender in Climate Change Adaptation Proposals*. In addition, a specific example of how gender was incorporated in a real project proposal is followed throughout the proposal stages, using USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific's experience supporting the design of the UNDP-implemented, GEF-funded *Adaptation to Climate Change in the Coastal Zone in Vanuatu* project as an example.

Session 2 concentrates on opportunities to bring gender consideration into project proposal and planning documents. It is therefore best suited for professionals in either government or non-government sector, engaged in proposal writing or planning activities.

Take-home messages:

- **There are many entry points for gender.** There is a range of opportunities to address gender within a proposal or a planning document. Gender considerations should be introduced in all proposal/project sections, from context and objectives, to budgets and monitoring and evaluation frameworks.
- **Using a gender lens in data collection.** During project design, gender disintegrated data are used to identify the gender-related barriers and opportunities relevant to project success and to predict the potential impacts of the project on gender relations and gender equality. Full and effective participation of women is essential in order to make best use of their knowledge and experience. The design of project objectives and strategies needs to be based on information gathered directly from the people to be impacted by the project.
- **Designing specific activities for women within adaptation plans/projects.** Adaptation measures need to reveal the human dimension of climate change. Use the data collected to propose and design interventions and activities based on women's expressed needs, in line with their capacities, and resulting in benefits to both women and their families and communities.
- **The importance of adequate funding.** Determine the level of financial resources required for gender sensitive and responsive design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation activities, and budget accordingly. During implementation, ensure gender equitable access to the resources and budgets available.

SESSION A & B
Sectoral Sub-Modules

Each sectoral sub-module consists of two Sessions:

- **Session A**, which introduces participants to the gender considerations specific to the particular sector; and
- **Session B**, a case study of a real adaptation project that followed best practice for integrating gender into the given sector.

Sub-modules specifically target sectoral issues relevant to the context of developing countries. Each case study will guide participants through the project preparation steps and stages. It will indicate how the design of the gender-specific activities progressed in a participatory manner, working with the range of stakeholders (communities, women, donor agencies, government and relevant NGOs). Participation is a key in all project steps, from data collection, the identification of barriers, needs and potential enablers, to the design of women-specific activities and relevant budgets, staffing needs and indicators.

Each sectoral session is presented as a nexus of climate change adaptation, gender concerns, and specific considerations for the sector under study. Therefore, sectoral sessions are relevant for a range of professionals, whether they have a climate change background, a gender background, or a specific sectoral background (agriculture, fisheries, WASH or urban systems).

Take-home messages:

- **Build on existing work.** Use existing knowledge and experiences generated in relation to (a) gender-sensitivity in a specific sector, and (b) adaptation in a specific sector, in order to identify opportunities for gender responsive CCA in that sector.
- **Follow project design principles.** Use information collected during the participatory climate change vulnerability assessment to inform design of your sectoral project or planning document. Confirm stakeholder buy-in of your draft and amend proposed interventions to reflect stakeholder inputs. Ensure successful implementation through solid budgeting, staffing, monitoring and evaluation.
- **Go "beyond mainstreaming".** Ensure your project or planning document does not merely propose inclusion of sex-disaggregated data or token participation of women in engagement forums. Work towards actual activities that address gender specific vulnerabilities for CCA and make tangible improvements to the lives of women and their families, communities and nations.

AGRICULTURE

The objective of these two sessions is to introduce participants to the gender considerations specific to climate change adaptation in agriculture. For the purpose of these sessions, agriculture is considered to include land agriculture and agro-forestry, as well as the immediate processing and sale of agricultural products. Aquaculture and fisheries are not covered here, but rather in the Coastal Management and Fisheries module, described below.

Session A: Agriculture

This session is based on **Section 7.1 Agriculture** of the *USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific Online Sourcebook for Integrating Gender in Climate Change Adaptation Proposals*. By the end of this session, participants are expected to understand how to build on existing work in the fields of (1) agriculture and gender and (2) agriculture and climate change adaptation, in order to identify gender entry points for CCA in agricultural projects.

Session B: Agriculture

USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific's experience designing a gender component for the *Strengthening Community Resilience to Climate Induced Natural Disasters in the Dili to Ainaro Road Development Corridor, Timor-Leste* project, developed by UNDP and the Government of Timor-Leste, will be used as a case study. The case study will guide participants through the stages of project preparation, describing step-by step how the two gender-specific activities proposed in this project – permaculture (or agro-ecology) and seed storage – were identified, designed and budgeted.

COASTAL WATER RESOURCES AND FISHERIES

This module focuses primarily on the human use of the range of coastal water resources harvested, managed or farmed by women and men; and the related processing and marketing activities. The objective of the session is familiarize participants with the gender concerns specifically relevant to climate change adaptation of coastal fisheries and managements practices.

Session A: Coastal Water Resources and Fisheries

This session is based on **Section 7.4 Coastal Water Resources and Fisheries** of the *USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific Online Sourcebook for Integrating Gender in Climate Change Adaptation Proposals*. It will broaden participants' understanding of the issues related to gender and climate change adaptation in the context of coastal water resource and fisheries management.

Session B: Coastal Water Resources and Fisheries

The case study for this session will be based on USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific's experience developing gender components for UNDP's *Implementation of the Arafura and Timor Seas Regional and National Strategic Action Programs (ATSEA2)* project. The session guides participants step-by-step in how gender concerns were integrated into project design, and specifically how a seaweed processing intervention was identified and designed to add-value and build women's empowerment while helping to achieve the project's adaptation goals.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

An estimated one billion people around the world are currently without access to a good water supply; the impacts of climate change are already exacerbating this situation. In coming years, water shortages will proliferate as a result of inadequate rainfall, over-extraction, salinization and pollution. Besides impacts on water resources and the natural environment, climate change will also affect infrastructure, demand, and access.

Session A: WASH

Session A is based on Section **7.5 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)** of the *USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific Online Sourcebook for Integrating Gender in Climate Change Adaptation Proposals*. It introduces participants to concepts related to gender and climate change adaptation in the WASH sector.

Session B: WASH

The WASH case study is based on USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific support to the Government of Cambodia as part of the Asian Development Bank-funded *Cambodia: Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project2 (RWSSP2)* project. The support, which included assessments of 40 community water supply ponds, outlined the likely impacts of climate change on the ability of community ponds to deliver a reliable potable water supply, and provided gender-responsive recommendations for adaptive design, operations and maintenance solutions.

URBAN SYSTEMS

Cities are on the front lines of climate change impacts. These impacts range from an increase in extreme weather events and flooding to increased air temperatures and public health concerns. Climate change affects both human well-being and the economy, threatening the livelihoods and assets of people living in cities. The impacts of climate change will be particularly severe in low-elevation coastal zones, where many of the world's largest cities are located. Although they account for only 2 percent of the world's total land area, approximately 13 percent of the world's urban population lives in these zones—with Asia having the highest concentration.

Session A: Urban Systems

Climate change impacts and gender issues for urbanization and cities will be discussed in this module, based on Section **7.9 Urbanization and Cities** of the *USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific Online Sourcebook for Integrating Gender in Climate Change Adaptation Proposals*.

Session B: Urban Systems

The case study for this module is based on the *Climate Adaptation through Sustainable Urban Development Research* project, funded by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) and Australian AID's Research for Development Alliance. The case study explores the potential impacts of climate change on water supply sustainability in Makassar, Indonesia, and explains the methods used to identify and design women's training courses and other livelihood-generating activities that serve to increase water supply sustainability in the face of a changing climate.

ADAPTING THE MATERIALS

As mentioned in the previous section, the module sessions are based on the material presented in the *USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific Online Sourcebook for Integrating Gender in Climate Change Adaptation Proposals*. Prior to implementation of this module, the trainer should send participants this link to the Online Sourcebook: http://asiapacificadapt.net/gender-sourcebook/ explaining that this will be a core document to peruse on the day.

Participants should be encouraged to download the document themselves. Additionally, hard copies of the Sourcebook should be make available on the day of the training. Where applicable, the trainer should identify any additional reading materials with which participants might need to familiarize themselves prior to the course.

Modules include suitable videos materials, games and activities that will be introduced as an integral part of the sessions. It is expected that occasionally ICCCAD will adapt this material to better suite needs, based on the geography and demographics of the participants.

In order to keep abreast of future developments of best practice for gender in CCA, ICCCAD will periodically update both presentations and other materials. Further sectoral sub-modules might be developed by ICCCAD following the outline and structure currently used for Sessions A and B, based on future short course content and other identified needs.

It is highly recommended that a short Satisfaction Survey be administered to all participants at the end of each delivery of the module in order to gain an understanding of the perceived usefulness of the course as well as to collect participant ideas for future improvements and modifications.

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Women-led community forestry user group in Bishnupur, Nepal | USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific

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CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PROJECT PREPARATION FACILITY FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

The USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific project (2011-2016) is designed to help countries in Asia and the Pacific obtain financing to address climate change impacts, through a combination of technical support in project preparation, providing relevant training and developing specialized materials to build national and regional capacity for accessing finance.

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