

Gender-integrated Planning

Integrating gender in Climate Risk
Assessment and Adaptation
Planning



SESSION 1

- Setting Objectives



Overall Objectives

- Enhance skills to integrate gender into climate risk assessment and adaptation planning at the local level

Objectives

- To provide ‘managerial’ knowledge for integrating gender into project cycle
 - Hands on experience and know-how for project managers
 - Developing gender-integrated proposals for donors
- How to:
 - Gender analysis
 - Setting goals and objectives
 - Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators
 - Developing Activities and Inputs



Session 2

- What, Why, and How of Gender?



Exercise 1

What is Gender?

What is Vulnerability?

Why Gender?

Brief Overview

- What is Gender?
- What is Vulnerability?
- Why Gender over other forms of Social Exclusion?
- How to do Gender Analysis?

Gender

Refers to the socially constructed differences in Roles and Responsibilities of women and men in a given culture

Gender is PERSONAL

Gender is changing and dynamic

It is different for different cultures

- Socially acquired notions of masculinity and femininity by which women and men are 'identified' and gender relations as the socially constructed form of relations between women and men
- (Momsen 2004)

Why Gender?

Cross Cutting theme

- *Gender inequality cuts across other forms of inequality so that it is a feature of rich as well as poor, racially dominant as well as racially subordinate groups, privileged as well as marginalized groups.*

Forms of Gender inequality embedded in social relations (who does what)

- *Normalized through socialization processes*

Gender inequality compounds deprivation

- *Economic*
- *Climate and disaster related*

Defining VULNERABILITIES

- Vulnerabilities
- This term refers to the long term factors which weaken people's ability to cope with the sudden on-set of disaster, or with drawn-out emergencies.
- They also make people more susceptible to disasters. Vulnerabilities exist before disasters, contribute to their severity, make effective disaster response more difficult, and continue after the disaster.



Experiencing VULNERABILITY

Experienced differently by people in different social categories

Women's experience of vulnerability is compounded by existing gender relations (inequality)

Defining Vulnerability

- Need to define VULNERABILITY in a broader sense
- It is more than material / physical vulnerability
- Vulnerability intersects with Gender Inequality

3 levels of VULNERABILITY

- **Physical / Material**
 - What productive resources, skills and hazards exist?
- **Social / Organizational**
 - What are the relationships between people?
 - What are the organizational structures?
- **Motivational / Attitudinal**
 - How does the community view its ability to create change?



Victims or Change Agents?

Not viewing as victims alone but as change agents

Knowledge and experience

Capacities?

- Capacities

- This term refers to the existing strengths of individuals and social groups. They are related to people's material and physical resources, their social resources, and their belief and attitudes.
- Capacities are built over time and determine people's ability to cope with crisis and recover from it.

How to do Gender Analysis and Planning?

4 Modules for Gender-integrated Planning

- Each module contains the following:
 - Key Questions in gender-integrated planning
 - Key Steps in gender-integrated planning
 - Key Gender Concepts in gender-integrated planning

Gender-integrated Planning Framework

	Planning Questions	Planning Steps	Gender Concepts
Module 1	What is the present gender situation?	<u>Step 1:</u> Conduct a Capacity and Vulnerability assessment	Identify <u>Capacity & Vulnerabilities</u> of women and men
Module 2	What goal do you want to achieve?	<u>Step 2:</u> Develop Objectives	Formulate goals that address both short term or <u>practical needs</u> and long term <u>or strategic interest</u> of women and men Ensure that both <u>practical needs</u> and <u>strategic interests</u> of women and men have been incorporated in steps 2-6
Module 3	How will you achieve these?	<u>Step 3:</u> Develop Activities and Inputs	
Module 4	How will you know you have achieved these?	<u>Step 4:</u> Identify Risks <u>Step 5:</u> Develop Indicators <u>Step 6:</u> Develop M&E Plan	

CVA Matrix

	Vulnerabilities	Capacities
Physical/Material <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>What productive resources, skills and hazards exist?</i> 		
Social/Organizational <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>What are the relationships between people?</i> <i>What are their organizational structures?</i> 		
Motivational/Attitudinal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>How does the community view its ability to create change?</i> 		



Session 3

- Module 1.....CVA



Module 1: Gender Analysis

- Capacities & Vulnerabilities Assessment Framework

Physical or material capacities and vulnerabilities

- These include features of the climate, land, and environment where people live, or lived before the crisis; their health, skills, their work; their housing, technologies, water and food supply; their access to capital and other assets. All of these will be different for men and women. While women and men suffer material deprivation during crisis, they always have some resources left, including skills and possible goods. These are capacities which agencies can build upon.
- Key Questions to consider:
 - What were/are the ways in which men and women in the community were/are physically or materially vulnerable?
 - What productive resources, skills, and hazards existed / exist? Who (men and/or women) had/have access and control over these resources?

Social or Organizational Capacities and Vulnerabilities

- This category refers to the formal political structure and the informal systems through which people make decisions, establish leadership, or organize various social and economic activities. Social systems include family and community systems, and decision making patterns within the family and between families.
- Gender analysis in this category is crucial, because women's and men's roles in these various forms or organization differ widely. Decision making in social groups may exclude women or women may have well developed systems for exchanging labor and goods. Divisions on the basis of gender, race, class, or ethnicity can weaken the social fabric of a group, and increase its vulnerability.

Social or Organizational Capacities and Vulnerabilities

- Key questions to consider are:
- - What was the social structure of the community before the disaster, and how did it serve them in the face of this disaster?
 - What has been the impact of the disaster on social organization?
 - What is the level and quality of participation in these structures?

Motivational & Attitudinal Capacities and Vulnerabilities

- These include cultural and psychological factors which may be based on religion, on the community's history of crisis, on their expectation of emergency relief.
- Crisis can be a catalyst for extraordinary efforts by communities, but when people feel victimized and dependent, they may also become fatalistic and passive, and suffer a decrease in their capacities to cope with and recover from the situation.
- Their vulnerabilities can be increased by inappropriate relief aid, which does not build on people's own abilities, develop their confidence, or offer them opportunities for change.



WOCAN

Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture & NRM

Motivational & Attitudinal Capacities and Vulnerabilities

- Key Questions to consider are:



- How do men and women in the community view themselves, and their ability to deal effectively with their social / political environment?
- What were people's beliefs and motivations before the disaster and how has the disaster affected them? This includes beliefs about gender roles and relations.
- Do people feel they have the ability to shape their lives? Do men and women feel they have the same ability?



END OF MODULE 1