

# Integrating Gender Equality in Climate-Smart Development

Table of contents ▶

About this guide ▶

Dutch climate and gender policy ▶

Policy cycle ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶



## Quick Reference Guide



**Water** stress by 2/3 of the world by 2025: gender implications?

page 21 ▶



Investing in women farmers is a prerequisite to feed the world (**food security**)

page 27 ▶



Using women's unique knowledge of biodiversity enhances **natural resources** management

page 31 ▶



Most of the annual 3.5 million victims of indoor air pollution are women and children (**energy**)

page 35 ▶



Paying attention to gender in **Disaster Risk Reduction** improves preparation for climate change

page 40 ▶

 Fact sheet Water

 Fact sheet Food Security

 Fact sheet Natural Resources

 Fact sheet Energy

 Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

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# Table of contents

<b>1. About this Guide</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Glossary</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>2. Rationale for Integrating Gender Equality in Climate-smart Programmes</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Annexes:</b>	<b>50</b>
• Why does Gender Matter for Climate-smart interventions?	5	Annex 1. Climate Change and its Effects	50
• Dutch Climate and Gender Policy (criteria)	5	Annex 2. Gender Analysis	52
• Climate Policy	6	Annex 3. The Gender Equality Policy Marker	54
• Gender Equality Policy	7	Annex 4. Gender Indicators	57
• Reporting Results on Gender Equality	8	Annex 5. Terms of Reference for hiring Gender Expertise	60
<b>3. Integrating Gender and Climate in the Policy Cycle</b>	<b>9</b>		
• Main phases of the Policy Cycle	9		
• Commitments to integrating gender issues in climate-smart activities	11		
• MFA's policy cycle and opportunities for integrating gender in climate-smart activities	12		
<b>4. Fact Sheets</b>	<b>21</b>		
• Gender, Water and Climate Change	21		
• Gender, Food Security and Climate Change	27		
• Gender, Natural Resources and Climate Change	31		
• Gender, Energy and Climate Change	35		
• Gender, Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change	40		

# 1. About this Guide

This Quick Reference Guide has been developed to support the integration of gender into the operationalization of the climate policy of the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA). The Guide aims to foster understanding and commitment to the integration of gender equality in climate activities and to provide guidance on its application within the consecutive stages of the policy cycle used by MFA. The Guide has primarily been developed for staff of MFA and Embassies. It may further be of benefit to partner organizations implementing climate related activities.

The scope of this Quick Reference Guide is twofold: (1) the policy cycle as used by MFA and (2) gender issues on the nexus of climate and five priority themes of MFA's climate policy: water, food security, energy, natural resources and disaster risk reduction (DRR). The first four themes have been selected because they represent important International Public Goods (IPGs); MFA's recent policy includes IPGs in its general approach. DRR has been added because of the priority given to this theme in Dutch Climate Policy. It requires attention as a cross-cutting issue as well as specific attention.

[Chapter 2](#) briefly introduces Dutch policy with respect to climate and gender equality. [Chapter 3](#) presents the policy cycle as used by MFA, indicating the entry points and actions for gender mainstreaming for each step or phase of a climate-smart intervention. Chapter 4 consists of five fact sheets, one for each of the priority themes addressed in this

guide. Each fact sheet discusses effects of climate change relevant to the priority theme, (See [Annex 1](#) for an introduction to Climate Change and its general effects), gender implications, recommendations and best practices and a selection of references. See the [DSU website](#) for a comprehensive reference list that includes all references used in this guide and additional resources for further reading, including case material.

The annexes include an introduction to climate change, information on gender analysis, guidelines on the use of the Gender Marker, information on gender indicators and sample Terms of Reference for hiring experts. Moreover, a glossary is added.

This Quick Reference Guide is intended to help you determine when and where gender issues are of importance and gender expertise is required in order to adequately address these issues in the context of climate-smart activities. It will be updated as and when needed.

## How to use the Guide?

The guide is interactive, facilitating use of all or a few of the chapters, fact sheets or annexes. One can easily go to the fact sheets, policy cycle chapter, glossary and annexes by clicking on the buttons provided on each page. If users opt to print (part of) the guide, they can use the table of contents to find relevant fact sheets, policy cycle chapter, glossary and annexes.

Dutch climate and gender policy ▶

MFA policy cycle introduction ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

*“The Guide aims to foster understanding and commitment to the integration of gender equality in climate activities.”*

 Fact sheet Water

 Fact sheet Food Security

 Fact sheet Natural Resources

 Fact sheet Energy

 Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

# 2. Rationale for Integrating Gender Equality in Climate-smart Programmes

## Why does gender matter for climate-smart interventions?

The main arguments for integrating gender issues in climate-smart programmes and activities are:

1. To ensure that climate-smart interventions are more effective and sustainable by involving both men and women.
2. To ensure that women and men, including the most vulnerable groups, become more resilient, can better deal with climate shocks and/or are better able to make use of climate change induced opportunities.
3. To ensure that a contribution is made to greater gender equality and more adherence to women's rights.

## Dutch Climate and Gender policy

The criteria listed in the adjacent box summarize Dutch climate and gender policy. They help to determine whether (proposed) programmes are climate-smart and gender-sensitive.

### Climate-smart and Gender-sensitive

#### Climate:

To make a development programme “climate-smart” it should contribute to either<sup>1</sup>:

- The generation of knowledge on climate change;
- Climate change mitigation;
- Climate change adaptation; and/or
- Disaster Risk Reduction.

#### Gender Equality:

A programme contributes to gender equality if its expected results aim to either<sup>2</sup>:

- Reduce social, economic or political power inequalities between women and men, girls and boys;
- Ensure that women benefit equally with men from the activity; and/or
- Compensate for past discrimination.

Dutch climate and gender policy ▶

### MFA policy cycle introduction ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

*“To ensure that climate-smart interventions are more effective and sustainable by involving both men and women.”*

<sup>1</sup> These are the internationally recognized main components of climate policy.

<sup>2</sup> Source: The DAC Gender Equality Policy Marker. OECD (see also [Annex 3](#)).

 Fact sheet Water

 Fact sheet Food Security

 Fact sheet Natural Resources

 Fact sheet Energy

 Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

Internationally agreed targets for official development assistance (ODA) are:

- 100% of total ODA expenditure should be climate-smart (contributing to at least one of the above climate criteria); and
- 75% of total ODA expenditure should be gender-sensitive (contributing to at least one of the above gender equality criteria).

MFA's approaches to climate change and gender equality are integral parts of foreign policy. The climate policy aims to contribute to resilient communities that are empowered to face climate-related shocks and stresses. It includes both mitigation and adaptation approaches and has a special focus on the most vulnerable groups. On account of their roles and responsibilities in the use of natural resources, including production and preparation of food, women, especially poor women, are obvious target groups of climate-smart programmes. Where and when climate change creates opportunities for development, also women should benefit and their claim making power enhanced.

In addition to applying an overall project/programme approach as provided in chapter three, MFA recognizes the need to create an enabling environment for gender-sensitive climate-smart initiatives. In this regard, MFA encourages collaboration with environmental and women's groups in ensuring their rights and building their capacity.

### Climate Policy

The Dutch climate policy distinguishes five strategic lines of action or so-called pillars:

1. A high ambition level in international climate negotiations in order to limit greenhouse gas emissions and global warming.

2. Integration of climate issues in the Dutch development cooperation policy. An increasing share of the Dutch budget for development cooperation will be earmarked for climate related funding. Climate will be integrated as a cross-cutting issue in Dutch water and food security programmes.
3. Promotion of strategic alliances through partnerships covering the private sector, non-government organizations and knowledge institutions, in order to broaden the support for an ambitious climate policy.
4. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). Global warming is related to more severe and frequent disasters, contributing to increased displacement and famine. The need for disaster prevention, risk reduction and disaster preparedness is becoming more urgent. Attention to DRR is now integrated in Dutch development policy and programmes to reduce risks and increase resilience, with focus on water, agriculture and gender equality.

“all development programmes must be climate-smart” and “trade alliances and -instruments too should contribute to climate-smart development”

and

“Women are crucial in the fight against climate change. But let us not look at women as victims. Let us mobilize their potential as agents of change. Women should be center stage in our planning and programming – at all levels. We need to build on their coping strategies, and enable them to participate in decision-making processes.”

The Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation at the HIER Climate Conference, The Hague, April 2013.

Dutch climate and gender policy ▶

MFA policy cycle introduction ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

*“By paying explicit attention to women and increasing women’s resilience, the Dutch policy aims to increase the impact of climate related interventions and funding instruments.”*

 Fact sheet Water

 Fact sheet Food Security

 Fact sheet Natural Resources

 Fact sheet Energy

 Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

**Mitigation:** avoiding the unmanageable (by reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions)

**Adaptation:** managing the unavoidable (by adapting to inevitable climate change effects)

5. Gender equality. Women are more vulnerable for the effects of climate change but they can also play active roles in identifying solutions, decision-making and policy formulation. By paying explicit attention to women and increasing women's resilience, the Dutch policy aims to increase the impact of climate related interventions and funding instruments. In the management boards of the multilateral climate funds the Dutch government also draws attention to the role of women and gender equality.

### Gender Equality Policy

In the New Agenda for Aid, Trade and Investment "A World to Gain" women's rights and gender equality have been designated as a policy priority. The Minister aims to strengthen the focus on women's rights and gender equality throughout all foreign policy. For the purpose of this guide the focus of this priority is on the promotion of women's rights and gender equality in relation to access to and control of resources for economic empowerment.

As indicated on the previous page, gender equality is one of the focus areas of DRR. Main issues of Dutch gender equality policy vis-à-vis the themes of Food Security, Water, and Natural Resources / Energy are the following:

**Food Security:** In developing countries, women produce about half of all food. Education and credit programmes can contribute to the development of women's economic potential, and thus promote food security and stable economic growth. While farming is increasingly reliant on women's labour, women's lack of secure land tenure severely limits their influence over farming decisions. Closing the gender gap in land rights would increase productivity and total output. And it would help women exercise their rights as citizens.

**Water:** Since water is an important production factor, it is crucial that women are involved in decision-making concerning water management. The availability of safe and nearby sanitary facilities increases the security and dignity of women and girls. Providing water and such facilities in local neighbourhoods and near schools increases the participation of women and girls in schooling and in the local community. Instead of spending numerous hours fetching water and taking care of the sick, this frees up time for productive activities, and reduces illness and death due to poor hygiene.

**Natural Resources and Energy:** More than two billion poor people, many of them women, are dependent on traditional sources of energy such as firewood, coal and manure. The use of modern forms of energy in and near the home improves women's living conditions and has a positive socioeconomic effect. Health is improved by less smoke within the home, and safety is improved by lighting. Access to schooling and healthcare is improved thanks to electricity. Access to information and communication media (mobile phones, internet) greatly enhances opportunities for commercial activities.

Dutch climate and gender policy ▶

MFA policy cycle introduction ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

*"Women are crucial in the fight against climate change. But let us not look at women as victims. Let us mobilize their potential as agents of change."*

 Fact sheet Water

 Fact sheet Food Security

 Fact sheet Natural Resources

 Fact sheet Energy

 Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

## Reporting Results on Gender Equality

As one of the five pillars of Dutch climate policy, gender issues are firmly anchored in climate-smart programmes and activities. The attached fact sheets contain a host of suggestions for addressing gender-specific concerns in the fields of [water](#), [food security](#), [energy](#), [natural resources](#) and [disaster risk reduction](#) across the different stages of the policy cycle. However, mentioning gender as a cross-cutting issue in programme documents is not sufficient; gender issues should be integrated and elaborated in objectives, results and activities.

Reporting of achievements and results with respect to women's rights and gender equality is a challenge. One of the most common findings reported by evaluations has been the lack of M&E systems to track progress, allow for adaptive management, record gender equality results, and document good practices. *“Gender is often included in project design to satisfy bureaucratic requirements for approval and then dropped during implementation, as operational staff focus on the main priorities of the intervention. This situation often creates a vicious cycle—lack of monitoring leads to invisibility of gender results, which feeds back into a lack of awareness and interest in promoting gender equality in future interventions AfDB, 2012.”*

The annexes 2, 3 and 4 explain the main instruments for consistent integration of gender equality concerns (gender analysis, application of the gender marker, and gender-specific indicators). The glossary includes definitions of the main gender (and climate) concepts used in this Guide, and includes an overview of nine common misconceptions on gender, which are found to hamper the design of effective interventions.

## Useful Resources and Tools

- [Beleidsnotitie/Bijsluiter vrouwenrechten](#) (internal MFA document, consult MFA/DSO/EM)
- [What is Gender Mainstreaming](#). Gender Toolbox. 2007.
- [Gender and Climate Change: Three Things you should know](#). The World Bank. 2011
- [Gender and Climate Change: Women Matter](#). Food Security and Sustainable Development Division (FSSD) of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). March 2009
- [The Gender Advantage: women on the front line of climate change](#). IFAD. 2014.
- [Operationalizing a Gender-Sensitive Approach in the Green Climate Fund](#) (Green Climate Fund/ ENERGIA). 2013.
- [Resource Guide on Gender and Climate Change](#). United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). 2009.
- [Climate Change, Gender and Development in Africa](#). Economic Brief. African Development Bank (AfDB). November 2011.
- [Pacific Gender and Climate Change Toolkit – Tools for Practitioners](#). 2013.
- [Gender and Climate Change: Toolkit for women on Climate Change](#). Isis International. (undated).

Dutch climate and gender policy ▶

MFA policy cycle introduction ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

*“Gender is often included in project design to satisfy bureaucratic requirements for approval and then dropped during implementation.”*

 Fact sheet Water

 Fact sheet Food Security

 Fact sheet Natural Resources

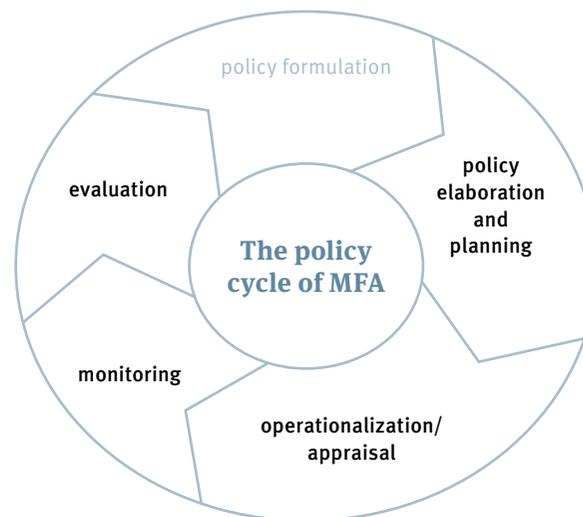
 Fact sheet Energy

 Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

# 3. Integrating Gender and Climate in the Policy Cycle

**This chapter describes the policy cycle of MFA, specifically addressing the decisions that have to be taken during its different phases. In particular it offers guidance about the instruments to use and it identifies the opportunities to render visibility to MFA's contribution to the policy objectives for gender equality and climate.**

Gender equality and climate change are important policy objectives and consequently they have to be taken into account in all programmes within the four priority themes (“spearheads”) of Dutch development cooperation<sup>1</sup>. This implies that the contributions to gender equality and climate mitigation/adaptation should be made visible in the result areas of each priority theme in terms of objectives, inputs, outputs and outcomes/results. It is therefore essential that both gender equality and climate are taken in consideration at all stages of decision-making. The strategic options and ambition described in the Multi-Annual Strategic Plan (MASP) inform policy dialogue and programming. Prior to and during implementation, steps as context analyses, risk and organizational assessments and/or appraisals represent key opportunities for a sound foundation for gender-sensitive and climate-smart interventions. Performance is subsequently recorded by means of monitoring (possibly including a mid-term review) and evaluation. These different steps and the appropriate tools to be used are elaborated below.



## Main Phases of the Policy Cycle

A summary of the current Dutch policy with respect to gender equality and climate is presented in [Chapter 2](#). Since policy is the linchpin for all action, it provides the standard for objectives and result areas to be defined in all subsequent phases. Considering that the policy objectives have been formulated in rather general terms, variations in the level of ambition are allowed for. Note however, that the degree of gender-responsiveness of interventions is directly proportional to the success of climate-smart interventions.

<sup>1</sup> The four priority themes (“spearheads”) of Dutch development cooperation are (1) Security and Rule of Law; (2) Food Security; (3) Water; and (4) Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR).

Dutch climate and gender policy ▶

MFA policy cycle introduction ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

Recommendations and Best Practices

Water IWRM  
Water WASH

Food Security

Natural Resources

Energy

Disaster Risk Reduction

 Fact sheet Water

 Fact sheet Food Security

 Fact sheet Natural Resources

 Fact sheet Energy

 Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

The following diagram presents the policy cycle phases and sub-phases that follow “Policy Formulation”. Policy formulation is not discussed in this guide since it takes place at a higher level. The right-hand column provides entry points for gender integration into climate-smart interventions, which are elaborated further on the next pages.

Phase	Entry point (not all steps apply to all activities)
1. <a href="#">Planning / Policy elaboration</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of Multi Annual Strategic Plans (MASPs) for four years, with annual updates (by Embassies and MFA Departments), including:</li> <li>• Context analyses, sector analyses, risk analyses and/or organization analyses; and</li> <li>• Identification of priority themes / development of strategy and intervention logic.</li> </ul>
<b>2. Operationalization of strategies and planning:</b> (a) <a href="#">Appraisal of activities</a>	<b>(a) Appraisal of activities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of grant frameworks, loan documents or contracting out arrangements (for Calls for proposals and projects developed in-house) (‘commission’).</li> <li>• Identification / intake: vetting of proposals submitted by external parties.</li> <li>• Quality at Entry(Q@E): a thorough dialogue with experts on the proposal, often leading to revision. This includes the application of Rio and Gender Markers .</li> <li>• Appraisal of the proposal according to a fixed format memorandum (BeMo), which leads to approval and funding allocation.</li> </ul>
<b>2. Operationalization of strategies and planning:</b> (b) <a href="#">Policy dialogue</a> (activities at strategic level)	<b>(b) Policy dialogue, including:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Instructions for policy dialogue</li> <li>• Instructions for board meetings</li> <li>• Consultations with multilateral organizations on their multi-annual strategies</li> <li>• Multi-donor consultations (under Paris Declaration principles)</li> <li>• Consultations with the Dutch private sector.</li> </ul>
3. <a href="#">Monitoring</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring of the implementation of activities:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Approval of inception report and/or progress reports</li> <li>– Monitoring of performance indicators</li> <li>– Project / Field visits</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Results reporting, using Results Fiches, for accountability and learning.</li> </ul>
4. <a href="#">Evaluation</a>	External evaluation of the implementation and of results / impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organization of mid-term, final or ex-post evaluation</li> <li>• Approval of evaluation report</li> </ul>

**Dutch climate and gender policy** ▶

**MFA policy cycle introduction** ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

**Recommendations and Best Practices**

Water IWRM  
Water WASH

Food Security

Natural Resources

Energy

Disaster Risk Reduction



## Commitments to integrating gender issues in climate-smart activities

The tables on the next pages outline opportunities and best practices to incorporate gender issues in each of the phases of the policy cycle. The opportunities and best practices are presented as recommendations. Note however that some of these derive from international agreements and are therefore mandatory. In summary, full consideration of gender issues in the implementation of climate-related activities is substantiated in the current policy as follows:

- Women’s rights and gender equality are a priority in Dutch’ foreign policy and should be addressed in the MASP;
- Gender is one of the five pillars of the Dutch climate policy;
- Applying the [Gender Equality Marker](#): Reporting on budget allocations towards gender equality (“gelijkheid tussen mannen en vrouwen” or policy marker “GlkhMV”) is a requirement. In the framework of the EU Plan of Action on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment 2010-2015, the Netherlands has committed to the following target: “By 2013 at least 75% of all new proposals score G-2 (gender as a principal objective) or G-1 (gender as a significant objective)”

The opportunities and best practices in the following table are based on internationally accepted best practices and commonly used by leading donor agencies.

### Dutch climate and gender policy ▶

### MFA policy cycle introduction ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

### Recommendations and Best Practices

Water IWRM  
Water WASH

Food Security

Natural Resources

Energy

Disaster Risk Reduction

 Fact sheet Water

 Fact sheet Food Security

 Fact sheet Natural Resources

 Fact sheet Energy

 Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

## MFA's policy cycle and opportunities for integrating gender in climate-smart activities

MFA policy cycle phase	Entry point gender and climate	Opportunities and best practices to integrate gender in climate-smart activities
1. Planning / Policy Elaboration	<p>Development of Multi Annual Strategic Plans (MASPs), including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Context analyses, sector analyses, risk analyses and/or organization analyses; and</li> <li>• Identification of priority themes / strategy development.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Context, sector, risk and/or organization analyses, including climate (risk) assessments:</b> include <a href="#">gender analyses</a> that summarize relevant gender issues, constraints and opportunities.                             <p><b>Tips:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Use existing gender analyses at country or sector level, such as EEU gender country profiles (ask the EU delegation) or analyses made by leading NGOs, if available and/or relevant for the selected sectors.</li> <li>◦ Involve <a href="#">gender expertise</a> to conduct a <a href="#">gender analysis</a>. Promote the use of existing gender information for the analysis, if available.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Identification of priority themes and development of strategies and intervention logic:</b> Include gender considerations in the selection of priority themes, strategy formulation and development of intervention logic. Reflect these gender considerations in the justification of the selection of priority themes (“spearheads”), in the rationale for a chosen strategy and in result areas in the intervention logic.                             <p><b>Tips:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Use recommendations from gender analyses and/or existing policies at national level as arguments for selecting or elaborating priority themes, strategies and/or intervention logic.</li> <li>◦ Explicitly address opportunities or constraints regarding gender and climate issues when developing strategies.</li> <li>◦ Ensure that gender and climate ambitions are explicitly included in the intervention logic, e.g. by identifying concrete gender and climate related result areas.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

### Dutch climate and gender policy ▶

### MFA policy cycle introduction ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

### Recommendations and Best Practices

Water IWRM  
Water WASH

Food Security

Natural Resources

Energy

Disaster Risk Reduction

 Fact sheet Water

 Fact sheet Food Security

 Fact sheet Natural Resources

 Fact sheet Energy

 Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

## Overview of MFA's Policy Cycle (excluding Policy Formulation)

MFA policy cycle phase	Entry point gender and climate	Opportunities and best practices to integrate gender in climate-smart activities
<b>1. Planning / Policy Elaboration (continued)</b>	Development of Multi Annual Strategic Plans (MASPs), including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Context analyses, sector analyses, risk analyses and/or organization analyses; and</li> <li>• Identification of priority themes / strategy development. (continued)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>MASP development / review:</b> gender issues have to be included as cross-cutting issue in the MASP and should be operationalized, indicating where and how gender will be addressed in climate-related activities and what results are expected.</li> </ul> <p><b>Tips:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Include specific gender objectives, outcomes and outputs, based on at least one of the three Gender Marker criteria for gender-sensitivity:                             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reduce social, economic or political power inequalities between women and men, girls and boys;</li> <li>2. Ensure that women benefit equally with men from the activity; and/or</li> <li>3. Compensate for past discrimination</li> </ol> </li> <li>◦ Apply the Climate Change Screening Tool to screen the strategy on climate change compatibility using a gender sensitive approach. The purpose of this tool, adopted by MFA/DME, is to assist embassies to identify the status and improve the integration of climate change in their programmes, activities and MASPs.</li> <li>◦ Identify the need for gender (and climate) stand-alone programming, programmes that specifically aim to address constraints identified in the gender and/or climate analyses, to complement “spearhead” programming.</li> <li>◦ Identify opportunities for gender equality and climate advocacy (policy dialogue) based on the analyses and consultations with government, civil society and other donors.</li> <li>◦ Consult relevant fact sheets for gender dimensions of climate change effects and best practices.</li> <li>◦ Hire <a href="#">gender and climate expertise</a> to support the review of the context analysis and the development or review of MASPs.</li> </ul>

### Dutch climate and gender policy ▶

### MFA policy cycle introduction ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

### Recommendations and Best Practices

Water IWRM  
Water WASH

Food Security

Natural Resources

Energy

Disaster Risk Reduction

 Fact sheet Water

 Fact sheet Food Security

 Fact sheet Natural Resources

 Fact sheet Energy

 Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

## Overview of MFA's Policy Cycle (excluding Policy Formulation)

MFA policy cycle phase	Entry point gender and climate	Opportunities and best practices to integrate gender in climate-smart activities
<p><b>2. Operationalization of strategies and planning:</b> <b>(a) Appraisal of activities</b></p>	<p>Development of grant frameworks, loan documents or contracting out arrangements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Development of Guidelines for Calls for Proposals (including PPPs), Loan Documents and/or Contracting-out documents:</b> Integrate gender and climate into these guidelines / documents.</li> </ul> <p><b>Tips:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Decide about the intended relevance of the programmes for climate change (i.e. apply the Climate Rio Markers).</li> <li>◦ Decide about the intended relevance of the programmes for gender equality (i.e. gender equality as principal objective; as a significant objective; or as not targeted, corresponding with the three <a href="#">Gender Marker</a> scores G-2, G-1 and G-0).</li> <li>◦ Formulate the objectives and expected results in the Guidelines / Documents, with gender either as principal objective (G-2) or as a significant objective (G-1) as the case may be.</li> <li>◦ Note that maximum 25% of all new proposals can have the G-0 score (gender not targeted); 100% of all proposals should be climate-smart.</li> <li>◦ Ensure that the Guidelines or Documents demand adequate analyses of context and target group, including gender and climate analyses.</li> <li>◦ Ensure that the scoring system for submitted proposals (including for Public-Private Partnerships / PPP) include explicit criteria (and corresponding scores) for the degree that gender and climate is integrated in the proposals.</li> <li>◦ Involve gender (and climate) expertise (1) to review the Guidelines / Documents; and (2) to assess submitted proposals, especially where gender equality is a principal or significant objective.</li> </ul>

### Dutch climate and gender policy ▶

### MFA policy cycle introduction ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

### Recommendations and Best Practices

Water IWRM  
Water WASH

Food Security

Natural Resources

Energy

Disaster Risk Reduction

 Fact sheet Water

 Fact sheet Food Security

 Fact sheet Natural Resources

 Fact sheet Energy

 Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

## Overview of MFA's Policy Cycle (excluding Policy Formulation)

MFA policy cycle phase	Entry point gender and climate	Opportunities and best practices to integrate gender in climate-smart activities
<p><b>2. Operationalization of strategies and planning:</b>  <b>(a) Appraisal of activities</b>  <b>(continued)</b></p>	<p>Identification / intake and/or Quality at Entry</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Assessment of proposals submitted by external parties</b> (including PPP proposals), leading to acceptance or rejection and/or</li> <li>• <b>Quality at Entry</b> to review the quality of proposals and assess their relevance</li> </ul> <p><b>Tips:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Ensure that gender and climate expertise is included in the review team and actually participate in review meetings. Involve <a href="#">external expertise</a> if needed.</li> <li>◦ Check whether the proposal is based on (1) adequate context analyses (including gender and climate analyses) and (2) consultations with relevant stakeholders (including women / women's organizations and/or local gender / climate expertise).</li> <li>◦ Check whether gender (and climate) is (adequately) integrated into objectives, outcomes, outputs, activities and indicators. If not (or partially), decide whether improvements are opportune and should be asked for.</li> <li>◦ Consult relevant fact sheets for inspiration on best practices for integration of gender in relevant themes.</li> <li>◦ Check whether the implementing or partner organizations are gender-sensitive and have climate expertise.</li> <li>◦ If the proposal includes (climate) research and/or (climate change related) extension, ensure that research and extension topics are relevant to the needs of men and women; and/or men and women are both indicated as potential beneficiaries.</li> <li>◦ When assessing the policy relevance of the proposal, check whether the proposal is also relevant for MFA's climate and <a href="#">gender policy</a>. (continued on next page)</li> </ul>

### Dutch climate and gender policy ▶

### MFA policy cycle introduction ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

### Recommendations and Best Practices

Water IWRM  
Water WASH

Food Security

Natural Resources

Energy

Disaster Risk Reduction

 Fact sheet Water

 Fact sheet Food Security

 Fact sheet Natural Resources

 Fact sheet Energy

 Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

## Overview of MFA's Policy Cycle (excluding Policy Formulation)

MFA policy cycle phase	Entry point gender and climate	Opportunities and best practices to integrate gender in climate-smart activities
2. Operationalization of strategies and planning: (a) Appraisal of activities (continued)	Identification / intake and/or Quality at Entry (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ When giving feedback for proposal revision, ensure that the cross-cutting issues of gender and climate are also addressed.</li> <li>◦ Ensure that the cross-cutting issues of gender and climate are clearly addressed in the final assessment or Q@E report.</li> <li>◦ If submitted proposals are rejected, ensure that the decision letter justifying the rejection pays adequate attention to any weaknesses in addressing the cross-cutting issues of gender and climate.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Apply policy markers:</b> Apply the gender marker and the climate Rio Marker system</li> </ul> <p><b>Tips:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Use <a href="#">Annex 3</a> to apply the Gender Marker correctly (mandatory).</li> <li>◦ Use the <a href="#">OECD/DAC Handbook</a> or the MFA Handout to apply the Rio Markers for Climate Change mitigation and adaptation.</li> </ul>
	Appraisal of proposed activities (BeMo) which leads to approval and funding allocation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Development of appraisal document:</b> Ensure that gender and climate issues are adequately addressed in the appraisal process.</li> </ul> <p><b>Tips:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Explicitly address gender and climate as cross-cutting issues, indicating how they reflect policy.</li> <li>◦ Refer to the gender and climate advice of the assessment / Quality at Entry (Q@E) reports.</li> <li>◦ Report on the score of the Gender marker and the climate policy markers.</li> <li>◦ Explicitly identify gender and climate performance indicators. (See annex 4 for ideas).</li> </ul>

### Dutch climate and gender policy ▶

### MFA policy cycle introduction ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

### Recommendations and Best Practices

Water IWRM  
Water WASH

Food Security

Natural Resources

Energy

Disaster Risk Reduction

 Fact sheet Water

 Fact sheet Food Security

 Fact sheet Natural Resources

 Fact sheet Energy

 Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

## Overview of MFA's Policy Cycle (excluding Policy Formulation)

MFA policy cycle phase	Entry point gender and climate	Opportunities and best practices to integrate gender in climate-smart activities
<b>2. Operationalization of strategies and planning:</b> <b>(b) Policy dialogue</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Instructions for policy dialogue</li> <li>• Instructions for board meetings</li> <li>• Consultations with multilateral organizations on their multi-annual strategies</li> <li>• Multi-donor consultations (under Paris Declaration principles).</li> <li>• Consultations with the private sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Instructions for policy dialogues, board meetings and multilateral / multi-donor consultations:</b> Ensure gender and climate issues are adequately integrated in all instructions.</li> </ul> <p><b>Tips:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Ensure gender and climate experts participate in the elaboration of instructions.</li> <li>◦ Consider gender and climate as principal topics for policy dialogue, always in coordination with other stakeholders to promote synergy and to avoid duplication.</li> <li>◦ Use the fact sheets as checklists for potentially relevant gender issues.</li> <li>◦ Explicitly address achievements or constraints on gender and climate when reporting on policy dialogues and multilateral / multi-donor consultations.</li> </ul>

**Dutch climate and gender policy** ▶

**MFA policy cycle introduction** ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

**Recommendations and Best Practices**

Water IWRM  
Water WASH

Food Security

Natural Resources

Energy

Disaster Risk Reduction

 Fact sheet Water

 Fact sheet Food Security

 Fact sheet Natural Resources

 Fact sheet Energy

 Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

## Overview of MFA's Policy Cycle (excluding Policy Formulation)

MFA policy cycle phase	Entry point gender and climate	Opportunities and best practices to integrate gender in climate-smart activities
<b>3. Monitoring</b>	<p>Monitoring of activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Approval of inception report and/or progress reports</b></li> <li>• Monitoring of performance indicators</li> <li>• Project / Field visits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Approval of inception report / Approval of progress reports:</b> When reviewing inception and progress reports ensure an M&amp;E system is in place and adequate attention has been paid to gender and climate issues, before approval. (NB: This is not needed if gender equality and climate issues are not targeted i.e. the gender and climate markers scored “o”).</li> </ul> <p><b>Tips for reviewing inception reports:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Ensure that the gender (and climate) objectives, outcomes and activities are reflected and elaborated in the inception report, which should include a gender approach or gender strategy as part of the overall implementation strategy.</li> <li>◦ Ensure that the performance indicators include gender (and climate) indicators (see <a href="#">annex 4</a> for ideas), which should include quantitative gender-disaggregated data and qualitative gender data collection.</li> <li>◦ Use relevant fact sheets as checklists for reviewing the inception report.</li> <li>◦ Ensure that capacity building of project partners and project beneficiaries on gender and climate issues is included.</li> <li>◦ Ensure adequate gender and climate expertise in the implementation of the project.</li> <li>◦ Involve gender (and climate) expertise for review.</li> </ul> <p><b>Tips for reviewing annual plans and progress reports:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ <b>Annual plans:</b> ensure that gender and climate activities are explicitly presented, with clear objectives, indicators and targets.</li> <li>◦ <b>Progress reports:</b> ensure             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) explicit reporting on gender (and climate) indicators, including clarifications in case (quantitative) targets have not been achieved;</li> <li>(2) monitoring data are gender-disaggregated.</li> </ol>             (continued on next page)           </li> </ul>

### Dutch climate and gender policy ▶

### MFA policy cycle introduction ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

### Recommendations and Best Practices

Water IWRM  
Water WASH

Food Security

Natural Resources

Energy

Disaster Risk Reduction

 Fact sheet Water

 Fact sheet Food Security

 Fact sheet Natural Resources

 Fact sheet Energy

 Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

## Overview of MFA's Policy Cycle (excluding Policy Formulation)

MFA policy cycle phase	Entry point gender and climate	Opportunities and best practices to integrate gender in climate-smart activities
3. Monitoring (continued)	<p>Monitoring of activities (continued):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approval of inception report and/or progress reports</li> <li>• <b>Monitoring of performance indicators</b></li> <li>• <b>Project / Field visits</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Monitoring of performance indicators related to MFA's policy:</b> Ensure that programmes / projects include as much as possible gender and climate indicators related to MFA's policy (see <a href="#">Annex 4</a> for ideas).</li> <li>• <b>Project / Field visits:</b> Ensure explicit attention to gender and climate issues. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Tips:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Ensure attention to gender and climate when preparing the visit programme, which may include meeting male and female beneficiaries and/or meeting the project's gender and climate expert(s).</li> <li>◦ Explicitly ask for achievements related to gender and/or climate objectives. In case of constraints: discuss ways to mitigate these.</li> <li>◦ Address gender and climate issues when preparing a field / project visit report and in providing feedback to the project team.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	Results reporting, using Results Fiches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Results reporting, using Result Fiches:</b> Ensure that reporting also covers the achievements related to gender and climate; Results Fiches should include gender and climate change. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Tips:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Report on (quantitative and qualitative) achievements regarding gender equality and climate change adaptation and/or mitigation in view of accountability and learning.</li> <li>◦ Identify the constraints in case the actual results (considerably) lag behind the expected results.</li> <li>◦ Consider involving gender and/or climate expertise for analyzing and commenting on the achievement of results and/or reasons for lagging behind.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

### Dutch climate and gender policy ▶

### MFA policy cycle introduction ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

### Recommendations and Best Practices

Water IWRM  
Water WASH

Food Security

Natural Resources

Energy

Disaster Risk Reduction

 Fact sheet Water

 Fact sheet Food Security

 Fact sheet Natural Resources

 Fact sheet Energy

 Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

## Overview of MFA's Policy Cycle (excluding Policy Formulation)

MFA policy cycle phase	Entry point gender and climate	Opportunities and best practices to integrate gender in climate-smart activities
4. Evaluation	<p>External evaluation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organization of mid-term, final or ex-post evaluation</li> <li>• Approval of evaluation report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>External evaluation of the implementation, results and impact:</b> Ensure that gender and climate issues are explicitly addressed in the evaluation of activities, achieved results, results and impact. <b>Tips</b> for the organization of an (external) evaluation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Ensure that the <b>ToRs</b> include the examination of gender equality and climate objectives, indicators, targets, and related impact. Also encourage or require that men and women beneficiaries are consulted, as well as relevant other stakeholders, such as women's organizations and/or environmental groups.</li> <li>◦ Ensure that gender (and climate) expertise is included in the evaluation team; indicate a preference for a gender-balanced team.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Tips</b> for reviewing the evaluation report, before approval:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Have the draft evaluation report reviewed by gender (and climate) expert(s).</li> <li>◦ Ensure gender (and climate issues) are thoroughly addressed (in particular if the project has G-1 or G-2 as gender marker), including gender (and climate) related activities, achievements, indicators and impact.</li> <li>◦ When commenting on draft report: provide comments on gender and climate issues, especially in case of weaknesses.</li> </ul> <p><b>Tips</b> for sharing lessons learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Ensure that lessons learned on gender equality and climate are documented and shared / disseminated through appropriate channels.</li> </ul>

### Dutch climate and gender policy ▶

### MFA policy cycle introduction ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

### Recommendations and Best Practices

Water IWRM  
Water WASH

Food Security

Natural Resources

Energy

Disaster Risk Reduction

 Fact sheet Water

 Fact sheet Food Security

 Fact sheet Natural Resources

 Fact sheet Energy

 Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

# Gender, Water and Climate Change



**This fact sheet discusses the effects of climate change on water resources, related implications for women and men, and provides recommendations and best practices for programming. Since Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) constitute separate policy areas for MFA, its gender implications and recommendations will be discussed separately.**

## Effects of Climate Change on Water (IWRM and WASH)

- Increased rainfall variability and heavy precipitation events → unpredictable (fresh) water availability for all purposes and increased costs for water.
- More frequent and/or intense flooding → damage to water infrastructure and more water pollution.
- More droughts → reduced water availability, depleted groundwater resources, reduced water quality and more water borne diseases.
- Increased intensity of tropical cyclones → damage to water systems and power systems affecting water supply, more water pollution and increase in water borne diseases.
- Sea level rise → coastal areas affected by damage to water systems, reduced drainage capacity, more salt water intrusion and salinization of groundwater.
- Changes in river flows and discharge → changes in seasonal water availability, more flash floods, changes of groundwater recharge and hydropower potential.

Dutch climate and gender policy ▶

MFA policy cycle introduction ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

Fact sheet Water

Climate change effects on water

Gender implications IWRM

Recommendations and best practices IWRM

Gender implications WASH

Recommendations and best practices WASH

Resources & tools

 Fact sheet Water

 Fact sheet Food Security

 Fact sheet Natural Resources

 Fact sheet Energy

 Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

## A. Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)

### Gender implications of the Climate Change effects on IWRM

- Rainfall variability leads to more unpredictable water availability and more competition over water resources. **By 2025 two-thirds of the world will experience water stress.** Consequently, men's water uses tend to get priority. Women are often in a disadvantaged position, because they lack water rights or access to irrigation, are less represented in decision-making bodies and have less negotiation power.

#### Change in access to water for women in Senegal due to climatic changes:

The 35% decline in rainfall in Senegal .... has been confirmed by a study on the impact of climate change on water resources. .... Water collection has become a heavy burden that demands a lot of patience because women have to shuttle back and forth in order to keep checking the water level in the wells. Most wells have been drilled at a depth of 45 to 50 meters because of the downward trend of the low water table, and sometimes they don't reach the drawing level. This is explained by climatic variability on underground resources that are affected by the discharge process during rainfall shortage periods. .... Since it is difficult to access water, women are unable to grow out-of-season vegetables for commercial use, neither can they deal with reforestation or engage in other creative opportunities despite their willingness to do so.

Source: Gender, Climate Change and Human Security. Lessons from Bangladesh, Ghana and Senegal. WEDO 2008.

- More rainfall variability affects women differently than men, in particular where women are responsible in different ways for different agricultural systems, e.g. for homestead gardens, tree nurseries and/or rainfed crops.
- When floods – either caused by high rainfall, high river runoff or breaches of embankments – inundate peoples' homes, women's domestic responsibilities such as cooking and fetching drinking water, become highly complicated or even impossible. In case of serious flooding, evacuation is needed, which also has different implications for men and women ([see fact sheet on DRR](#)).
- Heavy rainfall and more frequent floods increase women's workload related to cleaning and maintaining their homes. Men's and women's work on housing repairs also tends to increase.
- Droughts cause higher amounts of groundwater extraction for irrigation and increase the need for water pumps. Women usually have less access to and control over such technologies than men; they rely more on shallow wells that risk running dry due to lower groundwater levels. Notwithstanding, women's knowledge of hydrology should not be disregarded. Examples exist of local women digging their own wells.
- Sea level rise causing salinization of water sources used for irrigation, including watering homestead gardens, may affect women more because homestead production (often vegetables managed by women) is usually more susceptible to salinity than field crops (often managed by men), especially in case the latter varieties have already been selected based on saline resistance.
- More water-borne diseases as a result of tropical cyclones, floods and droughts may strike women more than men and increase the time needed for caring for the sick, which is commonly a women's responsibility.

### Dutch climate and gender policy

#### MFA policy cycle introduction

Policy elaboration & planning

Operationalization/ appraisal

Monitoring

Evaluation

#### Fact sheet Water

Climate change effects on water

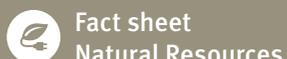
Gender implications IWRM

Recommendations and best practices IWRM

Gender implications WASH

Recommendations and best practices WASH

Resources & tools



- Usually women are less represented in water users associations or water boards. If they are, they are often less vocal and less involved in decision-making. Increased incidence of floods or droughts can lead to more stress and conflicts within these water organizations. While this may increase the time men spend on meetings, it may decrease influence of women and other disadvantaged groups even more. Women’s groups can contribute to women’s say and influence in water decision-making by building confidence and skills and being able to speak as a group.
- Damage to water systems, such as increased erosion of water works –caused by sea level rise, floods or heavy rainfall– will increase the need and costs for operation and maintenance. Women are often perceived not to provide the same level of in-kind contribution (labour) to maintenance as men, and instead financial contributions may be required. Female headed households may be at a particular disadvantage.
- Changes in river flow and discharge affect internal and transboundary water management. Negotiations on water sharing may become grimmer, leaving less room for women’s voices, and for those of other marginal groups.

### Recommendations and Best Practices on Gender, Climate Change and IWRM

IWRM related climate change impacts affect men and women differently; therefore specific measures should be taken:

- As IWRM related interventions are not gender neutral because of different roles, needs and responsibilities of women and men in water resources management, a gender analysis (see annex 2 and Policy cycle: policy elaboration & planning and operationalization/

appraisal) is required to assess current roles and needs of women and men in IWRM and to assess the potential impact of interventions.

- When planning interventions, men and women need to be well informed, consulted and their meaningful participation facilitated (see Policy cycle: operationalization/appraisal). This should include proper explanation of climate change and the locally expected effects, also to prevent that people start attributing all water problems to climate change including those that are unrelated.
- Based on gender analysis and a stakeholder consultation process, objectives and indicators for gender equality (see Policy cycle: operationalization/ appraisal and annex 4) have to be included in the design of IWRM programmes or projects.
- Stand-alone Gender Programming (see Policy cycle: policy elaboration & planning) within the water sector should complement mainstream water programmes by paying attention to issues that form a major constraint for achieving more gender equality. For example:
  - women’s land-related water rights especially where climatic changes impacts access to irrigation water
  - their income-generating opportunities to provide for increased water costs as a result of climate change
  - strengthening their opportunities to renegotiate roles and responsibilities in IWRM that change as a result of climate change
  - training of (female and/or male) water professionals in gender issues related to water and climate change and/or gender experts in climate related water issues.
- Ensure that women –as well as men or disadvantaged groups– are more equally participating in decision-making bodies on water management, such as water users associations, water boards and

### Dutch climate and gender policy ▶

### MFA policy cycle introduction ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

### Fact sheet Water

Climate change effects on water

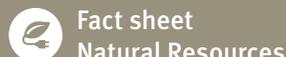
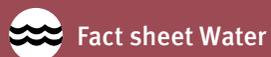
Gender implications IWRM

Recommendations and best practices IWRM

Gender implications WASH

Recommendations and best practices WASH

Resources & tools



trans-boundary water commissions. This goes beyond setting targets for the proportion of women as (board) members of water committees; it should include increasing women's participation in actual decision-making. Leadership training for women should therefore be considered as well as awareness raising among men to appreciate women's inputs. Also consider involvement of (local) women's organizations.

- Especially in times of (water) conflicts and crises, the involvement of men and women of all levels of society in decision-making bodies and processes should contribute to fairer and more broadly accepted decisions.

## B. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

### Gender implications of the Climate Change effects on WASH

- In many developing countries women -and girls- are responsible for collecting water for domestic purposes. Climate change tends to increase this workload whereas greater access to water and sanitation facilities and transformation of gender relations in the home can in turn contribute to a reduced workload:
  - More droughts often lead to the need to walk longer distances to find water as nearby sources dry-up, whereas drinking water sources in flood prone areas more often get polluted, which either requires women to fetch water from a larger distance or to treat the water.
  - Walking longer distances to collect water (1) takes time that otherwise could have been spent on schooling, productive work (earning income), public life or leisure; (2) demands more calorie-
- intake (which is often not available) and exposes women to health risks such as miscarriage; and/or (3) exposes women to the risk of harassment and sexual assault which tend to increase in times of conflict and natural disaster.
  - In (peri-) urban areas women may spend more hours queuing for water supplies, when water availability gets interrupted or reduced due to climate change.
  - The need for desalinization or water treatment may cause an increase of the unit costs for water, which disproportionately affects low-income households and female-headed households among them.
  - When water supply systems can no longer meet the demand, consumers have to turn to water vendors or bottled water, thus incurring additional costs.
  - Polluted water sources cause diseases which put a demand on women's care related work.
- Salinization of ground water as a result of sea level rise can affect drinking water quality, which either forces women to walk further to non-saline water sources or –in the absence of water treatment- impacts the health of the families and communities. A particular impact of salinization on (pregnant) women and children is anemia.
- The responsibility for a family's hygiene often lies on the shoulders of women. Climate change effects such as droughts and floods complicate hygiene maintenance, adding an additional burden to women's tasks.
- Climate change effects such as flooding and cyclones impact the use and/or proper maintenance of sanitation facilities:
  - Inundated or damaged latrines are not usable and deprive women and girls of their need for privacy. Hand-flushed water-sealed

## Dutch climate and gender policy

### MFA policy cycle introduction

Policy elaboration & planning

Operationalization/ appraisal

Monitoring

Evaluation

### Fact sheet Water

Climate change effects on water

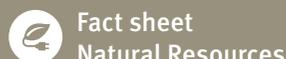
Gender implications IWRM

Recommendations and best practices IWRM

Gender implications WASH

Recommendations and best practices WASH

Resources & tools



toilets result in extra workload for women to fetch water when nearby sources fall dry. Where men may be responsible for repair and construction of new facilities, increasing their workload, they may not always see the urgency.

- Flooded latrine pits pollute the immediate environment, forming a health hazard. Women are usually responsible for the consequences: cleaning up and caring for sick family members, and even getting sick themselves.

### Recommendations and Best Practices on Gender, Climate Change and WASH

- Gender issues within WASH are fairly well known, but because roles and needs of women and men are location-specific, a gender analysis (see annex 2 and Policy cycle: policy elaboration & planning and Operationalization/planning) is always required.
- Likewise, based on the gender analysis and a thorough stakeholder consultation process, gender objectives and indicators (see Policy cycle: Operationalization/ appraisal and annex 4) need to be included in project design. These objectives and indicators should reflect the OECD/DAC criteria for gender-sensitivity (see annex 3).
- Where sources for (drinking) water supply schemes dry-up, solutions must be particularly sensitive to low income families including female headed households. Scarcity of water, the exploration of new sources, or the construction of new water plants may drastically increase water rates. Therefore the promotion of fair pricing systems, ensuring the right to safe water, is essential. Improvement of system efficiency by reducing leakages and creating awareness (and financial incentives) for water saving among consumers will reduce the need for expanding the system and thus restrict increases in water rates.

- Support for safe water harvesting technologies should have a special focus on women, ensuring their access and capacities to manage such technologies. This also applies to the promotion of sustainable sanitation technologies, which should be accessible particularly to women (or women’s groups).
- WASH programmes should include activities that focus on reducing the risks of water-borne diseases, thus contributing to general health (especially of children) and preventing increased workloads of women.
- Providing “climate-proof” water supply facilities, preferably with uninterrupted supply at short distance, will free-up time for women and girls, thus allowing them to engage in economic activities, schooling or public life, as well as providing them more opportunities for leisure.
- The common pitfall in WASH interventions is the tendency to focus on women and girls, thus reinforcing their traditional gender roles. Targeting and involving men and boys may help to reduce women’s workload, add priority to adequate water and sanitation facilities, and improve hygiene overall.

## Dutch climate and gender policy

### MFA policy cycle introduction

Policy elaboration & planning

Operationalization/ appraisal

Monitoring

Evaluation

### Fact sheet Water

Climate change effects on water

Gender implications IWRM

Recommendations and best practices IWRM

Gender implications WASH

Recommendations and best practices WASH

Resources & tools

 Fact sheet Water

 Fact sheet Food Security

 Fact sheet Natural Resources

 Fact sheet Energy

 Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

## Useful Resources and Tools

- **Why Gender Matters: A Tutorial for Water Managers. 2006**

The International Network for Capacity Building in Integrated Water Resources Management (CAP-NET) and the Gender and Water Alliance

### Comments

Gender and Water. No special focus on climate change, except for some references.

NB Revision started in 2013 and an updated version should become available.

- **Framework for Gender Mainstreaming: Water and Sanitation for Cities. UN-Habitat. Not dated.**

### Comments

Is about incorporating gender concerns in all policies, programmes and activities planned under UN-HABITAT's Water and Sanitation for Cities programmes, but without a special focus on climate change. Most recent reference in this documents is from 2006.

- **Passport to mainstream Gender in Water Programmes.**

Key Questions for interventions in the Agricultural Sector. FAO, 2012.

### Comments

On water for agriculture. For practitioners. Not specifically on climate change.

- **Gender, Climate Change and Human Security. Lessons from Bangladesh, Ghana and Senegal.**

Prepared for ELIAMEP. WEDO March 2008

**Dutch climate and gender policy** ▶

**MFA policy cycle introduction** ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

**Fact sheet Water**

Climate change effects on water

Gender implications IWRM

Recommendations and best practices IWRM

Gender implications WASH

Recommendations and best practices WASH

Resources & tools

 **Fact sheet Water**

 **Fact sheet Food Security**

 **Fact sheet Natural Resources**

 **Fact sheet Energy**

 **Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction**

# Gender, Food Security and Climate Change



**This fact sheet discusses the effects of climate change on food security, related implications for women and men, and provides recommendations and best practices for programming.**

Food security has four dimensions, which can all be impacted by climate change:

- food availability: the supply side determined by food production and stock levels;
- food accessibility: economic and physical access to food from production and/or (financial) capacity to buy enough food;
- food utilization: a balanced food intake (nutrition); and
- stability of food systems over time.

Agriculture, an important sector for food security, is not only affected by climate change, it in turn contributes to climate change, especially the breeding of ruminants, excessive nitrogen fertilization, land use changes and the burning of crop residues. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) estimated this contribution as at least 14% of Greenhouse Gas emissions, excluding deforestation and forest degeneration (2007).

## Effects of Climate Change on Food Security

- **Climate change** affects the stability of food systems. Food production is highly susceptible to climate effects such as variations in temperature and rainfall, and to more extreme weather events, such as heat waves, droughts and floods. Net impacts can be positive (extended growing season and more growth due to rising temperatures or CO<sub>2</sub> levels), but negative impacts tend to prevail: reduced production due to wetter, drier or more saline conditions, increased insect and disease outbreaks, reduced pollinator populations and/or increased erosion and land degradation. Brown clouds (aerosols) caused by air pollution tend to enhance climate change effects.
- **Increased variability in weather conditions** → more unpredictable and/or lower agricultural production in rain-fed and irrigated agriculture affecting subsistence and cash crops → increased food insecurity → more malnutrition and stunting. Unpredictability reduces farmers' willingness and capacity to invest in agricultural improvements and enhances migration.

Dutch climate and gender policy ▶

MFA policy cycle introduction ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

Fact sheet Food Security

Climate change effects on food security

Gender implications

Recommendations and best practices

Resources & tools

 Fact sheet Water

 Fact sheet Food Security

 Fact sheet Natural Resources

 Fact sheet Energy

 Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

- As a result of **rapid climatic changes**, currently grown crops or varieties are often no longer the best suited for particular local conditions and current farmers' knowledge not always the most appropriate → farmers can become more dependent on external research and extension and/or will depend more on local or 'indigenous' knowledge and practices to deal with climatic changes such as maintaining seed banks (agro-biodiversity).
- Higher incidence of **droughts** affects livestock, especially through fodder and water availability and quality. In wet conditions, increased rainfall can contribute to more animal diseases, whereas more floods and cyclones contribute to higher animal mortality.
- Coastal fisheries harvests are expected to significantly decrease due to **ocean acidification**. Fish habitats such as coral reefs and mangroves diminish; fresh water fisheries and aquaculture may benefit from warmer and wetter conditions, but suffer if affected by reduced water availability and/or too high temperatures or salinization.
- **Floods and cyclones** not only damage crop and livestock production, but also crop stocks, transport systems and markets → reducing food security.
- Climate change effects on food production are one of the drivers of increases in global food prices → reduced access to food → increased incidence of malnutrition.
- Climate change impacts soils, which in turn effects agricultural production:
  - Increased and more intense rainfall and (flash) flood → increased soil erosion and surface run-off → washing away of productive soil and land degradation, reduction of water holding capacity of the soil as well as reduction of groundwater infiltration → crop water shortages;

- Droughts → wind erosion and/or poor soil quality;
- Sea level rise, storm surges from sea and reduced availability of fresh water → salinization of soils.

### Gender implications of the Climate Change effects on Food Security

- On average, women comprise 43 percent of the agricultural labour force in developing countries; this figure ranges from around 20 percent in Latin America to 50 percent in parts of Africa and Asia, and exceeds 60 percent in a few countries<sup>1</sup>. However, men and women perform different roles and tasks in agricultural production. They are often responsible for different crops and animals and have unequal access to land, agricultural inputs and technology. Men and women farmers therefore face different risks and vulnerabilities, with climate change impacts affecting them differently. Social and cultural constraints (including less access to resources and information) add to women producers' vulnerability to the effects of climate change.
- In many agricultural systems climate change effects tend to increase women's workloads more than men's. For example in case of crop failure: since planting is oftentimes a woman's job, repeated sowing or planting will increase her workload.
- Women usually have less or less secure land tenure compared to men, which –together with less access to capital and farm inputs- forms a barrier to invest in structural and "climate- smart" improvements such as conservation agriculture.

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.fao.org/sofa/gender/did-you-know/en/>

## Dutch climate and gender policy

### MFA policy cycle introduction

Policy elaboration & planning

Operationalization/ appraisal

Monitoring

Evaluation

### Fact sheet Food Security

Climate change effects on food security

Gender implications

Recommendations and best practices

Resources & tools

 Fact sheet Water

 Fact sheet Food Security

 Fact sheet Natural Resources

 Fact sheet Energy

 Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

- Women have less access than men to information and extension services needed to respond to climatic changes. They are less represented in participatory technology development of climate-smart practices by agricultural research institutes. The development of agricultural technologies tends to focus on the needs of male farmers, while disregarding those of female farmers. On a positive note, many rural women possess repertoires of adaptation strategies and local knowledge including on the cultivation of drought- and flood-resistant crop varieties.
- More unpredictable agricultural production increases the need for income diversification. Women have more limited mobility and fewer opportunities than men to find work outside agriculture in periods of drought or other crop failure. Where men migrate for seasonal or permanent work elsewhere, women's roles and responsibilities in agriculture and the household tend to increase ("feminization of agriculture"), also increasing the number of female headed households.
- Reduced agricultural production may result in food price increases of 40-50%. **Thirty million poor people, among whom women and female headed households are over-represented, will not have enough food by 2050.**
- Increased food prices and/or smaller harvest from subsistence agriculture can have different impacts on men and women: in many cultures women's food intake depends on what is left after men have eaten. Women may also decide to skip meals as it is their responsibility to feed the rest of the family. Food insecurity thus may impact women's health more profoundly.

## Recommendations and Best Practices

- When designing programmes and interventions aiming to address climate change mitigation and adaptation in agriculture, women –as well as men– farmers need to be involved (See Policy cycle: Operationalization/ appraisal), as they are key in the implementation processes.
- The design of food security related climate change adaptation and mitigation interventions should be based on proper gender analyses (see annex 2 and Policy cycle: policy elaboration & planning and Operationalization/ appraisal). Gender considerations need to be made explicit in the objectives and indicators of these interventions (see Policy cycle: operationalization/appraisal and annex 4).
- Aspects to be considered when designing and implementing food security related interventions:
  - Explicitly target poor women in interventions focused on resilience building and increasing adaptive capacities because of their limited coping strategies. Special attention should be given to women (and men) in fishing communities as they are "double" vulnerable to climate change (reduced coastal fisheries harvests and increased disaster risks).
  - Engage women farmers as key actors in agriculture-related adaptation and mitigation, promoting their meaningful participation, also in decision-making.
  - Target vulnerable households like widows, orphans, and disabled people to increase their food security and build their resilience for negative climate change impacts such as food shortage or increased food prices.
  - Develop women's leadership skills and improve their access to and/ or control over resources such as land, agricultural inputs and finan-

### Dutch climate and gender policy ▶

### MFA policy cycle introduction ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

### Fact sheet Food Security

Climate change effects on food security

Gender implications

Recommendations and best practices

Resources & tools



Fact sheet Water



Fact sheet Food Security



Fact sheet Natural Resources



Fact sheet Energy



Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

cial services. This can include support to women farmers' groups, e.g. in safeguarding of agro-biodiversity through seed banks.

- Support women agricultural producers to participate at higher levels of the value chain (such as processing and wholesaling) and/or in new value chain segments to enhance their income earning capacities, their resilience and food security.
- Engage farmer field schools, women's farmers groups, water users associations and other community groups to involve (women) farmers to create awareness on climate change adaptation and mitigation options, and to encourage them to adapt climate-smart agricultural practices. Extension services should use appropriate methods to reach women farmers, which may include using female extension officers and offering information packages targeted at women's agricultural needs (see Policy cycle: operationalization/ appraisal).
- Encourage policy and research institutions to explicitly consider needs and priorities of male and female farmers and to engage them in consultation and/or participatory technology development processes. Support institutional capacity building in gender mainstreaming.
- Integrate attention to balanced nutrition in agricultural / food security programmes, focusing on the nutritional status of (pregnant and lactating) women and children, but also targeting men and elderly women (such as mothers-in-law), since the latter often take food-related decisions.
- In order to meet the challenge of food security and to boost the resilience of people and communities in the context of climate change, agriculture must undergo significant transformations. This can only be achieved with the full participation of men and women.

### Useful Resources and Tools

- **Climate-Smart Agricultural Sourcebook.** Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO). 2013

#### Comments

Very comprehensive; gender is integrated

- **Gender, Agriculture and Climate Change.** Module 17 (not dated)

#### Comments

Contains sample indicators and good guidelines and recommendations for practitioners.

- **Gender and Climate Change: Women Matter.** Food Security and Sustainable Development Division (FSSD) of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). 2009

- **Gender Equality and Food Security—Women's Empowerment as a Tool against Hunger.** Asian Development Bank (ADB). 2013.

#### Comments

Climate Change issues integrated in this publication.

- **Gender and Climate Change Research in Agriculture and Food Security for Rural Development.** Training Guide. FAO and the CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS). 2013

#### Comments

Recent and relevant

### Dutch climate and gender policy

### MFA policy cycle introduction

Policy elaboration & planning

Operationalization/ appraisal

Monitoring

Evaluation

### Fact sheet Food Security

Climate change effects on food security

Gender implications

Recommendations and best practices

Resources & tools



Fact sheet Water



Fact sheet Food Security



Fact sheet Natural Resources



Fact sheet Energy



Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

# Gender, Natural Resources and Climate Change



Water is covered by a separate fact sheet, whereas aspects of soil and ‘air’ (atmosphere) are addressed through the respective Fact Sheets on food security and energy. Minerals (and extractive industries) are left out of this Reference Guide because they receive less attention within MFA development policy and due to their highly specific nature.

## Relationships between Climate Change and Natural Resources

- Climatic changes and their effects, such as temperature increase (also of water bodies), changes in rainfall patterns, increased flooding or droughts, changes in water availability and water quality (such as acidification) and more extreme weather events, all contribute to a significant loss of biodiversity and deterioration of ecosystem services.
- Example: Droughts → losses of habitat, lack of drinking water and food for animals, lack of water for plants, loss of wetlands and more wildfires.

Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (2010), Global Biodiversity Outlook 3, May, 2010, p.56:

“Climate change is already having an impact on biodiversity, and is projected to become a progressively more significant threat in the coming decades. .... Ecosystems are already showing negative impacts under current levels of climate change ... which is modest compared to future projected changes.... In addition to warming temperatures, more frequent extreme weather events and changing patterns of rainfall and drought can be expected to have significant impacts on biodiversity.”

**This fact sheet discusses the relationship between climate change and natural resources, related implications for women and men, and provides recommendations and best practices for programming.**

Natural resources as defined by MFA include soil, water, air, flora, fauna and minerals. This fact sheet focuses on the biodiversity aspects of natural resources, which include flora and fauna and cover genetic, species and ecosystems diversity, as well as ecosystem services<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> For definitions of biodiversity and ecosystem services, see [Glossary](#)

Dutch climate and gender policy ▶

MFA policy cycle introduction ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

Fact sheet Natural Resources

Relationships climate change - natural resources

Gender implications

Recommendations and best practices

Resources & tools

Fact sheet Water

Fact sheet Food Security

Fact sheet Natural Resources

Fact sheet Energy

Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

- Climate change not only affects natural resources; use of natural resources can also contribute to climate change. Particularly changes in land use (land reclamation) and forestry (deforestation) are net contributors to climate change, apart from reducing biodiversity. They impact the global climate system by releasing more CO<sub>2</sub> and other greenhouse gases (methane) to the atmosphere than they remove.
- However, biodiversity, through the ecosystem services it supports, also makes an important contribution to both climate-change mitigation and adaptation → conserving and sustainably managing biodiversity is critical to addressing climate change.

### Gender implications related to Climate Change and Natural Resources

- Environmental degradation impacts are more acute where household food security directly relies on natural resources. With women over-represented among the poor who are more dependent on the use of natural resources for securing their livelihoods, they are more and/or differently impacted than men, who more often can count on income from wages and cash production.

- Loss of biodiversity affects women differently than men because of different responsibilities. Women often use freely available and renewable resources, such as non-timber forest products (NTFPs) or medicinal plants, whereas men tend to dominate the resources with higher monetary value, such as timber.
- In connection with their specific roles in subsistence farming and the use of forest products, rural women have unique knowledge of their natural surroundings and are seen as guardians of biodiversity. Nevertheless they are hardly represented in policy-making and institutions that address natural resources management.
- Recent research shows that women’s participation in decision-making bodies can significantly improve natural resource management. On the contrary, the neglect of women’s knowledge of and priorities in natural resource management in the context of climate change is not only ineffective but may contribute to greater gender inequalities.
- Climatic changes may enhance conflicts over natural resources and their conservation. This often negatively affects local communities, in particular (indigenous) women.
- Women have less access than men to information and extension services needed to respond to land, forest or ecosystem degradation. Research and extension tend to focus on cash crops and needs of male farmers, rather than on subsistence agriculture or NTFPs.

Until recently mechanisms under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), such as Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS), and the REDD+ mechanism under the Kyoto Protocol (UNFCCC) lacked a gender-specific approach. In the context of climate change, these mechanisms and related initiatives need additional importance for gender equitable development.

### Example

Deforestation disproportionately affects women’s time burden when they have to walk further to collect the same amount of fuel wood. In addition, shifting to the use of other bio-mass, such as animal manure or crop residue for fuel, contributes to reduced soil fertility thus negatively impacting the agricultural production capacity.

### Dutch climate and gender policy ▶

### MFA policy cycle introduction ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

### Fact sheet Natural Resources

Relationships climate change - natural resources

Gender implications

Recommendations and best practices

Resources & tools

 Fact sheet Water

 Fact sheet Food Security

 Fact sheet Natural Resources

 Fact sheet Energy

 Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

## Recommendations and Best Practices

- Equal rights and opportunities are not only fundamental human rights, but are essential for the sustainable and climate-smart use and management of natural resources. Therefore natural resources related interventions to mitigate climate change or adapt to climate change need the involvement of women, along with men, to be effective, successful and sustainable.
- Exposing and understanding gender differences in roles, needs and practices related to biodiversity and natural resource management is a first step to enhance biodiversity, ecosystem services and natural resource conservation, and to increase resilience against climate change. Gender analyses are therefore imperative when designing programmes on biodiversity and natural resource management (see annex 2 and Policy cycle: elaboration & planning and operationalization/ appraisal). Gender considerations, based on such analyses have to be made explicit in the interventions' objectives and indicators (see Policy cycle: operationalization/ appraisal and annex 4).

### Green Belt Movement Kenya

The Green Belt Movement (GBM) was founded by Wangari Maathai in 1977 to respond to the needs of rural Kenyan women who reported that their streams were drying up, their food supply became less secure, and they had to walk further and further to get firewood for fuel and fencing. GBM encouraged the women to work together to grow seedlings and plant trees to bind the soil, store rainwater, provide food and firewood. They received a small monetary token for their work. The activities have become highly successful directly benefitting the women involved and their communities. (see: [www.greenbeltmovement.org](http://www.greenbeltmovement.org))

### NAPAs work for women

Women must be engaged in the development and implementation of national adaptation plans. NAPAs are meant to identify and prioritize adaptation projects that address the most urgent and immediate needs of countries struggling with the impacts of climate change. Although most recent NAPAs mention gender equality and the need to help the most vulnerable in society, very few NAPAs demonstrate a commitment to gender equality through their projects. Mauritania is an exception: the country's first approved project, funded through the GEF-managed Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), aims "to improve the incomes and living conditions of the target group, women and young people, in a sustainable manner by developing seven agricultural value chains".

- Aspects to consider when designing and implementing interventions:
  - Ensure women's equal participation at all levels in policy and decision-making bodies on natural resource management, biodiversity preservation and forest certification systems and other standards.
  - Priorities responding to consultations with both women and men (see Policy cycle: operationalization/ appraisal and monitoring) should be reflected in policies and plans, including in National Adaptation Programmes of Actions (NAPAs).
  - Ensure that women benefit from resources allocated for climate change mitigation and adaptation (climate funds). REDD+ pilot initiatives should not only pay attention to the benefit to communities from carbon payments but also that this is gender-equitable. See also the box on the W+ Standard on the next page.

Dutch climate and gender policy ▶

MFA policy cycle introduction ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

Fact sheet Natural Resources

Relationships climate change - natural resources

Gender implications

Recommendations and best practices

Resources & tools

 Fact sheet Water

 Fact sheet Food Security

 Fact sheet Natural Resources

 Fact sheet Energy

 Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

## Women's Carbon Standard → W+ Standard

In April 2013 Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (WOCAN) launched the Women's Carbon Standard (WCS), a set of project design and implementation requirements that complement existing compliance or voluntary carbon standards such as the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS), the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and others. This standard includes measures to promote, integrate and measure women's empowerment and participation in carbon mitigation projects, and aims to provide carbon revenues to women's groups participating in the projects. The WCS standard was recently renamed as the **W+ Standard**.

See: <http://www.wplus.org/>

- Programmes that focus on natural resources have to address property or customary rights to land and resources in order to increase resilience and ensure women's rights.
- Natural resource institutions, such as Forestry or Environmental institutions should take the gender-specific needs of women into account. The often exclusive focus on timber should be broadened to include NTFP and other ecosystem services and at the same time also create access for women's forestry groups to (sustainable) timber production.
- Research and extension related to natural resource and biodiversity conservation, (agro)forestry and soil conservation need to explicitly reach out to women and men, to ensure that they both participate in the development of new practices (see Policy cycle: operationalization/ appraisal).

## Useful Resources and Tools

- **Scoping Study of Good Practices**. August 2013. UNREDD, WOCAN, USAID, LEAF

### Comments

This document identifies challenges and barriers that prevent the inclusion of women and the integration of gender perspectives in REDD+ in Asia-Pacific, identifying practical entry points and analysing good practices.

- **W+: Ensuring Benefits to Mountain Women for Climate Change Adaptation**. Presentation to ICIMOD. WOCAN, January 2014.

### Comments

Introduction to W+ Standard

- **IUCN Gender Office** – A gender policy framework for UNCCD (United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification) (not dated)

### Comments

Gender and combatting desertification.

- **Gender in the CGIAR Research Program on Forests, Trees and Agroforestry**. A strategy for Research and Action. Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR). 2013

### Comments

Focus on gender in research: "possibilities for strengthening how we address gender concerns in the CGIAR Research Program on Forests, Trees and Agroforestry (CRP6)".

## Dutch climate and gender policy ▶

## MFA policy cycle introduction ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

## Fact sheet Natural Resources

Relationships climate change - natural resources

Gender implications

Recommendations and best practices

Resources & tools



Fact sheet Water



Fact sheet Food Security



Fact sheet Natural Resources



Fact sheet Energy



Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

# Gender, Energy and Climate Change



**This fact sheet discusses the relationships between climate change and energy, related implications for women and men, and provides recommendations and best practices for programming.**

## Relationships between Climate Change and Energy

- Energy and climate change are closely interconnected, with increased CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from energy production and consumption as a major cause of climate change and manifestations of climate change impacting on energy availability, supply and affordability.

- Main effects of climate change on energy:
  - Temperature increase → reduced availability of cooling water for power plants; increased energy demand for cooling houses and food.
  - Sea level rise, in combination with cyclones, storm surges and floods → damage to power plants and other energy related infrastructure, which are often located near coasts in view of cooling opportunities.
  - More frequent extreme weather, including more extreme cyclones → damage to electricity infrastructures such as grids and substations, disrupting energy supply.
  - More frequent droughts / reduced rainfall or snow fall → reduced hydropower generation capacity → more power cuts; reduced possibilities for increasing installed capacity, especially relevant for Africa which has huge underutilized capacity for hydro power.
  - More frequent droughts, including desertification, and/or more extreme rainfall patterns → affect the availability of traditional biomass fuels such as fuel wood on which large proportions of (rural) population in many developing countries depend.
  - Climate change adaptation potentially leads to increased energy demand, for example, for more cooling of buildings (in case of temperature increase), or more desalination plants (where fresh water supply is reduced).
  - The various climate change effects impact plant growth → availability of biofuel crops and natural biomass affected.

Dutch climate and gender policy ▶

MFA policy cycle introduction ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

Fact sheet Energy

Relationships climate change - energy

Gender implications

Recommendations and best practices

Resources & tools

Fact sheet Water

Fact sheet Food Security

Fact sheet Natural Resources

Fact sheet Energy

Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

- Energy impacting climate change:
  - Fossil fuel power generation and other use of fossil fuels as source of energy, e.g. for transport → major source of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions → major contributor to climate change.
  - Development, including poverty reduction, is (still) heavily linked with increased fossil fuel-based energy production and consumption → increased CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and climate change.
  - The most rapid and cost-effective way to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and control climate change is the promotion of energy efficiency and renewable energy.

### Gender implications of the relationship between Climate Change and Energy

- Women and men play different roles in energy production, distribution and utilization in households, communities and enterprises, and are therefore differently impacted by climate change or climate change mitigation measures. There are also differences in access to and control over assets that influence capacity to respond and hence levels of vulnerability.
- Reduced and/or disrupted electricity and other energy supplies due to climate change effects impact households and industries connected to electricity grids or depending on road transports (such as kerosene, LPG), with men and women often differently impacted:
  - Women usually have most responsibilities in running a household, which tend to be more complicated in case of disrupted energy supply and/or power cuts. Example: where electricity is used for pumping water, disrupted supply requires women to fetch water at a larger distance.

- Men and women often have different productive activities (such as in farming / entrepreneurial) with different energy requirements and vulnerabilities.
- Especially in rural areas of the least developed countries most energy used by households comes from traditional biomass fuels, such as fuel wood, often managed by women. Where climate change impacts the degradation of the environment, women need to walk farther to collect fuel wood (increasing drudgery) and/or switch to other –even less desirable– sources such as crop residues, dung (impacting crop production) or waste (aggravating indoor pollution). With increased distances to collect fuel wood, risks for physical and sexual harassment/violence endured by women also increase.
- A significant share of energy consumed by poor households (and hence of their CO<sub>2</sub> emissions) is for cooking, which is nearly always managed by women. Indoor air pollution by smoke from traditional cook stoves used in unventilated spaces, leads to increased pulmonary diseases, including lung cancer, and premature deaths among especially women. On the other hand, investments in access to clean

#### Gender, energy and indoor pollution:

- The practice of cooking over open wood fires or primitive stoves contributes substantially to global greenhouse gas and black carbon emissions.
- An estimated 3.5 million people (mainly women and children) die annually because of the burning of biomass indoors, using traditional, inefficient stoves. However, the impact of indoor pollution on men's health should not be overlooked either.
- This number of premature deaths from household air pollution is greater than the number of premature deaths from malaria or tuberculosis.

### Dutch climate and gender policy

#### MFA policy cycle introduction

Policy elaboration & planning

Operationalization/ appraisal

Monitoring

Evaluation

#### Fact sheet Energy

Relationships climate change - energy

Gender implications

Recommendations and best practices

Resources & tools



Fact sheet Water



Fact sheet Food Security



Fact sheet Natural Resources



Fact sheet Energy



Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

energy can significantly reduce women’s workload and improve their health.

- Where climate-related disasters lead to evacuation and displacement, the need for (cooking) energy by women in displaced person camps is often overlooked.
- Men and women tend to be differently impacted by climate change mitigation measures such as cutting energy consumption, increasing energy efficiency and shifting to renewable energy:
  - With men having more access to information, technologies and services, they may benefit more than women.
  - Where programmes and/or emission reduction credits (under the Clean Development Mechanism) are targeted at formal businesses, women’s more informal and smaller entrepreneurial activities tend to be overlooked or transaction costs considered too high.
  - Women have different priorities for energy consumption at household level than men; whereas women are likely to opt for household appliances, men may give preference to assets such as TVs or air conditioners. Women and men therefore have different prospects to reduce energy use.
  - Where energy becomes more expensive, due to increased scarcity or taxing to promote energy saving, the poorest households are most affected, which includes a large proportion of female headed households.
- Rural women in developing countries often have the least resources to deal with climate change, yet many already have to respond to effects of climate change such as shifting growing seasons or erratic rainfall, struggling to care for their families without electricity, mechanized equipment or access to motorized vehicles.

## Recommendations and Best Practices

- Incorporating gender perspectives into energy projects, policy and planning addressing climate change mitigation or adaptation not only contributes to more gender equality, but is critical to ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of energy and climate change programmes and policies, as well as all development activities that involve energy use.
- Gender differences in roles, needs and practices in relation to energy and climate change need to be exposed and understood –by gender analyses– to enable the design of effective energy programmes or projects addressing climate change (see annex 2 and Policy cycle: policy elaboration & planning and operationalization/ appraisal). Such programmes or projects should include gender specific objectives and indicators (see Policy cycle: operationalization/ appraisal and annex 4).
- A better gender balance should be promoted in management boards, expert panels and advisory groups for international, national and local climate response planning, energy technology transfer, carbon financing and climate funds.
- Climate change mitigation funding invests in sustainable energy in developing countries but usually pays only lip-service to gender issues. The adoption of a gender-sensitive approach by the new Green Climate Fund aiming to improve women’s access to sustainable energy is to be welcomed. This should become commonplace for other climate funds as well.
- Aspects to consider when designing and implementing energy and climate related interventions:

## Dutch climate and gender policy

### MFA policy cycle introduction

Policy elaboration & planning

Operationalization/ appraisal

Monitoring

Evaluation

## Fact sheet Energy

Relationships climate change - energy

Gender implications

Recommendations and best practices

Resources & tools



Fact sheet Water



Fact sheet Food Security



Fact sheet Natural Resources



Fact sheet Energy



Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

The Biogas Support Programme in Nepal has received CDM credits for domestic biogas plants. This initiative encourages women's ownership of biogas digesters and has set targets for women's participation in training programmes. Despite the time required to collect the cattle dung and water needed for the biogas plant, women using them have nevertheless seen reductions in their workloads by as much as three hours per day.

- Women currently are the primary energy producers for households in developing countries, especially in rural areas. Their involvement in planning and implementation of improved services as target users is required when introducing cleaner, more efficient and renewable energy sources (see Policy cycle: operationalization/ appraisal)
- Attention to women's participation in the energy sector is seen mostly in the context of cooking energy. It requires more efficient and less polluting cooking fuels and improved cooking stoves, reducing the need for fuel wood and reducing CO2 and black carbon emissions as well as indoor pollution.
- However, the focus on efficient and clean cooking risks overlooking other energy needs of women, such as energy for water pumping, for agricultural production, for food processing and other entrepreneurial activities, for street lighting to promote women's safety and for communication technology to facilitate access to information.

- Innovative financing and credit schemes for expansion of (renewable) energy services can serve as catalyst for new entrepreneurial activities for women, if energy access is effectively linked with income generating opportunities.
- In order that women (and men) benefit from emission reduction credits under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), provisions for bundling small initiatives on energy efficiency or renewable energy should be promoted, for example on biogas.
- In supporting the formulation, review and/or implementation of national action plans such as NAPAs (National Adaptation Programmes of Action) and NAMAs (Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions), more attention to gender dimensions needs to be pursued (e.g. through policy dialogue and advocacy), including translating a more general commitment to gender equality into budgets, indicators and targets.
- Especially now that emphasis of climate actions has moved to the national level, the participation of women and women's organizations in climate change decision making has become more pertinent and should be promoted.

## Dutch climate and gender policy ▶

## MFA policy cycle introduction ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

## Fact sheet Energy

Relationships climate change - energy

Gender implications

Recommendations and best practices

Resources & tools

 Fact sheet Water

 Fact sheet Food Security

 Fact sheet Natural Resources

 Fact sheet Energy

 Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

## Useful Resources and Tools

- Karlsson, G. and Rojas, A. **The Benefits of Gender balance in Climate Change Mitigation Investments and Sustainable Energy Initiatives.** ENERGIA International Network on gender and Sustainable Energy. March 2013

- **Toolkit to Mainstream Gender into Energy & Climate Change Community Based Adaptation Projects in the Pacific.** Secretariat of the Pacific Community. Final Draft Unedited version

- **Gender Tool Kit:** Energy: Going Beyond the Meter. Asian Development Bank (ADB). September 2012

### Comments

About: Why gender matters in the energy sector as well as gender mainstreaming in the (ADB) policy cycle. Includes a section on Climate Change.

- **Gender, Energy and Climate change.** Special Theme of Energia News. Newsletter of the International Network for Gender and Sustainable Energy. Volume 13. Issue 1. May 2010

- Holvoet, N., Inborg, L. **How gender-sensitive are the National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) of Sub-Saharan African countries? A gender-scan of 31 NAPAs.** Working Paper/2013.2. Institute of Development Policy and Management. University of Antwerp. 2013.

### Comments

This working paper demonstrates that in practice gender-sensitivity in NAPAs remains limited. When a gender dimension is included, it is mostly in sections dealing with the identification of projects and fails to be translated into budgets, indicators and targets.

## Dutch climate and gender policy ▶

## MFA policy cycle introduction ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

## Fact sheet Energy

Relationships climate change - energy

Gender implications

Recommendations and best practices

Resources & tools

 Fact sheet Water

 Fact sheet Food Security

 Fact sheet Natural Resources

 Fact sheet Energy

 Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

# Gender, Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change



**This fact sheet discusses the relationship between climate change and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), related implications for women and men, and provides recommendations and best practices for programming. Whereas the other fact sheets represent important IPGs, DRR has been added as an important crosscutting and specific issue as well as one of the pillars of MFA's Climate Policy.**

Climate change exacerbates disaster risks. Disasters forced more than 24 million people to flee their homes up to 2009 and 32 million alone in 2012. DRR aims to reduce the loss of lives and of social, economic and environmental assets of communities and countries. DRR involves the consideration of risks resulting from natural hazards in institutional structures, national and sectoral policies and programmes, and in individual development projects. When operationalized, DRR both addresses awareness and resilience building among potentially affected populations (disaster preparedness) and actual mitigation of disaster risks (risk reduction).

## Relationships between Climate Change and Disasters

Changes in global and regional climate patterns and cycles increase the frequency and intensity of natural hazards. This applies especially to hydro-meteorological hazards (floods, cyclones, droughts and extreme heat or cold), but climate change effects can also facilitate biological hazards, such as disease outbreaks. The main relationships include:

Dutch climate and gender policy ▶

MFA policy cycle introduction ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

Relationships climate change - DRR

Gender implications

Recommendations and best practices

Resources & tools

 Fact sheet Water

 Fact sheet Food Security

 Fact sheet Natural Resources

 Fact sheet Energy

 Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

“Following the 1991 cyclone and flood in Bangladesh, women’s death rate was almost five times higher than men’s. Warning information was transmitted by men to men in public spaces, but was rarely communicated to the rest of the family. As many women are not allowed to leave the house without a male relative, they perished waiting for their relatives to return home and take them to a safe place. Moreover, as in many other Asian countries, most Bengali women have never learned to swim, which significantly reduced their survival chances during the flood.”

Source: Gender and Disaster Risk Reduction. Training manual, UNDP 2013 (see list of resources)

- Increased rainfall variability → increase in peak rainfall rates and heavy precipitation events → more frequent and/or severe (flash) floods and inundations.
- More intense tropical cyclones → increase in storm surges, floods and direct damage by strong gusts.
- More and more intense droughts → increase in food insecurity and famine (“slow-onset hazards”).
- Sea level rise and increased sea water temperatures → coastal erosion and degradation of coastal defenses, such as coral reefs and/or mangroves.
  - The projected sea level rise by 2100 forms a very significant risk for coastal areas, where much of the major cities, people’s livelihoods and essential infrastructure (roads, airports, hospitals and government buildings) are located. Protection of coastal areas requires huge investments.
  - Small island states and countries with large deltas (such as Bangladesh) are particularly at risk.

- Extremely high temperatures → heat waves directly affect the health of people, flora and fauna, and increase risks of outbreak of epidemic diseases and insect plagues.
- Extreme colds → In countries like India and Bangladesh especially the poor are unable to protect themselves against unusual cold spells, resulting in increased mortality.

### Gender implications of Disasters and DRR.

- Men and women have different vulnerabilities and exposures to disasters, due to different roles and needs.
- Disaster impacts are not distributed uniformly within a population; they tend to hit the poorest and the most vulnerable hardest. As a result, women and children are over-represented among victims.
- Men have different vulnerabilities and run other risks associated with hazards. Men are expected to secure property and infrastructure, risking their own lives while doing this in precarious situations such as flood waters or high winds. But men also have coping abilities that women often lack, such as swimming and tree climbing, and have more access to resources and coping mechanisms, such as income, vehicles or boats.
- Women are often less well prepared for disasters because they tend to be under- or not represented in national or local Disaster Management Committees. Women tend to be less reached by early warning systems than men, who have more access to information (mobile phones, radio, internet) and because warning systems tend to target male heads of households. On a positive note, using women’s communication channels for early warning pays off, benefiting the entire family.

## Dutch climate and gender policy ▶

## MFA policy cycle introduction ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

## Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

Relationships climate change - DRR

Gender implications

Recommendations and best practices

Resources & tools

 Fact sheet Water

 Fact sheet Food Security

 Fact sheet Natural Resources

 Fact sheet Energy

 Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

- In case of evacuation, women have more or other responsibilities than men, in particular for (small) children, the elderly and the sick. They are also responsible for securing first supplies, such as children's food, medicines and other basic necessities, which complicates fast evacuation.
- Women living on their own, pregnant women, women with small children and elderly and disabled people depend on assistance during evacuation.
- Natural disasters contribute to the disintegration of communities and disruption of protective family structures. This makes women and girls vulnerable to abuses such as sexual violence. To give young daughters away in marriage is a frequently observed coping strategy in these situations.
- Women's domestic workload tends to substantially increase after a disaster when facilities and supplies for water, food and fuel wood are disrupted or spoiled. Damage to or absence of sanitation facilities in shelters affects women more than men. Emergency supplies often lack basic necessities for women such as sanitary napkins (so called "dignity kits"). Special assistance and facilities for pregnant women and for women who are about to deliver are often non-existent or very basic.

During the 1988 floods in Bangladesh, the modest house of Didi, a widow working in Dhaka as domestic help, was inundated. She took her rice stock, clothing and jewelry (which she had been saving as dowry for her only daughter) to keep in her uncle's house in Dhaka. When crossing the Buriganga river in a small boat, they were met by a fast boat with thugs who, while threatening her and the boatman, took all her goods and money. Stripped of all her possessions and savings, she arrived in Dhaka with bleak illusions about her daughter's marriage prospects.

- Where post-disaster aid is given to male heads of households, the special needs of women may be overlooked and their dependence and vulnerability increased.
- Gender-blind aid does not do justice to women's coping potentials and their potential roles as agents of change. Men and women bring a range of different skills and talents to disaster risk reduction and may have different coping strategies, which, when recognized and used, contribute to better disaster prevention and management.

### Recommendations and Best Practices

- The Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA, see Resources section) that emerged from the United Nation's 2005 World Conference on Disaster Reduction commits to gender mainstreaming in DRR: *"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"*. The Netherlands are a signatory party to the HFA.
- When analyzing climate change data and disasters risks, a gender perspective should be applied by using gender-disaggregated data, consulting male and female key persons and involving gender expertise. Such a gender analysis should identify gender differences including how and why women may be disproportionately impacted (see annex 2 and Policy cycle: policy elaboration & planning and operationalization/ appraisal). Gender analyses are essential for the development of DRR policy and the planning of DRR interventions.

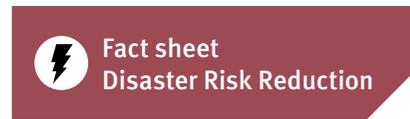
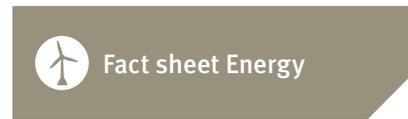
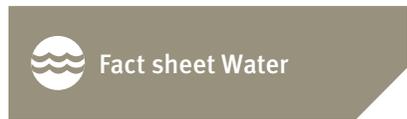
## Dutch climate and gender policy ▶

### MFA policy cycle introduction ▶

- Policy elaboration & planning ▶
- Operationalization/ appraisal ▶
- Monitoring ▶
- Evaluation ▶

## Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

- Relationships climate change - DRR
- Gender implications
- Recommendations and best practices
- Resources & tools



- Based on the gender analysis and a consultation process, gender objectives and indicators need to be included in the design of DRR interventions (see Operationalization/appraisal).
- There are costs associated with ignoring gender aspects in disaster risk reduction and management. Mainstreaming gender in disaster risk reduction policy and projects increases the effectiveness and sustainability of DRR interventions by strengthening resilience and preparedness among men and women.
- Aspects to be considered when designing and implementing DRR related interventions:
  - Ensure that men and women are represented and participate at all levels of decision-making processes regarding all aspects of DRR.
  - Include women’s and men’s knowledge and perceptions in the analysis and identification of coping strategies and resilience building.
  - Ensure that women are visibly engaged as agents of change and leaders at all levels of disaster preparedness and disaster management.
  - Incorporate women’s and girls’ needs and abilities in the design of DRR and relief efforts, ensuring that their skills, resourcefulness and leadership potentials are tapped.
  - Make sure that women are effectively reached by early warning messages and that they are assisted during evacuation.
  - Make sure that shelters are safe and facilities cater for the needs of women and girls.
  - Ensure that women and girls are protected against attacks and sexual harassment and violence, especially during performance of their assigned roles and duties in meeting the households’ basic needs.

### Useful Resources and Tools

- **Making Disaster Risk Reduction Gender-Sensitive.** Policy and Practical Guidelines. UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) with UNDP and IUCN. 2009

#### Comments

Guidelines for implementing the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of nations and Communities to Disasters. “DRR that delivers gender equality is a cost-effective win-win option for reducing vulnerability and sustaining the livelihoods of whole communities.”

- Pincha, Chaman. **Gender Sensitive Disaster Management.** A toolkit for Practitioners. 2008. Oxfam America and Nanban Trust. Published by Earthworm Books. Mumbai.

#### Comments

Very practical and interestingly done (nice lay-out), but clearly focused on S-Asia / India

- **Policy briefs:** 3 Gender and Disaster Risk Reduction; Gender and Climate Change Capacity Development Series. UNDP and Global Gender and Climate Alliance. 2013

#### Comments

There is a corresponding training manual, see next resource.

- **Gender and Disaster Risk Reduction. Training manual.** Gender and Climate Change Capacity Development Series. UNDP and Global Gender and Climate Alliance. 2013

#### Comments

This training manual is linked to above policy brief.

Dutch climate and gender policy ▶

MFA policy cycle introduction ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

Relationships climate change - DRR

Gender implications

Recommendations and best practices

Resources & tools

 Fact sheet Water

 Fact sheet Food Security

 Fact sheet Natural Resources

 Fact sheet Energy

 Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

- **Making Women's Voices Count Addressing Gender Issues in Disaster Risk Management in East Asia and the Pacific**. Gender and Disaster Risk Management - Guidance Notes 1 (65833). The World Bank

- Dutch Sustainability Unit, Commission for Environmental Impact Assessment. **Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction**: Links to country-specific risk profiles. DSU Key Sheet. September 2013.

**Comments**

Important resource(s) for the development of climate change risk assessments.

- **Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters** (Hyogo Framework). United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR), 2007.

**Comments**

See page 4 for the quote on gender (paragraph 13 (d)).

NB The Netherlands is a signatory party to this framework.

- Oxfam (2013). **Minimum Standards for Gender in Emergencies**. Oxfam, Oxford. 12 pp.

**Dutch climate and gender policy**

**MFA policy cycle introduction**

Policy elaboration & planning

Operationalization/ appraisal

Monitoring

Evaluation

**Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction**

Relationships climate change - DRR

Gender implications

Recommendations and best practices

Resources & tools

 Fact sheet Water

 Fact sheet Food Security

 Fact sheet Natural Resources

 Fact sheet Energy

 Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

# Glossary

This glossary provides (1) an overview of the main gender concepts and (2) selected climate change and other concepts addressed in this Guide; and (3) presents common misconceptions on integrating gender in (climate) programmes.

## 1. Gender Concepts

### Gender:

Refers to socially constructed and therefore learned roles and responsibilities ascribed to men and women, girls and boys based on their sex. Gender is not the same as sex, the physical and biological attributes that make someone female, male or both. Gender comprises the expectations, roles, attitudes and behaviors of women and men. Gender roles change over time and vary within and between cultures, societies and classes.

### Gender Equality:

Gender equality exists when men and women, boys and girls are attributed equal social value, equal rights and equal responsibilities; and men and women have equal access to the means (resources, opportunities) to exercise those rights and responsibilities.

### Gender Issues:

Any issue where relations, differences, connections and/or inequalities between men and women have either a positive or negative effect or influence.

### Gender Mainstreaming:

This is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, so that their different needs, concerns, roles and experiences become an integral part of the design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes.

### Gender-sensitive approach:

Refers to recognizing and taking into account gender issues, aiming to promote gender equality.

### Gender Analysis:

Gender analysis (see [Annex 2](#)) is a tool for examining the differences between the roles that women and men play, the different levels of power they hold (including in decision-making), their differing needs, constraints and opportunities, and the impact of these differences on their lives. These differences can be examined at all levels (household, community, local and national levels). Gender analysis also looks into other diversity factors that affect all members of society, such as ethnicity, class or socio-economic conditions.

Dutch climate and gender policy ▶

MFA policy cycle introduction ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

Annexes

1. Climate Change and its Effects

2. Gender Analysis

3. The Gender Equality Policy Marker

4. Gender Indicators

5. Terms of References for hiring Gender Expertise

 Fact sheet Water

 Fact sheet Food Security

 Fact sheet Natural Resources

 Fact sheet Energy

 Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

## 2. Climate Change Related Concepts

### Climate:

Climate is a measure of the average pattern of variation in temperature, humidity, atmospheric pressure, wind, precipitation, atmospheric particle count and other meteorological variables in a given region over long periods of time of at least several decades. Climate is different from weather, in that weather only describes the short-term conditions of these variables in a given region.

### Climate Change:

The significant and lasting change in the statistical distribution of weather patterns over periods of at least several decades. It may be a change in average weather conditions or in the distribution of weather around the averaged conditions, including more extreme events.

### Climate Change Mitigation:

Actions to limit the magnitude and/or rate of long-term climate change. Climate change mitigation generally involves reductions in human (anthropogenic) emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs), but may also be achieved by increasing the capacity of carbon sinks, e.g. through reforestation.

### Climate Change Adaptation:

Actions taken to manage the eventual (or unavoidable) impacts of global warming, e.g., by building dikes in response to sea level rise.

### Natural Resources:

Natural resources are materials and components that can be found within the environment. Examples: flora, fauna, soil, air, water, metal ores and fossil fuels.

### Ecosystem Services:

Ecosystem services include the production of food, medicines and water, ensure crop pollination, regulate climates and diseases, and provide cultural, spiritual and recreational benefits. Ecosystems perform fundamental life-support services upon which human civilization depends.

### Biodiversity:

Biodiversity refers to the variation of plant and animal life on earth and covers genetic, species and ecosystems diversity, and is closely related to ecosystem services.

### REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation):

A set of steps designed to use market and financial incentives in order to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases from deforestation and forest degradation. Deforestation is the permanent removal of forests and withdrawal of land from forest use. Forest degradation refers to negative changes in the forest area that limit its production capacity. The distinction between the two is vital within REDD. REDD+ strategies go beyond deforestation and forest degradation, and include the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in reducing emissions.

Dutch climate and gender policy ▶

MFA policy cycle introduction ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

Annexes

1. Climate Change and its Effects

2. Gender Analysis

3. The Gender Equality Policy Marker

4. Gender Indicators

5. Terms of References for hiring Gender Expertise

 Fact sheet Water

 Fact sheet Food Security

 Fact sheet Natural Resources

 Fact sheet Energy

 Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

## 2. Climate Change Related Concepts

### Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

DRR aims to systematically avoid (prevent) and limit (mitigate) disaster risks with regard to losses of lives and social, economic and environmental assets of communities and countries. DRR involves the consideration of risks resulting from natural hazards in national and sectoral policies and programmes, in institutional structures, and in individual development projects.

### Land Use Change

Changes in land use, such as from forest into agricultural land, contribute to a net increase in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions into the atmosphere (IPCC estimate: 1.6 + 0.8 Gt CO<sub>2</sub> per year).

### International Public Goods

A public good is a good that is both non-excludable and non-rivalrous in that individuals cannot be effectively excluded from use and where use by one individual does not reduce availability to others. Examples of public goods include fresh air, knowledge, lighthouses, national defense, flood control systems and street lighting. International or global public goods are public goods that are available everywhere.

## Dutch climate and gender policy ▶

## MFA policy cycle introduction ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

## Annexes

1. Climate Change and its Effects

2. Gender Analysis

3. The Gender Equality Policy Marker

4. Gender Indicators

5. Terms of References for hiring Gender Expertise

 Fact sheet Water

 Fact sheet Food Security

 Fact sheet Natural Resources

 Fact sheet Energy

 Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

### 3. Common Misconceptions on Gender in Climate Programmes\*

Nine misconceptions:	Comment:
1- Gender equality is all about women and projects focusing on women.	Gender equality is about the differences between men and women in terms of gender roles, access to and control over resources, and an individual's ability to participate. Quick readers may sometimes feel that gender equality is only about women as women's situation needs most explanation because of their disadvantaged position as a result of gender differences.
2- We should not question women's roles and men's roles as this is part of local culture and traditions.	Cultures change and evolve over time and opportunities exist to facilitate people's own processes of change in positive ways.
3- Climate change is a scientific matter, so it has nothing to do with gender issues.	The reason we care about climate change is because it is impacting people. Without people climate change would not be a problem.
4- Gender sensitivity means understanding that women are more vulnerable to climate change impacts.	In some circumstances, some groups of women are more vulnerable to climate change impacts than men or other groups of women. However, some groups of men, such as elderly, unemployed or men living alone, can also be particularly vulnerable.
5- The best way to ensure gender equality is to have some women attending meetings where climate change decisions are discussed.	Women should not only attend meetings, but should also be encouraged to speak and listened to. But more is required than only women's attendance in meetings: they should actively participate in all stages of decision making.
6- Addressing gender issues means addressing the practical needs of both men and women.	Many climate change interventions consider the practical needs of women and men, such as access to food, water and technologies to help them to better fulfill their roles. This approach, though important, does not address more fundamental issues about different access to resources and decision-making (i.e. the strategic needs of men and women), which also need attention.

**Dutch climate and gender policy** ▶

**MFA policy cycle introduction** ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

**Annexes**

1. Climate Change and its Effects

2. Gender Analysis

3. The Gender Equality Policy Marker

4. Gender Indicators

5. Terms of References for hiring Gender Expertise

 Fact sheet Water

 Fact sheet Food Security

 Fact sheet Natural Resources

 Fact sheet Energy

 Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

### 3. Common Misconceptions on Gender in Climate Programmes\*

Nine misconceptions:	Comment:
7- Both men and women will benefit from the interventions so there is no need to differentiate.	Where men and women have different roles and tasks, same interventions can work out differently for men than for women.
8- Gender-based violence has nothing to do with climate change.	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity of disasters such as droughts, floods and cyclones. Evidence shows that after disasters, levels of gender-based violence often increase.
9- "I am a woman, so the gender perspective is covered".	Being a woman does not automatically qualify someone to integrate gender into a project, as this requires skills and training in gender analysis and other gender tools. It is therefore important to work with (female or male) gender experts who have these special skills, as well as sector expertise.

**Dutch climate and gender policy** ▶

**MFA policy cycle introduction** ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

**Annexes**

1. Climate Change and its Effects

2. Gender Analysis

3. The Gender Equality Policy Marker

4. Gender Indicators

5. Terms of References for hiring Gender Expertise

\* Adapted from [the Pacific Gender and Climate Change Toolkit – Tools for Practitioners](#). 2013.

 Fact sheet Water

 Fact sheet Food Security

 Fact sheet Natural Resources

 Fact sheet Energy

 Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

# Annex 1 - Climate Change and its Effects

Climate change is the significant and lasting change in the statistical distribution of weather patterns over periods of at least several decades. It may be a change in average weather conditions, or in the distribution of weather around the average conditions. Though changes in climate have resulted as part of the earth's natural processes, there is highly significant evidence that the fast climate change that occurred in the last century is caused by human actions.

The **main drivers of climate change** are the ever increasing emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) since the industrial revolution, which trap heat from the sun, causing warming of our globe. In daily talk greenhouse gases are often equated to carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), for example when referring to our carbon footprint. But also other gases contribute to the greenhouse effect of the earth. These include methane (23 x impact of CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O, 296x impact of CO<sub>2</sub>) and chlorofluorocarbons (CFC, 10,600 x impact of CO<sub>2</sub>). Neither do greenhouse gases only come from burning fossil fuels, see also the adjacent box:

“Warming of the climate system is unequivocal, and since the 1950s, many of the observed changes are unprecedented over decades to millennia. The atmosphere and ocean have warmed, the amounts of snow and ice have diminished, sea level has risen, and the concentrations of greenhouse gases have increased.”

Source: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (2013). The Physical Science Basis. Summary for Policymakers.

## Not all greenhouse gas emissions come from burning fossil fuels:

- Indonesia is well known as the third-highest emitter of greenhouse gases in the world, after the USA and China. Most of those emissions come from land uses and land-use changes, particularly deforestation.
- Livestock is responsible for emitting a considerable proportion of greenhouse gases in the form of methane, contributing to over half of the emissions in livestock-based economies such as New Zealand.
- Thawing of permafrost (Siberia and Alaska) allows vast amounts of organic matter to decay releasing methane and CO<sub>2</sub>.

Climate change is often equated to global warming. Climate change has a broad range of –mainly adverse– effects, many not easily reversible, impacting the planet and the people living on it. The **main effects of climate change** include:

- Higher and/or more extreme average temperatures and/or fewer frosts, affecting biodiversity, plant growth, disease and insect outbreaks, etc.
- Sea level rise due to thermal expansion of the oceans and melting of ice caps, causing damage and requiring huge investments in coastal protection or displacement of people.
- More extreme weather patterns, such as increased rainfall intensity, longer dry periods, and more typhoons and cyclones, having multiple effects such as droughts and/or floods, including damage to infrastructure, crops and natural resources.

Dutch climate and gender policy ▶

MFA policy cycle introduction ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

Annexes

1. Climate Change and its Effects

2. Gender Analysis

3. The Gender Equality Policy Marker

4. Gender Indicators

5. Terms of References for hiring Gender Expertise

 Fact sheet Water

 Fact sheet Food Security

 Fact sheet Natural Resources

 Fact sheet Energy

 Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

- Ocean acidification (increased acidity by absorption of CO<sub>2</sub>) and coral bleaching, causing a decrease in fish harvests and reducing protection that coral reefs offer to coastal communities against storms.
- Higher CO<sub>2</sub> levels in the atmosphere can result in greater plant growth, a positive effect. However, this may be offset by negative climate change effects as increased droughts, adverse temperatures or water logging, resulting in net yield reduction.

## Dutch climate and gender policy ▶

### MFA policy cycle introduction ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

### Annexes

1. Climate Change and its Effects

2. Gender Analysis

3. The Gender Equality Policy Marker

4. Gender Indicators

5. Terms of References for hiring Gender Expertise

 Fact sheet Water

 Fact sheet Food Security

 Fact sheet Natural Resources

 Fact sheet Energy

 Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

# Annex 2 - Gender Analysis

## 1. What is a gender analysis?

**Gender analysis** is a tool for examining the differences between the roles that women and men play, the different levels of power they hold (including in decision-making), their differing needs, constraints and opportunities, and the impact of these differences on their lives. These differences can be examined at all levels (household, community, local and national levels). Gender analysis also looks into other diversity factors that affect all members of society, such as ethnicity, class or socio-economic conditions.

## 2. Why conduct a gender analysis?

Conducting a gender analysis is important for one or more of the following reasons:

- To identify and address gender inequalities and understand their root causes
- To identify and eliminate barriers to women's full participation in productive and public life (including decision-making)
- To identify potential gender impacts and prevent negative effects of interventions, i.e. increase of gender inequality (gender impact study)
- To provide a baseline to measure progress towards gender equality.

## 3. When to conduct a gender analysis?

Ideally, a gender analysis is conducted before developing strategies and/or designing interventions:

- As part of the context analyses, sector analyses, risk analyses and/or organization analyses that serve as input for the development of strategies and MASPs;
- As part of the situational analysis in the phase of programme / project design;
- If not done before the start of a programme / project: early in the implementation phase to use the outcomes to fine-tune the gender approach.

## 4. Who conducts a gender analysis and how?

A gender analysis is conducted by an individual or team (internal or external) with gender expertise and experience as well as technical knowledge of the content of the programme (e.g. on climate change, water and/or food security). Ideally, it takes advantage of local expertise. A gender analysis is conducted by collecting and analyzing information from various sources: desk research using existing (gender) reports or profiles, discussions with key persons, community groups, and/or government officials and/or surveys. A gender analysis can be a stand-alone activity and/or be part of a broader situational or socio-economic analysis.

Dutch climate and gender policy ▶

MFA policy cycle introduction ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

Annexes

1. Climate Change and its Effects

2. Gender Analysis

3. The Gender Equality Policy Marker

4. Gender Indicators

5. Terms of References for hiring Gender Expertise

 Fact sheet Water

 Fact sheet Food Security

 Fact sheet Natural Resources

 Fact sheet Energy

 Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

## 5. Key questions of a Gender Analysis:

- Who does what? (gender division of labour, responsibilities and obligations)
- Who has access to what? (means, resources, information, services)
- Who owns what? (assets, resources)
- Who controls what? (assets, resources, decision-making)
- Who decides what? (participation in decision-making)
- Why is it that way? (influencing factors)
- How do law systems, international and national policies, conventions and government practices support equal division of labour, equal access to, ownership and control over resources, equal decision-making and changes to overcome negative effects?
- What can be done in the anticipated activities to overcome the negative effects, hence contributing to achievement of project results?
- How do the proposed activities contribute to MFA's policy on Gender Equality and Climate Change?

## 6. How to use the findings of a gender analysis?

A gender analysis should conclude with clear findings and concrete recommendations for addressing gender inequality in the proposed programme or project. These findings and recommendations should be used as input for developing gender-sensitive strategies, programme or project design and/or fine-tuning.

This annex is based on documents from the Aga Khan Foundation, Geneva Office.

 Fact sheet Water

 Fact sheet Food Security

 Fact sheet Natural Resources

 Fact sheet Energy

 Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

**Dutch climate and gender policy** ▶

**MFA policy cycle introduction** ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

**Annexes**

1. Climate Change and its Effects

2. Gender Analysis

3. The Gender Equality Policy Marker

4. Gender Indicators

5. Terms of References for hiring Gender Expertise

# Annex 3 - The Gender Equality Policy Marker

## When does a programme promote gender equality?

Gender equality is **explicitly** promoted through specific measures that:

- Reduce social, economic or political power inequalities between men and women, girls and boys
- Or ensure that women benefit equally with men from the activity
- Or compensate for past discrimination
- Or develop or strengthen gender equality or anti-discrimination policies, legislation or institutions.

The first three measures are important for gender-sensitive projects and programmes. The fourth measure concerns gender stand-alone programming (not mentioned in the guide given the primary focus on gender integration).

## What is the Gender Equality Policy Marker?

The Gender Equality Policy Marker (hereafter called: gender marker) has been developed by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC). Its purpose is to track resource allocation for promoting gender equality by using a marker system with a scale of 0 - 2. It is used to measure the extent to which programme budgets contribute to the

**G-0:** gender equality is not targeted

**G-1:** gender equality is a significant objective

**G-2:** gender equality is the principal or main objective

advancement of gender equality and women's empowerment, using the following scores:

As a member of the EU, the Netherlands is committed to the following target: *“By 2013 at least 75% of all new proposals under ODA funding should be gender-sensitive, i.e. scoring G-2 (gender as a principal objective) or G-1 (gender as a significant objective)”*.

In order to score G-1 or G-2, the measures to promote gender equality should be reflected in the **objectives** as well as in the **design** of a programme or project. The application of the gender marker has to be substantiated in the appraisal memorandum.

In the MFA's administration system “Piramide”, the gender marker is represented by the acronym **G1khMV** (gelijkheid tussen mannen en vrouwen), which translates as “equality between men and women”.

## How to apply the gender marker?

The gender marker has to be applied by answering questions on whether gender equality is targeted by the project objectives, whether it is the main reason for the project and whether gender equality (GE) is included in the project design. The diagram on the next page presents the steps to determine the score.

(Source: When, why and how to apply the OECD Gender policy marker: a didactic powerpoint, from EU Website, see list of resources)

Dutch climate and gender policy ▶

MFA policy cycle introduction ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

Annexes

1. Climate Change and its Effects

2. Gender Analysis

3. The Gender Equality Policy Marker

4. Gender Indicators

5. Terms of References for hiring Gender Expertise

 Fact sheet Water

 Fact sheet Food Security

 Fact sheet Natural Resources

 Fact sheet Energy

 Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

Assess the **main objective(s)** of the project

Is promotion of gender equality somewhere targeted in the project?

Yes  No 

G-0: Gender is not targeted

Would this project have been initiated if gender equality was not mentioned in the objective(s)?

Yes  No 

G-2: Gender Equality is a main objective

Is promotion of Gender Equality included in the project design (expected results)?

Yes  No 

G-1: Gender Equality is a significant objective

### Examples

Examples of projects that can be marked as G-2 (Gender equality as principal or main objective):

- Promoting women's access to land and water rights;
- Awareness raising of men on nutrition standards for pregnant and lactating women and for children;
- Supporting women farmers' groups to increase their food security by adopting conservation and climate-smart practices and improving their access to agricultural services and markets.
- Capacity building of the Ministry of Agriculture to incorporate gender equality objectives in national strategies to promote climate-smart agriculture and/or the Ministry of Water Resources to integrate gender equality objectives in IWRM strategies and programmes;
- G-2 projects can target women specifically, men specifically (e.g. to reduce discrimination) or both women and men.

Examples of projects that can be marked as G-1 (Gender equality as a significant objective):

- A project that provides water and sanitation facilities, while ensuring that women and girls have safe and easy access to the facilities and also paying attention to menstrual hygiene;
- A forestry project that focuses on the community as a whole and ensures that women and girls benefit equally with men and boys;
- A water management project that improves irrigation and drainage systems and flood protection and ensures that women and men are both meaningfully represented in water users associations, have both access to water and benefit equally from the new opportunities created by the project.

**Dutch climate and gender policy** ▶

**MFA policy cycle introduction** ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

**Annexes**

1. Climate Change and its Effects

2. Gender Analysis

3. The Gender Equality Policy Marker

4. Gender Indicators

5. Terms of References for hiring Gender Expertise

 Fact sheet Water

 Fact sheet Food Security

 Fact sheet Natural Resources

 Fact sheet Energy

 Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

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- **Gender Equality Policy Marker Definition**
  - O'Neill, Patti. Follow the Money – **Tracking Financing for Gender Equality**. OECD  
**Comments**  
13 pages, see also: <http://www.women.nl/smart-economics-oecd-dac-gender-equality-policy-marker/>
  - **IASC Gender marker** – Frequently Asked Questions. 29 July 2011  
**Comments**  
2 pages, useful especially for humanitarian assistance projects.
  - **IASC Gender Marker**. Analysis of Results and Lessons Learned. February 2012
  - **When, why and how to apply the OECD-Gender policy marker**: a didactic powerpoint.  
**Comments**  
Powerpoint presentation (13 slides); clear explanation how to apply, but focused on EU projects.
  - **The DAC Gender Equality Policy Marker**. Excerpt from: Reporting Directives for the Creditor Reporting System. Joint Biennial Workshop of the DAC Network on Gender Equality (GENDERNET) and the UN's Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality (IANWGE). 28-29 January 2008

## Dutch climate and gender policy ▶

## MFA policy cycle introduction ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

## Annexes

1. Climate Change and its Effects

2. Gender Analysis

3. The Gender Equality Policy Marker

4. Gender Indicators

5. Terms of References for hiring Gender Expertise



Fact sheet Water



Fact sheet Food Security



Fact sheet Natural Resources



Fact sheet Energy



Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

# Annex 4 - Gender Indicators

## What are gender indicators?

Gender indicators are performance indicators that help assess or measure the effects of a policy, programme or project on gender equality and/or women's empowerment. For programmes and projects gender indicators are identified at output and outcome level, together with appropriate sources or means of verification. Gender indicators can be quantitative or qualitative. Like for other performance indicators, baseline information is required, also to help setting realistic targets for achievement. Baseline information is collected through gender analyses and/or integrated into baseline surveys.

All programmes and projects with gender marker score G-2 and G-1 require gender indicators. These indicators should be integrated in the monitoring protocol or logical framework. Usually these monitoring protocols or logframes are developed or refined during an inception phase and are included in inception reports. Some examples of gender indicators for monitoring and evaluation:

Level	Indicator ( baseline and target for end of project)	Means of verification
outcome	Proportion of women in national level water planning institutions (current: 8%; target: 30%)	Institutional staff records Interviews
	Percentage of men and women who have adopted climate-smart agricultural practices (current: 5% and 2%; target: 25% for men and women)	Household surveys / impact survey
output	Number of men and women who received training in NRM / innovative agroforestry (target: 2500 men and 2500 women)	Programme / project records Training records
	Farmer Field Schools include a module on nutrition targeting female and male farmers (target: 95% of all FFS participants -10,000 farmers in total, of which 50% female- participate in the nutrition module)	Project monitoring records

Dutch climate and gender policy ▶

MFA policy cycle introduction ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

Annexes

1. Climate Change and its Effects

2. Gender Analysis

3. The Gender Equality Policy Marker

4. Gender Indicators

5. Terms of References for hiring Gender Expertise

 Fact sheet Water

 Fact sheet Food Security

 Fact sheet Natural Resources

 Fact sheet Energy

 Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

## How to ensure that gender indicators are in place?

Dutch MFA and Embassy staff have two responsibilities: (1) to identify or translate gender indicators (especially those related to indicators contained in the result fiches) when developing strategies and programmes; and (2) to review and approve the gender indicators in programmes and projects that they monitor and to subsequently verify whether the gender indicators are measured during implementation and are reported upon.

### Tips:

- Check / ensure that appropriate gender indicators are included in monitoring protocols and/or logical frameworks (at outcome and output levels), including related targets and means of verification.
- Refer to sample M&E gender indicators for inspiration, for example using the following website: <http://www.genderinag.org/content/>

[tools-and-resources-module#mod 6](#) (Gender in Agriculture, a website supported by World Bank, IFAD and FAO). This link contains 16 modules on gender in agriculture related subjects (including M&E indicators). Modules include food security, water, and natural resource management. An example of M&E Indicators for Gender in Agricultural Water Management is provided below.

- Ensure that progress reports discuss the progress and achievements on gender indicators. It is not always possible to quantify the results obtained for gender equality. Should this be the case, remember that a good narrative report of achievements can be more revealing and convincing than a fragmented account in numbers; these often fail to do justice to significant changes in gender relations. Case studies can be helpful, too.
- Use gender expertise to identify or assess gender indicators and/or conduct impact assessments.

**Table: Sample indicators from one of the modules of the Gender in Agriculture website.** (Source: website Gender in Agriculture)

Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators for Gender in Agricultural Water Management	
Indicator	Sources of verification and tools
Number and frequency of women, men, and other disadvantaged persons consulted during detailed design and implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community meeting minutes and records of prioritization and votes</li> </ul>
Percentage of women and men actively participating in planning sessions for water allocation programme for drinking water and agricultural irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting minutes</li> <li>• Technical plans indicating water uses and timetable</li> </ul>
Percentage of women and men actively participating in water user groups (continued on next page)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Case studies</li> <li>• Meeting minutes or administrative records</li> </ul>

## Dutch climate and gender policy ▶

## MFA policy cycle introduction ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

## Annexes

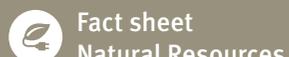
1. Climate Change and its Effects

2. Gender Analysis

3. The Gender Equality Policy Marker

4. Gender Indicators

5. Terms of References for hiring Gender Expertise



## Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators for Gender in Agricultural Water Management (continued)

Indicator	Sources of verification and tools
By year x of project operation, operational costs are covered with user fees and maintenance fees collected to agreed level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bank account records</li> <li>• Women's user group records</li> </ul>
Percentage of women and men members of operations and management committees of irrigation projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting minutes</li> </ul>
Women, men, and ethnic minorities in positions of management or leadership in water user groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting minutes</li> <li>• Women's user group committee records</li> </ul>
Community satisfaction (disaggregated by gender) regarding water distribution schedules and access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focus groups</li> <li>• Interviews, before and after</li> </ul>
x percent of women and men among total trainees receiving training in the appropriate use of irrigation for high-value crop production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training records</li> </ul>
Access of women and men to support services, such as credit and extension (such as percentage of women in agricultural training and of women clients of credit instructions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extension department records</li> <li>• Interviews with women in target groups</li> </ul>
Access of landless women and men to water from irrigation schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community meeting minutes</li> </ul>
Among surveyed women in target group, x percent rate their access to water for agricultural and domestic use as having improved during the period covered by the programme or project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interviews with women in target groups (for instance, a sample of women in the defined area); ideally the interviews should be conducted before and after any project or programme activities</li> </ul>
Changes in the relevant dimensions of well-being, disaggregated by gender and wealth group: food and other products, household income, labor and other costs for water conveyance, water quality for drinking, and water quantity for hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Household surveys</li> <li>• Water quality testing by project or local environment department</li> </ul>

**Dutch climate and gender policy** ▶

**MFA policy cycle introduction** ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

**Annexes**

1. Climate Change and its Effects

2. Gender Analysis

3. The Gender Equality Policy Marker

4. Gender Indicators

5. Terms of References for hiring Gender Expertise

 Fact sheet Water

 Fact sheet Food Security

 Fact sheet Natural Resources

 Fact sheet Energy

 Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

# Annex 5 - Terms of References for hiring Gender Expertise

This Annex presents a format for Terms of References that can be used for hiring gender expertise. It includes sample paragraphs for text to be included in the ToRs.

Before developing Terms of References for gender expertise, one has to understand and agree on the purpose of engaging gender expertise. One may wish to identify tasks and expected outputs as well as the timing for the input of gender expertise. One may further wish to identify what additional sector expertise (such as climate change, water and/or food security) is required and whether the gender expert(s) will be part of a larger team (e.g. to conduct a gender analysis as part of a broader context analysis).

The Dutch Sustainability Unit and Kadi Warner (Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ WRI) can help with the development of ToRs, the selection of gender experts and oversight of the assignment.

Common sections of Terms of References are: (1) Rationale for the assignment; (2) Purpose of the assignment / advice that is requested; (3) Tasks of the (gender) experts; (4) Expected results; (5) Expert(s) profile(s); and (6) Timeline and duration. Samples below are taken from recent ToRs for gender advice and presented for inspiration.

## 1. Rationale

This section describes the background of the assignment. For example:

*The EKN Rwanda needs to submit a new MASP for Rwanda and will also need to submit a new MASP for the Great Lakes Region, both by 16-10-2013. EKN Kigali coordinates the implementation of the regional MASP with the EKN Bujumbura, Kampala and Kinshasa.*

*The EKN does not foresee a major overhaul of the MASP for Rwanda. Revisions of the regional MASP will be substantial. The interface between the MASPs will be mapped and opportunities for mutual strengthening will be worked out.*

*For both MASPs inclusion of sustainability (environment/climate) and disaster risk reduction aspects as well as gender issues is needed.*

## 2. Purpose of the assignment or Advice Requested

This section defines the detailed purpose of the assignment, including the advice that is requested. For example:

*The Netherlands Embassy in Burundi requires reviewing the embassy's Multi-Annual Strategic Plan (MASP). The main aim of the review is to provide recommendations for a strengthened gender focus into the revised MASP, including a brief gender profile and the provision of gender-sensitive indicators for gender impact monitoring. Attention will be given to the embassy's three areas of focus (food*

Dutch climate and gender policy ▶

MFA policy cycle introduction ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

Annexes

1. Climate Change and its Effects

2. Gender Analysis

3. The Gender Equality Policy Marker

4. Gender Indicators

5. Terms of References for hiring Gender Expertise

 Fact sheet Water

 Fact sheet Food Security

 Fact sheet Natural Resources

 Fact sheet Energy

 Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

security, security and rule of law, and sexual and reproductive health and rights) and the required linkage between these areas for the effective advancement of gender equality and women's rights.

### 3. Tasks of the Gender Expert(s)

This section describes the specific tasks to be implemented by the gender expert(s) as part of the foreseen assignment. For example:

- To conduct a desk study to analyse the extent of integration of the gender dimension, including gender equality and women's rights into the context analysis, the MASP including its annexes, and implementation of the MASP. Amongst others the expert will take into account:
  1. The goals, outputs, activities and risks
  2. Indicators
  3. Alignment with national policies on gender equality, national policies related to the embassy's focus areas and alignment with the EU Gender Equality Action Plan.
- To undertake a field visit to Burundi to verify desk study findings and identify opportunities for a strengthened gender focus in programmes and projects, including:
  1. Suggestions for gender-sensitive indicators and a methodology for gender impact assessment and monitoring
  2. Potential opportunities for EU joint programming.
- To prepare a well-written brief and constructive report in English that includes feasible practical recommendations for the integration of gender dimensions, a brief gender profile and the provision of gender-sensitive indicators.

### 4. Expected results

This section should clearly describe what concrete results or deliverables are expected from the gender expert(s). For example:

*The expected results of this assignment include:*

- An inception report presenting the approach and methodology (usually only required in case of longer duration assignments)
- A summary of the main findings and recommendations to be discussed by the end of the field visit to be discussed during de-briefing;
- A mission report that addresses the following:
  - Presentation of the findings of the gender analysis and suggestions for integrating this in the context analysis.
- Strengthened gender integration into the new MASP for gender integrated programming.
  - Recommendations for better integrating gender in existing programming
  - Gender indicators for monitoring the MASP and related programmes.
  - Suggestions for collaboration with national and international stakeholders to advance gender equality;
  - Strategic contribution by the Netherlands embassy in Rwanda to national and international frameworks on gender equality, justice, food security and water.

Dutch climate and gender policy ▶

MFA policy cycle introduction ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

Annexes

1. Climate Change and its Effects

2. Gender Analysis

3. The Gender Equality Policy Marker

4. Gender Indicators

5. Terms of References for hiring Gender Expertise

 Fact sheet Water

 Fact sheet Food Security

 Fact sheet Natural Resources

 Fact sheet Energy

 Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

Documents submitted to the consultant by the EKN will during and after the consultancy be treated as strictly confidential.

### 5. Expert Profile (international expert or combination of international/national expertise)

This section lists the qualifications that are expected from the gender expert(s). For example:

- *Wide experience in gender equality, including in several of the following areas: food security, water, energy, climate change and disaster risk reduction*
- *Experience conducting gender analyses and the formulation of gender-sensitive indicators.*
- *Experience in the region*
- *Experience working with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands and Dutch embassies is an asset*
- *Experience with MASPs is an asset*
- *Fluency in English*
- *Excellent writing skills*
- *Diplomacy*
- *No conflict of interest*

### 6. Timelines and duration

This can be presented in the form of a table, see this example. Note: if a team of gender experts is to be hired (e.g. one international and one national expert), the expert profile and number of days can be split up to reflect the specific requirements of each expert and their specific tasks and inputs.

Activity	Maximum number of days for the international expert	Timelines – due dates
Communication with the consultant		
Desk study, including write-up		
Field Mission: set-up and meetings with donor agencies, government representatives and select civil society organizations		
Field visit: project visit(s)		
Development of draft report		
Submission of draft report (requires due date only, not working days)		
Debrief		
Report finalization by the expert		
Submission of final report (requires due date only, not working days)		
Report revisions by the expert after review by EKN		
<b>Total maximum number of days</b>		

**Dutch climate and gender policy** ▶

**MFA policy cycle introduction** ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

**Annexes**

1. Climate Change and its Effects

2. Gender Analysis

3. The Gender Equality Policy Marker

4. Gender Indicators

5. Terms of References for hiring Gender Expertise

 Fact sheet Water

 Fact sheet Food Security

 Fact sheet Natural Resources

 Fact sheet Energy

 Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction

## 7. Additional information

Other information relevant to the assignment can be added in the ToRs, for example:

- A list of documents to be reviewed
- Key persons / institutions to meet
- Background information related to the assignment (e.g. framing the problem)

### Dutch climate and gender policy ▶

### MFA policy cycle introduction ▶

Policy elaboration & planning ▶

Operationalization/ appraisal ▶

Monitoring ▶

Evaluation ▶

### Annexes

1. Climate Change and its Effects

2. Gender Analysis

3. The Gender Equality Policy Marker

4. Gender Indicators

5. Terms of References for hiring Gender Expertise

 Fact sheet Water

 Fact sheet Food Security

 Fact sheet Natural Resources

 Fact sheet Energy

 Fact sheet Disaster Risk Reduction



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This Quick Reference Guide has been developed to support the integration of gender into the operationalization of the climate policy of the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA). It aims to foster understanding and commitment to the integration of gender equality in climate activities and to provide guidance on its application within the consecutive stages of the policy cycle used by MFA. The Guide has primarily been developed for staff of MFA and Embassies. It may further be of benefit to partner organizations implementing climate related activities.

The scope of this Quick Reference Guide is twofold: (1) the policy cycle as used by MFA and (2) gender issues on the nexus of climate and five priority themes of MFA's climate policy: water, food security, energy, natural resources and disaster risk reduction (DRR).