

# Appraisal and prioritization of adaptation options

Gender considerations



Photo: FAO

# Overview of module

- Why gender in adaptation
- Gender-responsive adaptation
- Decision-support tools
- Summary



Photo: FAO

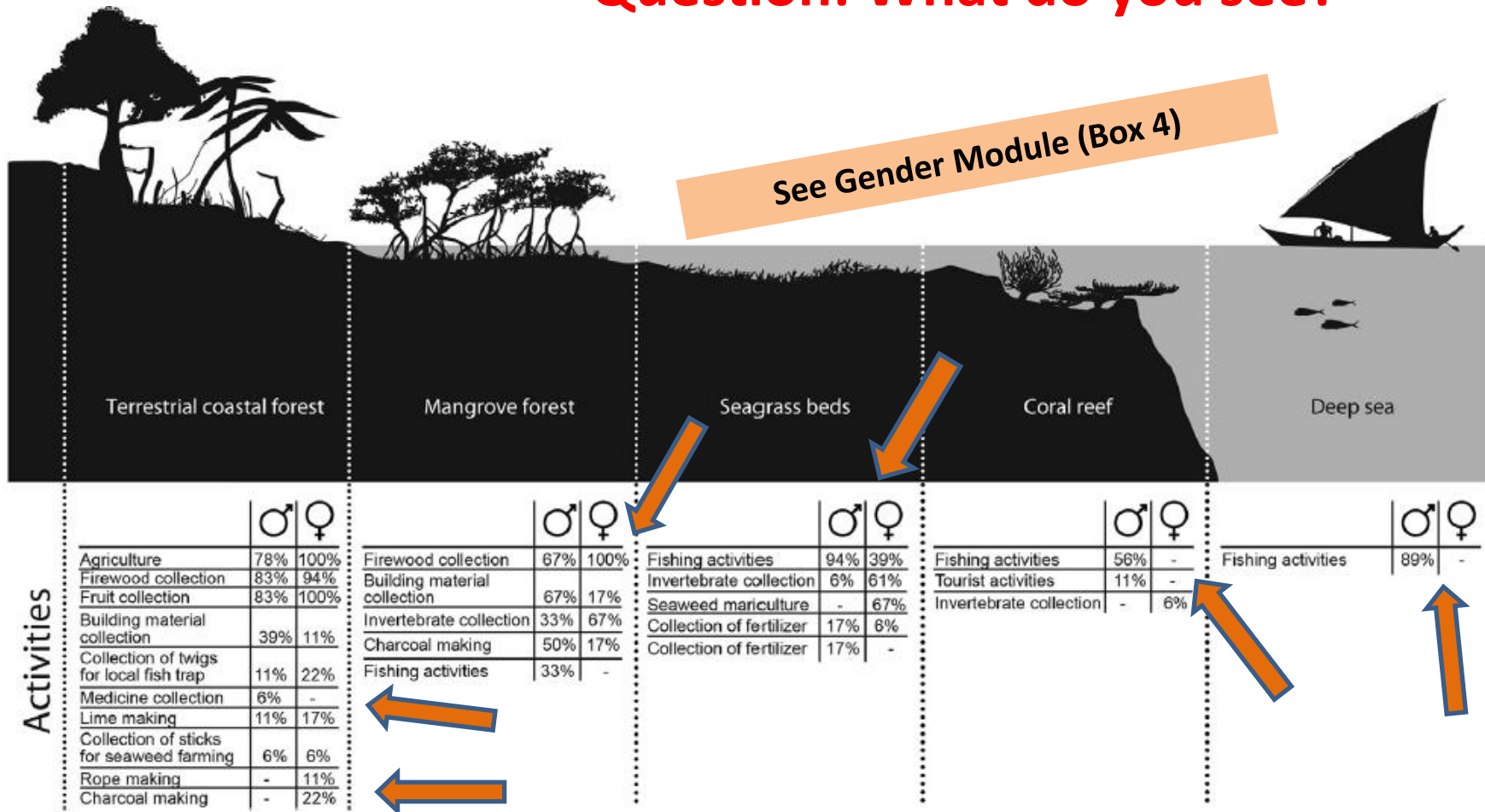
# Question:

- What do we understand by the term, **“gender”**?
- Discuss for 5 minutes with someone at your table.

See Gender Module (Glossary) for more concepts

# Example: Gendered experiences of Zanzibar's seascapes

Question: What do you see?

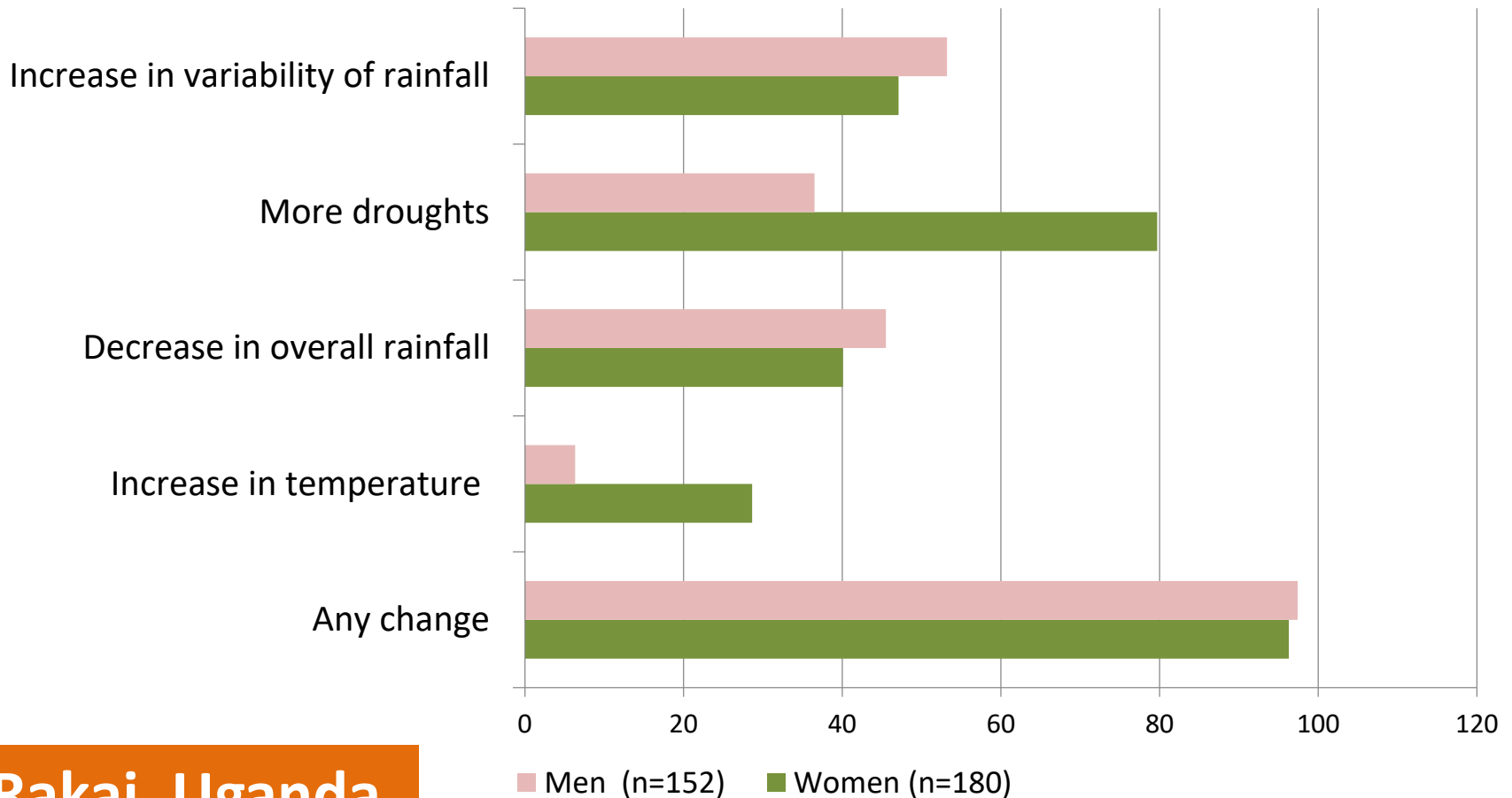


# CZM (Zanzibar)

- Advanced Marine Spatial Planning (GIS) as viable management option; neglected human factors (what was happening, what could be done in CZM)
- Importance of knowledge, experiences
- Incomes, resource use, valuation of goods were gendered
- Identities and behaviours, roles, responsibilities (men = fishers; women = farmers, traders, seaweed farmers, biz women, handcraft makers)

# Gendered perceptions of climate change

**Question: Why might women and men have different perceptions of climate change?**



**Rakai, Uganda**

Source: IFPRI-CCAFS intra-household survey: Elizabeth Bryan's presentation; Kristjanson *et al*, 2015

# Access to weather, ag info

- Radio: most men, 86% women
- Extension: 2/3 men, > 1/3 women
- 81 % men, 67% women made changes in response to perceived climate changes (statistically significant)
- Women who didn't change reported not knowing what to do, insufficient finances, or no need to; men emphasized finances
- When access to info, most women, men able to use


# Why gender in adaptation planning?

**What do you think might be some of the benefits?**

Different knowledge, skills, needs, constraints.



Identification, appraisal, prioritization more relevant to different needs, constraints.



Lead to more relevant, sustainable adaptation efforts



Lead to greater resilience.



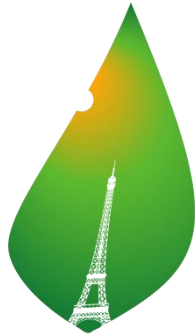
# What does gender-responsive adaptation look like?

- Identifies & redresses inequalities.
- Builds on gender/social analysis.
- Recognizes different vulnerabilities, targets adaptation strategies.
- Builds on different knowledge, experiences.
- Promotes equitable participation in decision-making processes.
- Supports equitable access resources, rights, opportunities
- Consider outcomes vs outputs

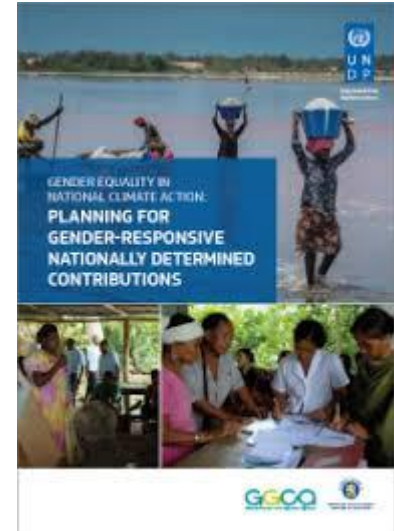
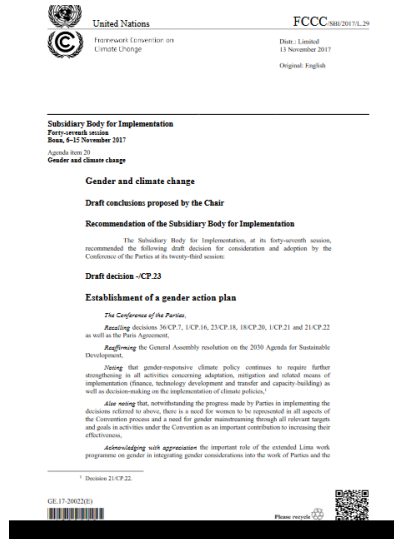
See Gender Module (Table 1)

**Source:** CARE. 2010. Adaptation, gender and women' empowerment. ; UNDP. 2015. Gender-responsive national communications toolkit.

# Global policy context and mandate



**PARIS2015**  
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE  
COP21·CMP11



TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD:



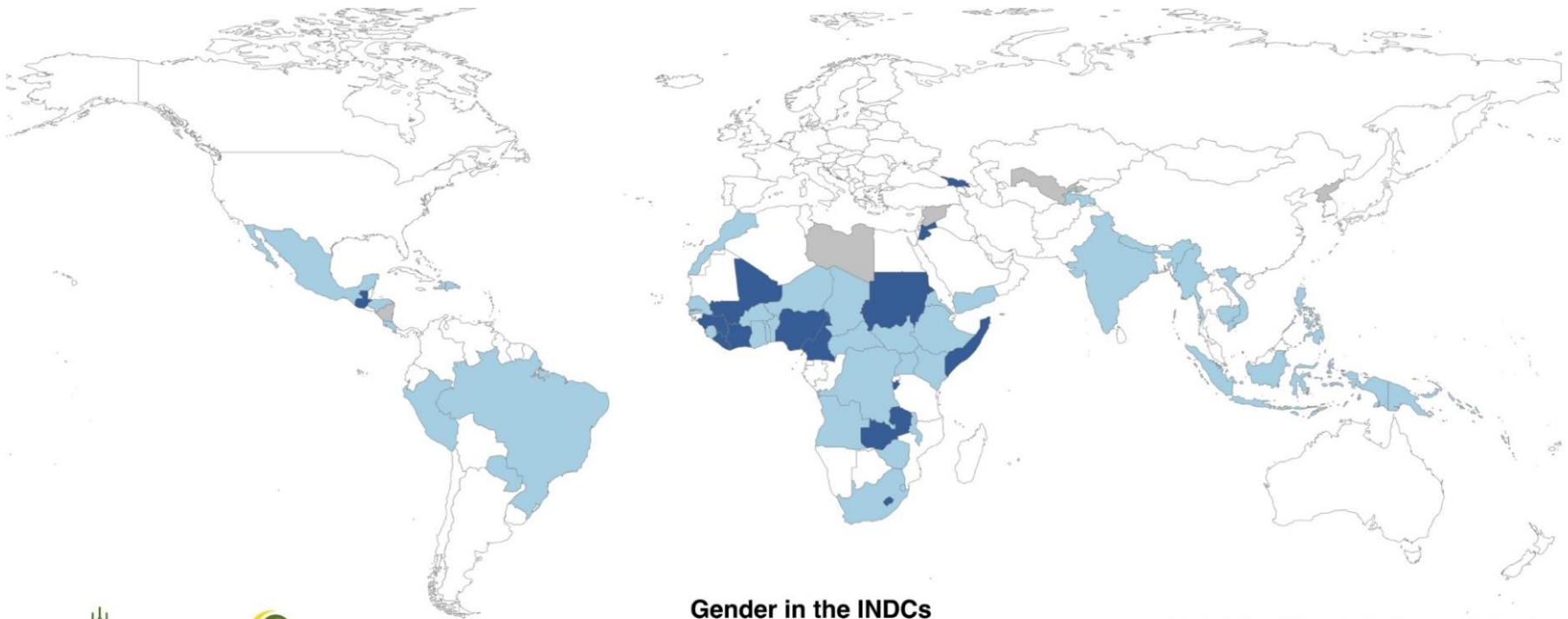
THE 2030 AGENDA FOR  
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



**ÇEDAW**  
THE CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

# National commitments

Adaptation options should align with national goals including gender equality goals: **What are your country's GE commitments?**



Gender in the INDCs

- INDC mentions gender in relation to agriculture
- INDC mentions gender
- No mention of gender
- No INDC



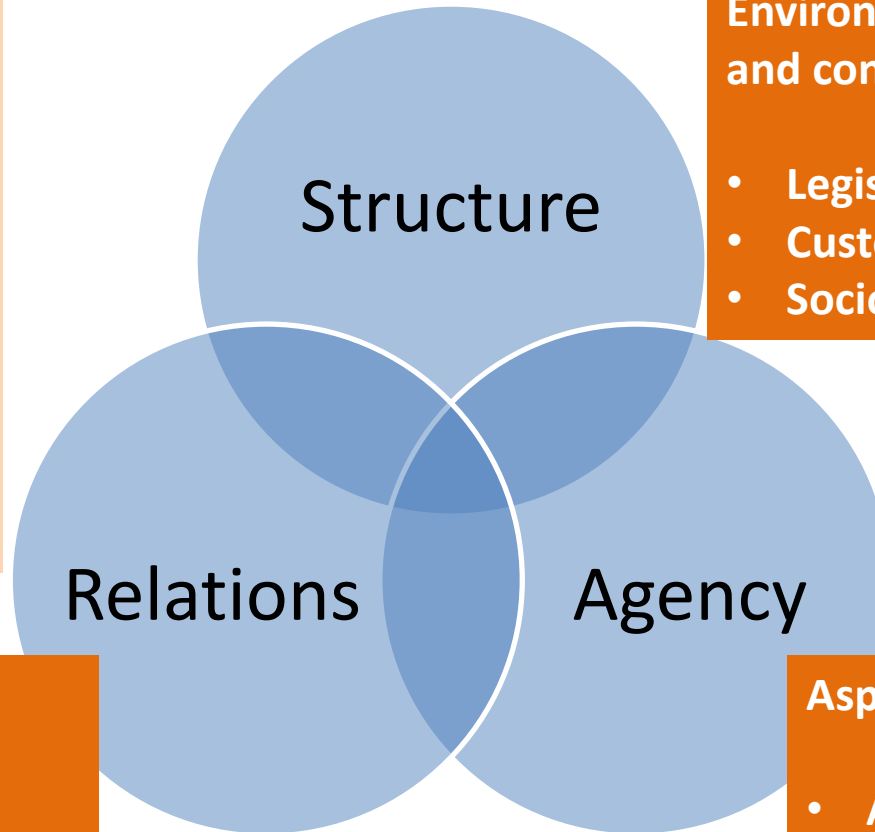
May 10, 2016

Richards M, Bruun TB, Campbell B, Gregersen LE, Huyer S, Kuntze V, Madsen STN, Oldvig MB, Vasileiou I. 2016. How countries plan to address agricultural adaptation and mitigation: An analysis of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions. CCAFS dataset version 1.1. Copenhagen, Denmark: CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS).

# Gender “lens” (Source: CARE)

E.g. Afforestation for land protection and restoration

What might be gender considerations across Structure, Relations, Agency?



Environment that surrounds and conditions choices:

- Legislation, policies
- Customary laws, practices
- Socio-cultural norms

Power relations through which we negotiate our path:

- Decision-making power;
- Negotiating power
- (Household, community, group, stakeholders, etc.)

Aspirations and capabilities:

- Assets, materials
- Skills, education
- Self-confidence
- Labour/time
- Awareness of rights

# Gender in decision-support tools

- Emergent area of study
- Balance beneficiary needs, technical benefits, cost effectiveness:
  - Technical tools (e.g. CBA, CEA, MCA, barrier analysis, etc.) & community engagement.
  - Account for social construction of vulnerability, adaptive capacity.



Photo: C. Hill

# Decision matrix with stakeholder input

Criteria	Adaptation option		Score (Low= 1; high = 3)
	A. Protective coastal infrastructure	B. Strengthen national met services	
Timing			
Cost			
Efficacy			
Poverty reduction			
National goals			
Gender responsiveness			
Social/political acceptance			

See Table 3, Gender Module

**Questions:**

1. Who might be some of the key gender-related stakeholders?
2. Who might be some of the communities/ beneficiaries that may be affected (+ or -) by option?
3. How might they be affected?
4. What are possible gender issues to consider?

Based on p. UNFCCC NAP Technical Guidelines, p. 74

# Gender and MCA

- Include gender-focused stakeholders; women, men in decision-making.
- Ensure equitable stakeholder discussions.
- Consider each criterion from perspective of men, women (tradeoffs, vulnerabilities, roles, responsibilities).
- Ensure experts share information in way that is meaningful for women, men (across age, ethnicity, etc.)
- Ensure weighting reflects diverse views, values potentially affected by option(s).
- Different stakeholders may have different weights for a set of adaptation options

See Table 5, Gender Module

# Gender and Barrier Analysis

1. Organize inclusive process (Table 6).
2. Include “gender” in literature search, interviews (gender/social assessments of technologies/practices) to generate categories of barriers (Table 7).
3. Barrier screening: Ensure gender/social inclusion issues considered (Table 7).
4. Ensure gender-responsive, socially inclusive measures (Example Laos, Table 8).

See Tables 6, 7, 8, Gender Module



# Gender and CBA

## Consider:

- Challenges monetizing costs/ benefits of social, cultural values
  - E.g. Morocco – Drip irrigation – non-monetary benefits worth more than monetary benefits
- Who benefits from adaptation options (consider vulnerability)?
- Need to consider distribution of costs and benefits for women and men in community.
- Requires more research, may require new metrics, valuation of change, etc. (Watt *et al*)



Photo: Kadir van Lohuizen, NOOR

See Figure 1, Box 5, Gender Module

# Gender and CEA

- Alternative to CBA where social benefits are difficult to express monetarily; costs only.
- Ensure different voices represented/involved in decision-making process.
- Consider whose priorities included.
- Need for other approaches: e.g. Pacific Island Countries Project considered gender parallel to CEA (Vunisea *et al*, 2016) (Box 6).

See Table 4, Box 6, Gender Module

# Group perceptions (questionnaire)

- Include priorities of women and men on issues, perceptions, challenges, priorities.
- Consider other variables (e.g. age, ethnicity/indigenous peoples, disability, etc.).
- Language, etc.
- Ensure women, men included.
- Avoid/address gender bias when considering highest priority



Photo: FAO

See F, Group perceptions,  
Gender Module

# Ranking/prioritization: Nominal group

## Ensure:

See G. Nominal group methods, Gender Module

- Men, women participate in decision-making (expert) group
- Broad representation relevant to context (e.g. women, youth, ethnic minorities/indigenous peoples, etc.)
- Equitable group dynamics (e.g. gender, power/privilege, etc.)
- Strong facilitation to assure consensus considers voice of many, not just one “loud” expert

# Summary

- Are adaptation options and priority setting based on:
  - Disaggregated qualitative and quantitative data that genuinely reflects gender-differentiated needs, interests, felt impacts, challenges?
- Are decision-making processes accessible and to whom?
- Are organizations representing women, youth, etc. consulted during appraisal/priority setting, e.g. Ministry of Women's Affairs/Gender, NGOs, research organizations?
- Are decision-making processes equitable (voice, respect, diversity)?
- Gender-responsive measures



# Exercise

## Adaptation Options:

1. Raised vegetable beds
2. Afforestation for land protection and restoration
3. Genetically modified salt tolerant crops
4. Native salt-tolerant crops
5. Sea wall for land protection and restoration