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?

See Gender Module (Box 4)

Source: J. de la Torre-Castro et al, 2017
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)

Source: J. de la Torre-Castro et al, 2017
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

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

Global policy context and mandate
National commitments

Adaptation options should align with national goals including gender equality goals: **What are your country’s GE commitments?**
**Gender “lens” (Source: CARE)**

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

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

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

E.g. Afforestation for land protection and restoration

What might be gender considerations across Structure, Relations, Agency?
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.
### Decision matrix with stakeholder input

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

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

### 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?
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
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).
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.

See F, Group perceptions, Gender Module
Ranking/prioritization: Nominal group

Ensure:

• 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