



# Gender responsive Adaptation;

## Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

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# Why gender matters in adaptation MEL & reporting?

- **Men and women** experience climate change impacts differently – deferring **needs and priorities**
- Theories of change and indicators of resilience or development need to capture differences in **outcomes and experiences** for women and men
- **Enhancing accountability** - policies and programmes at country level to avoid tokenism
- Tracking the resources allocated for **gender equality** enhances **transparency** and could ultimately drive **greater accountability**
- Promoting **gender and climate justice – equity and fairness** and ensuring the **voices of the most vulnerable** are heard
- Supports **reporting from Local to Global** – SDGs, Paris agreement, sendai framework for disaster risk reduction etc in relation to achieving the gender equality goals

# Global gender statistics...

## The Global Gender Gap Index 2018, & SDG gender equality report 2018 summary findings;

- The Economic Participation and Opportunity gap is the second-largest at 41.9%
- In nearly two thirds of countries, women are more likely than men to report food insecurity -(quoting FAO report)
- Large gender gaps in ICT access and use - growing digital divide between women and men - knowledge creation, innovation and entrepreneurship
- Across countries, women are more likely than men to live on less than 50 per cent of the median income
- Poor women's livelihoods are compromised by shrinking agricultural yields due to climate change impacts

*"Gender equality is more than a goal in itself. It is a precondition for meeting the challenge of reducing poverty, promoting sustainable development and building good governance."*

*Kofi Annan*

# SDGs – some of the gender relevant indicators

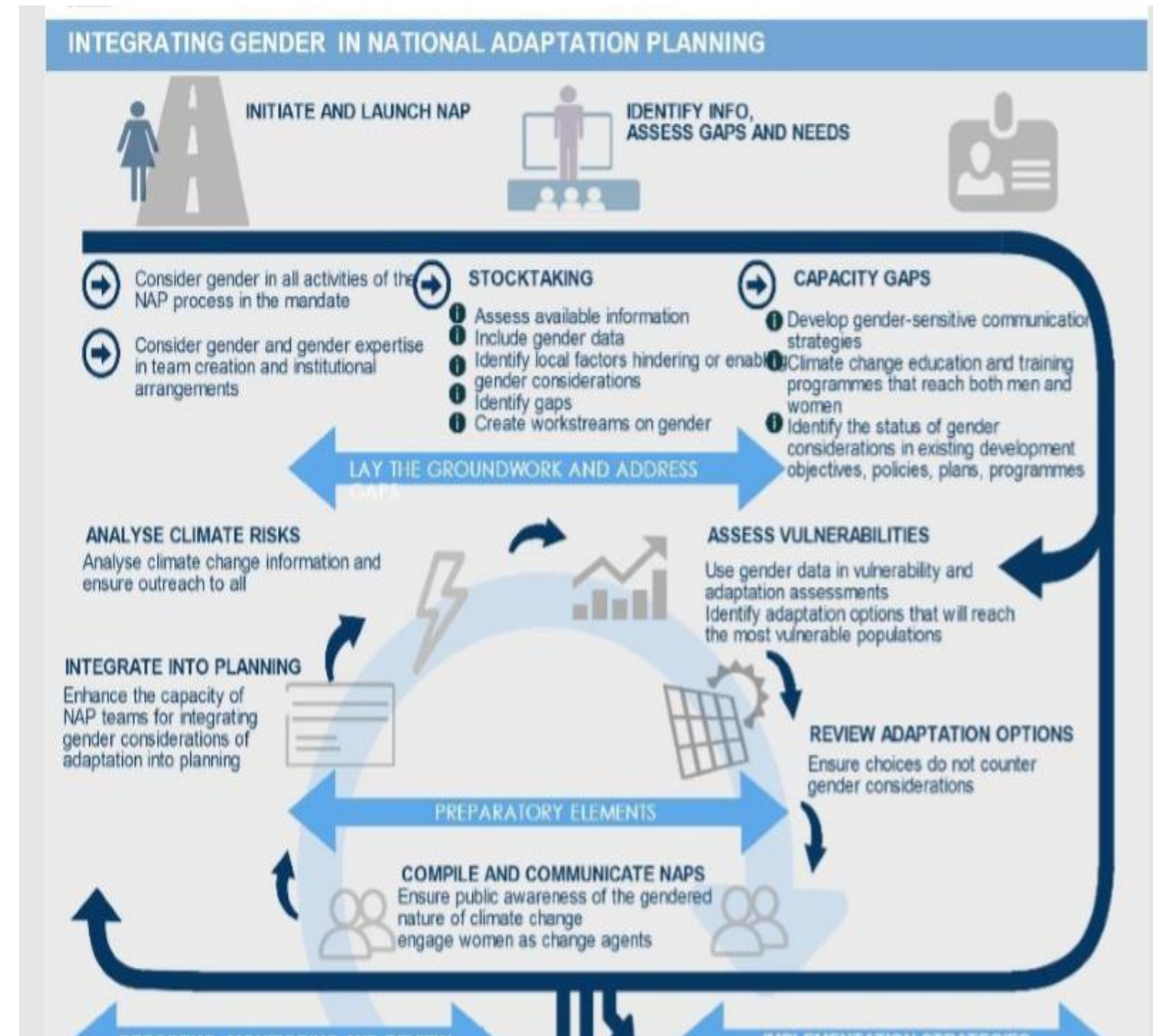
SDG goal	Gender relevant indicator
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	1.2.2; Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	5.a.1 – Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	13. b.1. Number of LDCs and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support,, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

# Paris Agreement on gender equality

- Under article 7 paragraph 5, countries acknowledge that adaptation action should follow a **‘country driven, gender-responsive, participatory and a fully transparent approach**, and this has given rise to helpful assessments of the extent to which **National Adaptation Plans have been gender responsive**
- Articles 4, 5, and 6 on mitigation, especially in relation to the commitments of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and maintenance of carbon sinks, lack explicit reference to gender
- An analysis of the 162 NDCs submitted as of April 2016 showed that only 40% explicitly mention “gender” or “women” in the context of their national priorities and ambitions for reducing emissions.
- However, the UNFCCC operations have strengthened Gender equality - Gender Action Plan (GAP) 2017, the GCF gender policy, women and gender constituency etc.

# National Frameworks

- National gender policies – tracking, M&E?
- Country M&E frameworks and reporting guidelines – do they have gender indicators?
- Integrating gender in NAP M&E systems – guidance from IISD and LEG on engendering the NAP process including the M&E
- Need for identification of indicators to track progress on gender issues, incorporating collection of sex-disaggregated data and review of existing M&E frameworks to better integrate gender considerations.



# Gender equality indicators in practice

- Directly relate to men or women; Measure the different roles, responsibilities and access to resources of different members of society
- Require data to be disaggregated by sex, age and other variables;
- Gender differentiated indicators – which are usually not additional – differentiate between men and women, e.g. x percentage of participants who are using climate risk management information are female or male.
- Inclusion of explicit gender equality objectives and indicators at the planning stage also strengthens accountability on the progress made on gender equality issues.
- Effective gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation needs to include both qualitative and quantitative data that measures the impact on gender relations.
- Need to support institutional learning and foster exchange of promising approaches to enhance gender equality

# Support for Gender responsive indicators...

- Require a gender analysis of data; Encourage the integration of gender equality issues from the planning of a policy, programme or project right through to implementation, monitoring and evaluation;
- Determine if there is a set of nationally relevant gender-specific indicators, and use gender indicators in existing national M&E systems whenever possible.
- Refer to the Sustainable Development Goal targets and indicators for linkages with national reporting
- Build capacity and provide technical assistance to partners on gender sensitive M&E, including building the capacities of national statistical entities to generate sex-disaggregated and gender-specific data.
- Use participatory methods involving women and men to increase ownership and sustainability.



# Challenges with developing gender responsive indicators

> Options ▾

# Briefing

Climate change, gender

Keywords:  
Climate change adaptation, theory of change, Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development (TAMD)

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## Policy pointers

### Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development through a gender lens

The effectiveness of climate change adaptation must be considered through a gender lens, tracking and measuring changes for both men and women over time. Our experience of using the Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development (TAMD) framework in several countries shows that it is possible for monitoring and evaluation processes and the indicators that track changes in climate risk management and resilience to be gender sensitive. This briefing shows TAMD practitioners how to capture elements of gender relations and climate change according to their context of work. Methods include using key gender-related questions and scorecard indicators to ensure equal participation in planning, considering gendered impacts in a theory of change, and tracking gender differentiated experiences of climate hazards.

Men and women experience the effects of climate change and adaptation interventions in different ways. The TAMD framework seeks to assess the effectiveness of adaptive measures and to understand the resilience benefits of a development intervention. As such, it must take into account the gendered effects of climate change and the gendered responses to — and outcomes of — adaptation interventions. TAMD

TAMD framework — the planning process, the changes in resilience and wellbeing, and understanding the theory of change that links these changes — need to be sensitive to gender and the experiences of different gender groups.<sup>1</sup>

#### Gender and climate change

There is increasing evidence that men and women have different needs for resilience and

**Men and women** experience the effects of climate change in different ways, and this needs to be captured in a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system such as TAMD.

**The process of** collecting information for TAMD needs to be gender sensitive — whether that is including women in key informant surveys, separate focus groups or asking specific questions about gender relations.

**TAMD scorecards** should include aspects of gender relations and gender-sensitive/responsive planning where relevant.

**Theories of change and** indicators of resilience or development also need to capture differences in outcomes and experiences for women and girls.

# Key Messages

- “Leaving no one behind” means the benefits of sustainable development reach everyone – both women and men, boys and girls. Gender should not be perceived as an add on
- Increased production, use and availability of high quality gender statistics is essential.
- Identifying the furthest behind requires simultaneous disaggregation by multiple dimensions, including by income, sex, age, migration status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant to national contexts.
- To strengthen accountability and transparency, climate and gender goals for both the UNFCCC the SDGs and the national goals should be monitored, tracked, gaps identified and challenges in implementation highlighted and reported – local priorities informing global decisions and global decisions addressing local priorities
- Need to support the design of statistical strategies and targeted data collection instruments that adequately capture the realities of disadvantaged groups thus inform and develop policies and programmes that respond to their realities.

# Resources

- <http://www.fsnnetwork.org/sites/default/files/ml-quick-guide-to-gender-indicators-300114-en.pdf>
- [https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/194568/Guidelines - GCF Toolkit Mainstreaming Gender.pdf/860d1d03-877d-4c64-9a49-c0160c794ca7](https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/194568/Guidelines_-_GCF_Toolkit_Mainstreaming_Gender.pdf/860d1d03-877d-4c64-9a49-c0160c794ca7)
- <https://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/17270IIED.pdf>
- [https://www.data2x.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/UNWomenList\\_GenderSDGIndicators.pdf](https://www.data2x.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/UNWomenList_GenderSDGIndicators.pdf)
- <https://www.iisd.org/library/framework-gender-responsive-national-adaptation-plan-nap-processes>
- [https://www.adaptation-undp.org/sites/default/files/resources/gender\\_naps\\_info.pdf](https://www.adaptation-undp.org/sites/default/files/resources/gender_naps_info.pdf)

# Group Discussion

- Discuss possible entry points for country integration of gender responsive indicators in national M&E systems and reporting processes?
- How can transparency and accountability for gender responsive adaptation be enhanced in policies, programming and reporting?