



Gender Impact Assessment (GIA) and the Gender Assessment and Monitoring of Mitigation and Adaptation (GAMMA) method

**Experiences from India, Indonesia, South Africa
and Germany**

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www.gendercc.net

GenderCC - Women for Climate Justice

Global network of women's organisations, gender activists and experts working for gender and climate justice

About 100 members around the world: women's organisations, networks and gender experts and activists

Activities:

- ▶ **Awareness raising on gender and climate change**
- ▶ **Research, capacity building and training**
- ▶ **Exchange and knowledge sharing**
- ▶ **Advocacy at international, national and local levels**
- ▶ **National and local pilot projects**



Why gender assessments?

Starting point

- ▶ The assumption of gender neutrality in politics has unintended, unforeseen, but significant and mostly negative effects on gender relations
- ▶ Gender analysis can make these unintended effects visible and show how a climate policy can be developed further to make a positive contribution to gender equality

Objectives of gender analyses / assessments

- ▶ Avoid discrimination / aggravation of inequalities
- ▶ Contribute to equal participation at decision-making levels
- ▶ Define gender equality objectives and (re)design policies so as to proactively promote gender justice



Experience from two projects

Gender into Urban Climate Change Initiative (GUCCI)

- ▶ **GenderCC-Women for Climate Justice in partnership with All India Women's Conference, India (pilot cities Delhi and Mumbai); Aksi! and Solidaritas Perempuan, Indonesia (pilot cities Jakarta and Makassar); GenderCC Southern Africa, South Africa (pilot cities Johannesburg and Tshwane)**
- ▶ **Funded by the German International Climate Initiative (IKI)**

The contribution of gender justice to successful climate politics:

Impact assessment, interdependencies with other social categories, methodological issues and options for shaping climate policy

- ▶ **Research Consortium: Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment, Energy; Institute for Social-Ecological Research; GenderCC-Women for Climate Justice**
- ▶ **Funded by the German Environmental Agency**



Gender Assessment Method for Mitigation and Adaptation (GAMMA) - three levels of analysis

I. Institutional and procedural framework

Does the institutional setting provide awareness, knowledge, tools to detect and address gender issues? Are procedures in place to ensure integration of gender issues and equal participation?

II. Climate action programmes

Does the portfolio of policies and measures address priority issues from a gender perspective? Is it likely to generate social and gender co-benefits? Are there gaps?

III. Gender Impact Assessment of selected policies and measures:

How to estimate the effects of policies and programmes on gender relations? How can they be improved to contribute to gender equality? Are there conflicts of objectives, or alliances?



GAMMA I – Assessment of institutional settings and procedures

- ▶ **Interviews with key officials and stakeholders**
- ▶ **Based on a scorecard for each of the eight indicators:**
 - 1. Climate change integration into planning, and consideration of gender issues**
 - 2. Mainstreaming of climate change and gender into policies and institutions**
 - 3. Budgeting and finance for gender-responsive climate policies and measures**
 - 4. Institutional knowledge and capacity on climate change and gender dimensions**
 - 5. Collection and use of data and climate information**
 - 6. Integration of socio-economic aspects into climate policy**
 - 7. Awareness among key actors**
 - 8. Participation**



GAMMA I - Example for an interview scorecard

INDICATOR 6:

INTEGRATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECTS INTO CLIMATE POLICY

- ▶ Does climate-related planning incorporate both economic and social aspects, e.g. through the use of impact assessments?
- ▶ Do adaptation strategies include resilience building and community-based adaptation approaches?
- ▶ Have potential social co-benefits of mitigation policies been identified?
- ▶ Is climate-related planning guided systematically by frameworks and methodologies that address social and gender dimensions, e.g. the Sendai framework for DRR?
- ▶ Are changes in resilience and wellbeing tracked across all social groups, including women and girls?
- ▶ Are mechanisms for community complaint and response integrated into local climate policies and measures?

(yes/no/partially)



GAMMA II – Assessment of climate action programmes

- ▶ Development of a comprehensive portfolio of mitigation and adaptation policies and measures
- ▶ Prioritisation from a gender perspective
- ▶ Comparison with real world action programmes

from a gender perspective

with real world action programmes

Sectors	Potential for contributions to gender equality in the various gender dimensions						
Strategies	Care economy	Employment / market economy	Public resources / infrastructures	Structural aspects: Symbolic order	Structural aspects: androcentrism	Decision-making power at actors' level	Body, health, intimacy
Policies							
Planning, building, housing							
Reduction of transport demand							
Compact settlements	++		+			+	+
Mixed use development incl. accessible service infrastructures	++	+	+				+
Development along existing public transport routes		+	+				
Polycentric structure of settlements	+	+	+				
Redsitribution of public space for low-carbon transport	+		++				+
Minimising energy demand of buildings							
Energetic refurbishment of existing buildings	+						+
High performance new buildings	+						+
Securing sites for renewables							
Solar oriented development of settlements							
Securing sites for renewables in spatial planning							
Developing climate-proof settlements							
Avoiding flood-prone sites	+						+
Securing and enhancing air flow corridors							+

GAMMA III – Gender Impact Assessment (GIA)

Pre-Check:

- ▶ **Determination of gender relevance of the policy**

Main examination:

- ▶ **Analyse current situation, based on data on gender power relations, gender differences and their underlying causes**
- ▶ **Describe the policy's aims, activities, outputs, intended and unintended impacts**
- ▶ **Estimate the effects of the implementation of the policy on gender equality and gender relations, based on existing evidence, using gender criteria**
- ▶ **Develop options for an improved policy design**



GIA Framework: Gender Dimensions

Gender Dimension	Description
Symbolic Order	Hierarchies, attribution and positioning of meaning, stereotypes, dominant narratives, modernisation paths
Care Economy / care work	Attribution, distribution, time, position, value, instrumentalisation as societal resource and for externalisations
For Profit Economy	Horizontal & vertical segregation, choice of professions, financial, property and poverty relationships, value
Public Resources/Infrastructures	Provisioning, prioritisation, access, usability of public resources and infrastructures
Institutionalized Androcentrism	Masculinity as yardstick in approaches & methods, defining power at institutional level, institutionalised content-related cognitive implicit gender hierarchisations
Power to Define and Shape at Actor's Level	Acquirement, involvement in and accountability of gender expertise in decision-making in science, technology and Policies
Body, Intimacy, Privacy, and Health	Societal organisation of health, sexuality, intimacy, non-violence, bodily and sexual self-determination



GIA: Examples for questions along the gender dimensions

Gender dimension “Care”

- ▶ Does the policy have an impact on care work? If so, which activities and services of care work in private households are to be changed or influenced? Are these activities more attributed to men or more to women?

Gender dimension “Public Resources/Infrastructure”

- ▶ Does the measure help to ensure that basic benefits are made available without exclusion and independent of income in the short, medium and long term?

Gender dimension “Structural Aspects/ Symbolic Order”

- ▶ Does the measure influence the free decision of women and men on their way of living? Are gender attributions and stereotypes overcome or consolidated?



Perspectives

Results to date

- ▶ **Pilot application of GAMMA methodology in pilot cities in India, Indonesia and South Africa almost completed**
- ▶ **GAMMA I proven to be very useful**
- ▶ **GAMMA II still experimental**
- ▶ **GAMMA III / GIA: Application of a light version underway for selected policies in the pilot cities**
Prototype in the testing phase in the German Environmental Agency

Upcoming

- ▶ **Involvement of additional countries and pilot cities in the GUCCI project, application of GAMMA at national levels**
- ▶ **Refining of GIA methodology based on feed-back**



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