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Gender considerations for EDA project development, monitoring and reporting

Graciela Hjar, Gender Consultant

WHY IS GENDER MAINSTREAMING IMPORTANT TO BE CONSIDERED IN ADAPTATION PROJECTS?

CHANGE THE CLIMATE OF GENDER INEQUALITY

80%

of people **displaced** by climate change are women



30%

The average **representation** of women in national and global climate negotiating bodies

Source: Amnesty International, 2021

Climate change and slow environmental degradation exacerbate the risks of violence against women and girls due to displacement, resource scarcity and food insecurity and disruption to service provision to survivors.

In Puerto Rico, following hurricane Maria in 2017, there was a 62 per cent increase in requests for survivor-related services



Following Hurricane Katrina, the rate of **rape** among women displaced to trailer parks **rose 53.6 times** the baseline rate in Mississippi for that year.

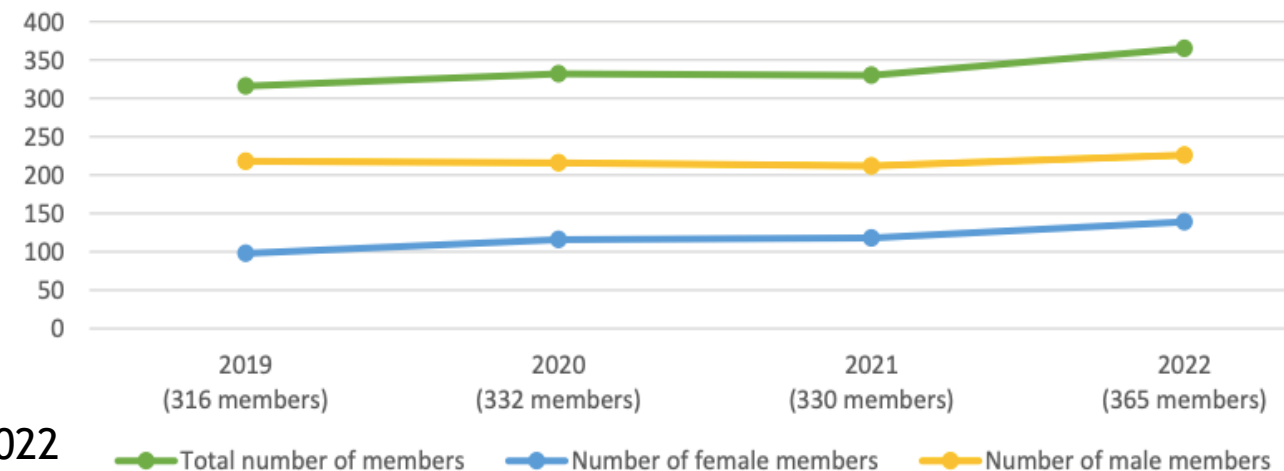


In Ethiopia there was an increase in girls **sold into early marriage** in exchange for livestock to help families cope with the impacts of prolonged droughts.



Nepal witnessed an **increase in trafficking** from an estimated 3,000-5,000 annually in 1990 to 12,000-20,000 per year after the earthquake.

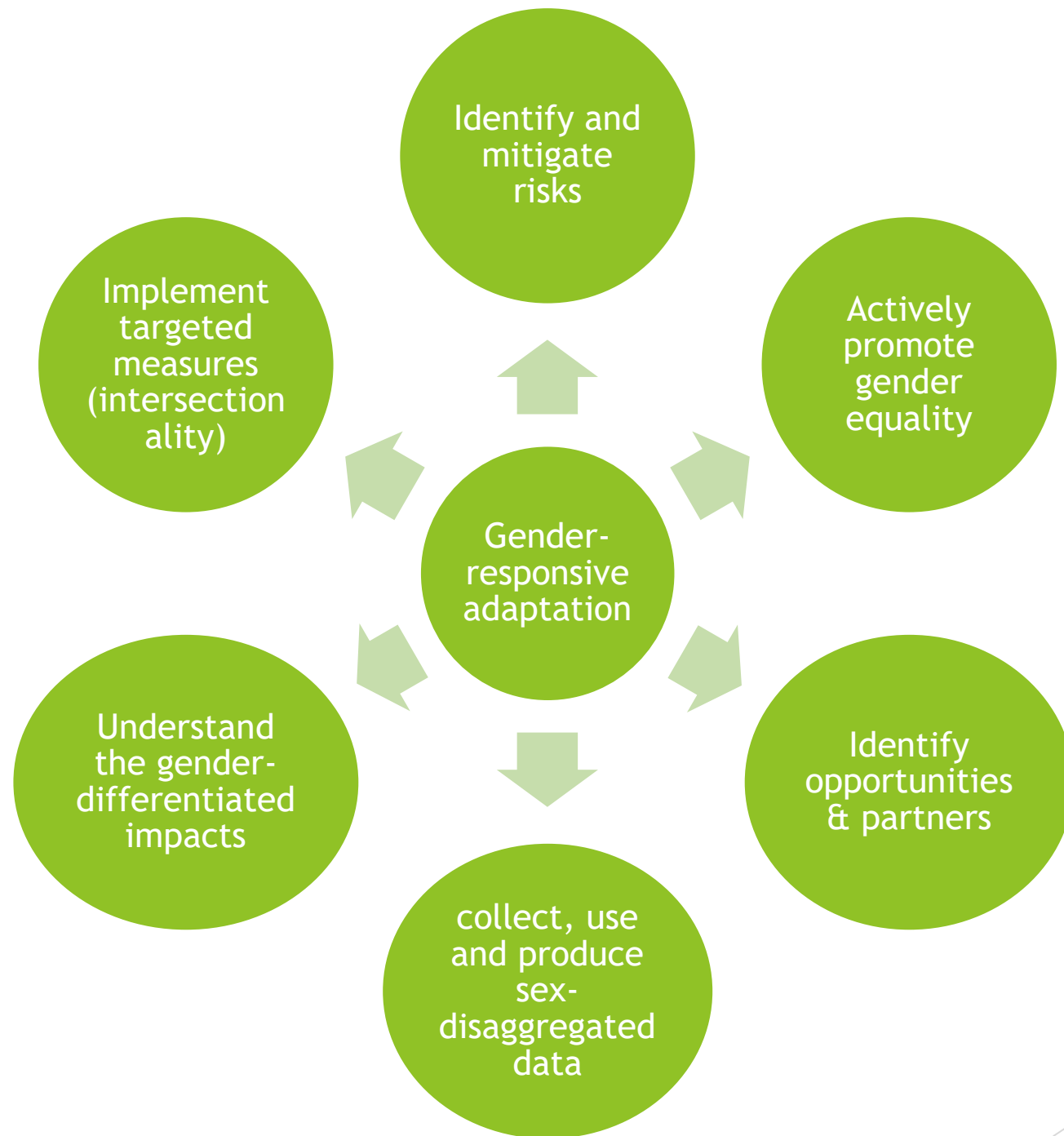
Source: UNWOMEN, 2022 Gender balance of UNFCCC bodies from 2019 to 2022



Source: UNFCCC, 2022

The background features abstract, overlapping green geometric shapes in various shades of green, creating a modern and dynamic visual effect. The shapes are primarily located on the right side of the slide, with some extending towards the center.

HOW DOES THE GENDER- RESPONSIVE APPROACH LOOK LIKE IN ADAPTATION PROJECTS?



It is not simply about adding a “gender equality” component to a planned activity

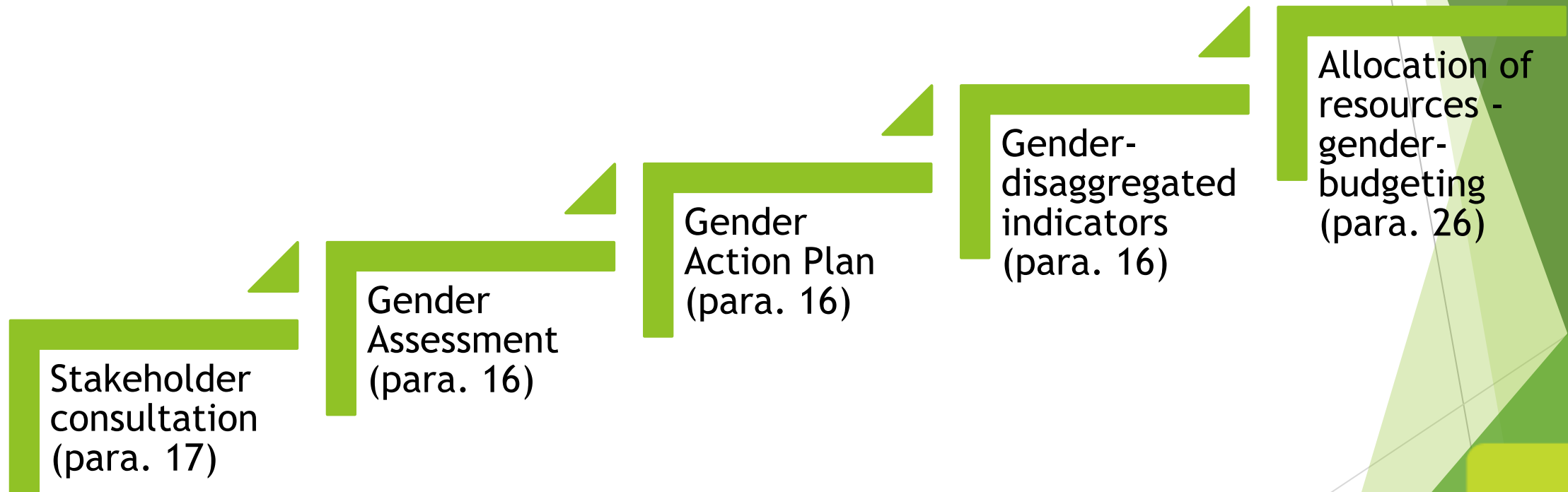
it is about thinking and acting differently



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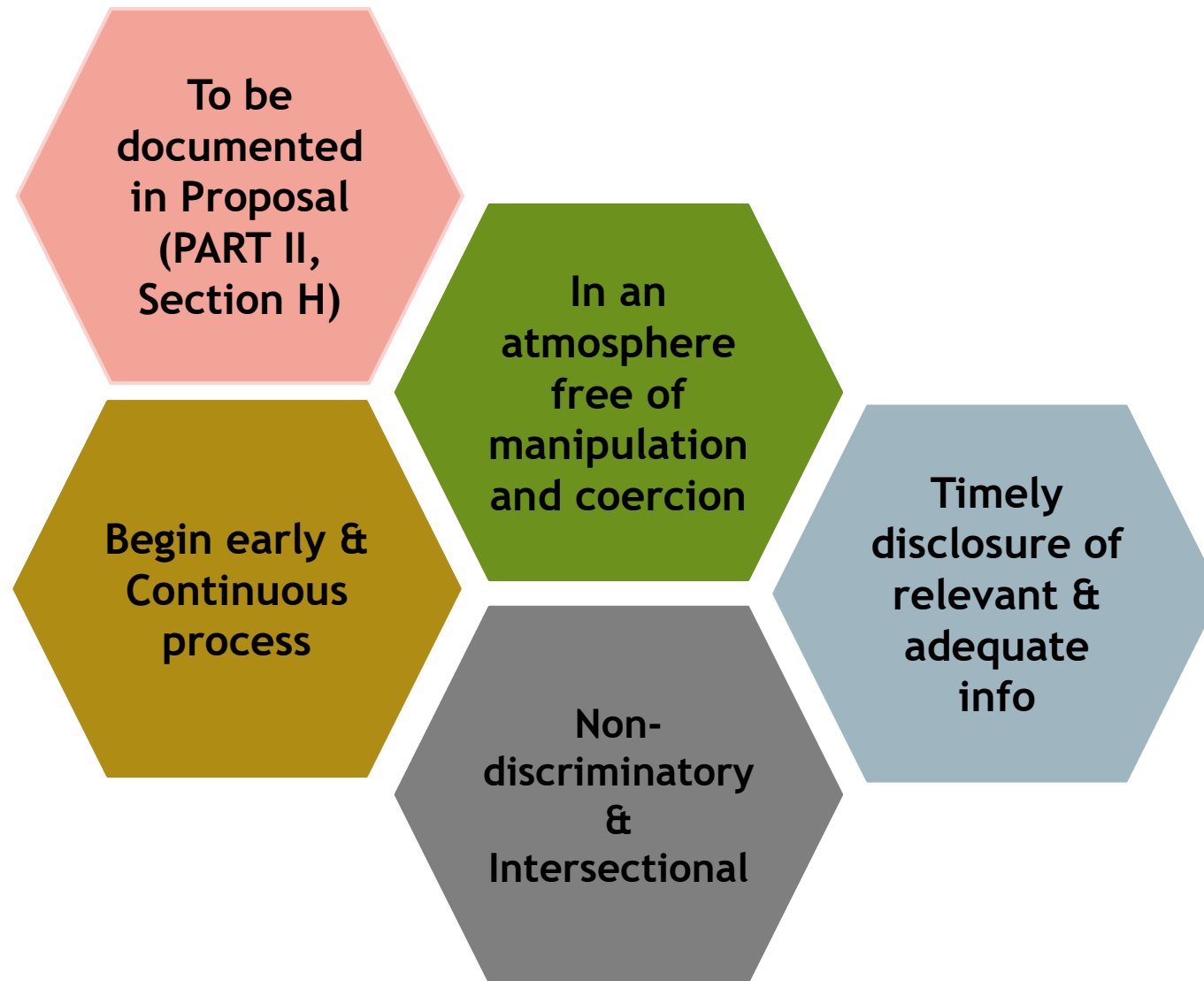
COMPLIANCE WITH AF GP IN PROJECT DESIGN

AF GP Compliance







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A. Gender-responsive Stakeholder consultation



Good practices identified:

-  Presence of gender experts
-  Quotas to ensure female participation
-  Inclusion of different gender groups (indigenous people, youth, refugees)
-  Flexibility for time and location (virtual formats)



B. Conducting a Gender Assessment

Definition:

Analytical tool to systematically understand, identify and describe gender relations and differences in a specific context.

Objective:

It provides the necessary information to integrate the gender perspective into the project, by:

- acknowledging differences between and among women and men;
- ensuring that the different needs of women and men are clearly identified and addressed at all stages of the policy cycle;
- recognizing that policies, programmes and projects can have different effects on women and men;
- seeking and articulating the viewpoints of women and men;
- promoting women's participation and engagement

Key statistics

- Do rural women have access to financial services?

Legal and policy framework

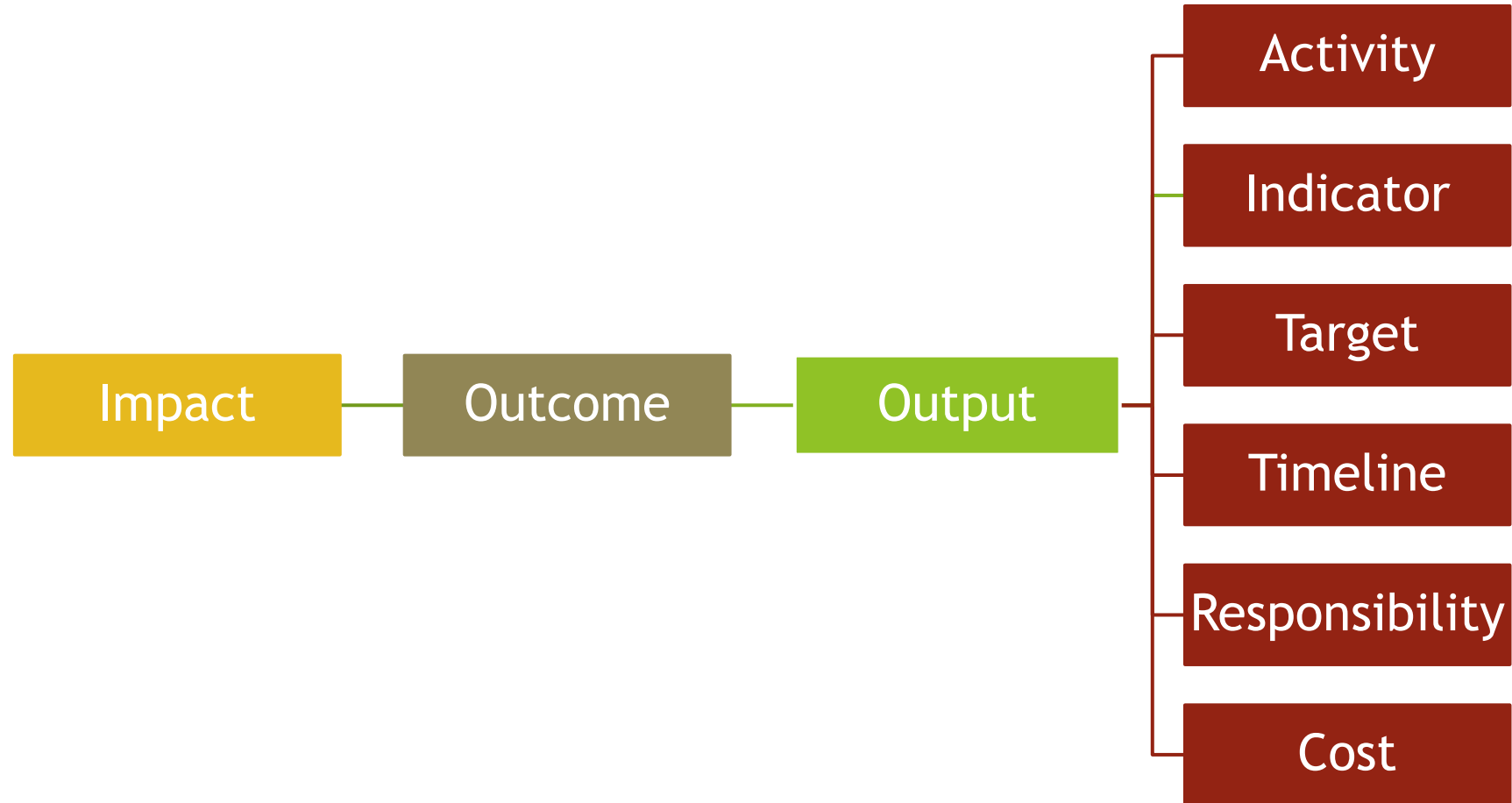
- Does the country have a specific policy to encourage women's participation in disaster risk management?

Social norms

- Does the community believe that women should limit their participation in farming?



C. Developing a Gender Action Plan



Gender Action Plan - template

Impact statement: Increased food security for differentiated gender groups and gender sub-groups in the project/programme area through better access to improved climate-resilient agricultural inputs and extension services

Outcome statement: An estimated X number/increased percentage (against a baseline) of female subsistence farmers have improved their agricultural productivity in a climate-resilient way, taking into account traditional local and indigenous knowledge.

Output(s) statement: Indigenous female subsistence farmers in the project/programme area with improved access to climate-resilient agricultural inputs and extension services

Activity	Indicator	Target	Timeline	Responsibility	Cost
Outreach and awareness activities on climate-resilient agriculture target indigenous women	5 new activities per year with the goal to reach 160 indigenous women (30% of which are from female headed households and other vulnerable sub-groups (e.g. widowed, minorities, disabled, the elderly) in total (baseline at implementation start: 0)	Expected number of indigenous women reached by project mid-term: 80	Start by year 1 Complete by year 3	Executing Entity	US\$ 20,000

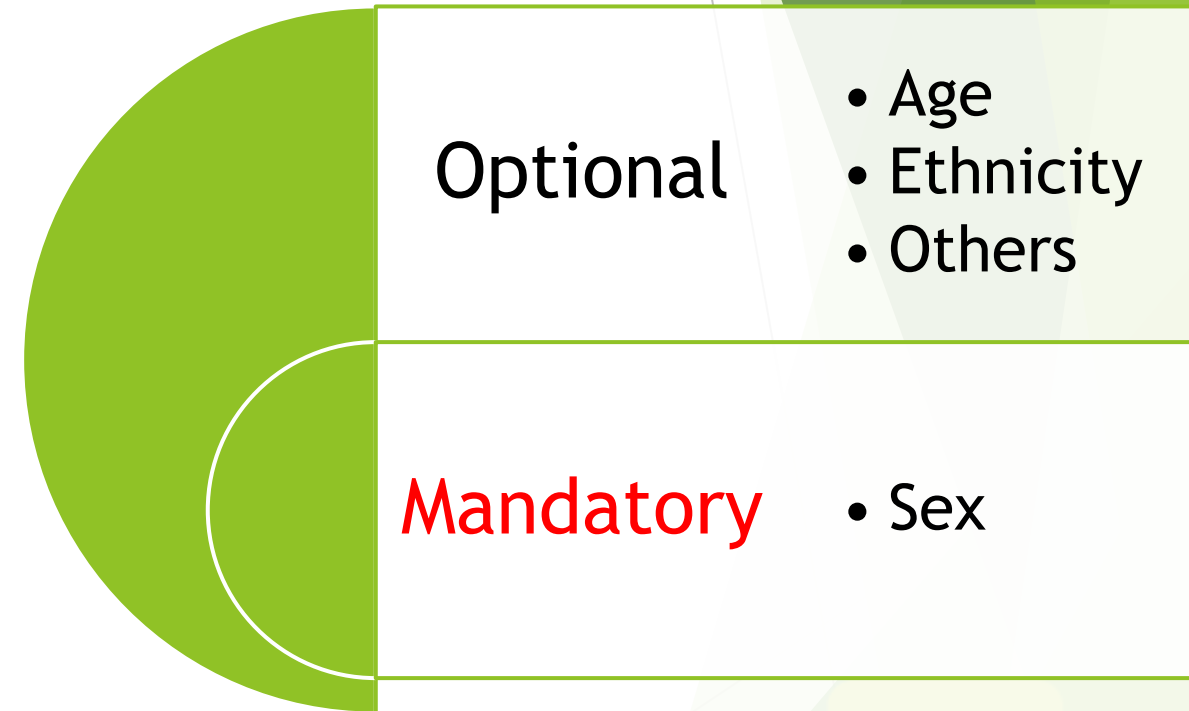


D. Integrating gender into results framework

A gender-responsive project/programme results measurement framework:

- Gender-responsive SMART indicators
 - Qualitative: Number of communities who perceive that they benefit from effective, climate-resilient watershed management activities
 - Quantitative: Proportion of women with improved access to financial resources (such as affordable loans) for climate-resilient products and services.

Disaggregated data by:



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E. Gender-responsive allocation of resources

Definition:

- ✓ Tool to measure what amount from a project's budget is spent on activities that **address the differentiated identified adaptation needs of all gender groups and sub-groups.**
- ✓ Strategy used to influence budgetary processes and policies so that expenditures **reflect the differences and inequalities between women and men** in incomes, assets, decision-making power, service needs and social responsibilities for care.

The AF Gender Policy states that AF-funded projects should allocate resources to **ensure the integration of gender considerations in implementation**, leading to gender equality in climate adaptation and the empowerment of women and girls (AF GP para. 26)



E. Gender-responsive allocation of resources

Why is it important?

- ✓ It provides an analysis of how all areas of project spending impact differently on men and women.
- ✓ It addresses whether project funding contributes to reduce gender inequality, leave gender equality unchanged or increase gender inequality.
- ✓ It also creates more transparency and accountability by allowing for checks on whether the allocations for gender-specific activities are in line with project goals and mandates under the AF-GP.
- ✓ It brings gender awareness into planning, budgeting and programming frameworks to improve the allocation and effectiveness of public spending for gender equality and women's empowerment.



Reporting gender-responsive interventions

FOCUS ON:

- ✓ Qualitative & quantitative results
- ✓ Lessons learned and good practices
- ✓ Partnerships & sustainability of gender-responsive interventions
- ✓ Incidence in policy engagement
- ✓ Development of capacities at the institutional & community level
- ✓ Type of Interventions
 - ✓ Access to productive assets
 - ✓ Women's decision-making & leadership
 - ✓ Addressing gender norms

Activities stated in the project design should be reported & highlighted!



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QUESTIONS?

RWANDA SUB-NATIONAL EDA PROJECT

Project information

Objective: “to increase devolved adaptation decision making and finance through direct enhanced access to the sub-national level for rural adaptation in water, agriculture and land-management sectors”.

Component 1

Awareness raising, capacity building and proposal development support.

Component 2

Review and Approval of Sub-National Adaptation Proposals under the CFP.

Component 3

Grant Management of Sub-National EDA programme



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AF Gender Policy Compliance - stakeholder engagement

✓ Includes **specific questions** related to vulnerable groups and gender

- Gender situation analysis. Showing the gender gaps, to help have aggregated data and identifying the gender gaps. Help to have indicators to have during implementation. To have the gender component in every aspect of the project.
 - Gender aspect to be identified and differentiated under every sector of the project. Each sector has different gender vulnerability needs. How does a given vulnerable group benefit from a given project per sector consideration?
 - Benchmark from existing information and data related to gender consideration and vulnerable groups as per sector needs.
 - Assess the direct and indirect beneficiaries from a project considering the sector as well.
 - Make a review on gender information to assess the ratios among beneficiaries.
- Designed M&E and reporting tools should be gender sensitive.

This discussion focused on how to improve inclusion for vulnerable groups and gender in process?

- Through Local participation
- creation of off-farm jobs
- Gender Mainstreaming from designing to execution process
- Sensitization of Gender Based Violence before and during the project execution.



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AF Gender Policy Compliance - stakeholder engagement

- ✓ Established **measures** to address issues raised during consultations

The role of men in gender dimensions, equality and empowerment in the 24 interventions	FONERWA developed a gender mainstreaming strategy and it makes sure that all projects funded include gender mainstreaming.
Inclusion of vulnerable girls and women included in these interventions	<p>FONERWA encourages the project management team to include women and local people.</p> <p>LODA together with FONERWA trains youth and vulnerable girls and women and provides jobs during various project cycles.</p>
Gender mainstreaming in the project should consider more women, because they are the most vulnerable group.	This will be considered when inputting NDCs' priorities during call for proposals' formulation.
Gender should touch on the levels where women are more vulnerable to men.	Discussions on the thematic areas to be considered during proposal selection



AF Gender Policy Compliance - [institutional arrangements](#)

- ✓ IE & EE both have **staff dedicated to mainstreaming gender** into project activities
- ✓ **Gender parity** in project staff
- ✓ Eligibility criteria: “Located in and targeting rural areas and benefit rural communities, especially women (and youth)”
- ✓ Women will be the **primary and most direct beneficiaries** of the project due to their vulnerability to climate change and their low adaptive capacity
- ✓ Risk mitigation measures in place
- ✓ Grievance mechanism



AF Gender Policy Compliance - [institutional arrangements](#)

- ✓ FONERWA policy framework
 - ✓ Gender Mainstreaming Strategy
 - ✓ Strategic Gender Action Plan
 - ✓ Gender Analysis Handbook - **detailed guide for gender programming**
- ✓ FONERWA strategic five-year strategic plan (2018-23)
 - ✓ Use of specific indicator: % of implementing projects that demonstrate
 - a) community participation
 - b) a gender focus



AF Gender Policy Compliance - Gender Assessment & GAP

- ✓ Identified gender gaps
- ✓ Describe legal, policy and operational framework related to women's rights and gender-responsive programming

Gender Assessment and Action Plan					
Activities	Notes	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Responsibility
1.1 Design and raising awareness of the call	Meetings held for CSO and sub-national government on call (around the country)	<u>Percentage of women participating at the meetings</u>	0	<u>At least 30% of meeting participants are women</u>	<u>FONERWA</u>
1.2 Training of CSO and district staff on proposal and project management	Training on Adaptation Fund Policies and compliance (gender mainstreaming)	<u>Percentage of female staff participating in the training</u>	0	<u>At least 50% of training recipient are women</u>	<u>FONERWA</u>
	Targeted Technical Assistance support for proposal applicants for proposal improvement	<u>Embedded Gender Expert hired</u>	0	<u>2 (1 international and 1 national)</u>	<u>FONERWA</u>
1.3 Knowledge management, sharing project results and lessons learned on EDA	Knowledge management meetings (knowledge sharing workshops) with sub-national beneficiaries	<u>Percentage of female participants at the knowledge sharing workshops</u>	0	<u>At least 30% of total reach</u>	<u>FONERWA</u>
	Collection of lessons learned in a knowledge management database	<u>Qualitative indicators to ensure women's and youth's perceptive are heard</u>	TBD	TBD	
Project cycle management	Capacity building for ESMP monitoring and Gender inclusiveness for FONERWA staff	<u>Percentage of relevant staff trained on AF Gender policy</u>		<u>All FONERWA FM staff are trained</u>	<u>MoE</u>

Sub-project areas	Gender Assessment	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Responsibility
Develop a National Water Security through water conservation practices, wetlands restoration, water storage and efficient water use.	<u>Gender issues:</u> -Women are often excluded from technical circles and left out of decision-making groups, because they may lack specific knowledge/ skills to leverage decisions, that interest and benefit them -Limited accessibility to new practices, as women and children hold the primary responsibility to collect water for household use and spend a significant amount of time each day doing this activity. -Having water catchment systems that are too far away from the household runs the risk of adding to women and children's time and labor spent collecting water -Women's responsibilities such as childcare and household chores, often keep them from adequately participating in training and workshops <u>Gender positive:</u> -To consult women, have a well-planned and designed	<u>Number of households with improved water conservation practices, water storage and efficient water use</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3,000 beneficiaries of which at least 1,500 women</u>	<u>USP implementor</u> <u>FONERWA</u>
		Percentage female attendance at workshops/ trainings on improved <u>water conservation practices, water storage and efficient water use</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>Atleast 40% of trainees</u>	
		Number of women hired for rainwater harvesting tank installation and other relevant works (compared to total hired)	<u>0</u>	<u>Atleast 40%</u>	

And how the project will address/ empower:

- Develop sex-disaggregated indicators and define gender targets during project design and monitoring framework (e.g., % time saved on water collection – disaggregated by women, men)
- % women reached by capacity building for



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AF Gender Policy Compliance - [integration of gender into project logframe](#)

- ✓ Use of sex-disaggregated data - **reports on indicators disaggregated by sex**
 - “Number of households/individuals with improved livelihood resilience” (impact indicator)
 - “Number of households with improved water retention capability” (outcome indicator)
 - “Number of households using clean energy” (outcome indicator)
 - “Number of people trained” (output indicator)
- ✓ **Specific targets** for reaching women:
 - 10 organisations receive training (50% of training recipients women)
 - Estimated 10,000 beneficiaries of which at least 5000 women (for sustainable land management)
 - Estimated 3000 beneficiaries of which at least 1,500 women (for water security)
 - Estimated 3000 beneficiaries of which at least 1500 women (small-scale irrigation)



AF Gender Policy Compliance - gender-responsive budgeting

Table 15. EMSP and Gender activities

- ✓ Project budget to provide technical assistance/trainings to support compliance with AF GP
- ✓ Project budget includes the hiring of an expert to monitor compliance with AF GP & ESP
 - Includes budget, timeframe & Responsibilities
 - Encourages **accountability**

<i>Component 1, 1.2</i>	Cost USD	Timing
Preparation and delivery of training materials for proposal application (Project design, ESMF , Finance, M&E, Gender, Procurement, etc) for Local Government and NGO staff	FONERWA Staff time	In 1 st 9 months
Holding training meetings (accommodation, mission allowances, renting halls, lunch and transport) including training on ESMF and gender	FONERWA Staff time	In 1 st 9 months
<i>Component 2, 2.1 Process for evaluation and review</i>		
Review of PPDs (concepts) - meetings, mission allowances, hiring conference room, transports – include PPD ESMF check (see Appendix 3, Annex 2)	FONERWA staff time	In 1 st year
Review of PDs (proposals) - meetings, mission allowances, hiring conference room, transports – include PD ESMF – FONERWA ESM staff	FONERWA staff time	
Pre-grant award survey (Assessing organizational capacity and sites for interventions for all project. FONERWA ESM staff time	FONERWA staff time	In 1 st year
Additional Adaptation Fund ESIA and gender checks (independent consultant)	US\$ 14,000	In 1 st year
<i>Grant management / Project execution</i>		
Monitoring the Environment and Social Safeguard and gender plans – spot check (each project, each quarter) – by ESMP expert	US\$ 46,602	Throughout projects
Mid term evaluation. Component on ESM and gender inclusion.	In evaluation cost	Mid term of project
Final evaluation. Component on ESM and gender inclusion	In evaluation	Project end.
<i>Programme level</i>		
Capacity building for ESMP monitoring and Gender inclusiveness	US\$ 38,835	
Programme mid term evaluation, including ESM and Gender	In evaluation cost	Mid term of project
Programme final evaluation including ESM and Gender	In evaluation cost	Project end.

GOOD PRACTICES FOUND IN EDA PROPOSALS IN PIPELINE

Gender-responsive good practices

- Projects apply gender-responsive approach throughout their project cycle (from planning to M&E)
- Validation of Gender Assessment during stakeholder consultation
- Participation of gender experts in stakeholder consultation
- Use of sex-disaggregated data in results framework
- Development of GAP, which identifies:
 - Project component
 - Outcome
 - Gender obstacle/issue
 - Concrete measure/action
 - Indicator
 - Beneficiaries
 - Responsible



Gender-responsive good practices

Develop specific interventions to advance gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls including:

- Gender awareness training for project partners including community leaders and government officials
- Quotas of at least 50% women's participation in meetings, dialogues and decision making
- Capacity building training focused on the specific needs and climate vulnerabilities of women and girls
- Partnerships with local civil society organizations to improve livelihood opportunities for women and girls
- Promotion of gender-responsive investments



THANK YOU

QUESTIONS?



Young Hee Lee
Governance Specialist & Gender Focal Point
Adaptation Fund,
ylee12@adaptation-fund.org

Graciela Hjar
Gender Consultant
Adaptation Fund,
ghijarsantibanez@adaptation-fund.org

www.adaptation-fund.org



@adaptationfund



@adaptationfund



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