

INCLUDING THE GENDER PERSPECTIVE



FUNDED BY



Federal Foreign Office

09.11.2023

Expert Workshop: Building Inclusive Urban Resilience
Anna Erbacher & Sofia Castelo

AGENDA

1. Interrelations of gender inequality and vulnerability
2. Key considerations for the inclusion of women in NbS projects & project examples



1 INTERRELATIONS OF GENDER INEQUALITY AND VULNERABILITY

GENDER AS IMPORTANT DETERMINANT OF VULNERABILITY IN ASEAN

58%

58% of women in ASEAN earn less than their partner. Especially married women with children earn significantly less money.

23%
less

In ASEAN, 56% of women have a paid employment, compared to 79% of men.

21%

21% of politicians on local and national level are women.



In cities, women in informal settlements are especially affected by gender inequality, due to a lack of basic services.

16%

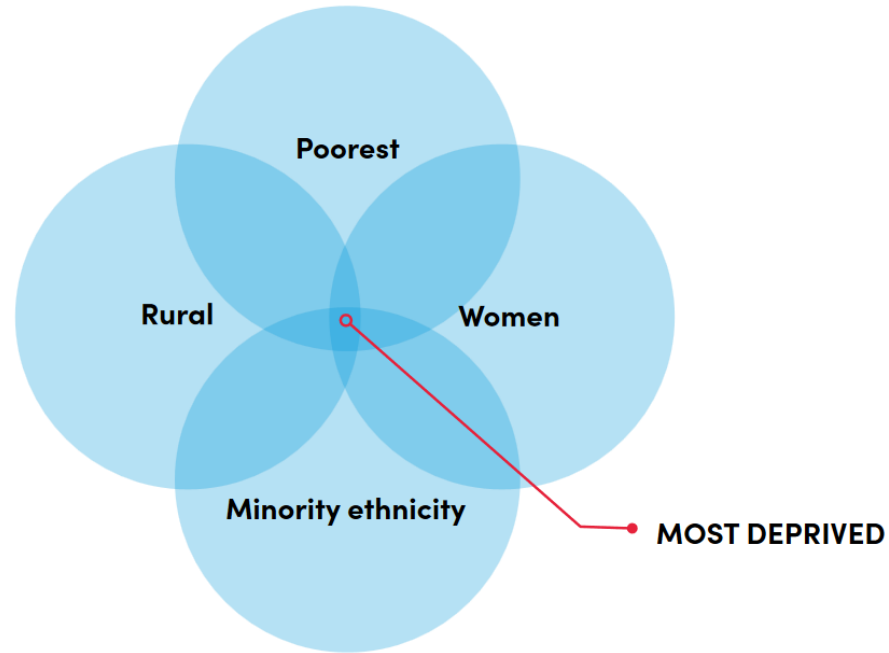
16% of girls still marry before turning 18.

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THE VULNERABILITY OF WOMEN TO CLIMATE CHANGE IN URBAN CONTEXTS

- Gender bias in **power and decision-making**
- Women tend to spend more time on **care work, unpaid work** or work in the informal sector
- Differences in **income and assets**
- Gender **roles and cultural patterns**, which affect mobility and education
- Sex-related factors causing an increased risk of women being impacted by **sexual violence**

Source: Alber, G. (2011): Gender, Cities and Climate Change. Thematic report prepared for Cities and Climate Change Global Report on Human Settlements. UN Habitat.

MULTI-VULNERABILITY





2

KEY PRIORITIES FOR THE INCLUSION OF WOMEN IN NBS PROJECTS

WHAT IS A GENDER-RESPONSIVE APPROACH?

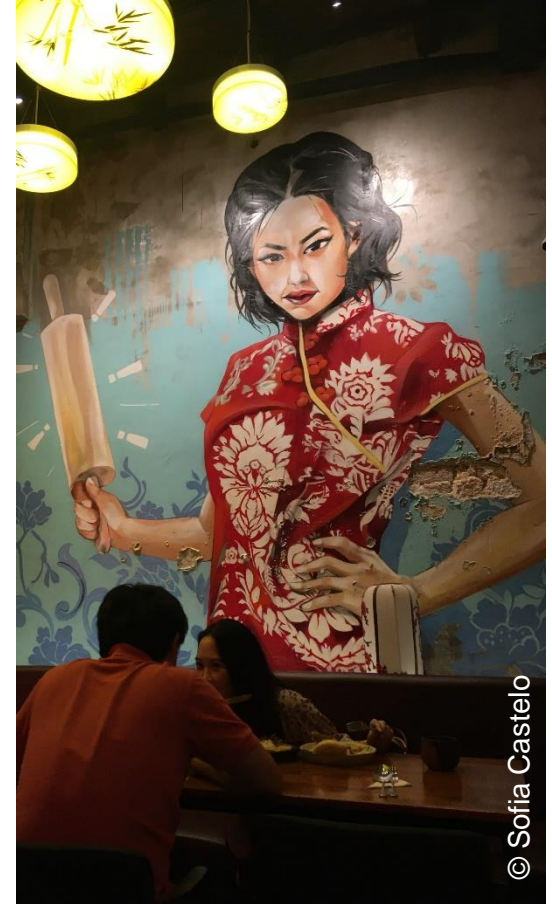
It is to consider gender norms, roles, and relations between women and men, as well as their specific needs, by intentionally paying attention to gender issues.



Source: World Resources Institute (2023) Enabling rural women as key actors in nature-based solutions

WHY IS A GENDER-RESPONSIVE PERSPECTIVE IMPORTANT?

1. Generally, women have fewer resources than men, also known as the feminization of poverty (McLanahan and Kelly, 2006) limiting their ability to respond to shocks.
2. A low number of women in decision-making reduces the representation of their experiences and the **advocacy** for their interests in implemented policies.
3. Traditional gender roles, particularly caregiving for the most vulnerable family members limit their response in case of disaster. Generally, women do not move alone (Krishnan, 2022; Tahmina, 2022).



WHAT CAN BE THE CONSEQUENCES OF A LACK OF A GENDER-SENSITIVE PERSPECTIVE?

The lack of inclusion of women's perspectives can result in negative outcomes for women and families.

This can result in dramatic consequences. In 1991, a disaster in Bangladesh resulting from cyclones led to the death of 140,000, 90% of which were female (Ikeda, 1995).



© Sofia Castelo



A study focused on Bangladesh concluded that providing funding to women resulted in increased women empowerment while providing funding to men is, at best, neutral, and often negative for a variety of women's needs, including physical mobility.

Source: Pitt, M. M., Khandker, S. R., & Cartwright, J. (2006). Empowering women with micro finance: Evidence from Bangladesh. *Economic development and cultural change*, 54(4), 791-831.

**WHEN WE EMPOWER WOMEN,
WE PROTECT THE FAMILY**



KEY ACTIONS

GENDER-RESPONSIVE PROJECT DESIGN PRACTICES

1

Establish a gender policy for integration in NBS projects

2

Institutionalize gender and social analysis as part of the baseline data to inform project design.

3

Mandate explicit gender goals and targets in project design, associated with strategies and budget allocation.

4

Ensure gender balance in the project staff.

5

Systematize a Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning framework in project design and implementation, including disaggregated data collection by sex and other socioeconomic factors. Iterative process during the project cycle.

KEY ACTIONS

GENDER-RESPONSIVE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PRACTICES

1

Training of project implementers on gender sensitivity issues, including gender bias.

2

Remove barriers to program eligibility, such as land ownership requirements.

3

Implement strategies to incentivize women's participation, including gender quotas, women-only meetings, training in public speaking and so on.

4

Strengthen women's economic agency, increase skills, facilitate access.

5

Ensure an equitable distribution of direct and indirect benefits.

6

Develop activities that build on local customs and norms that can be favorable to women.

THE IMPORTANCE OF WOMEN'S VOICES IN NBS IMPLEMENTATION



There is clear evidence of a correlation between female leadership and the adoption of environmental policies (Alam et al., 2015; Singh et al., 2022).

**“WE ARE EITHER GOING TO HAVE A FUTURE WHERE WOMEN
LEAD THE WAY TO MAKE PEACE WITH THE EARTH OR WE
ARE NOT GOING TO HAVE A HUMAN FUTURE AT ALL.”**

Vandana Shiva

CASE STUDY: THE YEDENI PROJECT, ETHIOPIA

Prevents deforestation, with the aim of reducing deforestation by 70% across 333,924 hectares of tropical forest. In the Biftu Beri region, it has an all-female group of forest protectors who patrol and monitor the status of the forest.



GAINING AUTONOMY



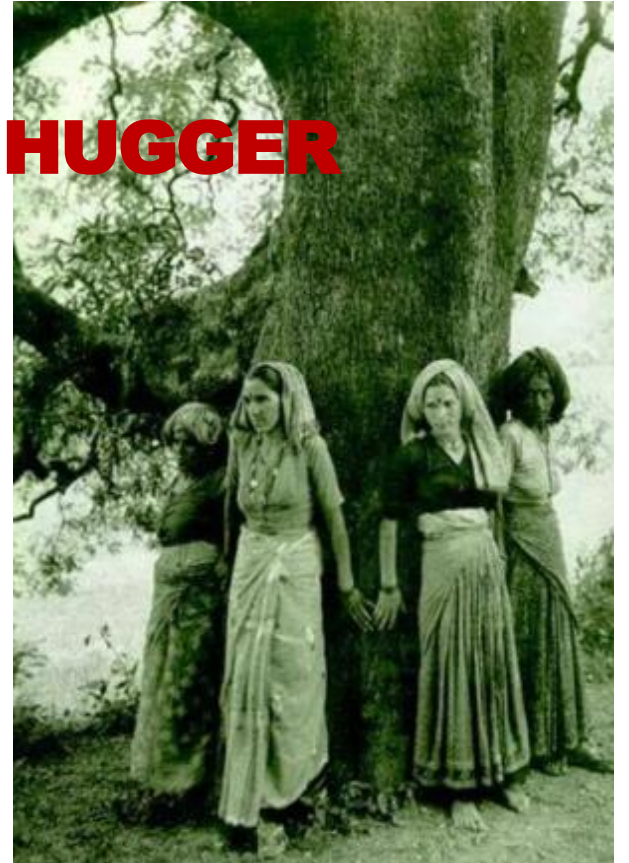
The group monitors signs of deforestation, reporting risks and forest damage to a local committee. The women are members of a forestry management cooperative where they gain access to training and awareness programs, gaining skills and motivation.

The women meet weekly to discuss how to save money and strengthen their small businesses. They pass on teachings and encourage other women in the area to join.

ORIGIN OF THE TERM TREE HUGGER

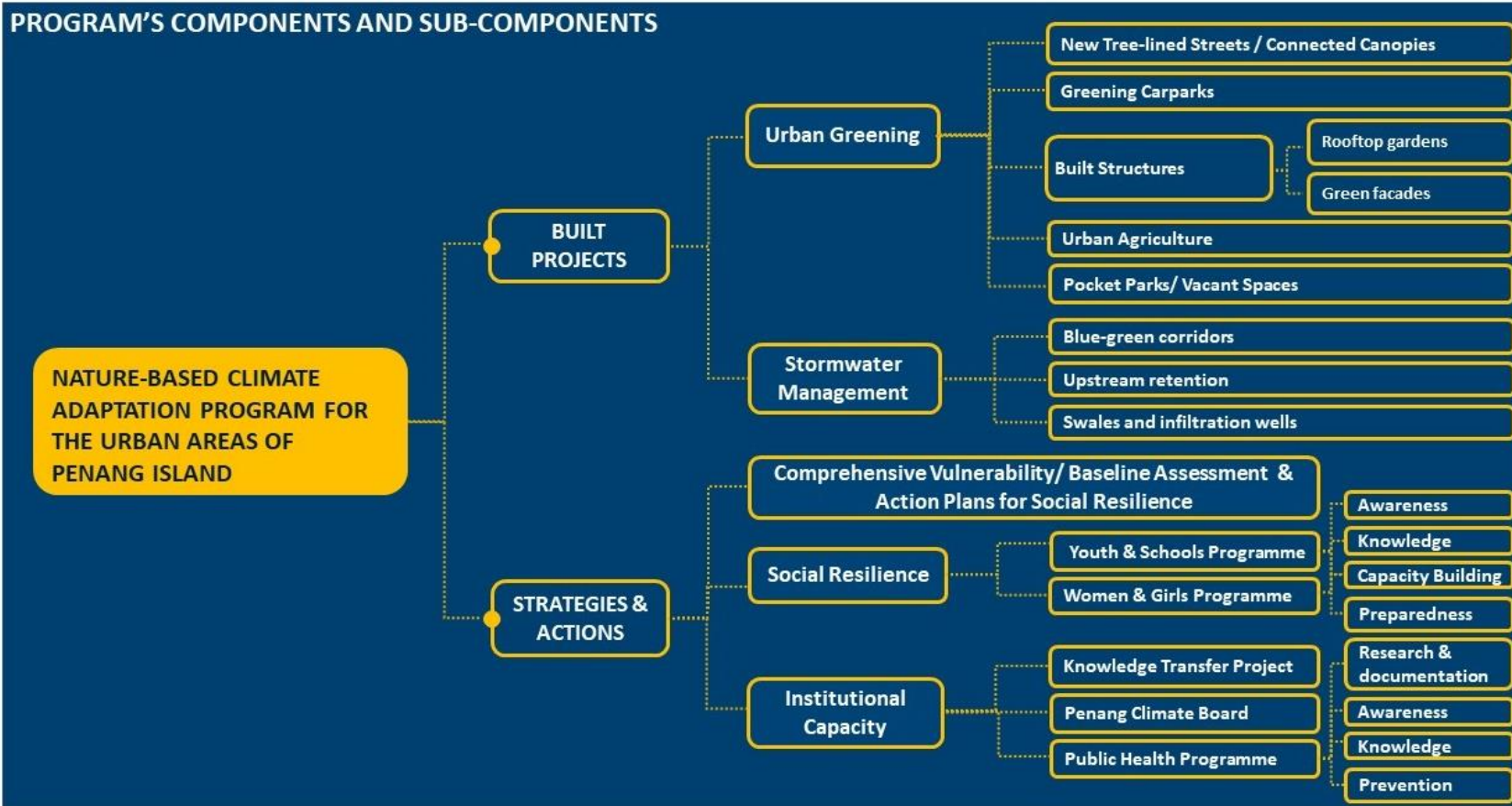
Amrita Devi

In 1730 she led a protest of her village in Rajasthan in the protection of Khejri trees by sacrificing her and her three daughters' lives, and 359 other people.



CASE STUDY: THE PENANG PROGRAM

PROGRAM'S COMPONENTS AND SUB-COMPONENTS



adelphi

Sitz der Gesellschaft
Berlin

Standorte

Alt-Moabit 91
10559 Berlin
T +49 (30) 8900068-0
F +49 (30) 8900068-10

Landwehrstrasse 37
80336 München
T +49 (30) 8900068-140
F +49 (30) 8900068-1

E office@adelphi.de
I www.adelphi.de