



Gender into Urban Climate Change Initiative (GUCCI)

GAMMA III:
Gender assessment of policies and measures



Gender Impact Assessment (GIA) of climate change policies

- **GIA is a means of gender analysis that helps to estimate the effects of a climate policy, programme or project on gender equality and gender relations**
- **It challenges the assumption of policy-makers that policies affect everyone in the same way, by revealing the differentiated impacts on different genders**
- **It helps to improve policies, e.g. by a modification of the policy, or by adding additional elements that address gender inequality**
- **It can, and should, be done during the planning stage of a policy, or as part of the monitoring of a policy under implementation**

GAMMA III: Steps to to do a GIA

- 1) Is the policy relevant in terms of gender? Does the policy concern one or more target groups, and will it affect their daily life?**
- 2) What are the intended impacts of the policy, what does it seek to achieve, e.g. reduction of GHG emissions in a specific sector, adapting to specific impacts of climate change?**
- 3) Which activities does it involve?**
- 4) How does the current situation in the field of action look like? What data and findings are available on gender differences and their underlying causes**
- 5) What might be the unintended impacts on gender equality and gender relations?**
- 6) How could the policy be improved to avoid adverse impacts and maximise positive effects on gender?**

Unintended Impacts of Climate Policies

How can we detect unintended impacts of policies?

Use the gender dimensions provided in the following pages as ‘search lights’, and try to answer some questions related to these dimensions. For each dimension, we have provided some exemplary questions you could look at. Moreover, you can also formulate your own questions related to each gender dimension

For policies and measures that are already implemented, you can also directly examine the impacts of the policy or measure, e.g. you can

- **make an exploratory walk (e.g. for actions on urban planning, public spaces or public transport), note down your observations, analyse strengths and weaknesses and develop ideas for improvements**
- **work with groups of women who are directly affected by the policy and ask them for their experience on weaknesses, gaps, and potential improvements**

Assessment Criteria – Gender Dimensions

Gender dimensions are spheres of life where gender inequalities occur. By asking the right questions, these dimensions help us to detect unintended impacts of policies

- **Representation and participation in decision-making**
- **Needs for, and access to, and control over, resources (food, housing, time, space, services, infrastructures, technologies)**
- **Education**
- **Care economy**
- **Formal, “productive” economy and income**
- **Body, intimacy, health, safety**
- **Rights and access to justice**
- **Androcentrism and gender order**

Ask the right questions: Representation and participation in decision-making

- Who is involved in the policy-making process?
- Who is involved, makes interventions, and is heard in consultations?
- Who decides at household level?

Ask the right questions:
Needs for, and access to resources (food, housing, time, space, services, infrastructures, technologies)

- Does the policy contribute to better access for all to energy and transport services, water etc.?
- Are there gender-specific consumption patterns that need to be considered?
- Does the policy dedicate scarce urban space for purposes that serve only special privileged groups, or does it contribute to a more equal and just redistribution of urban space?

Ask the right questions: Education

- Does the policy take into account different education levels of target groups?
- In communication with stakeholder and the provision of information, are illiterate people taken into account?

Ask the right questions: Care economy

- Does the policy acknowledge care work and its value for society?
- Does it relieve women from household chores or does it rather increase time and efforts for family care?
- Does it contribute to the redistribution of care work?

Ask the right questions: Formal, “productive“ economy and income

- Does the policy put an additional financial burden on people with lower income?
- Who benefits from public investments and subsidies?
- Does the policy lead to job creation, and if yes, for whom?
- Does it contribute to better access to formal jobs?
- Does it ensure equal access to, ownership and control over productive assets and financial resources, such as credit?

Ask the right questions: Body, intimacy, health and safety

- Does the policy take sex-specific vulnerabilities into account?
- Does it ensure women's safety in public spaces?
- Does it contribute to reducing harassment?
- Does it improve the health of underprivileged groups?

Ask the right questions: Rights and access to justice

- Does the policy assist affected persons to be aware of and exercise their rights?

Ask the right questions: Androcentrism and gender order

- Does the policy contribute to challenging male norms and privileges?
- Does it help to change institutional settings and approaches in order to integrate women's and paid and unpaid care workers' needs, preferences and approaches?

Questions for discussion

- Why could it be useful to conduct a gender assessment of the climate policies in my city?
- Where can the required information be collected?
- What problems or challenges could be encountered in the assessment process?
- Which strategies could be developed to ensure that the recommendations emerging from the assessment are implemented?
- How could this process contribute to gender equality in my city?