

THE
GENDER INTO URBAN CLIMATE CHANGE INITIATIVE
POCKET GUIDE BOOK
GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN CLIMATE POLICIES

Gender into Urban & Climate Change Initiative
"Bringing Climate and Gender Justice where it makes a difference".



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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

COP	Conference of Parties
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
GUCCI	Gender into Urban & Climate Change Initiative
GAMMA	Gender Assessment and Monitoring of Mitigation and Adaptation
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
Gender	Involves different identities and economic, social, and cultural attributes and opportunities associated with being male or female.
Gender-Responsive	Outcomes that reflect an understanding of gender roles and inequalities and which take an effort to encourage equal participation and equal and fair distribution of benefits.

PREFACE

The United Nations (UN) has determined that women are more vulnerable to climate change than men, owing to the fact that women are more likely to be poor in areas where climate change will have the greatest impact. This is due to societal gender roles, particularly in the developing world, which means that women are frequently reliant on natural resources for subsistence and income. Women bear an increased burden of care work as a result of climate change.

Around the world, extreme weather events are becoming more frequent and intense, with women and children paying the highest price. It has also been shown that women are still not afforded a place on the table where climate change is debated and decided.

Though Climate Change issues have gained momentum in South Africa, gender is still overlooked in the climate change



policies. The Gender into Urban Climate Change Initiative (GUCCI) project is the brain-child of Gender CC - Women for Climate Justice, Berlin. Funded by the German International Climate Initiative of the German Ministry for Environment and implemented by All India Women's Conference – AIWC in India, AKSI! For Gender, Social and Ecological Justice & Solidaritas Perempuan in Indonesia, Equidad de Genero in Mexico, and GenderCC SA - Women for Climate Justice in South Africa.

"Freedom cannot be achieved unless women have been emancipated from all kinds of oppression". - Nelson Mandela



DID YOU KNOW

*CLIMATE CHANGE" MEANS A CHANGE OF CLIMATE WHICH IS ATTRIBUTED DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY TO HUMAN ACTIVITY THAT ALTERS THE COMPOSITION OF THE GLOBAL ATMOSPHERE AND WHICH IS IN ADDITION TO NATURAL CLIMATE VARIABILITY OBSERVED OVER COMPARABLE PERIODS,
SOURCE : UNHCR.ORG*

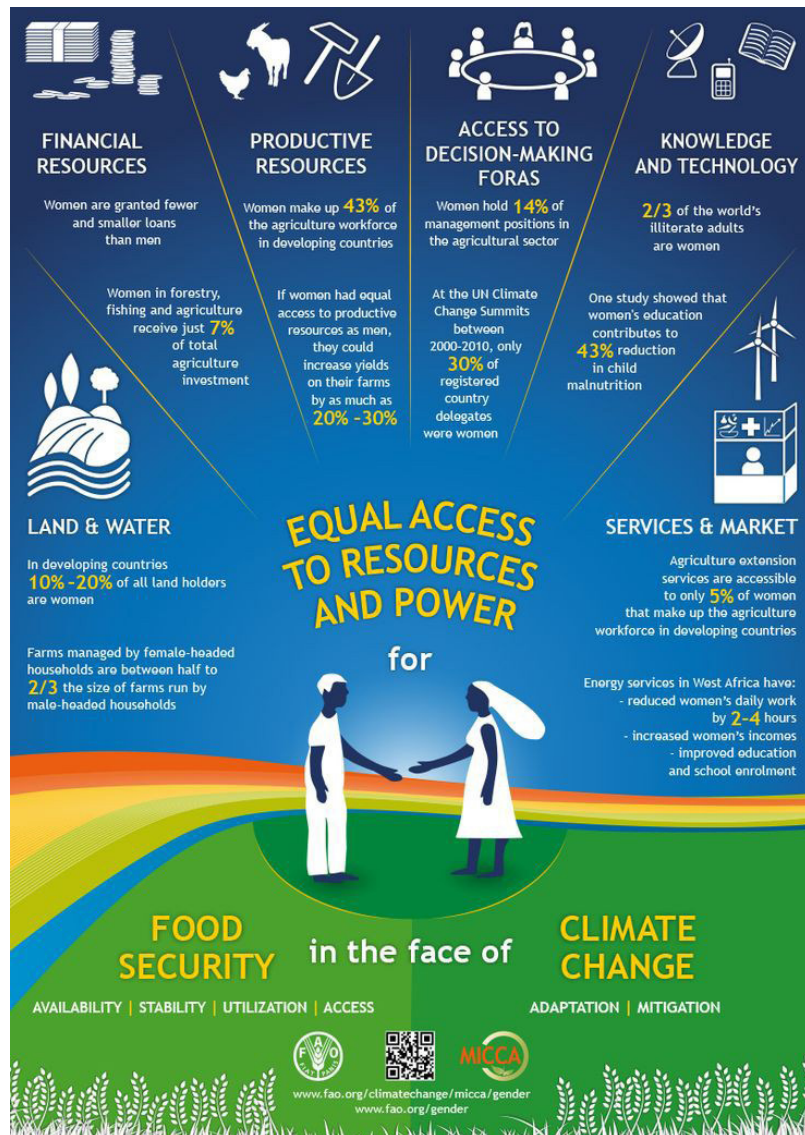
GUCCI offers a unique approach to revealing gaps in national and local government programs from a gender perspective, improving policies, and designing gender-responsive actions.

In South Africa, GenderCC S.A has been implementing GAMMA assessments in key local and national government institutions since 2016, working with policymakers and community-based organisations.

The GUCCI Pocket Guide is a culmination of years of lobbying, advocacy, and grassroots-level interventions to promote deeper learning of the subject at hand. The contributions have been influenced by the role of women and gender activists at the Conference of the Parties (COPs) and peer learning activities from GUCCI partners. Most importantly, those women who are impacted at a local level.

Source:
UN Food & Agriculture
Organisation

GUCCI, IN A NUTSHELL



**IF YOU WANT TO SEE THINGS HAPPEN GLOBALLY,
START AT THE VILLAGE LEVEL, GIVE WOMEN
THE TOOLS AND EDUCATION, AND THEY WILL DRIVE THE CHANGE**
-MELINDA GATES, PHILANTHROPIST,

This quote by one of the world's leading philanthropists rings true to the many hurdles women still face, advocating for better environmental solutions.

The Gender into Urban Climate Change Initiative (GUCCI) was borne out of a need for countries to investigate ways of integrating gender and social aspects into local and national climate change responses. As per the outcome of the Paris Agreement of the UNFCCC and national NDC, which propel nations to pay special attention to the different contributions made by men and women.

GUCCI seeks to build capacity at the local level and develop gender-responsive policy recommendations to strengthen citizens' ability to become involved in local government planning processes and implementation to enhance the effectiveness, inclusiveness and acceptance of local mitigation and adaptation policies.

In developing countries, gender is not yet addressed adequately in climate policies. On paper, South Africa has developed good guidelines for climate change and gender mainstreaming, but the implementation has been slow-moving. This is due to various reasons, from the government dealing with issues in sectoral silos to a lack of resources.

Since 2016 GenderCC S.A has been working tirelessly to bring the subject of gender and climate justice as part of round table discussions with policymakers.

The Gender into Urban Climate Change Initiative has developed a methodology for Gender Assessment and Monitoring of Mitigation and Adaptation (GAMMA) to address existing knowledge gaps.

REASONS WHY CITIES SHOULD PURSUE A GENDER-SENSITIVE APPROACH TO URBAN CLIMATE POLICY

Source - "Gender and Urban Climate Policy". Published by GIZ, UN-Habitat and GenderCC International

1

People of all genders have the right to be involved in decision-making regarding climate policy, whether at city or neighbourhood levels. The equal participation of all genders enhances the legitimacy of urban climate policy and builds a sense of ownership.

Climate policy is not only about technologies but also about people. People are subject to climate change, and their consumption and mobility cause greenhouse gas emissions. Hence, people are both the problem and the solution. Therefore, climate policy will only be effective if people and their gender roles in society are considered, making urban climate policies and measures more acceptable, viable and effective.

2

3

Policies should respond to the needs and capacities of all citizens and include poor and marginalised groups. Otherwise, a vast array of human resources, innovative potential and traditional and practical knowledge is left untapped.

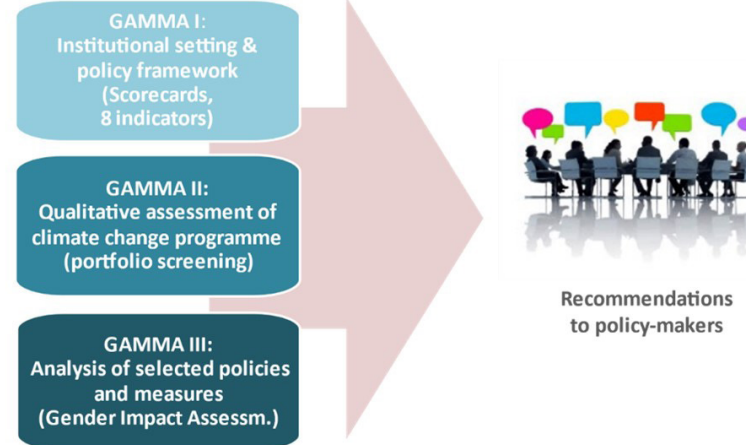
A gender approach makes climate policy fairer and more equitable, considering that in most cases, those who emit minor greenhouse gases are the most vulnerable and vice versa. If the gender dimensions of climate change are not addressed, the impacts of climate change will likely exacerbate existing inequalities and might have adverse effects.

4

5

The complete integration of social and gender issues into climate policy helps get the awareness of deeply rooted underlying causes of climate change and work towards the in-depth transformation we need.

Gender Assessment and Monitoring of Mitigation and Adaptation (GAMMA) – the process

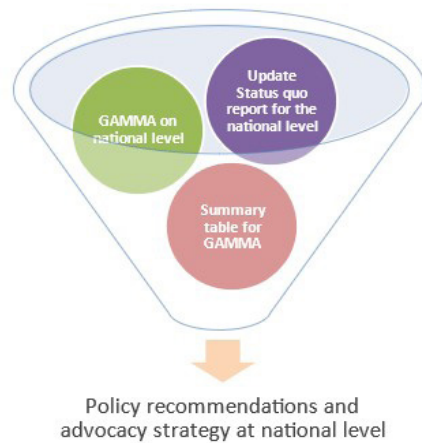


Gender Assessment and Monitoring of Mitigation and Adaptation – Methodology (GAMMA)

- **GAMMA I: *Assessment of the institutional and procedural framework***
Main question: Are urban institutions and procedures able to address climate change and integrate the gender dimension?
Procedure: Scorecards to determine a quantitative score from qualitative interview questions.
WHO?
- **GAMMA II: *Assessment of national climate action programmes***
Main question: Does the action programme include policies that address priority issues from a gender perspective?
Procedure: Comparison of policies and measures with portfolio of possible urban responses and their respective gender relevance.
WHAT?
- **GAMMA III: *Gender Impact Assessment of selected policies and measures***
Main question: How can certain policies and measures be improved in order to contribute to gender equality?
Procedure: Simplified Gender Impact Assessment.
HOW?

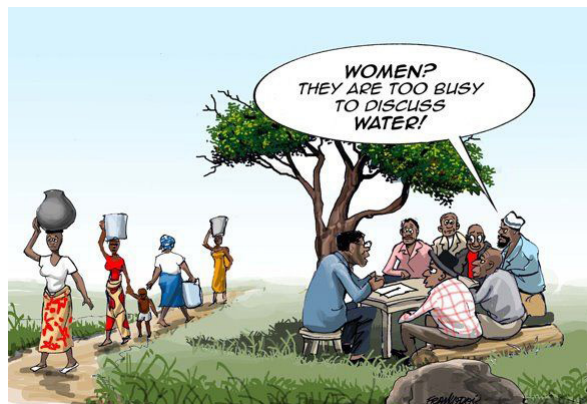
<https://www.gendercc.net/resources/gamma.html>

GAMMA process at national level
similar to the local level



THE GENDER-DIFFERENTIATED IMPACT

A growing body of research is beginning to take note of the topic of gender-differentiated impacts of climate change. The gender-differentiated effects of climate change are especially pronounced among rural women as they are, in most cases, given the primary responsibility of family care, including providing food, caring for the children, and tending to other family members. It has also shown that men and women will face different vulnerabilities to climate change impacts due to existing inequalities such as their role and position in society, access to resources and power relations that may affect the ability

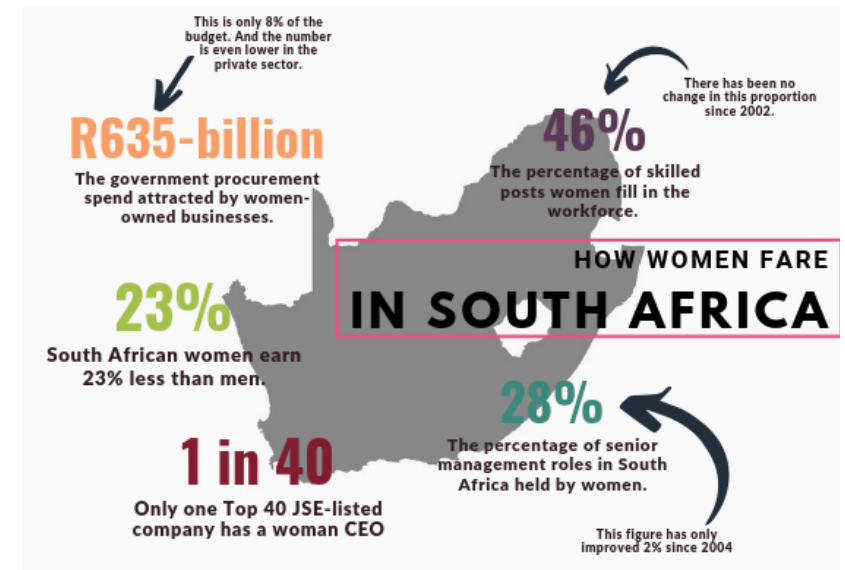


to respond to climate change. Since the establishment of the democratic government in 1994, various significant developments have set the pace toward building gender equality in South Africa. The country is a party to the UNFCCC.

It is mandatory to appoint focal points that will specifically investigate issues of Gender and climate change issues among other key focus areas. Some progressive policies and legislation have been put in place to set the context for gender transformation by the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, and one of those is the country's first Gender and Climate Action Plan, which raises awareness around issues of gender budgeting and gender in general.

GenderCC S.A together with the cities of Joburg, Tshwane, Ekurhuleni, and eThekweni, which were pilot cities to implement the novel assessment approach for the first time. Have engaged in stakeholder workshops with local communities, bringing insight into its analysis and gaps identified when it comes to Gender and Climate Change and possible policy recommendations. Due to COVID 19 restrictions, GenderCC S.A could not do more workshops as planned, especially in the city of eThekweni.

Despite the significant gains, there remain enormous disparities and inequalities. Both Government and Advocacy groups view that with increased awareness and sector education, more people will better understand and complexities of Gender and Climate Change in South Africa.



2013 -Equal Access to resources
Source: <https://www.fao.org/resources/infographics>

“City Girl rooted in the Village.”
Ditebogo Lebea
Youth Climate Activist



As a young person, I want to ensure that young people are in the room where climate justice is concerned. There is equity, intergenerational dialogue, and transfers that happen with policy and decision-makers.

“The Farmer with an indomitable spirit”
Nompumelelo Madubane
Small-scale Farmer



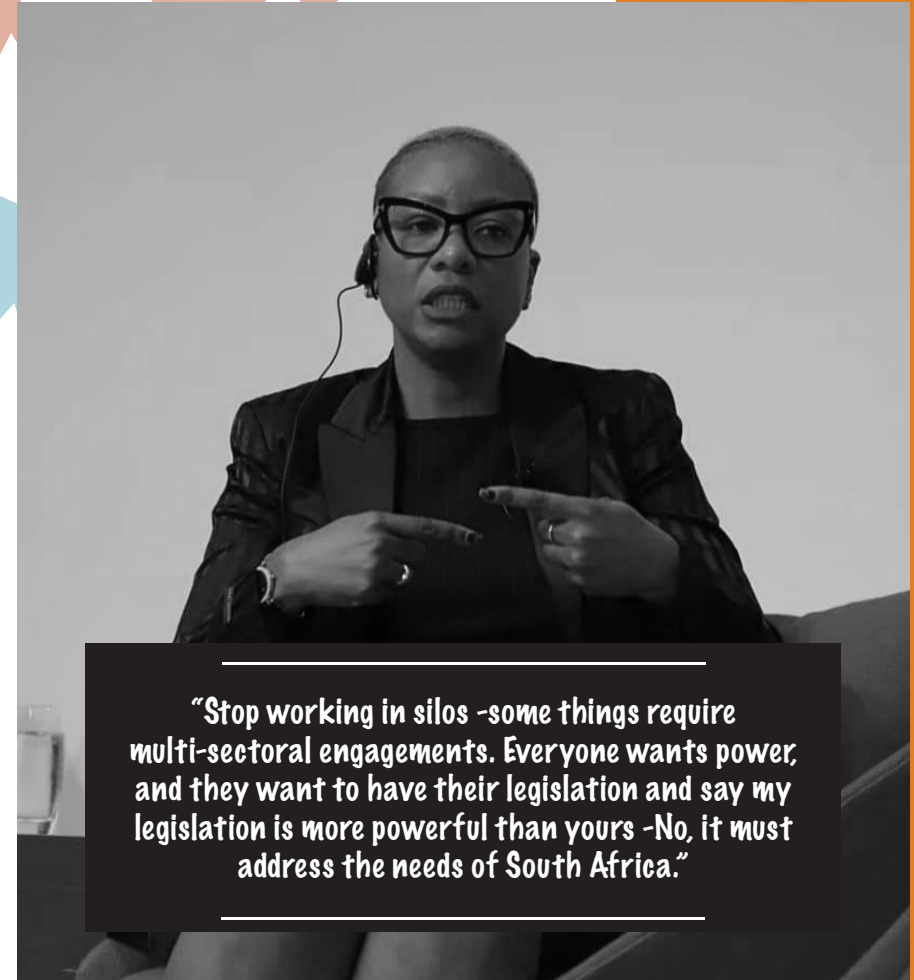
“The men come across as stronger, they get their way easier. Women, on the other hand, have to go an extra mile to make it in Agriculture”.

***“The curious graduate “
Neo Tsotetsi
Researcher***

***“The Avid Challenger”
Zama Khuzwayo
Environmental Scientist***



“It’s so important to have youth voices and that of seasoned policymakers coming together. Learning from each other and educating one another about things that affect us differently.”



“Stop working in silos -some things require multi-sectoral engagements. Everyone wants power, and they want to have their legislation and say my legislation is more powerful than yours -No, it must address the needs of South Africa.”

***“Together, we can make it.”
Funanani Muremi
Gender and Climate Change Focal point
for South Africa***



“We must move beyond counting numbers of males as opposed to females and have substantive data that can point to how the differentiated groups have been impacted by the same things or have benefited from a particular project.”



“Working towards gender- just, sustainable and resilient cities.”

DID YOU KNOW

***CLIMATE ACTION PLAN?
A LOCAL CLIMATE ACTION PLAN
DESCRIBES THE POLICIES AND
MEASURES THAT A LOCAL
GOVERNMENT WILL ENACT TO
REDUCE GREENHOUSE GAS
EMISSIONS AND INCREASE THE
COMMUNITY'S RESILIENCE TO
CLIMATE CHANGE,
IT IDENTIFIES THE GOALS AND BASIS
OF THE PLANNING PROJECT, ALONG
WITH ACTIONS TO BE IMPLEMENTED,
FUNDED, MONITORED AND ASSIGNED
RESPONSIBILITIES.***



WHY GENDER RESPONSIVE POLICIES

Women and men have the right to be involved in decision-making regarding climate policy at the local government level. The equal participation of women and men enhances the legitimacy of urban climate policy and builds a sense of ownership.

Climate policies can create considerable improvements to the lives of those working and living in cities. They can yield a multitude of co-benefits, from improved air quality and health to better liveability of cities, enhanced resilience, and job creation.

Though Climate Change issues have gained momentum in South Africa, gender is still overlooked in climate change policies. Climate Activists believe that until policymakers and decision-makers can find one another, there will always be a point of conflict arising from poorly designed climate policies that are not achieving the desired outcome.

The impacts of climate change are felt immediately at local levels, affecting communities, settlements, and infrastructure. Coping with extreme weather events and disaster situations is unavoidable for local governments – a strategic response to adapt and build resilience in such circumstances must be adopted.

Cities can contribute to limiting or cutting greenhouse gas emissions (mitigation). In some sectors, such as urban development and spatial planning, cities also have a unique role in shaping low carbon housing and mobility settlements. Local action is crucial, particularly when other policy levels fail to deliver on agreements and determined efforts

eThekweni Municipality (City of Durban) is one of the pilot cities earmarked to undergo GAMMA assessments. It holds the title of the first African City to complete a Paris -aligned Climate Action Plan (CAP) in collaboration with the C40 Leadership Group. **Source: eThekweni - CDP. (disclosure insight action)** Other GAMMA implementing cities are Ekurhuleni, the City of Joburg, Tshwane Municipalities and the National Department of Fisheries, Forestry and Environment.

KNOWLEDGE GAPS	SOLUTIONS
<p>Climate Finance Gaps</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender Responsive Finance not only addresses Climate Change but reduces Gender Equality and empowers women. • Funds must be made directly accessible as grants to women's groups and entrepreneurs working on climate action. • The Green Climate Fund is the largest multi-lateral fund and an important step to help vulnerable societies adapt to the impacts of Climate Change.
<p>Climate Politics</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women must be afforded a seat at the table where climate discussions occur. • Policymakers need to look beyond the scientific and economic aspects of Climate Change and incorporate social and human dimensions.
<p>Absence of qualitative data and statistics on different genders (Gender Disaggregated Data)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A growing body of work suggests that gender analysis can increase the effectiveness of measures to protect everyone from the effects of climate change.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

1 Review of national & local climate change policies for gender responsiveness.

A review of climate change policies for gender responsiveness is critical to overcoming entrenched and systemic gender-based discrimination that contributes to climate change, disproportionately impacting the rights of women, including their rights to life, health, food, water and sanitation, culture, self-determination, and a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment. The involvement of gender experts, researchers, and practitioners in the policymaking process will explain the role of the interlinkages of gender and climate change and how this nexus can be used as a broad indicator in developing climate policies

1

2 Cities' climate policies to focus on transformational actions that address the root cause of vulnerability.

It will be valuable for cities' climate policies to also apply a transformative theory lens; these policies would, therefore, not only focus on resilience and recoverability but would also focus on transformational actions that address the "root cause of vulnerability, opening up opportunities for revision and replacement of existing unsustainable development trajectories and promote the successful negotiation of power relations and building empowerment. Gender analysis has to be consistently included during vulnerability and risk assessments. More attention should be paid to informal settlement areas in this sector as they are at the coalface of climate change impacts should there be disasters.

2

Urban policies should push for denser cities for a more effective public transport system that addresses access to services like shops, markets, schools, child-care and health care centres.

3 Local councillors are to be empowered to deal with gender-differentiated impacts, and the Integrated Development Plan should be used as a tool to influence policy.

Existing gender inequalities and socio-cultural norms, which affect access to and control over natural and financial resources, knowledge and decision-making power, significantly impact women and men's capacity to adapt to climate change. Education, raising awareness & sensitisation on gender and climate change will empower local councillors.

3

4 Accurate data collection disaggregated by sex and gender & establishment of gender units/desks.

The availability of gender-disaggregated data will help during the planning and implementation of climate adaptation policies because women are left out of agricultural education, practical training, and access to the available knowledge. Formulation of Gender Focal /units/desks within cities and municipal environment and climate change departments can ensure that gender perspective are incorporated into proposed policies, programs, and annual budgeting.

4

5 Tracking of changes in wellbeing and resilience.

Cities are consistent with vulnerability studies focusing on general vulnerability in communities that are not necessarily gender-specific. For their vulnerability study to be complete and accurate, it must track changes in resilience and wellbeing and be gender-specific. Also, Pro-poor policies will provide unlimited access for women to mobility, water, sanitation, and electricity.

5

6 Stakeholder engagement and communication to the general public to improve.

Enhancing women's participation in decision-making processes is crucial to developing gender-integrated climate policies and programs.

6

7 Representation is essential in addressing and correcting structural gender inequalities and challenging male-dominating structural approaches and settings.

Approachable language in communicating and engaging with public and local communities is recommended.

7

8 Monitoring & evaluation mechanisms to ensure institutional capacity and improved coordination

Relevant city departments should also ensure that monitoring and evaluation mechanisms provide accurate data on whether women participated in community consultation meetings, programs, forums and how many women participated. This can help identify whether the processes are reaching, empowering, and benefiting women and the areas that need improvement.

8

9 National policies should explicitly address carework and the care economy and acknowledge Indigenous and traditional knowledge.

This will promote a bottom-up approach and change of attitude and mindset towards gender issues.

9

10 Consideration of Gender-responsive Budgeting & Funding

Bridging the gap between the funding and budgeting side of climate change issues and gender is essential to building a sustainable movement geared towards achieving sustainable change, service delivery and building climate-resilient gender-responsive cities. **The national government should support local municipalities on climate & gender issues and nationalise & implement the UNFCCC GAP.**

10

CONCLUSION

Climate change is already here, but we know that future generations will feel the harshest effects. Unless we rise to the occasion as people and as a society. Future generations rely on us to act now to ensure that they have a chance when their time comes.

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which establishes the global trajectory and standards for climate change solutions, has made significant strides in the last decade in integrating gender across all thematic areas in negotiations, progressing from goals of representation and equal participation in talks to the inclusion of gender considerations in the historic Paris Agreement, and now a stand-alone, comprehensive Gender Action Plan (GAP). Furthermore, every central theme of the negotiations has at least one reference to gender in its decisions, including goals to improve gender equality through policy and practice, encourage gender participation and balance in decision making, and promote gender-responsive approaches in climate change policies and actions.

GenderCC SA Women for Climate Justice and other advocacy groups have worked for awareness of the numerous ways women are still marginalised when it comes to climate change during the last ten years. Considering the needs of women is not just moral but also the right thing to do. Equal opportunity for men and women in all aspects of life, from health and education to political power and earning potential, is critical for nations to develop. While we are coming closer to gender parity, progress is not being made quickly enough.

It is vital to stress that gender mainstreaming does not merely add a “woman’s component” or a “gender equality component” to existing climate change policies. The process comprises giving equal weight to male and female perceptions, experiences, knowledge, interests, needs and priorities in planning and decision-making. It’s also worth noting that gender mainstreaming is situational. Practical gender analysis must be used to inform various scenarios. This procedure ensures that climate change initiatives do not prejudice women, men, girls and boys. It enables the collection of critical gender-disaggregated data to inform the various stages of gender mainstreaming.

The wheels of change are slowly turning in South Africa, where gaps in Gender and Climate Justice are progressively being discovered, making policy suggestions to the National Department and Cities.

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Planning for mitigation and adaptation
against the impacts of climate change
on the city.

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Services:

Works on different projects focusing on
Climate Change and rural
sustainability in urban and rural
communities in South Africa.