A REPORT ON GENDER DIMENSIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

People Change the World **Diakonia**

Abbreviations

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CJIP: Climate justice and Innovation Project

GARP: Gender and Resilience project

NDC: Nationally determined contributions

DRR: Disaster Risk Reduction

GBV: Gender based Violence

VAW: Violence against Women

DV: Domestic violence

GGCA: Global Gender and Climate change Alliance

UNDP: United Nations Development program

NDC: Nationally determined contributions

NAP: National Adaptation Plans

DMC: District Management Committees

UNFCCC: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

NGO: Non-governmental Organisation

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Content

1. Executive Summary

Diakonia runs the Climate Justice Innovation Project (CJIP) and the Gender and resilience project (GARP) in seven countries (Somalia, Kenya, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Mali, Myanmar, Peru). Despite the geo-political and historical differences in contexts and the span of project locations around the world, patriarchy dominates these societies. There were some strikingly similar experiences and examples of unequal power structures and relations between men and women. Patriarchy exacerbated women's vulnerabilities to disasters and climate change and it can be concluded that the impacts of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters accentuate gender inequalities. Underlying patriarchal power structures remain and what emerges is a consolidation or exacerbation of cultural and social inequality in the target groups during times of hardship. In a few instances however, climate change has disrupted traditional social norms, behaviours and roles to the point where women and men are adapting to share previously gender prescribed roles, particularly amongst youth.

> **"Underlying patriarchal power structures remain and what emerges is a consolidation or exacerbation of cultural and social inequality in the target groups during times of hardship."**

Increased water scarcity caused by drought and irregular rainfall and increased food insecurity caused by drought and flooding emerged as key impacts of climate change in the target areas. These more common and severe events increased hardships on women and girls disproportionately to men and boys.

It is clear from the aggregated findings, that interventions that are gender neutral, gender blind or have a disconnect between gender equality ambitions and climate change ambitions, can reinforce inequalities and limit the effectiveness of the interventions. The interventions most at risk of being gender blind are those run by the state.

Effective climate interventions work to address both practical and strategic needs. These include offering gender sensitive solutions, often self-identified by women in the target groups, but also acknowledging that due to repressive socialisation limiting women's active input and voice, strategic interventions addressing underlying patriarchal structures that limit women's full enjoyment of life, livelihoods, freedoms, rights, capacity and resilience are needed.

Key Lessons Learned:

1. Acknowledge that, like gender equality, climate change is a political issue and the way governments and duty bearers respond to climate change is political. Thus, interventions must approach the gender dimensions of climate change and disaster risk reduction as a political project, from the personal, communal and societal to the legal, corporate, political and institutional.

2. Systemic gender transformative change is needed in all project areas. As noted in the Peru report, the eco-feminist "double vision" for the world is "climatic victory if patriarchy is dismantled and equal transition if productivism[1] is dismantled".

3. Water scarcity emerged as the greatest threat (except Sri Lanka). The impact on women and girls in agrarian communities is significant as they are often responsible for the collection of potable water and are travelling further and further as groundwater and rivers dry or become polluted. Practical actions, such as building "tanks" can be a solution where contextually appropriate but challenging socio-cultural gendered norms and roles and promoting shared responsibility is also needed. It is also a more sustainable solution that has a broader impact on women's lives, reducing their multi-burdens, challenging patriarchy and promoting equality. It also avoids barricading women in gendered roles, albeit possibly under better conditions, within the project design (eg women fetch water therefore let's make it easier for them to fetch water, rather than looking at ways to redistribute that responsibility equally).

Recommendations for future projects and national advocacy can be found in sections 10 and 11.

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1   The doctrine or theory that increasing productivity is the primary goal of socio-economic activity.

2. CJIP and GARP backgrounds

Within the Global Social and Economic Justice Innovation program (2016-2020) there are 5 different projects including the Climate Justice Innovation Project (CJIP) and the Gender and resilience project (GARP). The aim is to develop the capacity of partner organisations to work effectively and innovatively to build resilience and address climate change impacts, and by strengthening their ability to draw conclusions from their practical work, which can be used to influence national level planning and policy development on disaster risk reduction and climate action, ensuring a strong gender perspective and respect for human rights. The objective of the CJIP is therefore to "Engender the NDCs" and for GARP to engender the Disaster risk reduction projects and have an impact on the National DRR strategies.

a. The Assignment

The assignment aimed to strengthen Diakonia's country programs' and partners' contributions to gender and climate justice. The report can be used for project and program development as well as knowledge sharing, awareness raising and political advocacy (at the national and/or global level).

Nine written reports were reviewed and one video report (see Annex 3) from the 10 projects across seven countries (Somalia, Kenya, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Mali, Myanmar, Peru) in three regions (Asia, Africa and Latin America). Additionally, interviews were undertaken with 16 participants from Diakonia, partner organisations and relevant consultants (see Annex 2). The assignment is designed to:

- identify the key findings in terms of contextual factors (cultural, institutional, religious, political, social, technical, economic, legal, etc, as applicable)– with a focus on those which are common to all contexts, but with reference also to those which are specific to certain contexts – and to analyse and present them in a suitable format.

- Identify the key aggregated findings in terms of how climate change tends to have an impact on vulnerability and gender equality.

- Identify the key aggregated findings in terms of how gender inequality impacts on the effectiveness of climate change interventions

- Identify key findings on the strengths and weaknesses of project design, in terms of addressing the gender dimensions of climate change and resilience/DRR projects, and present them in a suitable format

- Assess whether the recommendations put forward in the reports are predominantly similar or rather tend to be context specific. Provide recommendations for synergies and exchange learnings between the CJIP and GARP projects

- Present key recommendations for future project design and implementation, based on the summary and analysis of results for the CJIP and GARP projects.

- Present key recommendations for national level policy advocacy to address the gender dimensions of resilience and DRR and climate change interventions based on the findings of this study.

b. Limitations

Interviews with participants in Somalia were not able to be undertaken.

3.   Common contextual factors

Despite the geo-political and historical differences in contexts and the span of project locations around the world, patriarchy dominates these societies. There were some strikingly similar experiences and examples of unequal power structures and relations between men and women. There were also some context specific manifestations of patriarchy. As explained later, patriarchy exacerbated women's vulnerabilities to disasters and climate change. **Annex 1** offers a comparative table with footnotes of the contexts detailing commonalities as well as identifying some context specific examples. The table is based only on information provided in the reports and via interviews and is limited mostly to the contexts of the target areas identified in the reports. Following is the summary of the context analysis:

c. Cultural

Traditional cultural norms and practices reinforce patriarchal power structures in all project areas, despite the cultural contexts emerging from very different historical experiences and knowledge. Women are controlled, harmed and marginalised by some cultural practices. Examples include acceptance of polygamy (notably Bangladesh, Kenya, Mali), forced and early marriage and GBV; culturally defined gender roles that limit women's public participation; a lack of freedom of movement due to paternalistic notions of protection and women's chastity (and conversely almost complete freedom of movement for men, whom leave home for work or pleasure); perceptions that men are more valuable; and that the husband's must be obeyed and make the final decisions.

d. Institutional

Across all the target areas, there is a lack of access to education institutions, especially for girls but affecting boys too. Where a choice must be made between siblings, the elder boys are chosen to go to school while the girls stay at home in some contexts. In Bangladesh, there is a lack of access to university due to distances required to travel while in Sri Lanka the quality of teachers in middle and high school is low (unable to attract quality teachers to remote areas). In Kenya, the target groups are semi-nomadic pastoralists limiting access to educational institutions.

Women have low participation rates in decision making with men dominating roles in institutions. Women's decision making is often confined to roles in women's self-help groups, usually at the local level. In Myanmar however, due to internal ethnic conflict, men in leadership roles are at risk of physical harm whereas it is considered less dangerous for women to fill those roles.

Poor access to health clinics is common across the target groups, due to remoteness and poor-quality transport infrastructure. Local health clinics lack qualified medical staff and facilities. In Mali, common practices such as bathing in irrigation canals and reusing pesticide bottles endangers health.

e. Religious

Female genital mutilation (FGM) occurs in the African target groups at a high rate. Extremist or damaging religious fundamentalism affected Peru, Sri Lanka, Mali and Bangladesh and there has

been a rise in terrorism in Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Mali and the further subordination of women in these religious contexts.

f. Political

Where there are legislated ratios or ambition for women to hold political positions, women are still limited by being placed lower on ballot papers or nomination lists. Most of the target groups have experienced political conflict/ unrest, some driven by struggles over resources. The rise of religious extremism in Bangladesh underpins the political conflict. Corruption exists in most contexts (not a systemic issue in the target areas in Sri Lanka or Bangladesh rather occurring at the individual level). Women are severely under-represented in political decision-making positions in all countries and at all political levels.

g. Social

It is generally the woman's role in the family to fetch water (except the target group in Myanmar) and women are often required to walk long distances to water holes or to collect firewood. This is not considered a man's job.

Gender based violence, violence against women and domestic violence is either not directly addressed or is considered natural or a family matter in the target areas. Women experience physical and social isolation in Kenya and Somalia, whereby the men travel for work or between polygamous families, particularly during periods of food and water insecurity. In all target areas, women are solely responsible for the household (although there is some change amongst Peruvian youth) and women have restricted freedom of movement (often justified by paternalistic notions of protecting women and does not address male violence).

Men dominate decision making in communities and in the family, but women are responsible for smaller purchases for the family. All target groups have experienced some form of colonialism and most target areas are experiencing either a civil war or post-civil war environment – most commonly due to ethnic conflict.

Male alcoholism or drug abuse is rife in most societies (except Bangladesh where alcohol is banned nationwide). The legal system and community attitudes often attribute GBV to alcohol rather than men's violence and behaviours.

Restrictions or limitations on girls and women's access to education occurs in all target areas, and early marriage is a common limiting factor on girls' educational opportunities. Girls are expected to fulfil a role in the household and therefore are less likely to be encouraged to attend school, particularly in the African contexts. In Bangladesh, girls are less likely to travel distances to attend university, while in the Myanmar, frequent flooding is an obstacle, but enrolments remain quite high.

In all target areas, there is a multiple work burden on women, with expectations they provide financially, domestically and emotionally to the family. This is further exacerbated by natural disasters affecting normal sources of income, particularly for women-headed households.

Lack of acknowledgement of women's contribution to society in most target areas is linked to notions of "productive" vs "reproductive", where women's contribution is considered natural, akin to "helping" men's productive work (income) through their domestic and familial duties. There is a high proportion of female headed households in Bangladesh and Kenya.

h. Technical

In the Peruvian and Kenyan target areas, there were very high rates of illiteracy amongst girls/ women, while in Myanmar illiteracy was common across both sexes.

Improving low technical capacity in agriculture, livestock, fisheries and/ or crafts is a clear ambition in Kenya and Myanmar, while in Peru, Bangladesh and Mali local knowledge is complemented with new techniques to address new climate related challenges.

In Peru and Kenya, the target groups have very low technical capacity in DRR, while in Bangladesh it has improved significantly since the 2009 cyclone. There is either a lack of functioning early warning communication system (Peru, Kenya) or flaws in the system in other target areas.

The poor quality of the housing in the target areas means that, while they may be adequate during normal weather, when extreme weather events occur, they are unable to provide safe shelter. In Myanmar, the target groups have been innovative in designing floors that can be elevated during floods.

i. Economic

Only in Peru and Myanmar is family farming recognised in the national economy, despite most of the target country's economies relying heavily on self-sufficient farming. In both countries mentioned, there remains hurdles for farmers to access incentives despite legislative backing.

High levels of poverty occur in all target groups and is a defining commonality across the project areas. In Bangladesh and Myanmar, micro-credit has caused high levels of debt amongst rights holders. Except for target groups in Kenya who are semi-nomadic, all project areas have suffered a loss of livelihood due to commercial encroachment/ commercial crops/ industries.

Women earn less income than men in all the countries, irrespective of whether there are legislative protections to promote equal pay. The Sri Lanka target groups are the exception in this case, whereby men and women earn the same, despite income inequality persisting nationally.

Women lack access to resources and have little or no control, use and enjoyment of common goods and are restricted from accumulating wealth, property or assets in the own name. There are different legal, cultural and social mechanisms used in each country to restrict women's outright ownership of land or title ranging from societal expectations (affecting most countries), to husbands taking control of women's land titles, through to inheritance laws (Bangladesh) that limit women to only 1/3 inheritance rights (and 0% to Hindu women).

Gendered differentiation in the types of work/jobs performed is very common across all target groups and is linked to the devaluing of women's work. Domestic duties are predominately attributed to women, while income bearing work is predominately for men. For example, in Peru women "contribute" to planting the crops but men take the crops to market to earn income. In fact, in most target areas, women have restricted access to markets, except local markets, usually justified because of the distances required to travel to market across difficult terrain but also other paternalistic reasons including safety and notions of women's and men's roles in society and women's capacity. Another common feature is that men control the family budget, allocating money to their wives for domestic needs and making the decisions about large household expenditures.

j.   Legal

All countries lack functioning justice systems. Common issues include restricted access to the courts, backlogs, case delays and cost. GBV cases are particularly difficult to process and the justice systems act as a disincentive for women to report and pursue.

All countries have some form of policy platform on gender and climate change and have attributed decision making roles at various levels of government (national level policy with regional and local implementation), but poor levels of implementation and the low capacity levels of officials is a major barrier to fulfilling policy commitments.

4. How climate change impacts gender equality

The table below identifies climate and environmental hazards/impacts affecting the communities in the target areas. Of the 25 climate and/or environmental contexts identified in the table, reduced/ irregular rainfall was the most common event. Drought (except Myanmar) and/or flooding occurred in all countries, while groundwater/ river water reduction and erosion were common (except in Sri Lanka). Food insecurity and crop failure as a result of climate/environmental conditions were common across all countries. Child and mother malnutrition was a feature in all target groups except Sri Lanka.

Context	Expressed as:	Peru	Sri Lanka[2]	Bangladesh	Kenya	Somalia[3]	Mali	Myanmar	Prevalence across countries
Environmental/ Climate Change	Flooding	X	X	X	X	X	X	X[4]	7
	Reduced/ irregular rainfall	X	X	X	X	X[5]	X	X	7
	Food insecurity	X	X	X	X	X[6]	X[7]	X[8]	7
	Regular crop failure	X[9]	X	X	X[10]	X	X	X	7
	Droughts	X	X	X	X	X	X		6
	Child/ mother malnutrition	X		X	X	X	X[11]	X	6
	Extreme storm events/ lightning	X	X	X		X	X	X	6
	Erosion	X		X[12]	X	X[13]	X	X	6
	Groundwater/ river water reduction	X		X	X	X[14]	X	X[15]	6
	Deforestation	X	X	X		X	X[16]	X	6
	Pestilence		X[17]	X	X		X	X	5
	Water pollution/ salinity		X[18]	X		X[19]	X[20]	X[21]	5
	Extreme Heat		X	X	X	X		X	5
	Cyclones/ Hurricanes		X	X		X		X	4
	Forest fires		X[22]			X	X	X	4
	Gender differentiated exposure to preventable diseases		X[23]	X[24]		X	X		4
	Earthquakes	X		X				X	3
	Land grabbing		X[25]	X				X	3
	Extreme Cold	X		X		X			3
	Tsunamis					X			2
	Land slides	X		X					2
	Sea level rise			X					1
	Smoke/ air pollution/ dangerous air quality			X					1
	Overfishing			X					1
	Volcanic eruption								0

2   ECO-V began the programme and then taken over by CEJ in 2018 – CEJ didn't have a gender element and completed in March 2019
3   Based on report. Was not able to organize interview.
4   Snake bites increase during flooding
5   Heavy rains
6   Including low fish availability, livestock diseases and livestock migration. Caused by desertification, erosion, low soil fertility and productivity
7   Most agricultural products are sold. Income used to pay for other materials and events.
8   Destroyed crops during flooding
9   Due to cold spells and hail
10   Farming is relatively new due to being pasturalists
11   2nd highest rates in the Mali
12   Rivers in Satkhira, near Sandarbans
13   Soil and gullies; desertification
14   Affecting livestock weight and resistance to diseases
15   Due in part to commercial usage for fisheries
16   1.5 kg of firewood per person per day
17   Seeds not native to country - GM
18   Chemical from farming and sand mining and waste production
19   Sediment and pollutants
20   Fertiliser
21   No fences to keep out livestock
22   Slash and burn and illegal cultivation
23   Due to poor water quality affecting women's hygiene and need to travel far for better quality water.
24   Due to handling saline water
25   Sugar cane water usage dries the ground water used by the community

Climate change and environmental hazards impacted significantly on people living in poverty who are highly dependent on agriculture and subsistence farming in all target areas. It is evident from the aggregated findings that due to patriarchy and women's greater vulnerabilities; women suffer different and more severe impacts of climate change than men in many instances. It can be concluded that the impact of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters accentuate gender inequalities however in a few instances, climate change has disrupted traditional social norms, behaviours and roles to the point where women and men are adapting to share previously gender prescribed roles, particular amongst youth and after partner intervention. See examples in bullet point 20-22 below. Increased water scarcity caused by drought and irregular rainfall and increased food insecurity caused by drought and flooding emerged as key impacts of climate change in the target areas. These more common and severe events increased hardships on women and girls disproportionately to men and boys.

The key findings from the aggregated impacts of climate change on gender equality are:

1. Due to gendered labour roles, women have the responsibility to fetch water and must walk longer distances as water becomes scarcer.

2. As the pressures to maintain a functioning household increase with climate change, school aged girls forego school to assist collecting water, thatch and fuel for the household.

3. A reduction in water quality due to pollutants and/or drought affects good hygiene for women during their menstrual cycle, causing health problems.

4. Preventable diseases increase and women are exposed to water-born health issues when fetching water from increasingly polluted water sources.

5. Poor quality health clinics are unable to cope with medical cases and due to the restricted mobility of women and girls and distances to hospitals, medical conditions go untreated.

6. With the scarcity of water and the role women play walking longer distances to fetch water, they are exposed to other hazards such a wild animal attacks and are subject to sexual violence.

7. Drought has caused water points to become the centre of inter/intra social group conflict for control, access and use of water for human and livestock needs, placing women in danger.

8. Food insecurity due to crop failure adds further stress on women as the primary manager of the household and children's wellbeing.

9. Women often forego food so that the male members of the family eat, leading to malnutrition.

10. Pregnant and breast-feeding mothers generally need a better nutrition and suffer from a lack of protein intake if livestock is lost due to drought or floods.

11. A reduced household income due to crop failure affects women's capacity to manage the household expenses, and men often leave to find alternative work (or in some cases move between wives to eat) adding to the multi-burdens on women to provide for the children.

12. The increased mobility of men during drought is considered acceptable. Men do not consider this to be a problem as women are required to look after the household and children. With increased mobility of men comes anti-social behavior including crime, drug and alcohol abuse and spreading sexually transmitted diseases.

13. Loss of economic security reduces women's capacity to enjoy social life and increases social isolation.

14. Stagnation of women's small business causes a loss of livelihood and increased levels of poverty.

15. Prolonged exposure to drought has extended migration and family separation; increased school drop-outs, particularly for girls and placed unbalanced responsibilities on women.

16. Due to their vulnerability, female-headed small-scale farming households have been the hardest hit by the drought. In some contexts, women heavily involved in subsistence farming (milk production, meat marketing and poultry production) are particularly affected by drought impacts on livestock.

17. Women have unequal access to agriculture, livestock and fisheries production inputs and technology and have little or no input into climate management and adaption decision making bodies thus the impacts of climate change on women farmers are side-lined or ignored.

18. Child marriage increases in certain contexts as dowry (often in the form of livestock) is sought to supplement low incomes caused by drought. This leads to increased FGM and child abuse.

19. In agricultural societies where the financial status, social power, prestige and recognition of men is vested in their ownership of animals, livestock losses as a result of climate change have affected their identities, often manifesting in negative behaviours including alcoholism, drug abuse. VAW and DV increases (yet is underreported).

20. In a few instances, due to loss of livelihoods, women are venturing into roles which were traditionally filled by men such as construction. In Sri Lanka, despite national pay inequality, the targeted areas are seeing pay parity and women are sought after by employers.

21. In Kenya it was noted that due to reduced economic opportunities as a result of climate change, women and men have shared roles for family sustenance. Men observed, "we used to have dominance in household decisions, now we have to discuss and share ideas, though we still have the final say".

22. In some cases, because of the impact of climate change and/or disasters on livelihoods, men and women leave their villages to become migrant workers filling jobs internally and internationally. These jobs are invariably gendered, for example, men work in brick kilns and as rickshaw drivers; women as domestic servants.

23. In Myanmar during floods, children are at risk going to school and every year the school closes for 2-4 weeks in Delta region which affects the education of children. Among the children in the Bago region, many girls do not know how to swim making them more vulnerable in times of flooding.

Underlying patriarchal power structures remain and what emerges is a consolidation or exacerbation of cultural and social inequality in the target groups during times of hardship.

5. How gender inequality impacts the effectiveness of climate change interventions

Kenya:
One Focus Group Discussion (FDG) conducted in Chemoligot (Baringo County) of senior women expressed the brutality with which one man killed a full goat breed of about nine goats from one she-goat that was gifted to the wife by her family. She had expressed a need for the husband to consider selling a goat to meet a household need. He had enquired "which goat can we really sell here?" to which she pointed at the gift goat saying "like mine, this one that I was given by my people". The man is said to have left without a word and upon return, and under the influence of alcohol, stabbed nine (9) goats to death before neighbors came pleading with him to stop. With such expression of control, the women noted that if you want the man to sell any goat (noting that some of them belong to you), you should never express a personal entitlement to any. You should pretend and point to any other goat but yours! He will node in acceptance or indicate willingness to consider your proposal. Often, he will sell the ones that were a gift from your people so that you no longer have any asset to lay claim on. This expression of fear and acceptance of male dominance by women is a clear indication of the abusive power that masculinity takes away women's agency and voice in key decisions, access to and control over resources and benefits. It is equally their coping mechanism to avoid physical abuse, despite the psychological abuse it has on them.

The Global Gender and Climate Change Alliance (GGCA) of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) points out that the factors that have an impact on the vulnerability of women and men of a particular territory are their physical location, social and economic conditions, access to information and communication, and the political will of the States.

Although populations in poverty will be the most affected by climate change, women are exposed to greater risk because they are marginalized, with scarce participation in opportunities, actions and planning oriented to climate management. Thus, effective climate interventions work to address both practical and strategic needs, as noted in the Kenya report. These include offering gender sensitive solutions, often self-identified by women in the target groups, but also acknowledging that due to repressive socialisation limiting women's active input and voice, strategic interventions addressing underlying patriarchal structures that limit women's full enjoyment of life, livelihoods, freedoms, rights, capacity and resilience are needed.

As noted in the Peru report, eco-feminism claims a double vision to reverse the structural fabric: climatic victory if patriarchy is dismantled and equal transition if productivism is dismantled concluding that patriarchy is preventing an "efficient and fair struggle against climate change." The report notes that women's traditional roles, their economic dependence, limited autonomy and cultural conceptions that subordinate them to patriarchal power, increase their degree of vulnerability to climate change. Hence, the importance of acting in a cross-cutting manner on the two

pillars at the same time: incorporate women in the struggle against climate change and incorporate the ecological perspective in general and particularly climatic perspectives in the gender struggle.

For example, as noted in *Negotiating Gender Expertise in Environment and Development: Voices From Feminist Political Ecology*[26], the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) promoted the idea that if women were more productive, the world would be less hungry but failed to understand that this analysis could inadvertently "perpetuate roles assigned to women, mobilise women as a reserve army of often undervalued labour without addressing their well-being interests and rights, and pass on to women the task of mitigating food insecurity that deflect from addressing its wider political and economic causes."

In other words, there is a need to develop projects that both place women's roles at the centre of climate change interventions while understanding that the struggle for climate justice impacts on and is now fundamental to achieving gender justice. Being gender blind in attempts to achieve climate justice can inadvertently exacerbate gender inequalities.

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It is clear from the aggregated findings, that interventions that are gender neutral, gender blind or have a disconnect between gender equality ambitions and climate change ambitions, can reinforce inequalities and limit the effectiveness of the interventions. The interventions most at risk of being gender blind are those run by the state. The literature review undertaken in the Somalian report provides a good example of the numerous climate and environmental policies and interventions being undertaken at the different levels of government, and the disconnect between gender equality ambitions and climate change ambitions with many climate policies being gender blind. Practical examples of gender-blind interventions include:

- A disaster communication system that informs the community of weather conditions via written notices where there are high rates of illiteracy amongst women and girls.

- DRM meetings are held during hours that women are preparing meals for the family or are held far from the family home.

- Encouraging market access for destocking livestock that financially benefits only men.

- The Bangladesh GARP project identified that the disaster shelters were not appropriate. There were no specific toilets for women and no separate rooms for pregnant women or lactating women.

Further examples of where gender inequality impacts on the effectiveness of climate change interventions drawn from the UNDP briefing paper in the Somalia report include:

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26 Ed. Bernadette P. Resurreccion and Rebecca Elmhirst, "Negotiating Gender Expertise in Environment and Development: Voices From Feminist Political Ecology", Routledge Studies in Gender and Environment, Routledge, 2021, p. 13.

- Women are the worst hit due to the cultural and religious norms which limits women from making quick decisions in disaster situations (for example, Bangladeshi women's sarees have no pockets and restrict movement, especially when wet. During a cyclone this leaves women more vulnerable limiting their capacity to move quickly. Without pockets, women were not able to carry identification meaning those whom were fatally injured were difficult to identify).

- Women often are poorer, less educated and less involved in political, community and household decision-making processes that affect their lives.

- Women do not have easy and adequate access to funds to cover weather-related losses or adaptation technologies.

- Women have less economic, political and legal influence and therefore don't have the capacity to cope with the adverse effects of climate change.

From the data collected in the Somalia report, women are more affected by climate change compared to men with double the number of impacts reported. This observation is in-line with that recorded in the literature review where it was clear that women are more affected by climate change compared to men.

The information obtained from the interview with representatives of the four development agencies revealed some of the reasons why women were more affected by climate change than men. These include:

- Women are not able to move away when climate change hazard strike because they must care for the children and elder people and therefore remain in the affected areas.

- Women have less social and economic power, are less involved in decision making and have less access to information and other resources that can help them cope and adapt.

- Women have less skills and limited opportunity for developing skills therefore making them more vulnerable to climate change hazards that affect their livelihoods.

- More women work in sectors which are adversely affected by climate change such as agriculture.

A review of Kenya's NDCs shows no deliberate effort towards gender mainstreaming and empowerment of women and girls in mitigation and adaption approaches and the gender action plans haven't been very strong in any of the national and local level interventions on climate change. Gender issues have not received the attention needed. Likewise, in Peru they have NDCs and a Gender Action Plan but none of these are targeting the different impacts on women.

Policy's that are gender blind leave women to adapt on their own with some civil society support but limited or no government support.

6. Strengths and weaknesses of project design

The following strengths and weaknesses were drawn from participant interviews and the reports. Many were self identified. Reported here are strength and weaknesses that could be useful as lessons learned for other and future CJIP and GARP projects. In terms of strengths, of note is the well articulated theoretical basis of the Peru project design that manages to incorporate the intervention into a broader social movement for change. Despite some methodological consistency (eg Gender Crunch Model), many interventions in CJIP and GARP risk operating as silos without the connecting force of a broader global feminist social movement. This could be better acknowledged and articulated and adds greater networking strength and political direction to the interventions.

Strengths	Weaknesses
• Women took the lead in some projects (for example, the Sr Lankan "tanks" cleaning and management) which had a clear impact in terms of empowerment and confidence of local women.	• At first, integrating gender into climate projects was new to some partners limiting the gender dimension and required work to build capacity of the partner.
• The Gender Crunch Model was an effective tool to understand gender differentiated impacts.	• Projects weren't always conscious of the multiple burden on women in the design, which led to poor participation of women.
• Capacity building and empowerment of rights holders enabled better advocacy which also increased the capacity and responsiveness of local authorities to fulfil their DRM obligations to the community.	• In disaster prone areas there are often lots of organisations intervening but work on mitigation is lacking.
• Networking at the local level with likeminded CSOs established a cooperative system and promoted collective action which was very helpful in achieving advocacy goals.	• Discriminatory socio-cultural norms limit women's "effectiveness" to advocate for their rights and needs with duty bearers. In some areas, women are never heard and there is virtually no space for women to participate actively or in a leadership role. Addressing these norms, at a local but also broad scale, needs to be included in the project design for maximum effectiveness.
• Because women are more vulnerable to climate change and disasters, well designed participatory projects can have a large impact and women's engagement in relevant projects is more likely (than men whose prioritise are, in some contexts, monetary rather than livelihoods security).	
• In Peru, the strong theoretical basis for the project design that incorporated consciousness of the ecosystem, the sustainability of life and the inter-connectiveness of humans and their natural environment allowed for a holistic approach to implementation that fit within a broader social movement framework.	• There is a risk of barricading women in gendered roles rather than taking a gender transformative approach to change repressive gender norms.
• CJIP and GARP projects clearly complement each other. This can be further enhanced by increasing work on gender transformative approaches which will also add value to Diakonia's other human rights work.	• Local rights holders are accustomed to "grant giving" rather than an RBA approach.
• Working with youth is effective in breaking down gendered barriers. Youth are often more prepared to shift away from gendered norms, be more inclusive and advocate for greater equality (eg in Bangladesh, youth advocated for gender friendly disaster shelters so women had their own space). The underrepresentation of women on disaster management committees is beginning to be filled by young women in some contexts.	• Risk assessments aren't incorporating intersectionality, thus missing key tensions (for example between women of different ethnic groups).
	• Some projects focused on pre and post disaster but not during, leaving women vulnerable and a disruption to the project implementation. There was no provision for humanitarian relief severely affecting women.
• Participatory approaches were effective, particularly as a way of involving women in decision making about project design and implementation, for example, engaging women about their knowledge of indigenous plants and seeds or to make a coastal disaster calendar (as in Bangladesh).	• Despite undertaking the Gender Crunch Model and selecting women in particular roles, the overall impact on gender equality is difficult to see. This could be addressed by incorporating a stronger theoretic base that promotes feminist social movements.
• When space has been opened for villagers to approach relevant government authorities, some projects ensured there was equal representation of men and women attending.	• In some contexts, networks were established between faith-based organisations but there needed to be women's rights organisations included.
• In countries were illiteracy is high, engaging women "by doing" was effective.	
• In contexts in conflict, engaging all influencers (faith leaders, local authorities, community leaders etc) was important to enable the project to be undertaken.	

7. Recommendations suggested by project implementers

In the table below, the key recommendations from the CJIP and GARP project have been clustered by "issue" to see where there are similarities between the projects that could then be used as a foundation for further exchanges and synergies. The key synergies identified from the recommendations are:

- Women in leadership

- Build the capacity of communities

- Government advocacy, policy and gender mainstreaming

As discussed further in the next chapter, the recommendation primarily from Peru to promote political/ social movements is another area of value for exchange.

There are many recommendations that are context specific, and they are not included here as they are aligned to the project area's specific needs (for example, Sri Lanka – "Introduce developed varieties of peppers, value addition and post-harvest techniques to farmers"). It is most likely that exchanges on adaptation and mitigation will be more relevant between countries within a region rather than globally (e.g. Mali sees benefit in exchanges with Somalia), whereas the gender transformative recommendations are far more synergistic across or countries and regions.

In the GARP projects, the recommendations were drawn from the "lessons learned" and interviews with implementers as they were not yet at the stage to provide concrete recommendations at the time of writing.

Issue	Recommendations from reports and interviews	Countries providing the recomendations
Promote political/ social movements	• Promote agro-ecology as a political project to be carried out by communities, as part of their communal arrangements in which women are included in a leading role. • Identify and assume agro-ecology not only as a sustainable productive technique, but as a transformative medium based on ancestral knowledge and communal practices of reciprocity.	Peru; Kenya, Bangladesh (CJIP and GARP)
Women in leadership and building capacity	• Increase inclusiveness of women in decision making bodies on DRR and rights. • Adapt their project to increase women's contribution to climate change mitigation, adaptation and community resilience. This is achieved by taking advantage of women's unique understanding and experiences with natural resources use and management and their organizing and leadership roles within local communities. • Women have a lot of responsibility in girls' schooling, and they must be included in any project aimed at girl's education. Improved training sessions for women through greater involvement in livelihood earning activities and creating opportunities and developing an environment which fosters the education of girls and adult women. • Balance the use of time and reduce the global workload of women with the participation and active commitment of men in care tasks. • Hold meetings in appropriate child friendly locations for women.	All projects (CJIP & GARP)

Issue	Recommendations from reports and interviews	Countries providing the recomendations
Participatory approaches	• Adopt use of participatory approaches and tools in their climate change related projects as a standard to ensure quality involvement of men and women. • Undertake participatory context and risk assessments. • People-led development where communities self-identify areas of need and take the responsability by organizing themselves to achieve outcomes. Community leaders advocate for change.	Myanmar; Somalia (CJIP); Peru; Kenya; Sri Lanka (GARP); Bangladesh (GARP)
Build the capacity of communities	• Improve capacity of DMCs/ watch committees to plan and manage village DRR / climate change plans in a sustainable way and with their own resources. • Target groups, particularly the youth and with people of different generations, build confidence and empowerment, knowledge and skill to address the problems of their community, including GBV. • Promote complementarity in equality, by articulating practical and strategic needs that contribute to a specific rights agenda. Learning by doing.	All projects (CJIP & GARP)
Government advocacy, policy and gender mainstreaming	• Networking/ advocating with government at all levels and other organizations is key to access resources. • Develop policies, legislation, strategies and development projects that address specific factors that meet specific climate change needs and that address the factors that make women more vulnerable to climate change hazards and their impacts. • Train and sensitize the personnel, officials and authorities of the local government so that gender equality is institutionalized internally and the changes achieved can be translated into policies in favour of gender equality. • Develop advocacy strategies for gender and climate Justice, mainstreaming within the planning and budget cycles of government. • Mainstream gender in all climate change policies, projects and research and develop and implement a framework for tracking and reporting progress made in mainstreaming gender in climate change related projects and other development initiatives. • Contribute to community organizations and local governments to adopt measures (plans, programs, projects) that recognize the gender-differentiated impacts of climate change and generate the conditions for equal participation of women and men in decision-making regarding mitigation/adaptation, taking into account women's priorities to protect the lives of their family members and their livelihoods. • Build/strengthen the capacity of the partners, and key stakeholders in the national and county government on climate change mainstreaming, NDCs and gender mainstreaming in line with UNFCCC Gender Action Plan. • Incorporate the vulnerability approach in its interventions, also mainstreaming the gender approach to identify differentiated vulnerabilities and measure the risk indexes for climate change to which both women and men.	Myanmar, Bangladesh (GARP), Somalia (CJIP); Peru; Kenya; Sri Lanka(CJIP)
Networking	• Create partnerships among development organizations working on climate change and develop a shared framework for assessing and evaluating how gender responsive development projects are. • Access to climate change information and advisories – connecting actors, simplifying information, gender responsive community based adaptation approaches. • Women's rights should be included in land rights networks to strengthen networks. • Encourage more women to participate in meetings with NGO's and Committees; getting them more involved.	Somalia (CJIP); Kenya; Bangladesh (CJIP); Sri Lanka (CJIP)
Campaigning on women's rights	• Raising awareness about woman's rights and other social issues through campaigns.	Bangladesh (CJIP); Peru
Men and boy's engagement	• Engagement of men and boys in gender responsive climate change adaptation, Diakonia and partners' programming level. • Developing a mentality and an environment which fosters respect for women and their contribution. • Preventing the mother of children from always getting blamed and mistreated for any sort of unprecedented and unrelated incidents. • Generating more widespread awareness about the different adverse effects of underage marriage of girl children.	Bangladesh (CJIP); Peru; Kenya

Issue	Recommendations from reports and interviews	Countries providing the recomendations
Designing gender sensitive projects	• Identify and take into account differences in the situation of women and men when formulating and developing projects would be strategic, as well as what shapes their specific interests and needs. • Improving the knowledge and awareness about woman's and child health in society. • Develop arguments based on the specific life and experience of women and men, according to their specific needs and expectations in the framework of good living as a horizon of real democracy without discrimination. • Empowerment Opportunity: meeting practical gender needs but also strategic gender interests. • Use of the gender crunch model. • Use a rights based approach. • Use lessons learned for other projects.	Bangladesh (CJIP); Peru; Kenya; Sri Lanka (GARP); Mali
Wages and livelihoods	• Creating equality for men and woman's wage and reducing the wage gap. • Encouraging women to earn income. • Reconcile productive and reproductive responsibilities from a gender perspective in the framework of life sustainability. • Expand opportunities for strengthening women's agency and voice and challenging structural inequalities around livelihoods ring-fenced for men only or women-only to equal partnership. • Access to markets. In the study area, it is evident that there is a typology of Family Farming that needs to be analyzed. Diakonia must specify what type of productive units (characteristics) it will support; if the purpose is to insert them into the local market as a strategy to generate income based on agro-ecological production. This will allow the work team to define appropriate business relationship strategies. • Skill development programs for climate smart agriculture and other alternative sources of income. • Introduce a CRLF (Community Revolving Loan fund). • Introduce a farmers' pension and a kind of a protection scheme for farmers who become disabled	Bangladesh (CJIP and GARP), Somalia (GARP); Peru; Kenya; Sri Lanka (CJIP)
Socio-cultural change	• Social behaviours and the aftermath of colonialism need to be analyzed more deeply to establish strategies to promote gender equality. In other words, human lives cannot be reduced to a single social or physical characteristic, that certain characteristics are socially constructed and fluid, and that human experiences cannot be understood by prioritizing a single characteristic over another nor can they be conceptualized as additive binary factors[27]. Strategies to promote gender equality will need to be conscious of these structural histories, as they impact on the likelihood of success. • Aim at challenging inequitable gender attitudes, perception, women's and girl rights violations and protection, but also focusing on gender transformative thinking and approaches. It should include broader social engagement including building change champions and positive deviants that challenge negative culture. • Understand that achieving an outcome for a women in a project, for example the Family Farming project, needs go beyond satisfying some immediate practical needs. The intervention must also seek to change the framework of disadvantage by achieving sustainability of life and contributing to reducing the disadvantages in their condition as women, as well as having greater emphasis in their strategic needs. • Develop sustained processes to bring about necessary changes. This includes recognising the contribution of women in family farming, their participation in decision-making spaces and the modification in men's resistance to the redistribution of reproductive responsibilities.	Peru; Kenya

27   Hankivsky O. Women's health, men's health, and gender and health: implications of intersectionality. Soc Sci Med. 2012;74:1712–1720.

8. Recommendations for future project design and implementation

The following lessons and recommendations don't seek to replicate the recommendations from the country reports as they are there for review, rather the following lessons and recommendations identify possibilities for the synergies that could be adopted across the CJIP and GARP programmes. The 3 lessons and 5 key recommendations seek to enhance project design at a structural, theoretical and methodological level. These are followed by 8 recommendations to enhance national level advocacy.

Key Lessons Learned:

1. Acknowledge that, like gender equality, climate change is a political issue and the way governments and duty bearers respond to climate change is political. Thus, interventions must approach the gender dimensions of climate change and disaster risk reduction as a political project, from the personal, communal and societal to the legal, corporate, political and institutional.

2. Systemic gender transformative change is needed in all project areas. As noted in the Peru report, the eco-feminist "double vision" for the world is "climatic victory if patriarchy is dismantled and equal transition if productivism is dismantled".

3. Water scarcity emerged as the greatest threat (except Sri Lanka). The impact on women and girls in agrarian communities in significant as they are often responsible for the collection of potable water and are travelling further and further as groundwater and rivers dry or become polluted. Practical actions, such as building "tanks" can be a solution where contextually appropriate bPractical actions, such as building "tanks" can be a solution where contextually appropriate but challenging socio-cultural gendered norms and roles and promoting shared responsibility is also needed. This is a more sustainable solution that has a broader impact on women's lives, reducing their multi-burdens, challenging patriarchy and promoting equality.

Key recommendations:

1. Adopt a clear theoretical and political basis for all projects that is compatible with Diakonia's mission and vision and across country contexts. This will ground the projects in a broad political movement for change, beyond a needs-based approach. As the Kenyan study team notes, "In Kitui and Barino county, the project targeted females because of the component of empowerment. However, the empowerment component invests heavily on gender accommodative rather than gender transformative approaches". In the agrarian project areas where patriarchy severely diminishes women's and girl's value and lives, gender transformative approaches are essential for long term, sustainable change. It will allow needs-based objectives to sit comfortably within a broader political movement underpinned by a strong theoretical framework.

    a. Suggest exploring women-led "agroecology" social movements as practiced in Latin America.

    b. Women-led agroecology as a political project has the potential to complement Diakonia's work on human rights and justice and contribute to achieving Diakonia's vision.

    c. For short term small scale GARP projects, results become transformative beyond the immediate needs-based issues if the project is designed with broader political purpose and as part of a broader social movement.

    d. An exchange between projects and countries could be led by Peru to explore agroecology.

2. Gender transformative approaches may be met with resistance because they challenge power structures and relations (For example in Kenya where the man's "wallet" and ownership of livestock form his identity and respect in the community and conversely subjugate wom-

en). To reduce the risk of conflict and to do no harm, men and boys, particularly community leaders must be engaged in appropriate methodologically relevant education and training, facilitated dialogue across generations and encouraged to actively participate in dismantling patriarchy in their communities.

3. Beyond acknowledging the importance of gender within climate change projects or including gender mainstreaming, gender ambitions must also be *activated* in project implementation. One way to do this is via the log frame with gender sensitive indicators and specific gendered outputs and outcomes. This will focus interventions on gender transformative results that can be captured in the reporting.

4. Build into the project design the capacity to broaden the project (either deliberately or in an autonomous and organic way) to neighbouring villages/communities, as their needs and issues are often very similar. A common issue raised by the implementers was the desire to work in other areas, but funding limited their capacity to do so. Building in ToT, exchanges, networking or mentoring for example, could help expand the project beyond the funded target areas.

5. As to the often-raised question of how to include women as leaders and active participants in the projects but not unduly add to their multi-burdens.

    a. Firstly, project design should be developed through a highly participatory approach so that gendered vulnerabilities are thoroughly understood, local knowledge and capacity is included, and the desired outcomes are relevant to the women involved thus providing a motivation for active engagement.

    b. Secondly, have a deep understanding of women's multiple burdens through a relevant methodological approach (gender crunch model, Care's Women's equality frameworks etc.) and accommodate for those burdens.

    c. Thirdly and importantly, the project must build-in an outcome of redistribution of "women's" burdens amongst other members of the family and community, and change attitudes towards gendered prescriptions of what is productive and reproductive work. In other words, men need to share the responsibilities of "women's" work to enable women to dedicate time to their goals within the project. Several results can be achieved beyond the specific climate adaptation or DRR objectives including:

    • The more equal distribution of household labour,

    • Greater gender equality, changes in discriminatory behaviours and attitudes,

    • Women's empowerment and valuing women's labour,

    • Creating an enabling environment within the family and community for further gender transformative actions.

These can contribute to Diakonia's other human rights ambitions, as well as lowering the likelihood of burnout or dropout of project participants.

9. Recommendations for national level policy advocacy

1. Create partnerships among development organizations working on women's rights, climate change and DRR. Build into the project design active engagement with contextually relevant likeminded organisations in-country. Advocacy strategies can be developed collaboratively and there is greater power in solidarity with likeminded organisations when advocating to decision makers. The Somalia report, drawing on international best practice, states that this approach allows the development of a shared framework for assessing and evaluating how gender responsive development projects are including: (a) Recognition of gender differences; (b) Equal participation; (c) Equal access to financial resources; (d) Gender integration in planning, implementation and monitoring; e) Gender consideration in capacity development; and f) Documentation and reporting on gender actions.

2. Raise the voices of women through participatory campaign development and ground-up advocacy strategies. Women led advocacy at the national level highlights the gendered impacts of climate change and DRR with decision makers from the voices of the women affected. This will require capacity building of women rights holders in method and theory, communication, negotiation and advocacy. It will also require broader gender transformative activities at a societal and institutional level.

3. There are clear policy implementation gaps in all countries. National plans exist with varying degrees of effectiveness and coordination. Some policies are gender sensitive while others are gender blind. Where policy platforms exist, implementation at the different levels of government is poor, with local level capacity and knowledge low (in Sri Lanka, some local officials are unaware they are responsible for policy implementation, let alone understanding the gender dimensions of DRR and climate change policies). As was undertaken in the Somalia report, a thorough literature review and analysis of climate, disaster and gender policies be undertaken in all countries to assess the gender sensitivity of the policies and the interconnectedness (or lack of) between policies. This could be undertaken in collaboration with a network of likeminded organisations.

4. National level advocacy should be accompanied by local level advocacy and capacity building of local decision makers. This should be led by rights holders, with women leading.

5. Anchor the projects to the NDC (Nationally determined contributions) NAP (National Adaptation Plans), Sendei Framework or other relevant policy instruments at the design stage. This integrates a platform to engage and target relevant government agencies.

6. It was noted during the Bangladesh interview that the DRM (Disaster risk management plan) does not include livestock and animals (or fauna). Without the other animals, humans cannot live, and the loss of livestock hurts women in agrarian societies hardest. Country level policies should be assessed, and advocacy targeted to provide a holistic approach to adaptation and mitigation and the protection of "mother earth".

7. In Myanmar, the partner organised a local DRR platform meeting and invited local authorities. This enabled government officials and villagers to interact. To ensure women's voices are heard, a concerted effort must be made to encourage women led exchanges with decision makers.

8. In several countries, there is very high illiteracy rates amongst women and girls. It was noted by the Kenya team that gendered climate and DRR solutions and implementation would improve if women and girls could read and write. Advocacy at the national level could include addressing female literacy.

Annex 1:
Context comparative data

Context	Expressed as:	Peru	Sri Lanka[28]	Bangladesh	Kenya	Somalia[29]	Mali	Myanmar	Prevalence across countries
Cultural	Men considered more valuable/ privileged/ women valued less	X	X[30]	X	X	X	X	X	7
	Women/ girls suffer stigma or rejection for childbirth out of marriage	X[31]	X[32]	X[33]	X		X	X	6
	Forced marriage			X	X		X[34]	X[35]	6
	Dowry	X[36]	X	X	X		X		5
	Child/early marriage		X[37]	X	X		X		4
	Polygamy			X[38]	X		X		3
Institutional	Lack of access to education institutions	X[39]	X[40]	X[41]	X[42]	X	X[43]	X[44]	7
	Women have low participation in decision making	X[45]	X[46]	X[47]	X	X	X[48]	X[49]	7
	Poor access to health clinics/lack of health education	X		X[50]	X[51]	X	X[52]	X[53]	6

28   ECO-V began the programme and then taken over by CEJ in 2018 – CEJ didn't have a gender element and completed in March 2019
29   Based on report. Was not able to organize interview.
30   For example, women forego food so the males in the house can eat. Elderly women believe it was a sin to be born female.
31   In some communities but it is changing, they are more and more supported by their families (Grandparents).
32   Women's parents usually take in child. Men do not suffer stigma. Not evident within the study however.
33   Totally unacceptable and the child also suffers. The father has no responsibility.
34   The brother of the dead husband will marry the wife.
35   Arranged marriages are common
36   In the form of animals or land
37   About 1%
38   It is legal but carries a stigma
39   Due to internal conflict and target area was hard hit.
40   There are schools but elephants are a risk when children need to travel by foot. Schools have poor facilities and can't attract good quality teachers.
41   Universities.
42   The communities are pasturalists and are moving often.
43   Due to conflict, particularly for girls it is very high. Terrorist groups don't accept girls going to school.
44   No middle/high schools in area. 1 middle school for 15-20 villages in town.
45   Very low because women have lower have lower education and high levels of illiteracy. Also women don't speak Spanish.
46   Except savings and credit informal organisations (women have neater handwriting) and women's farmers organization for home gardens but not paddy cultivation which is dominated by men)
47   Low influence. Men usually Chair the Union Parishads but women have Women's committees.
48   Women don't have a voice due to patriarchal society – not invited to speak or give opinion.
49   For some villages men do not want to have leadership roles because have to deal with KNU and government. Women are considered better negotiator and communiticators.
50   Due to remoteness and not proper distribution of funds
51   Very limited – very far away and health facilities are very low level.
52   Reusing empty pesticide bottles for household consumption. Bathing in irrigation canals.
53   Auxiliary midwife and basic health care in 1 clinic per 5 villages. Hospital is 2 hour drive away on very poor roads and no access during rainy season.

Context	Expressed as:	Peru	Sri Lanka[28]	Bangladesh	Kenya	Somalia[29]	Mali	Myanmar	Prevalence across countries
Religious	Damaging religious evangelism/ funda- mentalism	X[54]	X	X		X[55]	X[56]		5
	FGM				X	X	X[57]		3
Political	Political conflict/ unrest	X[58]	X	X[59]	X[60]	X	X[61]	X	7
	Women are severely under-represented in decision making positions	X	X	X	X[62]		X	X	6
	Legislated ratio or ambition for women to hold political positions	X[63]	X[64]	X[65]	X		X[66]		5
	Corruption	X[67]		X[68]	X[69]		X[70]	X	5
Social	Acceptance of GBV/ VAW/ DV	X[71]	X[72]	X[73]	X	X	X[74]	X[75]	7
	Restrictions/lim- itations on girls/ women access to education	X[76]	X[77]	X[78]	X	X	X	X[79]	7
	Multiple work bur- den on women	X	X[80]	X	X	X	X	X	7
	Women are solely responsible for the household	X[81]	X	X	X[82]	X	X	X	7

54   Spanish colonization brought Catholicism and suppressed local beliefs and spiritualities. In the last 30 years, the evangelical churches came to fill the gap left by loss of trust in the Catholic church. It also brought regressive gender power relations.
55   Al-Shabaab controlled areas
56   Terrorist groups wanting to establish Sharia law
57   In Mali, there is a law forbidding FGM but still some cases but not so prevalent
58   Mainly due to illegal economy (Drugs, illegal logging)
59   Stirred by fundamentalist groups
60   Marginalised politically but more resource based conflict.
61   Religious and ethnic
62   23% women in National Assembly. In the project at the county level there are constitutional requirements— women are at a very low level due to patriarchal nature of society.
63   Local government minimal quote for women (but are put at the bottom of the list)
64   Local government has 25% quota introduced in 2018 and one women from the project area (but women are still sidelined during the decision making)
65   In local and national level but party lists put men at top of candidate lists.
66   NGOs are advocating but women's access is limited
67   Particularly in this area due to poor state of the institutions in the area.
68   At the local level but not so much institutional, rather individual
69   Corruption is endemic in the country
70   Hardest challenge and is endemic
71   Considered natural but with younger couples, happening less. Men are considered have a right to beat wife as a means of disci- pline.
72   Is not addressed directly in the community
73   Child marriage and dowry is accepted as well as DV.
74   In the target group there are many cases, but people see it as a challenge to overcome.
75   Considered an internal family issue
76   Post puberty, girls are required to train to look after the house, and family does not want them with boys. This situation is slowly changing.
77   It is quite equal but when girls are married early then may affect
78   University is further away and can't accommodate enough students and the boys the are encouraged more and can live close to the university. Girls who are married young must stop their education.
79   Due to floods and no secondary school in area – based on family priorities and due to low income and safety concerns, they will choose and likely girls will drop out at secondary level. However enrollment levels are quite high.
80   Due to climate change – the 2nd harvest is failing so women are expected to find alternative sources of income for the family. The women see it as their duty.
81   This is starting to change with the younger men being involved.
82   Women even construct the house, look after the live stock but the men have control (eg to sell or kill a goat or deciding who goes to school)

Context	Expressed as:	Peru	Sri Lanka[28]	Bangladesh	Kenya	Somalia[29]	Mali	Myanmar	Prevalence across countries
	Women have restricted freedom of movement	X[83]	X[84]	X[85]	X	X	X[86]	X[87]	7
	Men dominate decision making	X	X	X[88]	X	X	X	X	7
	Women walk long distances to fetch water/ firewood	X[89]	X	X	X[90]	X	X		6
	Civil war or post-civil war environment/ ethnic conflict	X	X	X[91]	X[92]	X[93]	X		6
	Lack of acknowledgement of women's contribution to society	X[94]	X[95]	X[96]	X	X	X		6
	Experienced colonialism	X	X[97]	X[98]	X		X[99]	X[100]	6
	Male alcoholism/ drug abuse	X[101]	X[102]		X			X	4
	Women are limited in participating in social events		X[103]	X[104]	X[105]	X			4
	Women experience isolation		X[106]		X	X			3
	High proportion of female headed households			X[107]	X	X			3

83 Men can leave at any time but a woman must have a reason.
84 Nighttime movement restricted.
85 Fear violence and GBV and religious fundamentalism imposing restriction on social behaviours of women
86 When women are married, they are restricted
87 Girls cannot swim posing risk during flooding. Safety concerns for women at night.
88 Men hold the knowledge of the "outside world"
89 Water comes from the melting glaciers which ends up in natural springs.
90 Crocodile infested
91 In the form of social exclusion of ethnic minorities (eg lower Hindu Caste)
92 Tribal conflict and cattle rustling
93 Resources based conflicts
94 Men "work" but women "help". Their work is not valued but is changing as women are becoming more empowered.
95 Interestingly, women were on the frontline of protests over land to protect the men from being arrested. In the project area, women appear to be recognized by the community yet in discussion groups, men dominated and women were not encouraged or expected to speak.
96 Because they are not accessing the market to earn income from their labour.
97 In the project area, the British killed the Singhalese community and they moved to other areas but the target group remained and fought and struggled which has impacted on the way they protest against the sugar cane industry – it has given an identity to the target group.
98 In the legal system (British laws) and more influenced by the Pakistan colonialism in terms of social impact
99 Freedom from France in 1960. French is the national language.
100 The Chinese businesses have bought all the cows in the village
101 Impacted a bit by Evangelical religion. People turned to alcohol due to trauma of armed conflict. There is a lot of availability of illicit drugs, especially for young people.
102 Very high rates and affecting DV
103 Some events related to farming restrict women's participation
104 Collecting water reduces their time to engage socially.
105 Will come to social events, but their role is not to run the events (with the exception of FGM)
106 Safety reasons but in the project area women have motorcycles and bicycles.
107 Many single headed female headed households

Context	Expressed as:	Peru	Sri Lanka[28]	Bangladesh	Kenya	Somalia[29]	Mali	Myanmar	Prevalence across countries
Technical	High rates of illiteracy amongst girls/women	X[108]		X[109]	X[110]	X	X[111]	X[112]	6
	Low technical capacity in agriculture, livestock, fisheries and/ or crafts	X[113]	X	[114]	X[115]		X[116]	X[117]	5
	Low technical capacity in DRR	X[118]	X	[119]	X[120]		X[121]	X	5
	Lack of functioning early warning communication system	X[122]	X		X[123]		X[124]	X[125]	5
	Poor quality housing	X[126]		X[127]	[128]	X[129]	X	X[130]	5
Economic	Women earn less income than men	X	X[131]	X[132]	X	X	X	X[133]	7
	High levels of poverty	X	X[134]	X	X	X	X	X	7

108 75% of illiterate people are women, especially in the rural areas
109 Fairly similar rates between male and female and improving
110 95%
111 70% of women never went to school and 50% men
112 Even the village administrator (male) is illiterate. Most girls have primary school level. Generational change affects literacy.
113 Could be more efficient managing water and irrigation due to disappearing springs but the Andean society is very attuned to the ecosystem and have simple but efficient ways to adapt.
114 Has improved since 2009 based on local knowledge
115 The project is addressing this
116 Due to lack of schooling, and particularly women.
117 Farmers use pesticides and fertilizer without knowing the side affects and need training in sustainable approaches. Farmers can not fix their farm equipment.
118 Very vulnerable – families have no alternatives to their farm crop
119 Improved significantly since 2009 cyclone (where 400,000 people died).
120 No capacity
121 Objective of project to increase capacity of women. Lack of access to other districts is a barrier.
122 No monitoring
123 No channel from the local government to rights holders.
124 There are some institutional systems and tools provided by the government to the DRR base organisation but application is poor.
125 Has Improved after the project. Phone coverage is poor and not everyone has a phone.
126 Especially impacts during cold season.
127 Particularly poor to withstand cyclones
128 They are basic, traditional mud houses
129 For IDPs
130 In one village – they can raise the floor of house.
131 But in this community, the women and men laborer's earn the same
132 Not legally but not enforced and social perception that women don't work as hard
133 In practice, women earn 50% of men
134 Agrarian society severely affected by weather patterns – one harvest is corn and the other rice

Context	Expressed as:	Peru	Sri Lanka[28]	Bangladesh	Kenya	Somalia[29]	Mali	Myanmar	Prevalence across countries
	Women restricted in owning wealth, property or assets in the own name	X[135]	X[136]	X[137]	X	X	X[138]	X[139]	7
	Gendered differentiation in types of work/jobs performed	X[140]	X[141]	X	X	X	X	X	7
	Men control the family budget	X[142]	X	X	X	X	X	X	7
	Women have restricted access to markets	X[143]	X[144]	X	X	X	X[145]	X[146]	7
	Women lack access to resources and have little or no control, use and enjoyment of common goods	X	X		X	X	X	X	6
	Loss of livelihood due to commercial encroachment/ commercial crop	X	X[147]	X[148]				X[149]	4
	Family farming recognised in national economy	X[150]					X[151]	X[152]	3
	High levels of debt amongst rights holders			X[153]			X[154]	X[155]	3

135 Owner of property is the name of the man. Only widower with no children could own land. This is slowly changing.
136 Women can hold a permit for land (one permit granted per person so husband and wife have one each in Government owned land) but the husband determines how that permit is used. Original deeds and property ownership is in the husband's name only unless no male present in the family.
137 Women can own land but inheritance law is highly discriminative where women can only have 1/3 of men's inheritance. Hindu women get 0%.
138 New law allowing women to access to 10% of agricultural land but in practice, still restricted and a challenge in the project
139 No restriction but family are preferred to be named in the land title
140 Women have knowledge of which crops and seeds will grow well – related to fertility of the land. The men call it "complementary" work but the patriarchal power structure, devalues women's work.
141 Household duties fall to women and any tasks consider risky, men will do such as honey collection.
142 Men make the big decisions and women have little power to oppose those decisions.
143 Not for local markets, but difficult for farmers to access commercial markets access due to the distance and topography.
144 Home garden produce sold by men and women but large quantities of product eg corn and rice sold only by men
145 Men sell the farm produce and women the garden produce
146 Transportation can cause a restriction.
147 The sugar cane issue is a clear example. The case in ongoing. Sand mining is now open without permits affecting river direct and pollution and groundwater.
148 Shrimp farms needing saline water
149 The Chinese businesses have bought all the cows in the village. And CP company buy the chickens and remove more the local livestock.
150 72.6% women in Peruvian mountains involved. Law passed but no government incentive to protect or promote small farmers in the Andeas.
151 Government provides rice fertilizer.
152 Government have a law to protect the small farmers but if not registered with the government then not eligible
153 Due to micro-credit
154 Very high level but women have less access.
155 To buy fertilizer and farm equipment

Context	Expressed as:	Peru	Sri Lanka[28]	Bangladesh	Kenya	Somalia[29]	Mali	Myanmar	Prevalence across countries
Legal	Policy platform on gender and climate change	X[156]	X[157]	X	X[158]	X[159]	X[160]	X[161]	7
	Lack of functioning justice system	X[162]	X[163]	X[164]	165		X[166]	X[167]	5
	Decision making on Climate Change and DRR	X[168]	X[169]	170	X		X[171]	X[172]	5
Environmental/ Climate Change	Flooding	X	X	X	X	X	X	X[173]	7
	Reduced/ irregular rainfall	X	X	X	X	X[174]	X	X	7
	Food insecurity	X	X	X	X	X[175]	X[176]	X[177]	7
	Regular crop failure	X[178]	X	X	X[179]	X	X	X	7
	Droughts	X	X	X	X	X	X		6
	Child/ mother mal-nutrition	X		X	X	X	X[180]	X	6
	Extreme storm events/ lightning	X	X	X		X	X	X	6
	Erosion	X		X[181]	X	X[182]	X	X	6
	Groundwater/ river water reduction	X		X	X	X[183]	X	X[184]	6
	Deforestation	X	X	X		X	X[185]	X	6

156 Has Climate Change and Gender action plan but no budget.
157 Have environment policy but no climate change
158 Depending on which policy eg NDC has no gender mainstreaming
159 NAPA, UNFCCC, NDC, Puntland MoEWT adaption plans, Puntland MoEWT climate change a drought management plan, Puntland disaster management framework, Reforestation guiding plan, and several UNDP and national and district based plans
160 Yes but a lack of application.
161 Sendei framework but the district and township level lack staff and weak capacity.
162 Access is very difficult – both in terms of distance as well as economic and cultural barriers. Lack of trust too.
163 With change in government, uncertain if there will be political influence
164 Too much overlap between systems and backlog and delayed and costly
165 Traditional and community justice system is linked to the criminal system, but there is a disconnect on some traditional issues (child marriage)
166 Lack of access and attacks against lawyers
167 Eg GBV – courts are lengthy (5 years) and there is corruption and it is costly.
168 Regional government but lacks technical and budgetary capacity. Plus corruption.
169 Cabinet decision not decentralised
170 Decided nationally and funded and applied locally
171 Ministry level decision making (Enviro and Social) applied by regional and district offices. DRR commission at national, regional and local levels too. Civil society engagement too. International civil society platform as well – a global platform working with the Mali DRR commission. Diakonia involved.
172 One administrator prohibited advocacy related DRR work in township. At the national level decisions are made, but not imple-mented. There is a Disaster Management Centre that is functioning but at the local level, people need to set up for themselves with civil society.
173 Snake bites increase during flooding
174 Heavy rains
175 Including low fish availability, livestock diseases and livestock migration. Caused by desertification, erosion, low soil fertility and productivity
176 Most agricultural products are sold. Income used to pay for other materials and events.
177 Destroyed crops during flooding
178 Due to cold spells and hail
179 Farming is relatively new due to being pasturalists
180 2nd highest rates in the Mali
181 Rivers in Satkhira, near Sandarbans
182 Soil and gullies; desertification
183 Affecting livestock weight and resistance to diseases
184 Due in part to commercial usage for fisheries
185 1.5 kg of firewood per person per day

Context	Expressed as:	Peru	Sri Lanka[28]	Bangladesh	Kenya	Somalia[29]	Mali	Myanmar	Prevalence across countries
	Pestilence		X[186]	X	X		X	X	5
	Water pollution/ salinity		X[187]	X		X[188]	X[189]	X[190]	5
	Extreme Heat		X	X	X	X		X	5
	Cyclones/ Hurricanes		X	X		X		X	4
	Forest fires		X[191]			X	X	X	4
	Gender differentiated exposure to preventable diseases		X[192]	X[193]		X	X		4
	Earthquakes	X		X				X	3
	Land grabbing		X[194]	X				X	3
	Extreme Cold	X		X		X			3
	Tsunamis					X			2
	Land slides	X		X					2
	Sea level rise			X					1
	Smoke/ air pollution/ dangerous air quality			X					1
	Overfishing			X					1
	Volcanic eruption								0

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186 Seeds not native to country - GM
187 Chemical from farming and sand mining and waste production
188 Sediment and pollutants
189 Fertiliser
190 No fences to keep out livestock
191 Slash and burn and illegal cultivation
192 Due to poor water quality affecting women's hygiene and need to travel far for better quality water.
193 Due to handling saline water
194 Sugar cane water usage dries the ground water used by the community

Annex 2: Interviewees

(All interviewees were approached for a TEAMS meeting)

	Project	Interviewee	Role	Org.	Country	Status?
1	CJIP	Rocio Palomino	Program Officer	Diakonia	Peru	Y
2	CJIP	Norma Adela Canales Rivera	Project Evaluator	Consultant	Peru	Y
3	CJIP	Purity Kagendo	Program Officer	Diakonia	Kenya	Y
4	CJIP & GARP	Khodeja Sultana	Country Director	Diakonia	Bangladesh	Y
5	CJIP & GARP	Mazhroul Islam	Program Officer	Diakonia	Bangladesh	Y
6	CJIP	Stephen Kinyanjui Ndichu	Program Officer	Diakonia	Somalia	N
7	CJIP	Janaka Withanage	Policy and Advocacy Campaign officer	CEJ	Sri Lanka	Y
8	CJIP & GARP	Sumangalie Atulugama	Program Officer	Diakonia	Sri Lanka	Y
9	GARP	Sashi Stevens	Executive Director	WDC	Sri Lanka	Y
10	GARP	Lanka Adikari	Project Officer	WDC	Sri Lanka	Y
11	GARP	Chandrathilaka Liyanarachchi	Program Manager	WDC	Sri Lanka	Y
12	GARP	Min Nwe	Country Director	Diakonia	Myanmar	Y
13	GARP	Mary Shine	Project Coordinator	KBC	Myanmar	Y
14	GARP	Pavel Partha	Coordinator	BARCIK	Bangladesh	Y
15	GARP	Mohamed Assaleh	Program Officer	Diakonia	Mali	Y
16	GARP	Toumani Sidibé	Program Officer	AMAPROS	Mali	Y
17	GARP	Carina Hjelmstam Winberg	GARP Project Leader/ DRR adv.	Diakonia	Mozambique	Y

Annex 3:
List of reports and case studies reviewed

Country	Report/Case Study	Project
Somalia	Gender Dimensions of Climate Change Related Projects: Study Draft Report	CJIP
Kenya	The Gender Dimensions of Climate Change Related Projects: Second draft report 27 May 2019	CJIP
Sri Lanka	GENDER DIMENTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTS 2019: Analysis on the project ""Empowering Environmental watchdogs at risking Asia" conducted by the Centre for Environmental Justice	CJIP
Bangladesh	Gender dimensions of climate resilience: a review of a community development project in Bangladesh	CJIP
Peru	ESTUDIO SOBRE LAS DIMENSIONES DE GÉNERO DEL PROYECTO DE INNOVACIÓN DE JUSTICIA CLIMÁTICA (English Version)	CJIP
Myanmar	6 Month Narrative Report: Climate SMART Initiative Programme (and case studies)	GARP
Myanmar	Case Study: Strengthening community resilience to climate related disasters in Myanmar	GARP
Bangladesh	9 Month Narrative Report: Youth led capacity and campaign on gender and resilience (GAR)	GARP
Somalia	Narrative Report: Building the resilience in the local Communities through women's economic support, saving scheme and establishment of DRR committees.	GARP
Mali	April-September 2019 Report: Women's and Girls' Resilience to Disasters and Their Access Rights to Production Resources in Conflict Areas.	GARP
Sri Lanka	Video: Disaster Resilience through Innovative Community Empowerment	GARP

Annex 4:
Consultant Bio

Steve Mullins is the former Diakonia Asia Regional Deputy Director (2016-2018).

Steve has a decade of experience working with Diakonia on strategy, programme and project development, back donor reporting, theory of change and partner capacity building. He was the Asia regional coordinator of the Diakonia Gender Working Group and was previously an Australian representative for the Al Gore Climate Project. After living and working in South and Southeast Asia for almost a decade, Steve recently returned to Australia and, after a brief foray as a local government political candidate, is currently running his consultancy, NGO Assist and his fair trade business to business merchandise company, Etheq.

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