



# **GAMMA – Gender Assessment Method for Mitigation and Adaptation**

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# Gender Assessment Method for Mitigation and Adaptation (GAMMA) - Overview

Developed by GenderCC with partners

Primarily designed for urban settings,  
can be adapted to national level

Covers both mitigation and adaptation

Consists of three elements

1. Assessment of the **institutional and procedural framework** in terms of climate policy and gender
2. Appraisal of entire urban climate **action programme**
3. Simple Gender Impact Assessment of selected **policies and measures**



# Gender Assessment Method for Mitigation and Adaptation (GAMMA) - Details

## 1. Institutional and procedural framework

Based on TAMD method (IIED)

Interviews to determine indicators values using scorecards

For assessment & monitoring as well as awareness raising

## 2. Action programmes

Does the portfolio of policies and measures address needs & priority issues from a gender perspective? Is it likely to generate co-benefits?

## 3. GIA of policies and measures

How can core policies and measures be improved in order to contribute to gender justice, rather than having negative effects on gender relations?



# **GAMMA Indicators for evaluating the institutional setting and processes**

- 1. Climate change integration into planning, consideration of gender issues**
- 2. Mainstreaming of climate change and gender into policies & institutions**
- 3. Budgeting and finance for gender-responsive climate policies & measures**
- 4. Institutional capacity on climate change & gender**
- 5. Collection and use of data and climate information**
- 6. Integration of socio-economic aspects**
- 7. Awareness among key actors and communication**
- 8. Participation**



## Example: GAMMA Indicator 2 - Mainstreaming of climate change and gender into policies and institutions

- ▶ Is there an authoritative body within the city in charge of **coordinating** climate change planning and actions?
- ▶ Has a dedicated institutional body or mechanism been defined for **coordination and implementation** across sectors?
- ▶ Is there dedicated **funding** or certainty of long-term funding for sustaining this institutional coordination body/mechanism?
- ▶ Are institutions and policy-makers responsible for **gender equality** and/or gender mainstreaming part of this body?
- ▶ Is there regular interaction between the coordinating body and relevant ministries and agencies at **regional and national levels**?
- ▶ Do these overarching institutional processes and interactions address **gender aspects**?



## Example: GAMMA Indicator 6 - Integration of socio-economic aspects into climate policy

- ▶ Does climate-related planning (and wider climate change dialogue) incorporate both **economic and social aspects**, e.g. through the use of impact assessments?
- ▶ Do adaptation strategies include **resilience building and community-based adaptation approaches**?
- ▶ Have potential **social co-benefits of mitigation** policies been identified?
- ▶ Is climate-related planning guided systematically by frameworks and **methodologies that address social and gender dimensions**?
- ▶ Are **changes in resilience and wellbeing tracked** across all social groups, including women and girls?
- ▶ Are **mechanisms for community complaint and response** integrated into local climate policies and measures?



# Background of GAMMA: GenderCC's "Gender into Urban Climate Change Initiative" (GUCCI)

- ▶ Pioneering action to overcome the gender blindness in urban climate policy
- ▶ Funded by the International Climate Initiative (IKI) of the German Ministry of Environment (BMUB)
- ▶ GenderCC with national women's organisations and pilot cities: India: All India Women's Conference; Indonesia: Aksi! and Solidaritas Perempuan; South Africa: GenderCC Southern Africa
- ▶ Actions:
  - Gender assessments
  - Develop recommendations
  - Work with local stakeholders
  - Implement model projects on the ground
  - National outreach, international exchange

Supported by:



Federal Ministry for the  
Environment, Nature Conservation,  
Building and Nuclear Safety

based on a decision of the German Bundestag



# **GenderCC - Women for Climate Justice**

**Global network of women's organisations, activists and gender experts**

**working for gender and climate justice at all levels**

**[www.gendercc.net](http://www.gendercc.net)**

**Global Learning Platform**

**[comm.gendercc.net](http://comm.gendercc.net)**

**Booth No. 29A Side Events and Exhibit Hall**



# Interview scorecards for evaluating the local institutional setting and procedures

## INDICATOR 1: CLIMATE CHANGE INTEGRATION INTO PLANNING, AND CONSIDERATION OF GENDER ISSUES

- ▶ Is there a climate change plan or strategy set out in a dedicated strategy document and/or embedded in the principal planning documents at city level?
- ▶ Have specific measures to address climate change (adaptation and mitigation) in core sectors been identified, funded, implemented and evaluated?
- ▶ Are climate-relevant initiatives routinely screened for their gender dimensions, and modified, if necessary?
- ▶ Are specific measures in place to address gender inequalities related to climate change, or to address the specific vulnerabilities, needs and capacities of women?



## **INDICATOR 2: MAINSTREAMING OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND GENDER INTO POLICIES AND INSTITUTIONS**

- ▶ Is there an authoritative body within the city in charge of coordinating climate change planning and actions?
- ▶ Has a dedicated institutional body or mechanism been defined for coordination and implementation across sectors?
- ▶ Is there dedicated funding or certainty of long-term funding for sustaining this institutional coordination body/mechanism?
- ▶ Are institutions and policy-makers responsible for gender equality and/or gender mainstreaming part of this body?
- ▶ Is there regular interaction between the coordinating body and relevant ministries and agencies at regional and national levels?
- ▶ Do these overarching institutional processes and interactions address gender aspects?



### **INDICATOR 3: BUDGETING AND FINANCE FOR GENDER-RESPONSIVE CLIMATE POLICIES AND MEASURES**

- ▶ Is funding available to pilot measures that address climate change (e.g. adaptation, risk management, mitigation, low-carbon development)?
- ▶ Is funding available to support mainstreaming and integration of climate change?
- ▶ Is funding available to cover the costs of the gender screening of policies and measures?
- ▶ Is funding available for specific measures addressing gender inequalities related to climate change, or the specific vulnerabilities, needs and capacities of women?
- ▶ Does the local government undertake gender-responsive budgeting in general?
- ▶ Is funding available for community-owned or community-driven climate initiatives?



## **INDICATOR 4: INSTITUTIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND CAPACITY ON CLIMATE CHANGE & GENDER DIMENSIONS**

- ▶ Does urban planning involve individuals with some awareness of climate change?
- ▶ Does urban planning involve individuals with formal training in climate change issues?
- ▶ Do mechanisms and capacities exist for assessing the costs associated with measures to address climate change?
- ▶ Does urban planning involve individuals with some awareness of gender issues?
- ▶ Is the integration of climate change into planning and the implementation of climate policies and measures overseen by individuals with awareness and knowledge on the linkages between gender and climate change?
- ▶ Are (external) gender experts involved in the planning of climate policies and in implementation?



## INDICATOR 5: COLLECTION AND USE OF DATA AND CLIMATE INFORMATION

- ▶ Does urban planning take account of observational data and projections relating to climate trends and variability?
- ▶ Are data on greenhouse gas emissions collected and compiled on a regular basis for inventorisation and monitoring?
- ▶ Is there sufficient access to data and information relevant for adaptation and mitigation from external sources (eg. IPCC, research bodies, academic institutions, energy and transport companies, other government levels)?
- ▶ Is socio-economic and demographic data (Related to income, education level, household data, etc.) available for use in climate planning?
- ▶ Are the gender dimensions of exposure to climate risk and vulnerability analysed, i.e. are assessments of vulnerability or resilience disaggregated by gender?
- ▶ Are other gender-disaggregated data related to climate change collected through the local government's systems and secondary data collection, e.g. access to energy and mobility services?



## INDICATOR 7: AWARENESS AMONG KEY ACTORS

- ▶ Are key actors such as energy, transport, and water providers aware of climate change, its potential implications and the ongoing plans and response actions of the local government?
- ▶ Is civil society (NGOs, community-based organisations, public at large) aware of climate change and its potential impacts, as well as available options, and planned and ongoing actions to respond to climate change?
- ▶ Are women's groups and marginalised women aware of climate change and its potential impacts, as well as available options, and planned and ongoing actions to respond to climate change?
- ▶ Are stakeholders, civil society, women's groups etc. aware of the gender dimensions of climate change?
- ▶ Are there local-level policies which actively communicate climate change, its potential implications and planned and ongoing responses to stakeholders, civil society, and women's groups?
- ▶ Is the city's communication to the broader public gender-sensitive in terms of contents, form and information channels?



## INDICATOR 8: PARTICIPATION

- ▶ Are relevant actors such as energy, transport and water providers, and other levels of government, involved in climate-related planning processes?
- ▶ Is there an inclusive process to involve civil society, environmental groups, community-based organisations etc. in climate-related planning?
- ▶ Are the poorest and most marginalised members of society, including those who might be adversely affected by climate change initiatives, represented in climate-related planning and decision-making?
- ▶ Are those most in need of, and likely to benefit from measures to address climate change represented?
- ▶ Are there provisions to achieve a gender balance and to ensure that women's voices are heard among those stakeholder groups?
- ▶ Is the meaningful participation of all the women's groups ensured throughout planning, implementation and evaluation of climate policies?

