

UNFCCC Informal Technical Expert Meeting on tools and methodologies for assessing the impacts of the implementation of response measures

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Gender Impact Assessment

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A methodology applied a.o. to
the national key climate strategies
in commission of the German Environment Agency,

Meike A. Spitzner

GIA as a basic tool (also) in Climate Policies

- an elaborated method:

The Gender Impact Assessment (GIA) tool

- **was developed for climate policy assessments by the German government**
(published as Spitzner et al. 2020, ed. by the German Environment Agency UBA, Spitzner 2020)
- **based on many years of research and developments**
(cf. Verloo Roggebandt 1996, Schultz et al. 2002, Spitzner, Meike 2004, European Parliament 2006, Spitzner/Weiler/Andi/Turner 2007 ed. by the German Development Bank KfW)
- **has been applied to the national key climate strategies of the German federal government**, including the national long-term strategy, the German Low greenhouse gas emissions strategy (KSP2050)

GIA as a basic tool (also) in Climate Policies delivering:

- concrete analyses, political *action derivations* (ex ante) and evaluation of strategies, programmes, projects or concrete measures
- *systematically* recording and assessing progress in delivering the required gender equality impacts
- *implementation support* for the legal (UN, EU, national, subnational) gender mainstreaming imperative in all policy areas and sectors to actively provide their own contributions to greater gender equality
- *problem-oriented approach*: the GIA's 7 gender dimensions cover the essential societal levels of *drivers* of inequality and hierarchisation of societal gender relations
- *understanding of acceptability of a climate policy*: looking on realities instead of selective androcentric constructions
- application to industrialised states, but also in investive international cooperation with countries of the global south (e.g. German Development Bank's cooperation with Indonesia)

◆ Symbolic Order

hierarchizations, attributions and positions of meaning, gender-hierarchical narratives and modernization strategies (cross-section dimension)

◆ Crisis of the Care Economy / Care work

political significance, economic valuation, (non-) instrumentalization by other societies' economies (private economy/ accumulation economy, public economy), attribution distribution, time

◆ Gender-based Inequality Dynamics of Labour and Accumulation Economy

political significance in relation to care economy, personal economy and public economy, economic job valuation (esp. care sector vs. 'productive' sectors), horizontal and vertical segregation, poverty-, property-, financial relationships

◆ Gender-based Misorientations of Public Infrastructures / Resources

prioritizations/subordinations, provision, alignment, acceptability, usability, accessibility, macroeconomic strategies

◆ Definition Power Relationships via Institutionalized Androcentrism

(Non-) relativization of setting masculinity models as the standard and benchmark in subject-/action-field-specific rationalities, problem perceptions, methods, categories etc., institutionalized content-related cognitive implicit gender hierarchisations

◆ Shaping Power Relationships at Actor's Level

(Non-) participation of society's gender equality interests, (non-) consideration of gender expertise in decision-making processes and bodies in science, technology and politics

◆ Lack of political engagement with potential violations of respectful limitations / deficiency of self-determination

societal organization of sexuality, health and corporeality, of privacy and intimacy, (Non-) inclusive conditions, sexual self-determination, (in)freedom from structural masculine violence and violations of limitations

➤ Practical application:

- In several steps of a procedure
- Set of questions for each of the 7 gender dimensions of the GIA, used as searchlights
- including an examination whether the available scientific findings of non-androcentric/gender-reflected findings are factually adequately considered
(cf. the review of gender-reflected climate research concerning the global north, Röhr et al. 2017)
- where no research is available yet, assumptions are made using evidence-based impact chains
- deriving more adequate options for action
- done by the formal responsables, involving gender expertise, interviews with experts; depending on the relevance of the strategy supported by Workshops, conferences, committees at expert level
- resulting in formulating modification requirements (if possible, concretely formulated constructively up to recommendations, otherwise described as still unresolved deficits) for the further political process/policy implementation

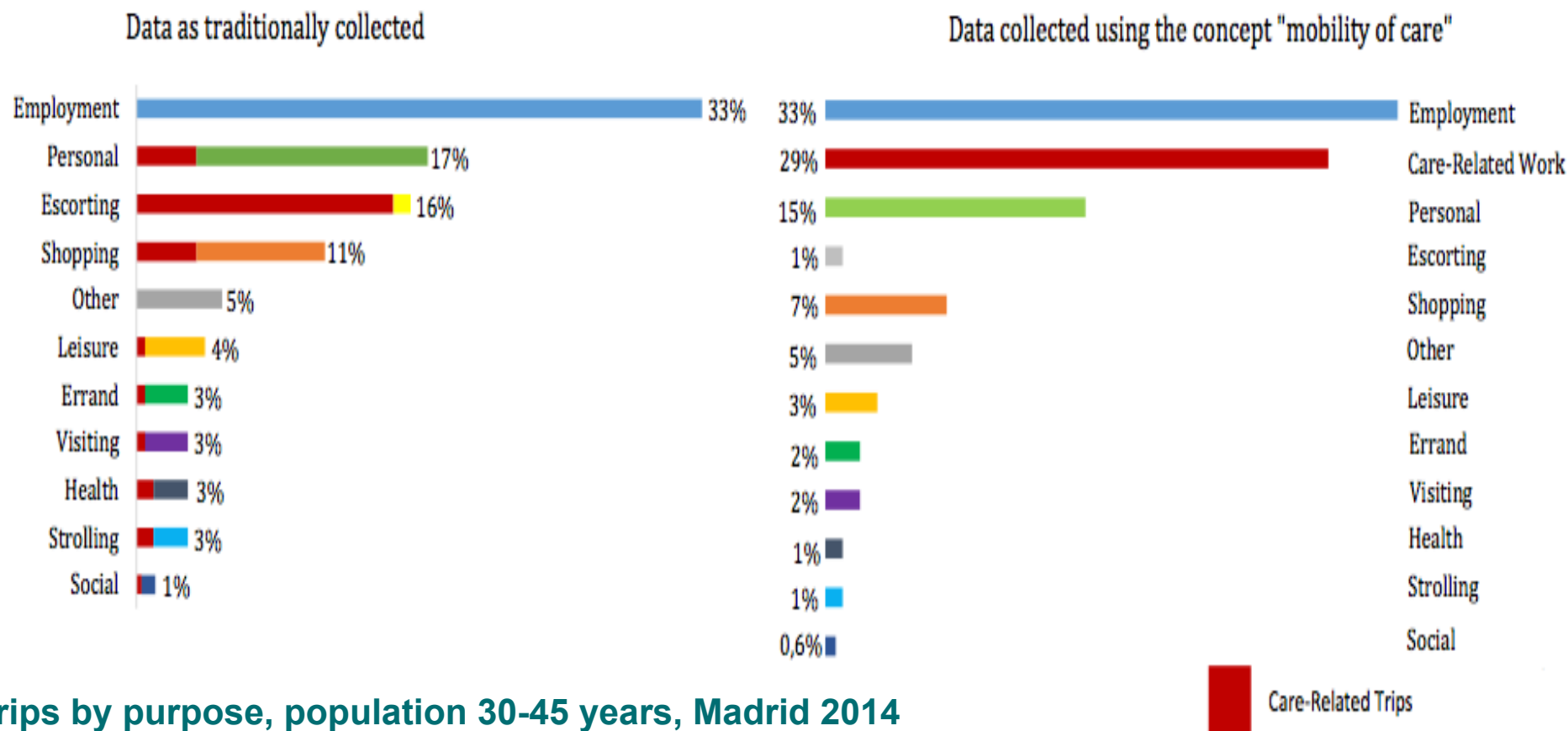
GIA as a basic tool (also) in Climate Policies' assessment and as a qualitative method:

- **Delivers more reliable data *beyond limited significance of androcentric quantitative data:***
 - Climate policies relevant ***data on inequality and on the current state of hierarchical gender relations are hardly generated*** so far (e.g. on the development of climate relevant energy or transport expenditures and intensity of the basic societal economy: the care economy)
 - purely phenomenological quantitative differences (qua sexus) don't show the necessary ***data on gender and on the structural driving forces of gender inequality***, showing *only „end-of-the-pipe“-phenomena* (of non-intended gender blind policies), being in *risk of reproducing gender hierarchic societal symbolic orders* (ascriptions of abilities and responsibilities qua sexus etc.)
 - ***quantitative technical or economic data have so far been based predominantly on androcentric categories and framings***, i.e. on implicit gender biases, hence miss the perception of realities, and are thus neither scientifically serious nor robust (eg. traditional gender-bias based transport data, see the following figure:)

GIA as a basic tool (also) in Climate Policies

More reliable data than androcentric categories based quantitative data:

Contrasting androcentrically data collection categories (left) versus gender bias free ones, without missing the umbrella category „mobility of the care economy“ (right)



Trips by purpose, population 30-45 years, Madrid 2014

Source: Graphical representation based on Sánchez de Madariaga/Zucchini (2019); theoretical and empirical concept of "mobility of care" based on Spitzner/Beik (1995).

Backup:



- ◆ Spitzner, Meike; Hummel, Diana; Stieß, Immanuel; Alber, Gotelind; Röhr, Ulrike (2020): **Interdependente Genderaspekte der Klimapolitik. Gendergerechtigkeit als Beitrag zu einer erfolgreichen Klimapolitik: Wirkungsanalyse, Interdependenzen mit anderen sozialen Kategorien, methodische Aspekte und Gestaltungsoptionen.** UBA-Texte 30/2020. Berlin: UBA, Februar 2020. (The contribution of gender justice to successful climate politics: impact assessment, interdependencies with other social categories, methodological issues and options for shaping climate policy. – Including a differentiated english summary) <https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/publikationen/interdependente-genderaspekte-der-klimapolitik>
- ◆ Meike Spitzner (2020): **Transformative Klimapolitik - Genderwirkungsprüfung und emanzipative Suffizienz-Rechte.** In: Forum Wissenschaft 3/2020 "Science and future. Debatten um Klimakrise und Wissenschaft", S. 17-21. <https://www.bdwi.de/forum/archiv/archiv/10876264.html> with https://www2.bdwi.de/uploads/spitzner_gia_abb.pptx
- ◆ Spitzner, Meike; Weiler, Frank; Andi, Rahmah; Turner, Jeff (2007): **Urban Mobility and Gender.** Promoting the regional public transport system in the greater Jakarta area. Focus on Development Policy – KfW Entwicklungsbank Position Paper, December 2007. Frankfurt a.M. https://www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de/Download-Center/PDF-Dokumente-Development-Research/2007_08_FE_Weiler-Transport-und-Gender_E.pdf
- ◆ European Parliament, Directorate General Internal Policies of the Union (2006): **Women and Transport in Europe. Study in commission of the European Parliament's committee on Transport and Tourism.** Elaborated by Turner, Jeff; Hamilton, Kerry (UK), Spitzner, Meike (D) with Leo Seserko (Slovenia), Alena Krizkova (CR). Drucksache IP/B/TRAN/ST/2005_008 (PE 375.316) in EN 26/06/2006. Bruxelles http://www.europarl.europa.eu/meetdocs/2004_2009/documents/dv/tran20060912_womentransportstudy/tran20060912_womentransportstudy.pdf
- ◆ Spitzner, Meike (2004). **Netzgebundene Infrastrukturen unter Veränderungsdruck – Gender-Analyse am Beispiel ÖPNV.** Berlin: Deutsches Institut für Urbanistik. <https://repository.difu.de/jspui/bitstream/difu/135063/1/DF9369.pdf>
- ◆ Verloo, Mieke; Roggeband, Connie (1996): **Gender Impact Assessment: The Development of a New Instrument in the Netherlands.** In: Impact Assessment 14: 3-20.

Further cited literature in the presentation:

- ◆ Röhr, Ulrike, Alber, Gotelind & Göldner, Lisa (2017): Gendergerechtigkeit als Beitrag zu einer erfolgreichen Klimapolitik: **Forschungsreview, Analyse internationaler Vereinbarungen, Portfolioanalyse**. UBA-Texte. Dessau-Roßlau.
- ◆ Sánchez de Madariaga, Ines and Zucchini, E. (2019): **Measuring mobilities of care, a challenge for transport agendas**. In: Scholten, C. L. and Joelsson, T. (Hg.): Integrating Gender into Transport Planning: From one to many tracks. Palgrave Macmillan/ Cham, S. 145–173.
- ◆ Spitzner, Meike; Beik, Ute (1995): **Reproduktionsarbeits-Mobilität. Theoretische und empirische Erfassung, Dynamik ihrer Entwicklung und Analyse ökologischer Dimensionen und Handlungsstrategien**. In: Spitzner, Meike; Hesse, Markus; Holzapfel, Helmut (Hg.) (1999): Entwicklung der Arbeits- und Freizeitmobilität - Rahmenbedingungen von Mobilität in Stadtregionen. Forschungsberichte des vom Bundesministeriums für Bildung, Wissenschaft, Forschung und Technologie geförderten Verbundforschungsprojekts, Bd.5. Wuppertal: Forschungsverbund Ökologisch verträgliche Mobilität, ISBN 3-929944-21-9, 40-140.
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- ◆ European Commission, Directorate-General for Research and Innovation (Hg.) (2020): Gendered Innovations 2 - How Inclusive Analysis Contributes to Research and Innovation. Policy Review. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, S. 115.
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- Röhr, Ulrike; Spitzner, Meike; Stiefel, Elisabeth; Winterfeld, Uta v. (2008): **Gender Justice as the Basis for Sustainable Climate Policies.** Ed. by GenaNet-Focal point Gender-Environment-Sustainability and Workinggroup ‚Women‘ in the National Association Environment & Development. Bonn: German NGO Forum Environment and Development. ISBN 3-923458-73-8. Additionally as online publication:
http://www.forum-ue.de/fileadmin/userupload/publikationen/fr_2008_gender_and_climatepolicy.pdf.
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- Spitzner, Meike (2008): **Insights from Europe: Women at the Crossroads with Transportation, the Environment and the Economy.** In: Robert L. Chapman (2008): **Creating Sustainability within our Midst. US Society for Ecological Economics.** New York: Pace University Press. ISBN 0944473911, p. 291-302.

GLA-induced innovative energy policy approaches & instruments

Energy-independancy related Social policies

(cf. „Energierendite“: Spitzner/ Wustmann/ Zeeb 2015; cf. Presentation C. Butler at this conference)

New political positioning of Household internal and external infrastructure systemic conditions of caring economy (Diversity adequate Usability („Gebrauchsfähigkeiten“, TFA), income independency of care economical efficiency; care related housing facilities)

Care economy rational and adequate public infrastruktursystems‘ qualities and responsiveness

Internalisation of care responsibilities in public and market based services

Policies of delivering equal chances of delegation care responsibilities

(also in form of substitutions by household external services – if gendered payment is avoided, cf. „global care chains“)

Sufficiency and caring orientated tenancy legislation, housing and housing market policies

City organisation policies on income independant care services;

Eco-social time policies (cf. Italien local time policy legislation; cf. Hofmeister/Spitzner)

Policies adressing the driving forces of generating energy necessities and dependancies

Implementation of Gender Mainstreaming concerning Relativisation of androcentrisms;

Improvement of the quality of sanctualising against non-implementation

New institutional concepts (and political empowerment) of consumer and care protection

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