Gender Responsive Indicators

GENDER AND NDC PLANNING FOR IMPLEMENTATION

ABOUT UNDP

UNDP's work on climate change spans more than 140 countries and USD $3.7 billion in investments in climate change adaptation and mitigation measures since 2008. With the goal to foster ambitious progress towards resilient, zero-carbon development, UNDP has also supported the implementation of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change by working with countries on achieving their climate commitments or Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

THE UNDP NDC SUPPORT PROGRAMME

The NDC Support Programme provides technical support for countries to pursue a "whole-of-society", integrated approach that strengthens national systems, facilitates climate action and increases access to finance for transformative sustainable development. The programme helps countries address these financial barriers by deploying a structured approach for scaling up sectoral investments and putting in place a transparent, enabling investment environment. Beyond direct country support, UNDP facilitates exchanges and learning opportunities on NDC implementation at the global and regional level by capitalizing on our close collaboration with the UNFCCC and other strategic partners.

GENDER INITIATIVE

Coordinating and connecting the interlinked processes of climate change and gender equality, by using NDCs as a platform, offers an opportunity to promote inclusive and successful development outcomes. The NDC Support Programme is supporting the work in 17 countries to ensure that gender equality aspects are factored into the NDC processes by leveraging analysis, strengthening institutional mechanisms, ensuring gender-responsive climate actions and disseminating best practices to enhance national-level capacities.

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DISCLAIMER

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KEY QUESTIONS

How can we ensure indicators are gender-responsive for NDC project implementation in different sectors of interest?

What additional information is required to make indicators gender-responsive?

Can we devise gender-responsive indicators for different sectors?

Gender responsiveness refers to outcomes that reflect an understanding of gender roles and inequalities and encourage equal participation, including equal and fair distribution of benefits. Gender responsiveness is accomplished through gender analysis, that informs inclusiveness. Often, we must try to support efforts that **transform unequal gender** relations to promote shared power, control of resources, decision-making, and support for women's empowerment.

PART A: INDICATORS

1. WHAT IS A GENDER-RESPONSIVE INDICATOR?

An indicator can be described as a reference point against which changes over time can be assessed.

With a **'gender indicator'** we are trying to measure gender-related changes over time, that is the situation of men and women and the resulting gap between women and men.

With a **'gender responsive'** indicator we are trying to reflect an understanding of gender roles and inequalities to encourage equal participation, including equal and fair distribution of benefits.

A **gender responsive indicator** requires that activities are first designed to reflect an understanding of inequalities and gender roles, before it can measure equal and fair distribution of benefits.

Gender indicators can be based on

- Quantitative, sex-disaggregated statistical data - facts and figures
- Qualitative changes – for example, judgements and feelings, or perception.

Measurements of gender equality might address changes in the relations between men and women, the outcomes of a particular policy, programme or activity for women and men, or changes in the status or situation of men and women. (OECD 2007)

This allows us to measure a change in a situation or condition - or confirms progress towards achievement of a specific result.

2. GENDER-RESPONSIVE INDICATORS REQUIRE WELL THOUGHT OUT ACTIVITIES

We need to consider how to design activities for sectoral actions in climate initiatives, that encourage equal participation, and fair distribution of benefits. When designing activities for a project in a particular sector, we should also consider:

- Is this activity the most appropriate and effective activity for achieving an improvement in gender equality in line with the climate action focus for the sector?
- Will the activity result in a reduction in the equality gap between women and men in the sector in terms of access, income, labour or power?
- Could the initiative do more to benefit different disadvantaged groups in the sector?
- Who will be the implementing institution and partners for the activity in the sector, how gender sensitive are the implementing partners?

Thus, activities for a project or a programme should be informed by the results of a **gender analysis** for the sector. If one group is underrepresented, consider whether the focus should be on that group.

3. TYPES OF INDICATORS

Indicators can be quantitative or qualitative. With **quantitative indicators** we are looking at sex-disaggregated data and their change over time. Some examples:

- Changes in the proportion of adult population owning an asset (e.g. technology), by sex.
- New jobs / increase in employment in a sector by sex, compared to an earlier period.
- Numbers of men and women who participated in a particular initiative related to climate action in the sector.
- Average number of hours spent on paid and unpaid work in the sector combined (total work burden) by sex.
- Number and percentage of personnel in sectoral institutions (government departments or units) who receive training on addressing climate change and gender in the sector.
- Percentage increase in credit available for women to purchase technology or inputs in the sector compared to men, and compared to the percentage for women to men 5 years before.

Qualitative indicators are based on descriptive information. For example, the perceptions or opinions of women and men of the impacts of having forests under community-based protection. Other examples include changes in:

- Attitudes and behaviour towards the uptake of an initiative of change in the sector by sex.
- Growth in knowledge and skills on climate change in the sector by sex.
- Self-reliance and confidence to continue the initiative in the sector by sex.
- Confidence, independence or self-esteem of women and men in the sector to address climate change.
- An increase in contacts and networks in the sector compared to previous assessments.

Quantitative and qualitative indicators can complement and cross-validate each other. Qualitative indicators tend to measure longer term changes and are more detailed. Qualitative changes can be more difficult to measure when responses are not standardized. However qualitative data provides a richness and a depth of information, even if data are more labour intensive to collect.

Qualitative indicators can be transformed to quantitative with descriptive scales. Some examples:

- **Transport -** The perception of both women and men on the use of public transport in municipalities could be ranked on a scale of 1-5.
- **Energy -** Increase in awareness of energy efficient stoves among rural households in xx district xx region on a scale of 1-5.
- **Forestry -** The proportion of women and men who perceive that the issuing of certificates to allow reforestation in designated sites is effective could increase from 30 % to 50 % over xxx period of time.
- **Water -** The extent to which senior officials take responsibility for monitoring gender access to water in drought prone and climate change risk areas could be ranked from: completely; to a limited extent or not at all.

In projects and programmes, and for policies, different types of indicators may be required. For example, those that measure:

- Impact
- Outcome
- Output
- Input

Impact indicators relate to the overall goal of the climate change initiative or policy. They are measured after an initiative is completed or after a policy is implemented. Impact indicators could include measurement of changes in attitudes, confidence and a sense of empowerment to continue with the climate change initiatives in the sector of focus. For example, if a policy introduces a surcharge or tax on the use of plastic bags or bottles, less littering can be an impact. Impact indicators can also measure the sustainability of an initiative - will it continue independently after a certain time period? Do women and men both have incentives to continue the initiative?

Outcome indicators relate to the overall purpose of the initiative. For example, less plastic bags sold and in circulation, or uptake of new technologies, disaggregated by sex where possible.

Output indicators concern the more immediate results of activities (often during the implementation period). For example, the adoption of a plastic bag tax policy, or ensuring the services or products the initiative is responsible for delivering, are in place and working. Outputs should be disaggregated by who they are reaching.

Input indicators often relate to the services and activities of the agency involved in initiating or implementing a climate change initiative. We must ensure they are providing resources, or implementing activities in a gender responsive manner. However, some staff require capacity building first, to understand gender inequalities in a sector.

How data is collected for any type of indicator, depends on the indicator, available information and also the available data (including sex disaggregated data) in the sector. Verification sources include:

- Censuses
- Labour force surveys
- Data from household surveys
- Measurement of output and/or income by sex
- Financial records
- Attendance lists
- Administrative records
- Evaluation forms
- Focus groups
- Other.

4. HOW TO DEVELOP GENDER-RESPONSIVE INDICATORS

The following are some suggested steps to develop gender responsive indicators:

1. Examine the objectives for the project or initiative to address climate change in a sector.
2. Determine whether the objectives themselves are gender sensitive. See 1 above.
3. Identify activities to reach the objective. Consider whether these activities reach both women and men.
4. Consider whether there are useful gender analysis results that could be used to inform initiatives in the sector of focus.
5. Retrieve the baseline data to compare with the next achievement and check if there is already sex-disaggregated data to use.
6. Identify the indicators that will tell us whether we have undertaken the activity or reached the objective of the initiative.
7. Set a target and a time frame.
8. Ensure the indicators are SMART (simple, measurable, attainable, realistic, time bound) and gender-responsive.
9. Consider how indicators can be verified or proven – consider if you can also use qualitative methods.

5. CHALLENGES WITH GENDER-RESPONSIVE INDICATORS

The following challenges have been noted with regard to devising and developing gender-responsive indicators, and with indicators more broadly:

- Limited capacity to collect sex-disaggregated data.
- Sex-disaggregated data may be collected, but not analysed (no budget for analysis or limited capacity to analyse).
- Feeling that gender issues are too personal and there is an urgency to tackle climate change technically rather than focus on gender issues.
- Baseline data may be inadequate and not disaggregated.
- Specified indicators do not fully capture the impact of gender-responsive climate action .
- Data can be expensive to collect.
- Indicators are only signals – they often call for a wider level of analysis.

PART B: SECTORAL EXAMPLES

The following section presents examples of projects in different sectors (energy, transport, forestry, agriculture, water and climate weather information), with some typical sample indicators for those sectors. These are followed by other options for gender-responsive indicators.

ENERGY

PROJECT 1

The project will assess the availability of finance for investment in renewable energy projects, specifically financial institutions providing financing for renewable energy technologies and and energy efficiency.

SAMPLE INDICATOR 1

- Amount of capital of financial incentives and grants provided for energy efficiency. This indicator will be broken down by sector, institution offering the grant / incentive, industry and consumers.

OTHER OPTIONS FOR INDICATORS

- The proportion of financial incentives and grants provided for energy efficiency and renewable energy, including credit services, that are accessible to both women and men

PROJECT 2

Because more than 70 percent of harvested wood is used for cooking in xxx region, this project aims to promote energy-efficient cooking methods and raise public awareness on sustainable use of natural resources and environmental protection. The project will source and promote energy-efficient cook stoves that use around 60 percent less energy.

SAMPLE INDICATOR 2

- Number of efficient stoves delivered that reduces energy by 60 percent.

OTHER OPTIONS FOR INDICATORS

- Increase in awareness of energy efficient stoves among rural households in xx district xx region on a scale of 1-5.
- Number of efficient stoves used (rather than distributed) by sex.
- Changes in the labour burden of women and men (e.g. number of persons reporting a significant reduction in the time spent for collecting fuel).
- Women's perception of using efficiency stoves, rated on a scale.
- Number of women and men in key decision-making positions within the energy efficiency stove project and number of women and men in key decision-making positions for any project committees at district level.

TRANSPORT

PROJECT

The transport sector is recognized as an important sector that needs to reduce its carbon footprint. The ministry has recognized the need for improved transport data collection. To ensure that data is consistent and covers all transport sub-sectors for successful modelling, periodic and recurring data collection processes have to be established. It is also recognized that the ministry should regularly and consistently archive and update target data.

SAMPLE INDICATORS

- Per capita fuel consumption vehicle miles per day.
- Percentage use of public transport in municipalities.

OTHER OPTIONS FOR INDICATORS

- Male and female usage of public transport in the municipalities.
- Cost of public transport for male and females as a percentage of average income.
- The perception of both women and men on the use of public transport in municipalities ranked on a scale of 1-5.

FORESTRY

PROJECT

A large-scale review of licensing and permit awards in the forestry sector in xxx country to inform measures for encouraging reforestation.

SAMPLE INDICATORS (PER ANNUM)

- Number of certificates issued to allow reforestation in designated sites.
- Number of agreements signed with nurseries to provide seedlings for certified saplings.
- Number of jobs created per annum in the forestry sector.
- Number of hectares of forest under community-based protection.

OTHER OPTIONS FOR INDICATORS

- Number of jobs created per annum by sex.
- Number of certificates issued to allow reforestation in designated sites by sex or type of household.
- The proportion of women and men who perceive that the issuing of certificates to allow reforestation in designated sites is effective.
- The perceptions of the impact of forests under protection by sex.
- The number of women in leadership and decision-making roles or positions in the community where forests are under community-based protection.
- The number of people in the community participating in nurseries to provide seedlings for certified saplings as a result of the project, with the numbers disaggregated by sex.
- The ability (and techniques used) of communities in the designated sites to moderate and prevent conflict amongst each other.

AGRICULTURE

PROJECT

Conservation agriculture (CA) has been proposed for smallholder farmers in xxx region for more sustainable agricultural production. CA combines the following principles: (1) reduction in tillage, (2) retention of adequate levels of crop residues and soil surface cover, (3) use of crop rotations. These are applicable across a range of crop production systems. CA is viewed as a means to mitigate and adapt to climate change. This project expects to scale up modified community-based CA in 80 districts through workshops and training.

SAMPLE INDICATORS (PER ANNUM)

- Number of districts practicing conservation agriculture.
- Percentage of area of crops planted using CA.
- Percentage increase in crop production from conservation agriculture.
- Percentage of women applying CA practices learnt in project-sponsored workshops.

OTHER OPTIONS FOR INDICATORS[1]

- Perceptions of the effectiveness of conservation agriculture and the benefits that would accrue from its adoption, with the numbers disaggregated by sex.
- The rate of participation of men and women per district engaging in conservation agriculture over time and rates of dis-adaptation.
- Percentage change in crop yield per hectare and year as result of conservation agriculture with figures disaggregated by female-headed households and male-headed households.
- Number of work hour increases or decreases for particular crop activities as a result of project training activities to scale up modified community-based conservation agriculture.

1 See also FAO http://www.fao.org/climate-smartagriculturesourcebook/enabling-frameworks module-c6-gender/chapter-c6-5/en/

WATER

PROJECT

The project aims to improve access to water for 40 percent of the population living in drought prone and climate change risk areas (10 districts).

SAMPLE INDICATOR (PER ANNUM)

- Percentage of population in climate change risk areas with better access to water.

OTHER OPTIONS FOR INDICATORS

- The number of individuals participating in functional water associations as a result of the project, with the numbers disaggregated by sex.
- The changes in the labour burden of women and men as a result of project activities (e.g. number of persons reporting a reduction in the time spent for collecting water- hours per day).
- The extent to which senior officials take responsibility for monitoring gender access to water in drought prone and climate change risk areas (ranked from: completely; to a limited extent or not at all).

CLIMATE WEATHER INFORMATION / EARLY WARNING

PROJECT

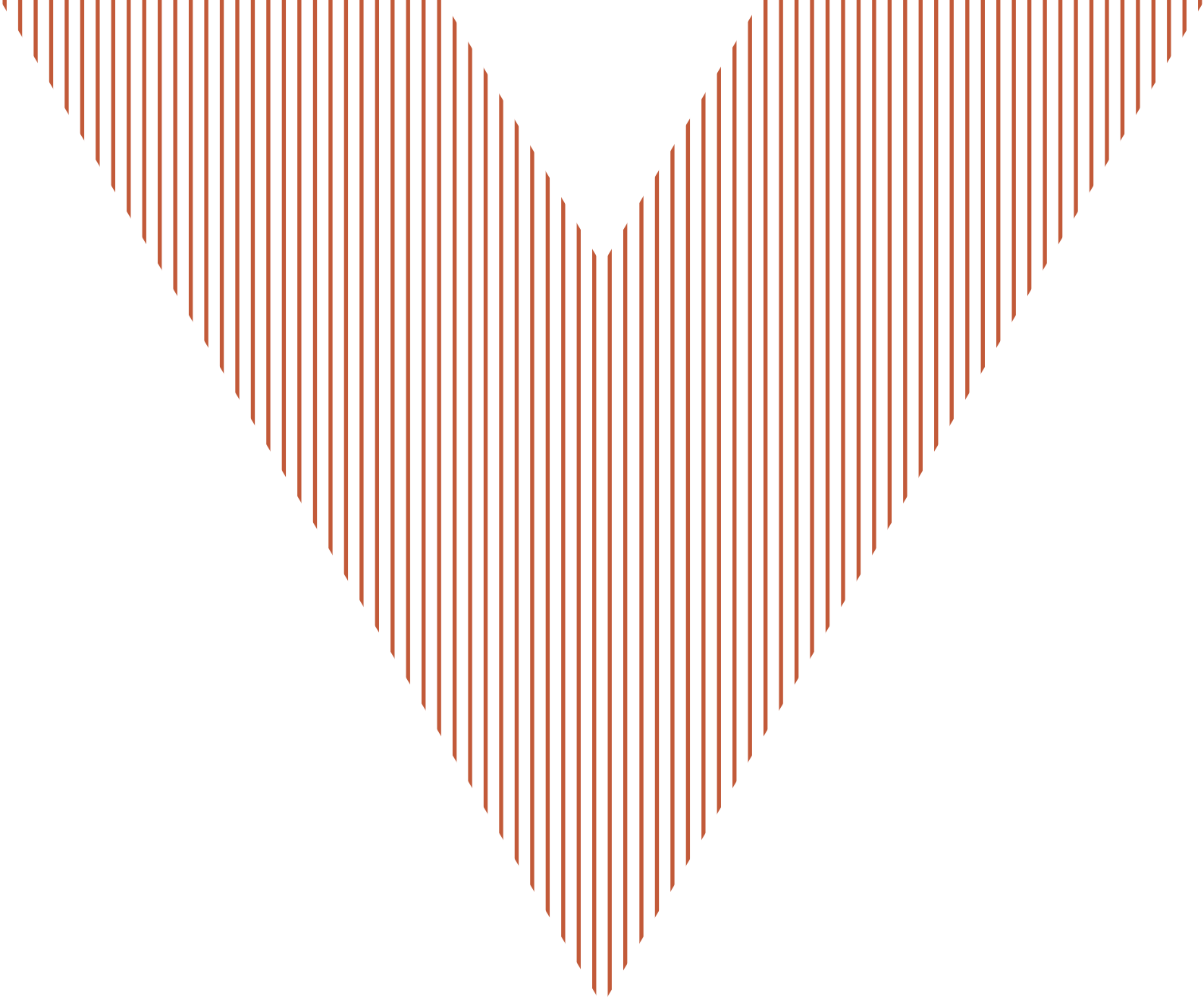
This project is developing and implementing an early warning system so communities and individuals threatened by hazards can act in sufficient time to reduce the possibility of personal injury, loss of life and damage to property. An effective communication with communities will be put in place so they can respond adequately to the warning. The early warning system channelled from the meteorology office should reach local government and communities. This project also intends to enhance climate services for better weather information management and ensure such weather information reaches disaster-prone communities.

SAMPLE INDICATORS (PER ANNUM)

- At least one person per designated community in the 30 disaster prone districts can aggregate the information coming from the central system and communicate it to the at-risk population.
- Number of early warning systems in place.
- Percentage of farmers receiving information from early warning systems.

OTHER OPTIONS FOR INDICATORS

- The number of women and men who report they have regular access to weather and climate information services in the 30-disaster prone districts, and make use of them.
- Percentage of male and female farmers who receive information from the system.
- Perception of the information received from the system, disaggregated by sex (do they trust it, is it the right channel etc..) rated on a scale of 1-5.
- The ratio of female to male mediators as designated communicators across the districts.



UNDP NDC SUPPORT PROGRAMME

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