

Annex 1. Glossary

As with all disciplines, there are common terminologies used by experts working in the field of gender to refer to specific ideas, phenomena and processes. The following list includes key concepts and definitions relating to gender.

Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity refers to attitudes, behaviours, knowledge and skills that enable individuals and communities to anticipate, cope with, resist or recover from, and reduce their susceptibility to climate-related hazards.

Climate change mainstreaming

Climate change mainstreaming is about integrating climate risks into development planning processes and decision making.

Energy poverty

Energy poverty is the lack of access to modern energy services such as electricity and clean cooking technologies.

Equity

Equity is the absence of avoidable or remediable differences among groups of people, whether those groups are defined socially, economically, demographically, or geographically.

Gender

Gender refers to the socially constructed roles and responsibilities of women and men.

Gender analysis

Gender analysis is a process of examining the roles, knowledge, capacity and assets of women and men, as the first step in planning efficient development strategies, programmes and projects that address both men's and women's needs, and reduce the inequalities that exist between them.

Gender blind

Where a project or programmes is related to human activities but does not include a gender dimension, it is described as gender blind due to the risk of ignoring issues and needs of men and women.

Gender equality

Gender equality or equality between women and men refers to the equal enjoyment by men and women of all ages of rights, socially valued goods, opportunities, resources and rewards. Equality does not mean that men and women are the same but that their enjoyment of rights, opportunities and life chances are not governed or limited by whether they were born male or female.

Gender equity

Gender equity refers to fair treatment for women and men according to their respective needs. This may include equal treatment or treatment that is different but considered equivalent in terms of rights, benefits, obligations and opportunities. In the development context, a gender equity goal often requires built-in measures to compensate for the historical and social disadvantages of women, such as empowering women to bring them up to an equal playing field with men. Gender equity and equality must be pursued in a complementary manner where gender equality is the ultimate goal.

Gender mainstreaming

Gender mainstreaming refers to the process whereby needs and interests of both women and men are taken into account systematically across all programmes, projects and organisational structures.



Gender neutral

Where a project or programmes is not concerned with human activities and has no effect on people, this is considered gender neutral. Examples are monitoring changes in the weather or sea level rise.

Gender planning

Gender planning refers to planning processes that are gender responsive and take into account the different roles, needs and priorities of women and men in the formulation of strategies and plans.

Gender-sensitive policy

A gender-sensitive policy or programme recognises gender inequality as an obstacle that may deprive women of the same opportunities as men and prevent them from getting equal benefits from development programmes.

Gender-specific policy

A gender-specific policy or programme explicitly focuses on one group – usually women – in order to address inequalities and bring women on to an equal playing field with men.

Gender-transformative policy

A gender-transformative policy or programme directly seeks to change – or as the name suggests, transform – conditions and practices that unfairly treat men or women.

Gender responsive

An approach that takes into consideration the differences and inequalities between men and women, and addresses these through specific interventions. Gender responsive approaches include gender sensitive, gender specific and gender transformative methods of addressing gender differences and inequalities.

Gender stereotypes

These are prejudices about the roles of men and women, how they should behave, and the type of relationships between them. These ideas are learned through social institutions like family, church, community and the media. Stereotypes often lead to the exclusion of women from community and political affairs, and conceal women's contributions within the public and private spheres. Examples of gender stereotyping include ideas that women should be seen and not heard, women belong at home and in the kitchen, and only women can be caregivers to children, the elderly and people with disabilities.

Gender transformative

A policy or programme that seeks to change conditions and practices that maintains unequal power relations between men and women. Gender transformative policies or programmes place a strong emphasis on women's empowerment and men's engagement to achieve gender equity and equality.

Health inequity

Health inequity involves more than inequality with respect to health determinants, access to the resources needed to improve or maintain health or health outcomes. They also entail a failure to avoid or overcome inequalities that infringe on fairness and human rights norms.

Sex

Sex refers to biological differences between women and men. These differences exist for reproductive purposes and are essentially fixed.

Sex-disaggregated data

Data that provides a breakdown of men's and women's activities and perspectives by collecting separate data on men and women. Data can also be disaggregated by age, location, ethnic group, education, income and other demographic variables to help understand the differences between groups and to effectively target interventions and solutions.

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Annex 3 Gender Responsive Terms and Indicators

Gender responsive terms

Integrating gender into climate change policies, programs and projects can be a challenge especially if its importance and purpose is not well understood by everyone involved. You also want to avoid the overuse of the word 'gender' throughout project documents as this may disengage people. A clever tactic is to use gender responsive terms without directly using the word 'gender' or 'gender equality'. These terms include:

- Accessible
- Appropriate
- Collaborative
- Equitable
- Empowering
- Engaging
- Fair
- Inclusive
- Participatory
- Responsive
- Sensitive
- Universal

Example: Gender responsive indicators

Examples of gender responsive indicators used in climate change projects include:

Policy and governance

- Number of climate change policies, plans or programmes introduced or adjusted to incorporate gender equality
- Number of men and women represented on climate change steering committees and structures
- Number of climate change finance arrangements that incorporate gender-specific targets and outcomes

Participation and decision making

- Number of men and women involved in decision making about climate change adaptation and mitigation
- Number of men and women involved in implementing specific adaptation measures and policy or planning processes

Capacity building

- Number of men and women engaged in capacity building activities
- Number of activities delivered to women and other vulnerable groups to reduce vulnerability or improve adaptive capacity
- Number of men and women trained in adaptation and decision making support tools
- Number of men and women with increased income, savings and/or livelihood opportunities
- Percentage change in stakeholders' (decision makers, communities, households, agencies) attitudes towards gender equality
- Percentage change in stakeholders' awareness of gender issues and how these affect climate change vulnerability
- Percentage change in men's and women's capacities to manage climate change

Quality of life and wellbeing

- Percentage change in relevant quantitative development outcome (e.g. food security, access to water resources, health services, etc.)
- Percentage change in number of men and women affected by climate change impacts and natural disasters
- Percentage change in violence against women
- Percentage change in men's and women's lives saved from natural disasters
- Percentage change in men's and women's perception of vulnerability to climate change
- Percentage change in men's and women's perception of resilience to climate change