Tools for gender-responsive and conflict-sensitive climate programming

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Contents

1   Why use programming tools on gender, conflict and climate?

The Scottish Government is committed to placing people at the heart of its international action on climate change, and to promoting the benefits of a just transition to a net-zero society. In its climate policy and international engagement, the Scottish Government is calling for a gender-responsive approach, including promoting women's participation in climate decision making.

Research and policy are increasingly recognising a nexus between climate change, conflict and gender inequality, and how they act in mutually reinforcing ways to exacerbate threats to human security. For example: gender inequality heightens women and girls' vulnerability to climate change and weakens communities' adaptive capacities; climate change fuels conflict, which holds back progress toward gender equality; and

destructive exploitation of the earth's resources is itself entwined with gendered norms and economic practices.

In the Scottish Government's policy and programming on climate change, peace and security and international development, there is a clear acknowledgement of the need to address gendered impacts. The 2021 Review of Scottish Government's International Development Programme in light of Covid-19 committed to prioritising 'women and girls, their advancement and equality,'[1] including with a new Equalities Funding Stream. The Climate Justice Policy likewise directs that projects funded by the Climate Justice Fund (CJF) should recognise 'the disproportionate effect the impact of climate change can have on the poor, women, and children in developing countries."[2]

To strengthen the conceptual and evidentiary basis for this work, in late 2021 the Scottish Government commissioned an analysis of how its policy and programming through the International Development Strategy,[3] the CJF and nascent peace and security policy consider the gender/climate/conflict nexus. The analysis was published in September 2022, titled *International climate justice, conflict and gender – Scoping study*.[4]

The *International Climate Justice, Conflict and Gender* study identified five strategic policy opportunities through which the Scottish Government could boost its global roles in climate justice and gender equality, and at the same time contribute to peace and security. It suggested the Scottish Government:

- ❖ Centre *economic justice* in its approach to climate justice
- ❖ Use the CJF and International Development Strategy to support *just, inclusive and sustainable feminist economies*
- ❖ Empower *women peacebuilders and environmental defenders* to advocate for economic transformation
- ❖ Advance *gender equality* through all CJF and International Development programming
- ❖ *Leverage partnerships* at home and abroad and continue to learn.

The study proposed a range of ways to strengthen CJF and International Development programming to these ends. Some of the recommended actions sit at the political or policy level; for example, in how the Scottish Government leverages its influence in multilateral coalitions. Many actions, however, can be taken in the prioritisation, planning and implementation of CJF and International Development programming: to strengthen its engagement with economic justice, gender equality and women's leadership, and to recognise the intersections between climate change, insecurity and gender inequality.

This compendium was developed as a "companion piece" to the *International Climate Justice, Conflict and Gender* study. It is a resource for the "what next?" — to take strong

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[1] Scottish Government, 'Summary Report on the Review of Scottish Government's International Development Programme in Light of COVID-19' (Scottish Government, 2021), 20, https://www.gov.scot/publications/summary-report-review-scottish-governments-international-development-programme-light-covid-19/.

[2] Climate Change Division, 'Climate Justice Policy' (Scottish Government, March 2018), https://www.corra.scot/grants/international-development/.

[3] 'Global Citizenship: Scotland's International Development Strategy', accessed 1 June 2022, http://www.gov.scot/publications/global-citizenship-scotlands-international-development-strategy/.

[4] Claire Duncanson, Megan Bastick, and Anne Funnemark, 'International Climate Justice, Conflict and Gender – Scoping Study' (ClimateXChange, University of Edinburgh, January 2022). https://www.climatexchange.org.uk/research/projects/international-climate-justice-conflict-and-gender/

steps forward in realising Scotland's progressive vision of gender-responsive climate justice and economic justice.

2 Who and what is this compendium for?

This compendium has been developed for CJF and International Development staff and the organisations they work with in Scotland and overseas. It is directed at individuals working on CJF and International Development programming at various levels: shaping the strategic direction, activating project requests or tender processes, reviewing and selecting projects, working in-country designing and implementing projects, and doing project monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning (MEAL). It is intended for all development practitioners, not only those working on climate-focused projects.

Although work at the climate/gender/conflict nexus is relatively new, many excellent resources are available to inform climate programming, gender equality programming, and conflict-sensitive programming. Practitioner tools may focus on some elements of the typical development programming cycle or consider the full cycle. Some tools have been designed for development donors tendering and overseeing programmes, some for large humanitarian organisations, and others for smaller, niche organisations. Curated in this compendium, they together offer a rich resource of good practice to develop programmes and projects in line with the Scottish Government's gender-responsive climate justice aims.

The compendium was assembled through desk research conducted in English and French in May 2022, evaluating resources against criteria agreed upon with Scottish Government stakeholders. Further detail on how the resources were identified and selected is in Appendix 1.

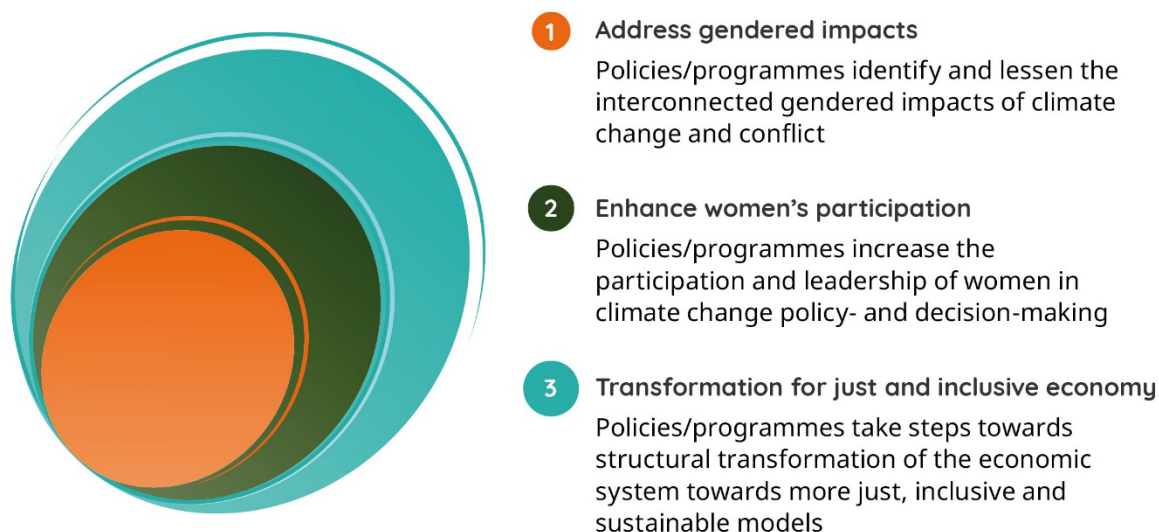# 3 What is best practice in programming around gender, conflict and climate?

The *International Climate Justice, Conflict and Gender* study's analysis of the triple nexus of climate change, conflict and gender equality argued that three levels of action are required to achieve a feminist approach to international climate justice. Figure 1 illustrates these three levels.[5]

Each of these levels of action should be addressed in CJF and International Development programming. First, programmes should seek to identify and lessen the impacts of climate change and conflict, in ways sensitive to how these are different for women, men, boys and girls. Second, programmes should seek to increase women's participation, empowerment and leadership in climate change policy and decision-making processes, at local national and international levels. Third, programmes should seek to take steps towards transforming the economic system which drives climate change, insecurity and gendered inequalities. The overarching recommendation of the *International Climate Justice, Conflict and Gender* study is that CJF and International Development policy and programming *not only* aim to address the gendered impacts of

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[5] Duncanson, Bastick, and Funnemark, 2.

climate change and conflict, and increase the participation and leadership of women, but also contribute to transforming the economic system.

Figure 1: Levels of action needed to achieve a feminist approach to international climate justice

1 Address gendered impacts
Policies/programmes identify and lessen the interconnected gendered impacts of climate change and conflict

2 Enhance women's participation
Policies/programmes increase the participation and leadership of women in climate change policy- and decision-making

3 Transformation for just and inclusive economy
Policies/programmes take steps towards structural transformation of the economic system towards more just, inclusive and sustainable models

Additionally, in conflict-affected contexts, programming should always be "conflict-sensitive". It should analyse and monitor the potential interactions between the programme and the local context to ensure it does not have unintended negative consequences, but rather furthers peacebuilding and conflict prevention.

Within the development community, a range of conceptual approaches and methodologies have been developed to guide work at levels 1 and 2: to recognise and address gendered impacts and to promote women's participation and leadership. Some of these touch upon economic justice dimensions. The most important of these methodologies are explained below: gender mainstreaming, Gender Markers, feminist economic justice, intersectionality and conflict-sensitive programming. Within the climate programming sphere, further methodologies have then been developed to apply these approaches specifically to climate and environmental issues.

3.1   Gender mainstreaming

Gender mainstreaming is "the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, regulations, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality".[6]

Gender mainstreaming is a key approach to achieving levels 1 and 2 of a feminist approach to international climate justice outlined above. But more generally, gender mainstreaming is widely recognised as a necessary component of effective and equitable development work – not only in programmes targeting women or gender.

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[6] UN Economic and Social Council, 'Resolution 1997/2: Agreed Conclusions' (United Nations, 18 July 1997).

Key elements of gender mainstreaming include:

❖ *Doing gender analysis:* A systematic process to collect, identify, examine and analyse information on the different roles of women, men, girls, boys and (when possible) non-binary gender identities, so as to understand their relative distribution of resources, opportunities and power in a given context and/or in relation to a given issue. Gender analysis is the starting point for gender mainstreaming and should be continued through gender-responsive MEAL. In climate programming, the gender analysis might include an assessment of norms and practices that inform women and girls' risks related to climate-induced disasters; mapping at-risk or 'invisible' groups of women to develop strategies to support their specific needs related to climate change; and assessment of women and men's respective capacities for adaptation.

❖ *Including gender expertise:* All development practitioners need basic gender competence, but most programmes will also require more specialised gender knowledge and/or skills. This could include local women activists, NGOs, educators or scientists with detailed knowledge of the different needs and experiences of women and men in a particular context; individuals with thematic expertise, such as on gender and climate impacts; or technical specialists in gender-responsive assessment or MEAL.

❖ *Having a focus on women's participation and leadership:* Women's meaningful participation and leadership (or, empowerment) should be promoted through all aspects of development programming, whatever the focus, as a key element of gender mainstreaming. Participation efforts should be multi-level. For example, in programme design, local women's groups and national gender institutions should directly participate and/or be sources of information. Programme implementation and MEAL should ensure women are not only project beneficiaries but are equally engaged in project governance and decision-making. Programmes specifically focused on increasing women's participation and leadership in a sphere where they are underrepresented — such as STEM or national climate policymaking — should be prioritised.

❖ *Gender-responsive MEAL:* Gender-responsive MEAL pays specific attention to the gender dimensions of the programme, including through a regular review of risks and dedicated gender indicators. It should help ensure that programming is alert to structural barriers to gender equality: where economic systems, social norms, political structures and the like hold back the achievement of programme impacts.

3.2   Gender Marker

One of the suggestions of the *International Climate Justice, Conflict and Gender* study was that the Scottish Government apply the OCED DAC Gender Equality Policy Marker.

Many development actors (government, non-government and multilateral) apply a "Gender Marker" to track and be transparent about the degree to which their aid programmes promote gender equality. A Gender Marker is a simple statistical tool to score aid activities on the degree to which they target gender equality as a policy objective. Usually, a three-point scoring system is used, along the lines of: "Not targeting gender equality," "Gender equality is an important and deliberate objective," and "Gender equality is the main objective of the project."

A Gender Marker is not intended to provide the objectives for individual projects, although it can be incorporated into project monitoring to help keep a focus on gender equality. It is a higher-level learning and accountability tool for a development actor to understand how consistently gender equality is promoted across its entire portfolio.

Using a Gender Marker could help measure the extent to which all Scottish Government programming is addressed to levels 1 and 2 outlined above: addresses gendered needs and increases the participation and leadership of women.

3.3   Feminist economic justice

The compendium includes tools that can be used to bring an economic dimension to gender-responsive programming. They include resources that explain feminist economics and offer guidance on how to formulate gender-responsive economic policy; guidance on Women's Economic Empowerment programming; and a guide to feminist political economy analysis.

Still, there is a relative lack of tools addressing economic justice. While there is a rich policy literature concerning the need for human-centred and sustainable economies, development programming tends to address this only piecemeal or indirectly. For example, by focussing on women's entrepreneurship, local green energy or waste recycling, rather than structural economic and energy reform. As development actors increasingly pay attention to economic justice, including feminist economics, one hopes more programming tools directed to this will emerge.

3.4   Intersectionality

The *International Climate Justice, Conflict and Gender* study highlighted an intersectional approach as best practice within gender mainstreaming. More broadly, intersectionality has come to be understood as a critical perspective for development policy and programming to benefit those who are experiencing disproportionate levels of marginalisation, discrimination or barriers.

Intersectionality is a theoretical framework that suggests that social identifiers (such as gender, sexual orientation, race, ethnicity, indigenous status, faith, socioeconomic status, class, caste, geographic location, age, ability, religion and migration status) come together, or intersect, at a micro level to result in an individual's lived experience. This experience is considered within the various social, institutional, and structural systems of privilege that reinforce oppression (sexism, ableism, racism).[7] The concept of intersectionality was coined by Black feminist scholar Kimberlé Crenshaw as a way of describing the various interactions of race and gender in the context of violence against women of colour.

Applied to climate programming, an intersectional approach helps to identify and address the different ways in which, for example, women and men from different communities and with different characteristics differently experience climate change, conflict and inequality. Measures such as Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) and Inclusive Systemic Evaluation for Gender Equality, Environments and Marginalised

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[7] Lisa Bowleg, 'The Problem With the Phrase Women and Minorities: Intersectionality—an Important Theoretical Framework for Public Health', *American Journal of Public Health* 102, no. 7 (July 2012): 1267–73, https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2012.300750; Arica L. Coleman, 'What's Intersectionality? Let These Scholars Explain the Theory and Its History', *Time*, 29 March 2019, https://time.com/5560575/intersectionality-theory/, cited in *Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls: Guidance for Development Partners* (OECD, 2022), https://doi.org/10.1787/0bddfa8f-en.

Voices (ISE4GEMs), which can be found in this compendium, aim to unite gender analysis and intersectional analysis.

Compared to gender mainstreaming in isolation, an intersectional approach which considers aspects of socioeconomic status has a stronger potential to illuminate and address structural economic barriers on a community level. Further analysis will be required, however, to understand and engage with the national and transnational dynamics of the economic systems which drive climate change, insecurity and gendered inequalities.

3.5   Conflict-sensitive programming

For programming to be sensitive to the interconnected gendered impacts of climate change and conflict, as programming at Level 1 of a feminist approach to international climate justice envisions, it needs to be conflict-sensitive.

"Conflict-sensitive" programming is an aspect of "do no harm" approaches, recognising that especially in fragile and conflict-affected contexts there is a risk that development interventions inadvertently contribute to divisions, disputes and violent conflict. It aims to consciously minimise the risk of any harmful impacts of an intervention, as well as maximise any positive contributions towards strengthening and consolidating conditions for sustainable peace. "Conflict-sensitive" programming is essentially an approach to ensuring a systematic understanding of the local context is integrated into the design, implementation and MEAL framework of an intervention.

Several methodologies have, then, been developed that seek to integrate gender and conflict-sensitive programming; for example, ensuring the understanding of context includes an understanding of how masculinity and femininity can either drive conflict and insecurity or be resources for peace.

4   How to use this compendium

The 25 tools in this compendium were selected from 84 evaluated (as explained in Appendix 1) as likely to be most useful to individuals working on CJF and International Development programming and projects. However, this is certainly not an exhaustive list, and users are encouraged to follow links to other resources and further explore methodologies that are a good fit with their work.

The tools are grouped under the following five themes:

❖ Gender mainstreaming

❖ Feminist economic justice

❖ Intersectional approaches

❖ Gender-responsive climate action

❖ Conflict sensitivity

Users are encouraged to dip into resources within every thematic category.

For *all development programming,* gender mainstreaming, attention to economic justice, intersectionality, and conflict-sensitive approaches should be considered core good practice. The tools in all of these categories will be useful.

For those working specifically on *climate justice programming*, the tools on gender-responsive climate action provide a starting point. They will help to address Level 1 of a feminist approach to climate justice: identifying and lessening the impacts of climate change and conflict, in ways sensitive to how these are different for women, men, boys and girls. To be alert to the conflict dimensions, conflict sensitivity tools should be used alongside. To engage more actively with Level 2 — increasing women's participation, empowerment and leadership in climate change policy and decision-making processes — gender mainstreaming and intersectionality tools may offer more nuanced guidance. To work at Level 3 — programmes that contribute to transforming economic systems — also bring in tools focused on feminist economic justice.

5 Key tools for gender-sensitive and conflict-sensitive climate programming

Theme	Title, Publisher	Published	Languages	Weblink	QR code	Summary
Gender mainstreaming	*Handbook on the OECD-DAC Gender Equality Policy Marker,* OECD	2016	English, French	https://www.oecd.org/dac/gender-development/Handbook-OECD-DAC-Gender-Equality-Policy-Marker.pdf		This is a core reference for development actors to implement a Gender Marker, see section 3.1, across development and climate programming, which can be considered an important aspect of cross-Government gender mainstreaming. It is short and simple, explaining what a Gender Marker system is intended to achieve, and how the scoring system works. It should be used alongside the recent and more comprehensive OECD Guidance below, which includes updated examples of how a range of development donors apply the Marker.
	Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls: Guidance for Development Partners, OECD	2022	English, French	https://www.oecd.org/publications/gender-equality-and-the-empowerment-of-women-and-girls-0bddfa8f-en.htm		This Guidance is directed at policy and programme staff within state development institutions. It brings together approaches and examples from development donors with learning from the wider development community. It is structured around the programme cycle: from policy framework through analysis, design and implementation, to monitoring and evaluation, offering checklists, and example indicators. It has a section focused on opportunities for increasing financing for gender equality with and beyond official development assistance (ODA). Particularly useful

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Theme	Title, Publisher	Published	Languages	Weblink	QR code	Summary
						for an institutional donor is its section "An institution that delivers for gender equality," which addresses maximising the role of staff dedicated to gender, developing staff capacity on gender, and accountability and incentive structures. It includes some interesting content on explicitly feminist programming approaches, plus guidance on working in fragile and conflict-affected countries.
	Rapid Gender Analysis Toolkit, CARE International	website	English & (for most tools) French, Spanish	https://insights.careinternational.org.uk/in-practice/rapid-gender-analysis		This set of resources provides useful tools for carrying out every step of gender analysis, including collecting and analysing data (focus group discussion group, key informant interview, community mapping, guidance note on data analysis, etc.) It offers a template for gender analysis reports, which includes sections on sex and age disaggregated data, sections detailing the different fields where gender inequality exists (gender roles and responsibilities, participation, protection, etc.) as well as a report format. Special emphasis is given to participatory methods involving community members where the intervention is planned. An intersectionality approach is also included throughout the toolkit.
	SIDA Gender Toolbox, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency	website	English	https://www.sida.se/en/for-partners/methods-materials/gender-toolbox		Sweden is recognised as a leader in gender equality policy and programming, and SIDA's excellent portal of gender programming resources reflects this. These tools include relatively simple, practical guides to gender analysis, designing gender mainstreaming into programmes and using a Gender Marker (applying the OECD DAC system).

Theme	Title, Publisher	Published	Languages	Weblink	QR code	Summary
						The series of "briefs" address a range of issues relevant to integrating gender in climate programming: food security, environment, and land rights. Others address structural economic issues: gender, equality and trade; gender, urban infrastructure and International Finance Institutions: gender and social protection. An additional handbook focuses on supporting women's economic empowerment.
Feminist economic justice	*The UN Women Gender and Economics Training Manual*, UN Women	2017	English, French	https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2017/10/the-un-women-gender-and-economics-training-manual		This manual on gender-responsive economic policy is intended for policy and programme staff in international development agencies. The first three modules focus on feminist approaches to economics and how to perform gender-sensitive economic analysis. They include examples of gender-equal macroeconomic policies that challenge the current economic model and promote wellbeing economies. The subsequent modules provide practical tools to formulate gender-responsive economic policy, including on unpaid work, social protection, income inequalities, public finance, trade and value chains. Although not explicitly addressing climate change, many of the economic policies in the manual can contribute to a fairer economic system, more inclusive, more equitable and more sustainable growth. The last module focuses on public finance and gendered analysis of fiscal policies. It outlines gender assessment tools, including gender-responsive budgeting, to integrate gender in fiscal policy design and implementation.

Theme	Title, Publisher	Published	Languages	Weblink	QR code	Summary
	A WILPF Guide to Feminist Political Economy, WILPF International	2019	English, French, Arabic, Spanish	https://www.wilpf.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/WILPF_Feminist-Political-Economy-Guide.pdf		This short booklet is oriented toward conflict and post-conflict societies but is a useful conceptual tool for anyone seeking to build analysis of the gendered impacts of economic policies and structures into their work. It offers language and examples to explain why economic dimensions should be addressed in any work to promote gender equality (considering, for example, the gendered impacts of neoliberal policies and international investments). The guide then offers questions that could be incorporated into analysis of context and programme assessment to capture political economy dimensions. The guide's approach is not strongly intersectional – generally referring only to women and men – so could be used alongside one of the resources listed under "Intersectional approaches".
	Oxfam's Conceptual Framework on Women's Economic Empowerment, Oxfam	2017	English, French, Spanish	https://policy-practice.oxfam.org/resources/oxfams-conceptual-framework-on-womens-economic-empowerment-620269/		This framework offers principles and ideas to design programmes to build Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE). Whilst developed as a tool for Oxfam's agricultural and urban programming, it is a good resource for any programming seeking to engage with economic justice from a gender perspective. Oxfam's framework is grounded in a commitment to change unjust economic systems, thus going beyond traditional livelihood programmes. It proposes work themes such as inclusive market systems, enterprise development, impact investing and access to finance. It considers advocacy on issues central to economic justice, such as taxation systems,

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						labour laws, land grabs and public spending that combats gender economic inequality; and corporate responsibility for environmental impacts.
Intersectional approaches	*Intersectionality Resource Guide and Toolkit,* UN Women & UNPRPD	2022	English	https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2022/01/intersectionality-resource-guide-and-toolkit		This is an exciting resource to strengthen work with an intersectionality lens, combining conceptual explanation, practical approaches and an action framework. It stands out as framing intersectionality as a mindset attuned to privilege and oppression, in contrast to adding long lists of identity categories to gender analysis. The guide has been written with UN programming staff as the primary audience but could be used by any policymaker or practitioner. The guide's "enablers" offer guiding principles and values for intersectional work (e.g. diverse knowledges, reflexivity; dignity, choice and autonomy; rights-based). The "practice" section then works through analysis, adapting programmes to be more inclusive, and assessing whether programmes meet the needs of the most marginalised. Its "tools" include exercises to explore intersectionality, guidance for inclusive facilitation, and further guides on analysis and adaptation.
	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) Toolkit for Health	2021	English	https://www.thet.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/THET-GESI-toolkit.pdf		"Social inclusion" as addressed in the GESI framework is an alternative way to pursue intersectionality; here applying a conceptual model of working towards "GESI transformative" programming. Users might find this GESI tool easier to apply than the above Intersectionality Resource Guide because it is closer to traditional gender mainstreaming approaches, adding consideration of vulnerability/exclusion.

Theme	Title, Publisher	Published	Languages	Weblink	QR code	Summary
	Partnerships, THET					The Toolkit is aimed at those working in the health sector, but its approaches are generalisable, and templates could be easily adapted for other sectors. It usefully acknowledges the potential resistance to actively engaging with issues relating to cultural and religious norms, and offers practical suggestions to gain support at institutional and community levels.
	Inclusive Systemic Evaluation for Gender Equality, Environments and Marginalised Voices (ISE4GEMs), UN Women	2018	English, Spanish	https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2018/9/ise4gems-a-new-approach-for-the-sdg-era		This is a theoretically demanding tool, which brings together systemic evaluation practice and intersectional analysis in a new "Gender equality, Environments and Marginalized voices" (GEMs) framework. Development agencies might find useful its linkages to the Sustainable Development Goals to inform systems thinking. GEMs can be seen as a successor to GESI approaches, adding an emphasis on "environments" in emphasising the need to integrate environmental and social systems for the promotion of sustainable development. As such, it is a particularly good fit for climate programming. The limitation of this tool is that it is focused on programme evaluation, rather than the entire programme cycle. Still, its guidance and templates for assessing vulnerabilities, collecting data and data analysis could be applied to other programme phases, and the resource overall contains a wealth of material both to progress intersectionality and consider environmental dimensions in any programme.

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Gender-responsive climate action	*Women and natural resources: unlocking the peacebuilding potential,* United Nations Environment Programme	2013	English, Spanish	http://postconflict.unep.ch/publications/UNEP_UN-Women_PBSO_UNDP_gender_NRM_peacebuilding_report.pdf		This is more a report than a programming tool but included as a foundational resource to understand the linkages between gender equality, conflict, and climate and environment, with a useful overview of entry points for and examples of programming at this nexus. Approaches highlighted include programmes to support women's involvement in decision-making about natural resources, engaging women's networks in environmental programmes and promoting women's rights to land and resources. It offers a model to think about programming on such elements whilst stabilisation and peacebuilding are ongoing.
	Gender in Agriculture Sourcebook, World Bank Group, FAO and IFAD	2009	English, Spanish	https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/6603		This nearly 800-page tome is built around a gendered analysis of Sustainable Livelihoods, which examines assets; markets; risk and vulnerability; and knowledge, information and organization. It strives to bridge macro and micro-level development. The Sourcebook is a treasure trove of data, evidence, analysis and programming examples, organised around the following themes: food security, agricultural governance, rural finance, land policy and administration, markets, water management, innovation and education, labour, rural infrastructure, natural resource management, crises, crop agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture, livestock, forestry; with an additional module on monitoring and evaluation. Thematic chapters close with "guidelines and recommendations for practitioners" and case studies draw out lessons learned.

Theme	Title, Publisher	Published	Languages	Weblink	QR code	Summary
	IUCN Gender Analysis Guide: A technical tool to inform gender-responsive environmental programming for IUCN, its members, partners and peers, IUCN	2021	English	https://portals.iucn.org/union/sites/union/files/doc/iucn-gender-analysis-guidance-web.pdf		This tool for gender-responsive analysis for environmental programming stands out in having a dedicated section on gender-based violence (GBV). Although there is a strong evidence base for the connections between climate change and GBV, GBV is little acknowledged in most climate programming tools. The Guide goes into some detail as to why and how to conduct gender analysis and presents IUCN's recommended core domains, with detailed descriptions of what to look for in each. The model of gender analysis presented is more sophisticated than most: asking not just what women do and need and about gender norms, but examining legal and customary rights; participation, inclusion and power; and access and control of assets and services. Additionally, the guide provides templates for many typical actions within a programme (e.g. recruiting a gender expert, developing an action plan).
	A Manual for Gender-Responsive Land Degradation Neutrality Transformative Projects and Programmes, UNCCD, UN	2019	English, French	https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/Library/Publications/2019/Manual-for-gender-responsive-land-degradation-neutrality-transformati		This manual provides step-by-step guidance on integrating gender issues and promoting gender equality in the design of "Land Degradation Neutrality" projects. Yet, it is a useful tool for climate- and environment-related programming more generally. The manual is aimed at national-level project developers but is likely to be useful also to development donors and others working at higher levels of programme priority setting.

The manual contains detailed chapters (and accompanying checklists) on "project identification and development" and "project concept and proposal", including advice on sources |

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Theme	Title, Publisher	Published	Languages	Weblink	QR code	Summary
	Women & IUCN			ve-projects-en.pdf		of information for country assessments, methodologies for participatory approaches, programming examples and sample indicators. It highlights potential links with national plans and strategies and the SDGs frameworks.
	Boîte à outils genre Agriculture, Développement Rural et Biodiversité, AFD	2016	French only	https://issuu.com/objectif-developpement/docs/genre_agriculture_drural_biodiversi		The French Development Agency developed a series of manuals aiming at integrating gender in its areas of intervention. This Agriculture, Rural Development and Biodiversity toolkit is most relevant to climate programming, but the corresponding Gender Toolkits in the series on energy, water and sanitation and urban development could also be of use, depending on the areas of programming/project intervention. The manual is divided into two main sections: the first section outlines the main gender issues in Agriculture, Rural Development and Biodiversity, with issue 7 "Gender and Climate". Section 2 provides practical tools to integrate gender in every phase of agricultural, rural development and biodiversity projects. Some refer to participatory methods and include an intersectionality approach. The manual uses the OECD DAC Gender Marker alongside a "sustainable development" rating, which includes specific gender and climate dimensions.
	Guide to strengthening gender integration in climate	2021	English	https://wedo.org/guide-to-strengthening-gender-integration-in-climate-		This guide is written for entities that develop and implement climate finance projects but is a useful tool for any agency developing climate programmes. Its content is built around a series of recommendations, considerations and enabling factors developed through consultations with stakeholders

Theme	Title, Publisher	Published	Languages	Weblink	QR code	Summary
	finance projects, WEDO			finance-projects/		and actors experienced in integrating gender equality in climate projects. These recommendations are: to lead with local gender expertise (with a useful discussion of "gender expertise" and "strengthening gender capacity" and how to engage different types of gender experts), leverage local women's groups and national gender institutions, collect the right data from the start, integrate gender specialists within the team, ensure continuity between design and implementation, and pursue team-wide capacity-building opportunities. Although the structure of the guide is difficult to navigate through, the content, being so highly attuned to the realities of climate programming, is specific, detailed and practical.
	Gender and Inclusion Toolbox: Participatory Research in Climate Change and Agriculture, CGIAR, CARE International & ICRAF	2016	English	https://careclimatechange.org/gender-inclusion-toolbox/		This excellent manual is designed for NGO practitioners and programme designers to support diagnostic research for gender-sensitive and socially inclusive climate change programmes in a rural development context. It is primarily a tool for programme assessment, analysis or inception, although its tools could be used throughout the programme cycle. The manual is in four main parts: an overview of concepts in gender, climate change, participation, qualitative research, and gender and social analysis; team-based learning and reflection activities; a logistics and planning guide supporting sampling strategy, sex-disaggregation and fieldwork; and participatory research tools covering co-production of

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						knowledge, climate-resilient agriculture, climate information, and mitigation.
						As well as explaining gender concepts, the manual explains climate change and its core concepts — likely to be helpful working with partners for whom this language is new.
	Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis Handbook: Second Edition, CARE International	2019	English, French, Spanish	https://careclimatechange.org/cvca/		CARE's Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis (CVCA) builds upon the above manual, presenting a comparatively more structured process by which to gather and analyse information with communities. It is aimed at staff working "on the ground" on projects, to be used during project design or in early stages of implementation.
						The handbook walks the user through the seven-step CVCA participatory process, with each step providing tools to guide the facilitation of focus groups. These include, e.g., mapping hazards in a community, analysing seasonal changes in activity, and exploring household decision making. Some tools could be used at a level above communities, such as impact tracking and a vulnerability matrix.
						The handbook is a good example of a generalised climate resource that integrates gender throughout. It outlines a clear conceptual framework for the linkages between climate vulnerabilities, resilience and gender equality, and each section highlights key gender issues.

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Theme	Title, Publisher	Published	Languages	Weblink	QR code	Summary
	Making It Count Integrating Gender into Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction: A Practical How-To Guide, CARE Vietnam, UN Women & GTZ	2015	English, Vietnamese	https://careclimatechange.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Making-It-Count-EN.pdf		This is a user-friendly resource on integrating gender into climate work, which could be useful working with local partners at the program development stage. The guide gives a brief overview of how to do gender analysis and offers guidance on communications, programme management and facilitating meetings, workshops and training. Additionally, it addresses specific sectors: climate risk assessment and planning – suggesting ways in which community and government action plans might consider women's activities and needs and support women's empowerment; agricultural and non-agricultural livelihoods, with attention to women's access to credit and market integration; natural resource management; disaster preparedness; energy and waste management; and water and sanitation. The structure is simple: primarily lists of suggested questions to ask and actions to take. As such, it could be used as a prompt for issues that could be considered in assessment and consultation.
	The Pacific Gender & Climate Change Toolkit: Tools for Practitioners, Secretariat	2017	English	https://gender-works.giz.de/wpfb-file/pacific-gender-climate-change-toolkit-complete-toolkit-html/		Whilst its content and examples are orientated to the Pacific, many of the components of this Toolkit would be well suited to use with partners in other regions. Its introductory section on gender includes a nice overview of "misconceptions" and how they can be corrected. Module 2 then presents easy-to-follow guidance to address gender through a 7-phase planning cycle. Module 3 looks at climate/gender issues across specific sectors: food security, water, energy, disaster risk reduction and health, presenting gender

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Theme	Title, Publisher	Published	Languages	Weblink	QR code	Summary
	of the Pacific Community					analysis of case studies in relation to each, and gender analysis checklists. Module 4 addresses broader policy-making and governance processes, including national steering committees, climate negotiations and climate finance assessments.
	Guide on Gender Mainstreaming Energy and Climate Change Projects, UNIDO	2014	English	https://www.unido.org/sites/default/files/2015-01/Guide_on_Gender_Mainstreaming_ECC_0.pdf		This guide provides an analysis of the energy sector from a gender perspective, including how men's and women's energy needs, access and decision-making differ. It outlines gender analysis through a project cycle, with a focus on the project analysis and formulation stage, offering gender questions specific to energy access, renewable energy sector, and energy efficiency. Its approach to gender analysis is less comprehensive than, for example, the IUCN Gender Analysis Guide, but is potentially useful in its specificity to energy projects.
	Gender Tool Kit: Energy: Going Beyond the Meter, Asian Development Bank	2012	English	https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/33650/files/gender-toolkit-energy.pdf		This toolkit was designed to assist ADB staff and consultants in conceptualizing and designing gender-responsive projects in the energy sector. It guides users in identifying social and gender issues to be documented during the analysis and concept phase of a project in the energy sector, then in designing project outputs, activities, inputs, indicators, and targets to respond to gender issues. The toolkit is broken down into key subsectors: transmission and distribution, rural electrification, energy efficiency, and renewable energy, offering "Gender Entry Points for Project Designs" and case studies in each.

Theme	Title, Publisher	Published	Languages	Weblink	QR code	Summary
						Although the manual is quite technocratic and orientated toward ADB processes, it is included here for the level of specificity it offers on its subsectors - and because of the importance of the energy sector in addressing climate change issues.
Conflict sensitivity	*The Programme Clinic: Designing conflict-sensitive interventions,* FAO	2020	English, French, Arabic	https://www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/CA7494EN/#:~:text=The%20Programme%20Clinic%20is%20an,previous%20training%20in%20conflict%20sensitivity.		This is a straightforward introductory tool to consider conflict sensitivity dimensions in programming in fragile or conflict-affected contexts. The content is framed with regard to programming in agricultural production and rural livelihoods but is generic enough to use in other contexts. The manual is directed to programme staff and potentially local implementing partners; it is not a tool intended to be used directly with communities. The manual sets out a five-step process: understanding the dynamics of the conflict; identifying key stakeholders and their interests and influence; analysing the potential impacts (positive and negative) of one's development intervention on the conflict: and formulating recommendations for the programme design and implementation accordingly. Lacking both a gender focus and any participatory dimensions, it is recommended that this tool be used with one of the gender/conflict tools below.

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Theme	Title, Publisher	Published	Languages	Weblink	QR code	Summary
	Gender Analysis of Conflict: A Toolkit, Saferworld & Uganda Land Alliance	2016	English	https://www.saferworld.org.uk/resources/publications/1076		This toolkit envisions participatory analysis with conflict-affected communities: rather than posing questions for programme staff to consider, it presents exercises through which they can be explored with affected communities. Its analysis is to understand how gender dynamics and conflict dynamics interact in a specific context, including what roles men and women play in the conflict, and how norms of masculinity fuel conflict and insecurity. It is an excellent resource also in foregrounding intersectionality, researcher reflexivity, and power dynamics between internationals and local partners. The manual includes two "topic guides" on land and extractive industries. These explore the intersections between gender norms, land/extractive industries and conflict, presenting questions and exercises for programme staff to work through with communities. These could be useful in programming related to land or extractive industries in contexts beyond those formally considered fragile or conflict-affected.
	Handbook on Integrating Gender in Peacebuilding and Statebuilding, Cordaid	2016	English, French	https://www.cordaid.org/en/publications/handbook-integrating-gender-peacebuilding-statebuilding/		This tool is focused on peacebuilding and statebuilding projects. Even for programmes with a different thematic focus, it is an excellent resource for gender mainstreaming projects in fragile and conflict-affected contexts, including working on women's empowerment. It is aimed at those working on the policy level or programme analysis and design level (rather than a tool for working directly with communities).

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Theme	Title, Publisher	Published	Languages	Weblink	QR code	Summary
						The handbook works through gender-sensitive conflict analysis, gender-sensitive project design and implementation, and gender-sensitive financing. Rather than present a stand-alone methodology, it provides detailed advice as to where and how to integrate gender/conflict into whatever conflict analysis or gender analysis processes are being followed; and tips on each stage of projected design and implementation, including theory of change, indicators and budgeting. It includes detailed suggestions through which donors can try to ensure more funding for gender-related work in fragile and conflict-affected contexts.

Appendix 1: Methodology

This compendium was assembled through desk research conducted in English and French during May 2022, the compilation of a digital library of resources, and the selection of the most useful of these resources for the imagined audience through evaluation against agreed criteria.

Resources were compiled into a digital library held in Zotero following three steps:

a) through the research underlying the related report,[8] and the authors' existing knowledge of commonly-used practitioner resources for gender mainstreaming in fragile and conflict-affected countries;
b) review of sources on two key websites for work on climate/ gender and gender, respectively: the UNFCC "Gender and Climate Change Guidelines & Tools" and UN Women website; and
c) a series of Google searches conducted between 9th and 25th May 2022, as described below.

The boundaries of the Google searches were as follows:

Dated: from 2012 to 2022 (inclusive)[9]

Referring to "gender" or "conflict" or "climate" or "feminist economic justice" and any of:

- programming
- tool or toolkit
- handbook
- guid* (to capture guide, guidance or guidelines).

Plus equivalent terms in French.

The first 30 results in each search were reviewed.

Through this process, a digital library of resources was built, selecting sources that were broadly directed at development practitioners (rather than purely academic), and directed at content relevant to climate action (e.g. excluding resources specifically focused on e.g. HIV programming or school attendance). Selected search results could be documents (pdf) or webpages, but results are limited to those available open source.

This established a library of 69 resources in English and 15 in French.

Each of these 84 resources was then measured against an evaluation framework that contained the following evaluation questions.

To identify the best tools related to gender mainstreaming and conflict sensitivity:

- Does the resource address projects related to climate and environment?
- Does the resource address gender mainstreaming and/or gender-sensitive or gender-responsive programming?
- Does the resource address gender mainstreaming in combination with one or more of the following intersecting identity or social characteristics: age, race, ethnicity, religion/belief disability, indigenous status or sexual orientation

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[8] *International Climate Justice, Conflict and Gender – Scoping study.*

[9] Noting that 2013 saw the publication of the UN's flagship report "Women and Natural Resources: Unlocking the Peacebuilding Potential," and the first academic articles focused specifically on the triple nexus of climate, conflict and gender.

- Does the resource address the specific dynamics of projects in conflict-affected contexts?
- Does the resource include a focus on project monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning?

To identify the best tools in view of the three levels of action identified as needed for a feminist approach to climate justice (as set out in the International Climate Justice, Conflict and Gender – Scoping study):

- Does the resource address the interconnected gendered impacts of climate change and conflict?
- Does the resource address participation, empowerment and leadership of women in climate change policy- and decision-making?
- Does the resource address economic justice and/or climate finance?

To identify the best tools in view of other identified priorities for Scottish Government

programming:

- Does the resource focus on community-level action and/or working with(in) local communities?
- Does the resource include a participatory approach to identifying local needs and programme design?
- Is the resource available also in French?

Using this evaluation, a collection of 25 tools was selected for inclusion in this compendium. Although the numerical scoring across all of the above dimensions assisted the selected process, some tools were included as resources for specific dimensions, such as conflict sensitivity or intersectionality.

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