Gender in German Development Cooperation

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Bhutan+10: Panel 6 “Gender, Development Policies and Best Practices”
Who are we?
- GIZ was formed in 2011 as a merger of GTZ, DED and InWEnt
- We promote international cooperation for sustainable development
- With the merger, the corporate purpose has been extended to include OECD countries

Who do we work for?
- German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and other governmental departments
- Federal States and municipalities
- Public and private clients: Governments, European Commission, United Nations, World Bank, private sector, private foundations
GIZ worldwide

- GIZ operates in more than 130 countries worldwide

- GIZ employs more than 17,000 staff members across the globe
  – some 70% of whom are employed locally as national personnel

- Also there are around:
  1,000 development workers
  599 integrated and 453 returning experts
  493 volunteers
1. Good Practice Examples from GIZ
   - Morocco: Conservation of nature and combating desertification
   - Dom. Rep: Management and protection of resources
   - Mekong Delta: Sustainable watershed management
   - Pakistan: Disaster risk management

2. Cooperations with NGOs
   - INCIDIN: Disaster risk management, Bangladesh
   - GenderCC: Gender in Climate Negotiation, Durban
Good Practice Examples:
GIZ projects linking gender and climate change
Morocco – Conservation of nature and combating desertification

Background:
Increasing land usage pressure threatens biological diversity and causes degradation of natural resources

Example: Deforestation of argan trees
Importance of argan trees for ecosystems:
- Large root system permits draining of excessive rainfall into groundwater
- High heat tolerance and prevention of soil and wind erosion
- Provides timber, livestock feed and fruits for human consumption

Impacts:
- Environmental changes impacts on poor population with low adaptive capacity
- Women: Few alternative sources of income & limited scope for alternative livelihoods such as through migration
Morocco – Conservation and combating desertification

**Approach:**
- Business model that provides incentives for resource conservation
- Working with an organically certified PPP to guarantee higher quality and increased income for women’s cooperatives
- Utilizing traditional knowledge

**Results:**
- Boosting sales/new markets through marketing campaign
- Preserving tree population
- Moving added value back to communities
- Increase of women’s income of 30 to 50%
- More recognition for women due to their own income
- More active role of women in decision making processes
Dominican Republic – Management and protection of resources

- **Background**
  - Climate Change driven decreasing agricultural productivity:
    - More frequent tropical storms & shorter precipitation periods
    - Cultivation off less productive land & increased use of chemicals

- **Impacts**
  - Increased depths for households / female work migration or day labour
  - Lower water quality leads to health risks
  - Higher workloads

- **Objective**
  - Supporting female producers in use of sustainable and high-yielding cultivation techniques
GIZ - Programme „Promoting Gender Equality and Women’s Rights“

Good Practice Examples

Dominican Republic – Management and protection of resources

- **Approach:**
  - Establishing greenhouse cultivation to reduce damage by extreme weather events and to limit use of low productive land
  - Cooperating with female associations to apply agricultural knowledge which women obtained as day labourers

- **Results:**
  - Reduction in use of unsuitable land and loss of yields
  - Reduction in use of chemicals = promotes women’s economical independence
  - Establishment of afforestation areas ensures provision of environmental services
Mekong Delta – Sustainable Watershed Management

**Background:**
- Over 75% of the 60 million people living in the lower Mekong basin rely on the Mekong’s resources (e.g. agriculture, electricity)
- Resource exploitation and intensification of agriculture endanger water resources and impacts of climate change (e.g. floods, droughts, landslides)

**“Classical“ gender issues:**
- Division of labour and activities
- But: women limited access to resources and benefits, lower participation in decision making processes

**Objective:**
- Systematically integrate gender issues and women’s participation in SWM management
Good Practice Examples

Mekong Delta – Sustainable Watershed Management

- **Approach:**
  - Capacity Development (multi-stakeholder consultation, technical training and awareness-raising) with women as trainers and target group
  - Gender-differentiated training programme on all levels of governance

- **Results:**
  - Women’s quota in the committees
  - Raised ownership in project areas
  - Development of a gender-differentiated training manual: 7 gender-sensitive steps towards integrated SWM
Pakistan – Disaster Risk Management
Cooperation with UN Women

- **Background:**
  - Pakistan is highly vulnerable to natural disasters
  - Climate change induced natural disasters affect women and men in different ways
  - Gender stereotypes and limited decision-making power reduce women’s chance of survival
  - Early Warning Systems do not respond to the gendered needs of women
Good Practice Examples

Pakistan – Disaster Risk Management
Cooperation with UN Women

Objectives:
Identification and integration of gender-specific needs in Flood Early Warning Systems in Pakistan

Approach:
- Study to identify gender-specific needs in Flood Early Warning Systems
- Advocacy with policy makers and administrative decision-making bodies (e.g., attempt to establish a governmental working group)
- Report available from Oct 2012
Bangladesh: Disaster Risk Management through improved Cooperation between men and women

Cooperation with INCIDIN

Background

- Highly vulnerable to effects of climate change and natural disasters such as floods and cyclones
- Women and girls are particularly affected
- Low communication between men and women in event of disasters

For example: Women made up for 90% of the 140,000 victims of the devastating cyclone in Bangladesh in 1991.

Approach

- Design and piloting of awareness-raising measures and trainings for male and female community members, local government and religious leaders to improve communication between men and women on community and household level

Training module is now being piloted in other regions of Bangladesh
Cooperations with NGOs

Integration of Gender in the Climate Talks, Durban – Cooperation with GenderCC

- **Background:** Gender not yet a big issue in climate talks – nor within German, neither within EU delegation

- **Objective:** Integrating a gender perspective into the climate talks and climate financing

- **Approach:** Two-days workshop at Durban COP17: “Grassroots Women Conference on Climate Change” to identify common gender-sensitive needs, interests and priorities and to strengthen networks

- **Results:** Some (but weak) gender language in the documents, for example:
  “…further reaffirming the importance of taking into account gender aspects and acknowledging the role and needs of youth and persons with disabilities in capacity-building activities…“

  - Need for advocacy work remains!
Thank you!