

'Men and women are two hands'

CARE's experience of Engaging Men and Boys
in programming for Climate Justice

A learning review
CARE Climate Justice Center

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Executive summary

This report presents the findings from a learning review of CARE's experiences of integrating approaches for Engaging Men and Boys (EMB) in recent programming for Climate Justice. The report aims to inform CARE staff, partners and external development practitioners in the global North and South of the focus, scope and value of CARE's work and learning on Engaging Men and Boys in Climate Justice programming, drawing on experience from selected countries and interventions.

CARE's Approach for Climate Justice

CARE's strategy for Climate Justice programming starts from the recognition that people living in poverty all over the world, who have done the least to contribute to the greenhouse gas emissions that trigger global warming, are worst affected by climate change impacts, and have fewest resources to cope with those impacts. Climate change impacts are jeopardizing the benefits and progress made towards addressing the injustice of poverty and gender inequalities in communities where CARE works, while at the same time increasing demand and needs for humanitarian response. The strategy identifies three interconnected pathways of change for achieving Climate Justice which involve promoting: increased capacities and assets; improved enabling environment; and strengthened collective voice and action. Based on the understanding that changes along these pathways will only be sustainable if the underlying causes of poverty and marginalization can be addressed, the strategy highlights the need to strengthen the capacities of all social actors for transformative change in social norms, relations and behaviours for increased equality, and to ensure inclusive, just and gender transformative policies and action.

Engaging Men and Boys (EMB) for Climate Justice

While there is a substantive body of gender analysis documenting the gendered impacts of climate change for women and girls, understanding of the ways in which men and boys' impact and are impacted by climate change remains limited. Environmental disasters caused by climate change also negatively affect boys and men in gendered ways that are,

in general, different from girls and women, and which can contribute to increased vulnerabilities and risks for women and girls. These differences reflect concepts of masculinity and the influence of associated social norms and processes of gender socialization on the attitudes, values and behaviours of men and boys. Achieving progress towards Climate Justice is therefore closely and inherently linked to gender justice. Addressing the root causes of the climate emergency will require the engagement of men and boys as actors who are also vulnerable to climate change impacts as actors with agency to bring about transformative change by working alongside women activist allies.

CARE's EMB model is based on the guiding principle that male engagement to challenge gender inequality involves working with men and boys to shift beliefs, behaviours and practices at household and community levels in support of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. Engagement with men and boys contributes to processes of gender transformative change by reducing barriers women and girls face to building agency, addressing inequitable power relations and ensuring that changes in power dynamics and social structures are sustained. CARE's work with men and boys is also broadly categorised in terms of three levels of male engagement whereby men and boys are engaged as participants, supporters and allies and champions of gender equality.

Scope of the learning review

This learning review presents a synthesis of data for Climate Justice programming reach and impacts from CARE's global Programme Impact and Influencing Reporting System (PIIRS) together with a qualitative meta-analysis of secondary data for a selection of ten Climate Justice projects and programmes. The interventions reviewed for the meta-analysis were purposively selected to include a combination of large-scale multi-sectoral programmes, as well as some smaller CBA-focussed projects, illustrating different areas of thematic focus and different models for delivery of CARE's Climate Justice programming.



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Reach and Impact of CARE's Climate Justice programming Engaging Men and Boys

Data from CARE's Programme Impact and Influencing Reporting System (PIIRS) from 2019 to 2021 show that the majority of CARE projects and programmes addressing Climate Justice issues (>80%) were reported as either fully or partially Engaging Men and Boys according to the definition of those terms in use by CARE at that time. In FY2021, CARE directly reached a total of 2.6 million people with Climate Justice programming in FY21, including 1.04 million people reached directly by programming that was fully EMB (40%) and 1.4 million people reached directly by programming partially integrating EMB approaches. Scores for CARE's Gender Marker for Climate Justice programmes that were fully EMB indicated that those programmes tended to have a stronger focus on addressing gender equality issues than Climate Justice programmes that were not fully EMB. Climate Justice programmes that were fully EMB reported 54% of the gender equality impact reported in FY21 for CARE's Climate Justice programming and 57% of the reported Climate Justice impacts. As such the PIIRS data from FY 2021 indicates there is a positive association between the integration of EMB approaches in CARE's Climate Justice programming and the delivery of gender equality and Climate Justice impacts.

How does Engaging Men and Boys in Climate Justice programming advance gender equality?

The meta-analysis carried out as part of the learning review found that Climate Justice interventions integrating EMB approaches have contributed to the advancement of gender equality, as summarised in the table below. Impact data for the projects and programmes reviewed show that Engaging Men and Boys as participants in Climate Justice programming has consistently contributed to building women's agency and changing relations and structures across all six projects and programmes. The meta-analysis also found men engaging proactively as supporters of more equitable gender dynamics within and beyond their own households, including examples of engagement men supporting women's leadership in community institutions and engaged men speaking out against GBV HTPs. Finally, the meta-analysis found a few examples of engaged men taking action as allies and champions – i.e. men taking intentional action to ensure women and girls have the same opportunities, access to services and rights as men and boys, and holding themselves and other men in their communities accountable for their actions. However, none of the projects or programmes reviewed were working in partnership with feminist movements, and examples of engaged men taking actions as allies and champions advocating for systemic change were rare.

Outcomes identified for selected CARE Climate Justice programmes from Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Vanuatu, Ethiopia and Zimbabwe that are fully Engaging Men and Boys

	Agency	Relations	Structures
Participants	<p>Support women’s participation and understand their role in promoting women’s agency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Husbands taking on more childcare and household responsibilities (Hariyo Ban, SPIR, SWEEP, WtRF, SHO3) » Husbands allowing/ supporting women to engage in IGAs (SWEEP, SPIR) » Women’s inc mobility (SHO3, WtRF, SWEEP) 	<p>Examine and promote more equitable interactions with women at home, in communities and in workplaces.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Husbands sharing agricultural & financial decision-making with their wives/ partners (SPIR, SWEEP, WtRF, HKHF) 	<p>Challenge discriminatory social norms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Men reporting more gender equitable attitudes (SPIR, HKHF, SWEEP)
Supporters	<p>Enable and promote the agency of the women they interact with.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Fathers attending MCH information sessions with their partners (SPIR) » Husbands supporting and accompanying their wives to CRA trainings (WtRF) 	<p>Model equitable relationships through their actions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Male leaders of NRM groups actively encouraging women to take up leadership roles in those groups (Hariyo Ban, SWEEP, SPIR) » VDCs listening to and acting on views of women and women SHGs (WtRF, SHO3) 	<p>Challenge discriminatory social norms and practices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Engaged men speaking out against and working to prevent GBV and other harmful traditional practices (Hariyo Ban, SPIR, SWEEP) » Male champions advocating equal sharing of household chores and decision-making (WtRF)
Allies & champions	<p>Enable and promote the agency of large numbers of women beyond their immediate sphere of influence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Male leaders of NRM groups allocating resources to enable women to develop sustainable IGAs & to facilitate more equitable benefit-sharing from natural resources (HBP) 	<p>Model equitable relationships holding themselves accountable for their actions and the actions of other men.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Male advocates leading peer discussions of GE issues, and influencing neighbours and the wider community (SPIR) 	<p>Advocate for systemic change, in partnership with feminist movements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Local government officials propose to continue working with male advocates for GE (SPIR).

How does Engaging Men and Boys in Climate Justice programming contribute to the achievement of Climate Justice objectives?

Changes in agency, relations and structures delivered by Climate Justice interventions that are fully EMB have contributed to progress towards the three impact pathways of CARE's Climate Justice strategy as follows:

1 Impact Pathway 1: Increased capacities and assets for resilience and adaptation to climate change: Engaging Men and Boys leads to increased male understanding of women and girls' vulnerabilities, needs and priorities thereby encouraging men and boys to support women and girls' participation in activities for increased resilience and CCA. Women and girls' participation in activities such as attending trainings to learn new skills, joining a self-help group or becoming an active member or leader of a community structure, and/or adopting new labour- and energy-saving technologies enable them to contribute to improved household wellbeing and resilience, thereby strengthening household absorptive and adaptive capacities for dealing with shocks, stresses and uncertainty. Women's economic empowerment and financial inclusion are key elements of increased resilience and climate change adaptation.

2 Impact Pathway 2: Improved enabling environment for climate justice: The Climate Justice projects and programmes reviewed for the meta-analysis included activities for working with and influencing governments, local institutions and communities in the Global South, and – in some cases – with the private sector. None of the projects reviewed included activities to address climate-relevant policies and actions by governments in the Global North or multilateral organizations. The meta-analysis found that the integration of EMB approaches in the sample of Climate Justice interventions reviewed has contributed to an improved enabling environment for Climate Justice by promoting changes in social norms constraining women's access to opportunities, information and resources for increased resilience and CCA. EMB activities have also contributed to increased awareness and

responsiveness of powerholders on issues of gender equitable CCA, thereby encouraging strengthened supply-side inclusive governance. In contexts such as Bangladesh, India and Nepal, these activities have provided a foundation for the uptake and integration of participatory, community-led planning processes for sustainable natural resource management and/or CCA by local and regional government structures. Experiences from these multi-sectoral programmes highlight the need for Climate Justice interventions Engaging Men and Boys to support inclusive governance processes at multiple levels.

3 Impact Pathway 3: Strengthened collective voice and action: The strengthening of collective voice and action is the third impact pathway for CARE's Climate Justice strategy and is a mechanism for strengthening demand-side inclusive governance. Projects and programmes reviewed for the meta-analysis have all included activities to support women and men and other interest groups (youth, ethnic minorities, people with disabilities), communities and CSOs with information, knowledge and skills on climate, gender, social inclusion and locally led approaches and for channelling and amplifying the voices of people of all genders and communities towards powerholders. Several of the Climate Justice projects and programmes reviewed for this meta-analysis have implemented EMB approaches to promote men's acceptance of and support for women and girls' active participation in CVCA and inclusive community-led planning processes for increased resilience and climate change adaptation. The establishment of women's self-help and collective action groups, which provide safe spaces in which women can build confidence, practice communication and leadership skills, share experiences and build solidarity, also promotes women's meaningful participation in community-led planning processes. Engaged men can play an important role in supporting women's participation and leadership in self-help and collective action groups and community-level decision-making structures and in promoting increased recognition and influence of women's capacities, voice and leadership in their households and communities.

Learning and Recommendations:

Key learning points and recommendations from this review for strengthening the engagement of men and boys in CARE's future programming for Climate Justice are as follows:

1

Learning Point 1:

Programming for Climate Justice requires a gender transformative approach.

Recommendation: Make the case for gender transformative Climate Justice programming with donors and partners. Climate Justice programming must address issues of gender equality and social inclusion to deliver effective, equitable and sustainable outcomes for climate change adaptation and disaster risk management. Such programming needs to go beyond a focus on addressing the differential vulnerabilities, needs and priorities of social groups (including women and girls) who are most affected by climate change to promote changes in power relations and associated social norms and structures.

2

Learning Point 2:

Engaging Men and Boys in Climate Justice programming is more than encouraging equal participation by men and boys and women and girls in CCA and DRR activities.

Recommendation: Build understanding that Engaging Men and Boys in Climate Justice programming is an approach for promoting changes in power relations and social norms. There is a need for awareness-raising within CARE to encourage a shared and consistent understanding of what CARE's EMB approach is and how an EMB approach can support the delivery of gender transformative programming for Climate Justice.

3

Learning Point 3:

Organisational identities and capacities shape opportunities and approaches for climate justice programming.

Recommendation: Support partners with mainstreaming approaches for addressing gender equality and social inclusion issues in Climate Justice programming. Encourage reflection, dialogue and learning with diverse partner organisations at multiple levels on the linkages between Climate Justice and gender equality programming, to ensure CARE's increased visibility and influence in the Climate Justice programming space.



4

Learning Point 4:

Internal capacity and gender expertise are key enabling factors for the effective design and implementation of Climate Justice programmes Engaging Men and Boys.

Recommendation: Ensure that programme staff have the time and space to reflect on their own perspectives and biases relating to gender and masculinities to build an internal organisational culture and facilitation skills that support the delivery of gender-transformative Climate Justice programming.

5

Learning Point 5:

Processes of contextualised gender analysis are critical for the design and delivery of Climate Justice programming based on gender-synchronised approaches.

Recommendation: Include consideration of issues of masculinity in processes of gender analysis conducted to inform and support Climate Justice programming. Gender analyses to support the integration of EMB in CARE's future Climate Justice programme need to go beyond assessments of aspects of women and girls' empowerment to build a stronger understanding of the relational dynamics of change processes for increased resilience and CCA.

6

Learning Point 6:

Engaging Men and Boys in activities for increased resilience at the household-level provides the foundation for changes in relations and structures at the community and higher levels.

Recommendation: Use contextualized, gender analyses to identify entry points for Engaging Men and Boys which offer opportunities for achieving win-win solutions for women and men.

7

Learning Point 7:

The mainstreaming of EMB activities as a cross-cutting approach supports the layering of multi-sectoral interventions for increased resilience and climate change adaptation.

Recommendation: Integrate activities for Engaging Men and Boys as a cross-cutting approach for multi-sectoral programming to promote Climate Justice outcomes. EMB activities must be designed to address the risks of backlash and GBV that women and girls may face as a result of changes in social dynamics associated with their participation in programme activities for climate resilient livelihoods, and the linkages between climate change impacts and increased risk of GBV.

8

Learning Point 8:

Programming for Climate Justice is closely linked to programming for inclusive governance.

Recommendation: Engage men and boys who are Opinion Leaders at multiple levels to promote an enabling environment for Climate Justice programming.

9

Learning Point 9:

The evidence base for what works in terms of Engaging Men and Boys in climate justice programming needs strengthening.

Recommendation: Ensure that programme MEAL systems are designed to assess and document how and why Climate Justice programmes are Engaging Men and Boys and how male engagement approaches are contributing to programme outcomes for gender equality and Climate Justice in different contexts. Improved documentation of CARE's experiences of Engaging Men and Boys in Climate Justice programming would provide an evidence base for advocacy and policy influencing with donors and partners.

Acronyms

BCC	Behaviour Change Communication	NFGF	National Farmers Groups' Federation
CAAP/ CAPA	Community Adaptation Action Plan/ Community Adaptation Plan of Action	NRM	Natural Resource Management
CBA	Community - Based Adaptation	NTNC	National Trust for Nature Conservation
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation	ORDA	Organisation for Rehabilitation and Development in Amhara
CRA	Climate Resilient Agriculture	PIIRS	Programme Impact and Influencing Reporting System
CVCA	Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis	PSNP	Productive Safety Net Programme
CLAC	Community Learning and Action Centre	PSP	Participatory Scenario Planning
CLTSH	Community-led Total Sanitation and Hygiene	SAA	Social Analysis and Action
DRR/ DRM	Disaster Risk Reduction/ Disaster Risk Management	SHG	Self - Help Group
ECRIMS	Enhancing Community Resilience and Inclusive Market Systems	SHOUHARDO	Strengthening Household Ability to Respond to Development Opportunities
EKATA	Empowerment, Knowledge and Transformative Action	SNNPR	Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Region
EMB	Engaging Men and Boys	SPIR	Strengthen PSNP4 Institutions and Resilience
FECOFUN	Federation of Community Forestry Users Nepal	SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
GBV	Gender Based Violence	SRMCH	Sexual, Reproductive, Maternal and Child Healthcare
GEF	Gender Equality Framework	SWEEP	Water for Food Security, Women's Empowerment and Environmental Protection
GESI	Gender Equality and Social inclusion	VDC	Village Development Committee
GEWEP	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Programme	VESA	Village Economic and Social Association
HKHF	Helti Kakai, Helti Famili (Healthy Food, Healthy Family)	VSLA	Village Savings and Loans Association
HTP	Harmful Traditional Practice	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
IGA	Income Generating Activity	WtRF	Where the Rain Falls
KII	Key Informant Interview	ZRBF	Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund
LAPA	Local Adaptation Plan of Action		
LRP	Local Resource Person		
NOBADIP	Northern Bangladesh Disaster Preparedness Activity		



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1 Introduction

This report presents the findings from a learning review of CARE’s experiences of integrating approaches for Engaging Men and Boys (EMB) in recent programming for Climate Justice. The report aims to inform CARE staff, partners and external development practitioners in the global North and South of the focus, scope and value of CARE’s work and learning on EMB in Climate Justice programming, drawing on experience from selected countries and interventions. It is intended to encourage reflection and dialogue about strengthening approaches for EMB in future Climate Justice programming in the light of CARE’s experiences to date. The report begins with an introductory discussion of CARE approaches for Climate Justice programming and for EMB. It then provides an overview of data from CARE’s Programme Impact and Influencing Reporting System (PIIRS) regarding the reach and impacts of recent Climate Justice programming reported as fully integrating EMB, followed by a discussion of the findings of a qualitative meta-analysis of programming experiences for selected CARE Climate Justice interventions integrating EMB approaches. The report concludes with a set of learning points and recommendations for CARE and other actors to consider for future Climate Justice programming integrating EMB.

1.1 CARE’s Approach for Climate Justice

“70% of the world’s poorest people are women. Women and girls experience poverty, hardship, climate, conflict and health emergencies very differently to men. It is estimated that climate change could push 132 million people into poverty by 2030.” CARE 2030 Climate Justice strategy

Climate change and its impacts represent a global and growing injustice, which contributes to increasing inequality and represents a critical development

challenge. Since the early 2000s, CARE International has been working to address the risks and impacts that climate change poses to the lives and livelihoods of people living in poverty through programming addressing food and nutrition security, women’s sexual and reproductive health, women’s economic empowerment and humanitarian action¹. CARE’s global strategy identifies Climate Justice as one of six impact areas that will drive progress by 2030 towards the organisation’s vision of “a world of hope, inclusion and social justice, where poverty has been overcome and all people live in dignity and security”². The Vision 2030 global strategy is grounded in the recognition that achieving this vision requires a focus on addressing gender inequality as a key driver of poverty and social injustice.

CARE’s strategy for the Climate Justice impact area starts from the recognition that people living in poverty all over the world, who have done the least to contribute to the greenhouse gas emissions that trigger global warming, are worst affected by climate change impacts, and have fewest resources to cope with those impacts. The impacts of climate change are jeopardizing the benefits and progress made towards addressing the injustice of poverty and gender inequalities in communities where CARE works, while at the same time increasing demand and needs for humanitarian response³. In this context, there is an urgent need for strengthening the resilience of the poorest and most marginalized, and for so-called developed countries to achieve social and economic transformation for a resilient and zero-carbon future.

Based on the definition of Climate Justice in Box 1, CARE’s strategy for Climate Justice identifies the need to work on three interconnected pathways of change for 1) Increased capacities and assets; 2) Improved enabling environment; and 3) Strengthened

1 CARE Climate Justice strategy 2030

2 CARE International Vision 2030 – Global Programme Strategy. The other impact areas for CARE’s global strategy are: Women’s Economic Justice, Right to Food, Water and Nutrition, Humanitarian Assistance, Right to Health and Gender Equality.

3 Otzelberger, A. (2014) Tackling the Double Injustice of Climate Change. Position paper – CARE International, UK.

BOX 1 – WHAT IS Climate Justice?

For CARE, Climate Justice is about a future in which the poorest and most marginalized people have significantly improved their wellbeing and can enjoy their human rights due to increased resilience to climate change, increased equality and a global temperature rise that is limited to 1.5 degrees C.

Source: CARE Climate Justice strategy 2030

collective voice and action and is informed by the understanding that changes along these pathways will only be sustainable if the underlying causes of poverty and marginalization can be addressed. The strategy highlights the need to strengthen the capacities of all social actors for transformative change in social norms, relations and behaviours for increased equality, and to ensure inclusive, just and gender transformative policies and action. It emphasizes the need for building resilience based on intersectional approaches, which take account of the ways in which gender inequality intersects and overlaps with other forms of discrimination such as race, ethnicity, class, caste, disability, sexual orientation, religion etc. shaping unequal power relations. As such, the Climate Justice strategy recognises the importance of programming to address the inter-related domains of change of agency, relations and structures articulated in CARE's Gender Equality Framework (GEF) to address the differential impacts of climate change on women and marginalised groups, although it does not specifically discuss the integration of approaches for Engaging Men and Boys in that programming.

CARE's experience from programming for climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR), sustainable agriculture, ecosystems and natural resource management and gender equality is reflected in the organisation's Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) approach which highlights the need to address the underlying causes of vulnerability to climate change including gender inequalities. Since 2004, CARE's programming for CCA and DRR has evolved from an initial focus on small-scale projects

to promote community-based adaptation such as the Reducing Vulnerability to Climate Change project in Bangladesh to the integration of models for resilience and CCA in larger-scale programmes (e.g. the Adaptation Learning Program for Africa, 2010–2017) towards an increased focus on the integration of gender transformative approaches into Climate Justice programming. In 2016 CARE established its Climate Change and Resilience Platform – now the Climate Justice Centre – to coordinate the integration of climate change and resilience concepts across all of CARE's cross-disciplinary work.

CARE tools and conceptual frameworks developed to support this programming include the Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis (CVCA) Handbook⁴, supporting tools for Participatory Scenario Planning⁵ and Community Adaptation Action Planning⁶, and CARE's theoretical framework for increasing resilience. These tools have been adapted and applied by CARE and CARE partners for promoting gender equality in CCA and DRR programming in diverse contexts globally – for an example see the Making it Count toolkit developed by CARE Vietnam⁷. CARE approaches for gender equality and women's empowerment programming such as Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA), Farmer Field and Business Schools (FFBS), Social Analysis and Action (SAA) and Empowerment Knowledge And Transformative Action (EKATA) are also widely used in CARE's programming for increased resilience and CCA⁸.

4 CARE International, 2009. Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis Handbook. First edition, May 2009. Prepared by A. Dazé, K. Ambrose and C. Ehrhart.

5 See CARE International, 2018. Practical Guide to Participatory Scenario Planning. June 2018. Available online: <https://careclimatechange.org/practical-guide-to-participatory-scenario-planning-seasonal-climate-information-for-resilient-decision-making/>.

6 See CARE International, 2015. Practitioner Brief 1: Adaptation Planning with Communities. July 2015. Available online: <https://careclimatechange.org/adaptation-planning-with-communities-practitioner-brief-1/>

7 <https://careclimatechange.org/making-it-count-integrating-gender/>

8 In the reporting period for the 2021 financial year, 40% of CLJ projects in FY21 used VSLAs, 28% EKATA, and 24% SAA

BOX 2 – CARE APPROACHES AND TOOLS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

The Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) approach

CARE's community-based adaptation approach involves the development of adaptation strategies led by communities and other local stakeholders, based on:

- » Promotion of climate-resilient livelihoods
- » Disaster risk reduction to reduce the impact of hazards on vulnerable households
- » Capacity development for local civil society and government institutions
- » Advocacy and social mobilisation to address the underlying causes of vulnerability

The CBA approach promotes ownership and sustainability of adaptation strategies. Communities' awareness and understanding of climate change is enhanced so that they can create flexible and forward-looking plans and take more context-appropriate decisions based on the risks they face now and will face in future. Sharing new knowledge and understanding about climate risks and responses with existing community structures expands and strengthens those structures as well as institutional mechanisms. Since 2008, CARE has developed a range of tools, guidance and research on gender equality and adaptation, including the Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis Handbook and the Practical Guide to Participatory Scenario Planning.⁹

The Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis Handbook

CARE's Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis (CVCA) Handbook was first developed in 2009, at a time when humanitarian and development actors were beginning to think more seriously about climate change and how it would affect their efforts to support communities in realizing their aspirations to get out of poverty. Recognizing the context-specificity of climate impacts, as well as the socioeconomic dimensions of climate change adaptation, the CVCA Handbook was developed to guide practitioners in analyzing vulnerability to climate change and adaptive capacity at the community level. The CVCA Handbook sets out a step-by-step process for undertaking a CVCA and includes guidance on a range of participatory tools that can be used to explore differential aspects of vulnerability and adaptive capacity, and to inform actions at the community level or more broadly that support communities in increasing their resilience to climate change. Since 2009, the CVCA Handbook has been applied by CARE and its partners, as well as other NGOs, governments and researchers, in communities around the world. The CVCA Handbook was updated in 2019 to reflect CARE's learning on programming approaches for adaptation and increased resilience with a particular focus on gender, ecosystems and governance.

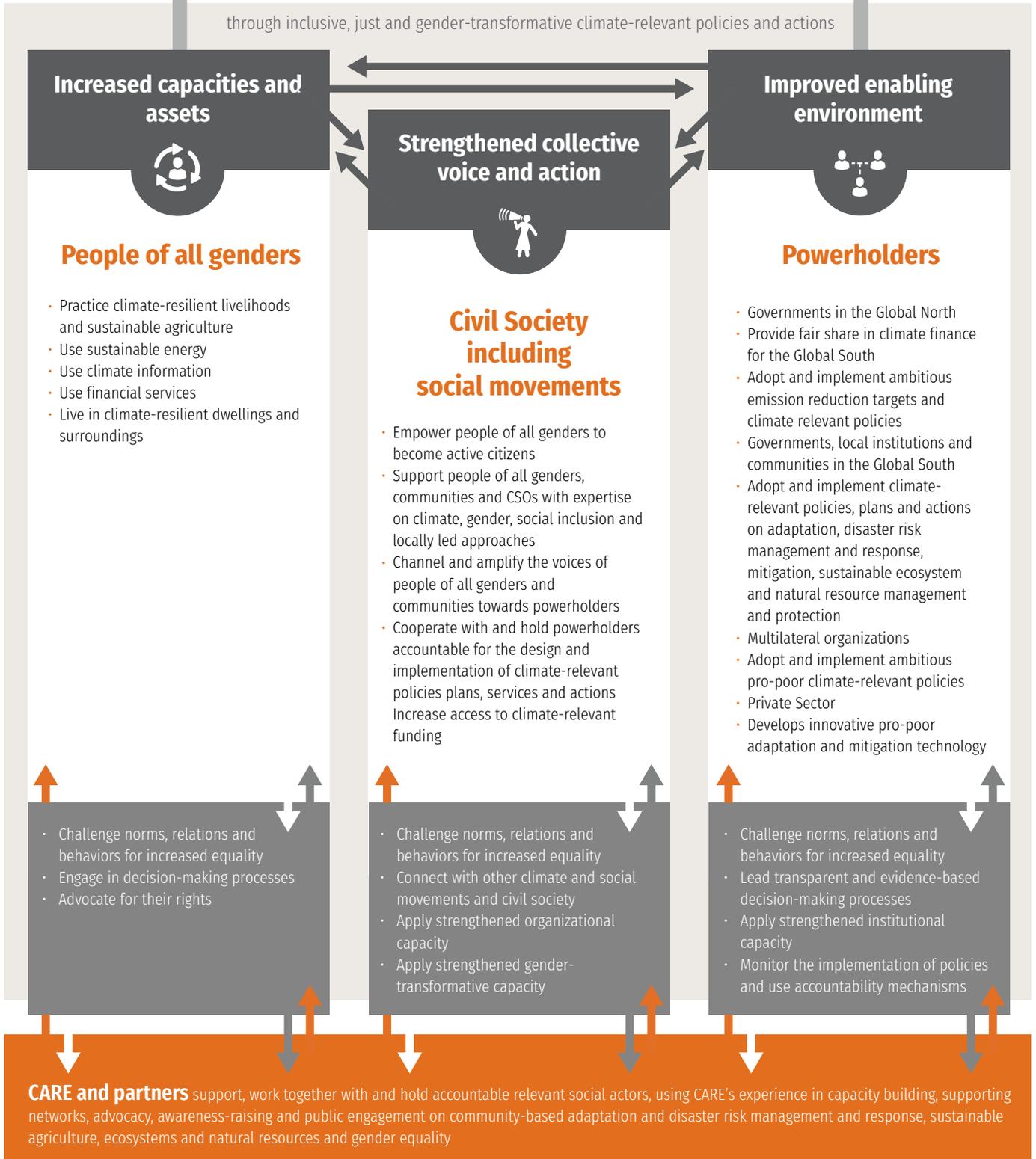
9 King, S (20**) Community-Based Adaptation in Practice: A global overview of CARE International's practice of Community-Based Adaptation to climate change.

Climate Justice

The poorest and most marginalized, particularly women and girls, have improved their wellbeing and enjoy their human rights due to

increased resilience to climate change increased equality limited global temperature rise to 1.5 °C

through inclusive, just and gender-transformative climate-relevant policies and actions



CARE becomes a carbon neutral and environmentally just organization

Figure 1: Theory of Change for CARE's Climate Justice Strategy

CARE's experiences and learning from applying these tools and models consistently highlight the need to promote an enabling environment for women and girls' active and meaningful participation in resilience and CCA interventions based on changes in relations and structures as well as improvements in women's agency. A review by CARE Australia of programming approaches for enhancing resilience through gender equality in six Asia-Pacific countries, identified Engaging Men and Boys as one of four key programming strategies for delivering gender transformative change¹⁰. Recent reviews of programming by CARE and other international development agencies have also highlighted the need for adaptation actions in agricultural production and market integration and NRM to engage with and address gender-based power dynamics¹¹.



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BOX 3 – CARE PROGRAMMING MODELS FOR GENDER EQUALITY

Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs)

CARE's VSLA approach was developed in Niger in 1991 based on a traditional system of group savings. It is based on the voluntary formation of groups of 20 – 30 self-selected participants who make regular savings contributions by purchasing shares to a loan fund from which any of the members can borrow. Loans are paid back with interest, causing the fund to grow. The VSLA also creates a social fund based on regular equal contributions by all members, which is kept separate from the loan fund, and which provides small but important grants to members in distress. Savings and loans transactions are carried out at regular (i.e. weekly or fortnightly) meetings in front of members. The cycle of savings and lending is time-bound and does not last more than one year. At the end of the agreed period of 9 – 12 months, the accumulated savings and interest are shared out amongst the membership in proportion to the amount each member has saved over the course of the cycle. In this way the VSLAs, which are autonomous and self-managing, provide simple savings and loans facilities in communities that do not have access to formal financial services¹². The VSLA approach enables women to build social capital and provides opportunities for women to develop self-confidence, communications and leadership skills. In combination with CARE's CBA approach, VSLA activities have been found to promote positive changes in social organisation at household and community levels for gender equality and strengthened resilience¹³.

10 Sterett, C.L. (20**) Enhancing Resilience through Gender Equality: Learning from CARE's Resilience Programming in the Asia-Pacific region.

11 Deering, K. (2019) Gender Transformative Adaptation: From Good Practice to Better Policy. Discussion paper – CARE International; and FAO & CARE (2019) Good Practices for Integrating Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Climate-Smart Agriculture Programming.

12 Huxtable, J. & Gillingham, S. (2021) Women and Girls Economic Empowerment – Lessons from CARE Uganda, WAYREP project Knowledge model paper.

13 CARE International (2015) The resilience champions: When women contribute to the resilience of communities in the Sahel through savings and community-based adaptation.

1.2 Why is Engaging Men and Boys (EMB) in Climate Justice programming necessary?

Social Analysis and Action (SAA)

SAA is one of CARE's models for gender transformation. It is a facilitated process through which individuals and communities explore and challenge social norms, beliefs and practices around gender and sexuality that shape their lives. SAA uses participatory tools, some developed by CARE and some borrowed from others – to achieve the long-term goal of empowering vulnerable communities through the advancement of equitable gender, social and power norms. The model is based on a process of critical reflection and dialogue and encourages self-reflection among participants. Since its first use in 2004, the SAA model has been applied in more than 20 countries by CARE projects addressing diverse development and social justice issues¹⁴.

Empowerment, Knowledge and Transformative Action (EKATA) Groups

The EKATA group model was developed by CARE Bangladesh to promote the collective empowerment of women and has been applied across a range of rural and urban programming settings. The model is based on the organisation of groups of 25 to 30 women. The groups meet regularly over a 9-month period of basic engagement to support group members in facilitated discussions of women's rights, as well as building life skills and basic leadership capacity. The groups also undertake participatory exercises to identify and prioritise issues to be addressed by the group based on collection action plans.

“Boys and men must be seen as part of the solution to achieve gender-informed Climate Justice, as they are in different capacities in the fields of gender-based violence prevention, unpaid care work, sexual and reproductive health and rights, and peace and security.” MenEngage Alliance

Climate change and environmental degradation have disproportionate effects on women's lives, particularly for low-income women and girls in global South settings. Gender norms and social attitudes and values relating to gender roles limit women and girls' access to opportunities, information and resources for managing the new and increased risks brought by climate change¹⁵. For example, where women have less social and physical mobility and more domestic and caregiving responsibilities than men, they are more likely to suffer the negative consequences of climate disruptions because they are left to prioritise the safety of other family members. In countries where there is marked gender inequality, four times as many women as men die in floods¹⁶. In many societies, rural women play a major role in agriculture, but have little power to invest in crops that are more resilient to climate change¹⁷.

While there is a substantive body of gender analysis documenting the gendered impacts of climate change for women and girls, understanding of the ways in which men and boys' impact and are impacted by climate change remains limited¹⁸. Environmental disasters caused by climate change also negatively affect boys and men in gendered ways that are,

14 CARE International (2018) Social Analysis and Action – Global Implementation Manual.

15 Kato-Wallace, J. et al. (20**) Men, Masculinities & Climate Change: A Discussion Paper. Discussion paper – MenEngage Alliance.

16 Bradshaw, S. (2010) Women, poverty and disaster: exploring the linkages through Hurricane Mitch in Nicaragua. Cited in Kato-Wallace et al.

17 Deering, K. (2019) Gender Transformative Adaptation: From Good Practice to Better Policy. Discussion paper – CARE International

18 <http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2015/12/02/women-more-than-men-say-climate-change-will-harm-them-personally/> Cited in Kato-Wallace et al.

in general, different from girls and women, and which can contribute to increased vulnerabilities and risks for women and girls¹⁹. These differences reflect concepts of masculinity and the influence of associated social norms and processes of gender socialization on the attitudes, values and behaviours of men and boys. For example, in parts of Latin America, expectations of male heroism require boys and men to engage in risky behaviour in the face of dangers and make them more likely to die in an extreme event. In wealthier countries, men are less likely to consider climate change a serious threat than women and are much less likely than women to agree that personal lifestyle changes are necessary to reduce the effects of climate change. Reluctance to address gendered root causes of climate change is reflected in levels of financial investment in solutions such that just 3% of aid to address climate change has targeted gender equality as a primary objective, while 26% targeted gender equality as a secondary objective²⁰.

Climate Justice is however closely and inherently linked to gender justice and addressing the root causes of the climate emergency will require the engagement of men and boys as actors who are also vulnerable to climate change impacts as actors with agency to bring about transformative change by working alongside women activist allies. The analysis by Kato-Wallace concludes that “a gender-equitable response to climate change must not only be sensitive to gender differences in roles and needs but must also address social and economic power imbalances between and among women and men.”

1.3 Scope of the Climate Justice and Engaging Men and Boys Learning Review

This learning review presents a synthesis of CARE data for Climate Justice programming reach and impacts from the organisation’s global Programme Impact and Influencing Reporting System (PIIRS) together with the findings from a qualitative meta-analysis of documents for a selection of ten Climate Justice projects and programmes. Projects and programmes reviewed for the meta-analysis were identified from the subset of Climate Justice interventions on the CARE PIIRS database for the 2020 and 2021 financial year (FY) reporting periods that reported fully integrating EMB approaches and for which evaluation data were available. Climate Justice Center staff then consulted CARE Gender Advisers and members of CARE’s regional Climate Justice Communities of Practice to identify projects considered as strong, illustrative examples of the integration of EMB approaches for Climate Justice programming.

The interventions reviewed for the meta-analysis were purposively selected to include a combination of large-scale multi-sectoral programmes, as well as some smaller CBA-focused projects, illustrating different areas of thematic focus and different models for delivery of CARE’s Climate Justice programming (see Table 2). The sampling approach prioritised consideration of interventions for which good-quality analysis and/or documentation of the project or programme’s EMB approach and its contribution to delivery of Climate Justice outcomes were available. This meant that, within the time and resources available for the learning review, it was not possible to ensure the representative geographical coverage of the limited sample of interventions reviewed.

19 Castañeda Camey, I., Sabater, L., Owren, C. and Boyer, A.E. (2020). Gender-based violence and environment linkages: The violence of inequality. Wen, J. (ed.). Gland, Switzerland: IUCN.

20 OECD DAC Network on Gender Equality (GenderNet) (2015) Making climate finance work for women: Overview of the integration of gender equality in aid to climate change.

Key Informant Interviews with programme staff involved in Climate Justice programming also revealed variable understandings of what approaches for Engaging Men and Boys in Climate Justice programming involve. While some of the Climate Justice interventions identified from PIIRS data as fully Engaging Men and Boys included a gender-transformative focus on changing social norms, others focussed on a more gender-sensitive approach of Engaging Men and Boys to enable women's and girls' participation. It became clear from an early stage of the learning review that Engaging Men and Boys in Climate Justice programming represents an emerging area of thinking and practice for many CARE country teams, with a few notable exceptions such as CARE Ethiopia and CARE Bangladesh.

Project and programme documents, including design documents, baseline, mid-term and endline evaluation reports and associated technical and learning briefs were reviewed for ten projects and programmes addressing issues of Climate Justice – seven from the Asia Pacific region, two from East and Central Africa, and one from Southern Africa (see Table 2). KIIs were held with CARE programme staff from the Climate Justice Center, members of CARE's Community of Practice for EMB, and country teams working in India, Nepal and Ethiopia and Bangladesh. Three case studies of projects and programmes illustrating examples of CARE's Climate Justice programming integrating EMB approaches were developed from the secondary data available from project documents and these interviews with programme staff. The over-arching findings of the meta-analysis are framed in relation to CARE's Gender Equality Framework and the levels of male engagement identified in CARE's EMB guidance note (see section 2.1).



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2 CARE's approach of engaging men and boys for gender equality

2.1 What is CARE's approach for Engaging Men and Boys (EMB) in programming for Gender Equality?

'Initiatives which engage with men and boys encourage them to abandon harmful stereotypes that discriminate against women and embrace respectful, healthy relationships.'

CARE Guidance Note – Engaging Men & Boys for Gender Equality

CARE has worked with men and boys in programming for gender equality for the past 20 years, often in relation to the organisation's programming for women's economic empowerment, for gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response and for sexual and reproductive healthcare. This work initially focussed on engaging community gatekeepers to ensure their support for women's empowerment programming goals but over the past two decades attention has increasingly focussed on Engaging Men and Boys as allies for a broader gender justice programming agenda. Activities for EMB have shifted from bringing men into conversations to enable women's participation in programming, to encouraging men and boys to examine how patriarchy affects their own lives and opportunities and considering questions as to what it means to stand as an ally for gender equality. In this way, CARE's approach for EMB has evolved to focus on challenging the power imbalances that limit human rights for women and men in different ways.

CARE's recently published EMB guidance note identifies the guiding principle for male engagement to challenge gender inequality as being to work

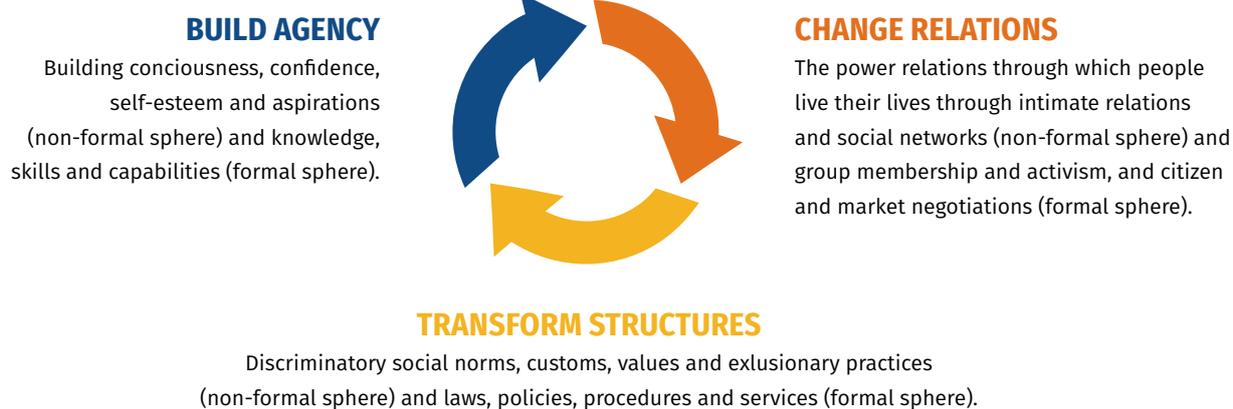
with men and boys to shift beliefs, behaviours and practices at household and community levels in support of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls²¹. Engagement with men and boys contributes to processes of gender transformative change by reducing barriers women and girls face to building agency, addressing inequitable power relations and ensuring that changes in power dynamics and social structures are sustained. At the same time, the EMB guidance note recognises that men and boys can also experience vulnerabilities due to their identities and also benefit when harmful social norms are challenged. The guidance note highlights the importance of promoting positive masculinities whereby men and boys use their physical and emotional strength to champion inclusive and equal behaviours for stronger communities. The guidance note outlines the relevance of Engaging Men and Boys for CARE's programming for all six impact areas identified by the organisation's Vision 2030 global strategy²².

CARE's EMB work usually starts with bringing men and boys together in structured spaces to reflect on gender relations and masculinities. Such processes of conscientization provide a foundation for men and boys to take action for transforming oppressive gender norms and promoting gender equality in their households and their communities and beyond. The model recognises the need for a gender-synchronized approach that involves coordinating EMB approaches with approaches for women's and girls' empowerment approaches – for separate and joint activities – to ensure complementary and mutually reinforcing activities for the advancement of gender equality. EMB work is expected to be implemented

21 CARE Norge (2021) Engaging Men and Boys for Gender Equality – Guidance Note.

22 The fact that the EMB Guidance Note was published in December 2021 means that the Climate Justice interventions reviewed for the meta-analysis were designed and implemented prior to its production and dissemination within CARE.

Figure 2: CARE's Gender Equality Framework



BOX 4 – LEVELS OF ENGAGEMENT FOR MEN AND BOYS

Participants within programme activities may be initially engaged to consider the power relations present in their interactions, often with a view to addressing a specific issue or enabling a particular change. This will usually be the first time these men and boys have been involved in a specific context and may be limited in terms of time or format.

Supporters of gender equality within families, communities and workplaces have reflected on their own views and are proactively taking action to promote more equitable power dynamics. Men and boys who are supporters enable women around them to build their agency and model equitable relationships through their actions. These actions may informally challenge discriminatory norms and structures. Supporters speak out to encourage gender equality within their immediate circles of influence.

Allies and champions of gender equality within communities and workplaces proactively act and speak out against discriminatory norms and practices and in support of gender equality. They take intentional action to ensure women and girls have the same opportunities, access to services and rights as men and boys. They hold themselves accountable for their actions and those of other men in their communities and workplaces. They work in partnership with feminist movement to promote gender equality.

Source: Engaging Men and Boys for Gender Equality – Guidance Note.

in line with feminist principles and in dialogue with women's rights organisations and actors.

As such, CARE's EMB model aims to catalyse change across all three domains of the Gender Equality Framework (see Figure 2) by promoting strengthened

agency for women and girls, supportive relations and transformed structures²³. CARE's work with men and boys can also be broadly categorised in terms of three levels of engagement whereby men and boys are engaged as participants, supporters and allies and champions of gender equality.

²³ CARE's EMB Guidance note provides guidance for the planning of activities for Engaging Men and Boys at different levels to catalyse changes in agency, relations and structures. The Guidance note also identifies tools and resources developed by CARE and other organisations to support EMB programming targeting specific life stages and impact areas.

2.2 What is the reach of CARE's Climate Justice Programming Engaging Men and Boys?

In 2021, 43% of all CARE Climate Justice programmes were reported as fully Engaging Men and Boys and 40% were reported as partially Engaging Men and Boys.
CARE PIIRS data, FY2021

Data reported on CARE's Programme Impact and Influencing Reporting System (PIIRS) from 2019 to 2021 indicate that the majority of projects and programmes addressing Climate Justice issues (>80%) were reported as either partially or fully EMB²⁴. For those reporting periods an intervention that was fully EMB was defined as "Implementing programming directly with men/ boys (alone or together with women/girls) that seeks to promote gender equality and lead to gender equitable behaviours and/or actions by men/ boys"²⁵. The distribution of Climate Justice related projects and programmes that were reported as fully EMB by region shows that most of CARE's Climate Justice programmes that were reported as fully EMB were implemented in East and Central Africa, Southern Africa, West Africa and Asia and the Pacific. In FY2021, CARE directly reached a total of 2.6 million people with Climate Justice programming in FY21, including 1.04 million people reached directly by programming that was fully EMB (40%) according to that definition and 1.4 million people reached directly by programming partially integrating EMB approaches (see Figure 3).

The number and % of people reached directly by climate change programming that was fully EMB however decreased markedly in FY21 by comparison with the reporting periods for FY20 and FY19. Changes in PIIRS reporting guidance associated with the updating of the system for measuring progress against CARE's Vision 2030 programme strategy are likely to have contributed to the observed decrease²⁶.

Analysis of the PIIRS data for Climate Justice programming reported as fully EMB in relation to CARE's Gender marker found that in FY21 almost 50% of Climate Justice programmes that were fully EMB were categorised as being either gender responsive (19.8%) or gender transformative (29.7%), while 42.9% scored as gender sensitive²⁷ (see Box * for definitions of Gender Marker scores). The average gender marker score for Climate Justice programmes that were fully EMB in FY21 was 2.70 as compared with an average gender marker score of 2.27 for Climate Justice programmes that were not fully EMB (i.e. that were either partially EMB or that did not engage men and boys). Comparison of the average gender marker scores for Climate Justice programmes that were fully EMB versus those that were not fully EMB for FY20 and FY19 showed similar differences (see Figure 4). These differences suggest that Climate Justice programmes that were fully EMB have tended to have a stronger focus on addressing gender equality issues than Climate Justice programmes that were not fully EMB.

24 83% of Climate Justice projects in FY21, 90% in FY20 and 85% in FY19.

25 The definition of a project fully EMB was changed for PIIRS reporting in FY2022 to reflect the EMB guidance note. The updated definition is "the project engages men and boys as participants, supporters and/or allies (alone or together with women/girls) through a comprehensive and deliberate set of activities aimed at challenging and transforming harmful power relations and gender norms".

26 CARE programming to the end of FY2020 was guided by the Vision 2020 global strategy which included a combined impact area for programming addressing Food and Nutrition Security and resilience to climate change. The Vision 2030 global strategy adopted in FY2021 however specifies Climate Justice as a separate impact area for PIIRS reporting. For the analysis presented here, projects and programmes from FY19 and FY20 that reported a sectoral focus on Climate Change Resilience and/or Disaster Risk Reduction and/or Natural Resource Management were identified retrospectively as Climate Justice interventions.

27 The finding that almost 50% of Climate Justice programmes reported as fully EMB in FY2021 scored Sensitive or lower on the gender marker reflects the definition of fully EMB that was in use by CARE for that reporting period. Application of the most recent definition aligned with CARE's EMB guidance note which was provided for PIIRS reporting in FY2022 means that in future projects reporting as fully EMB will be expected to score as gender responsive or transformative against the Gender Marker.

Figure 3: Global Reach of CARE’s Climate Justice Programming by Reported Engagement of Men and Boys

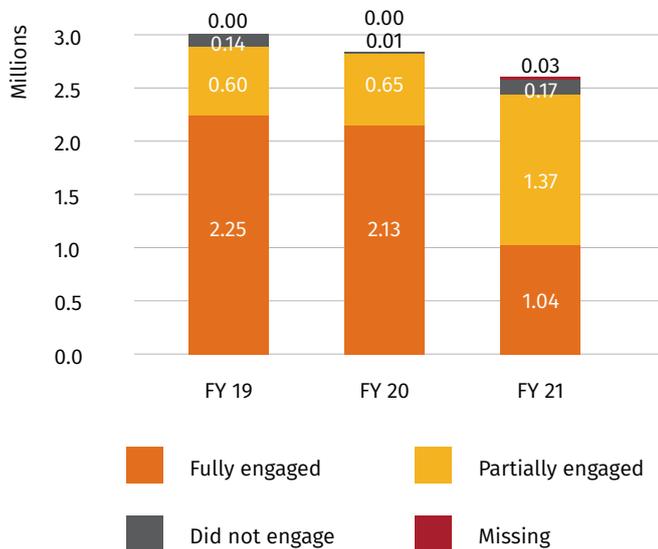
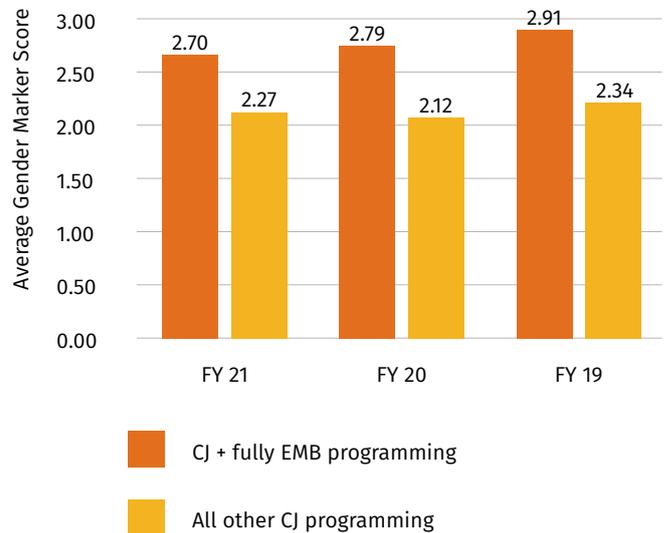


Figure 4: Average Gender Marker scores for Climate Justice programmes that are fully EMB and all other Climate Justice programmes



BOX 5 – CARE’S GENDER MARKER

CARE’s Gender Marker is a guide to help programme teams reflect on the extent to which projects and initiatives are addressing gender equality. At minimum, programming which engages men and boys should be gender sensitive, and not gender neutral or gender harmful.

Gender sensitive: Programming that adapts to gender norms. Works around existing gender differences and inequalities to ensure equitable allocation/ services. support aligned with the pre-existing gender differences, structures, systems, and power divisions in society.

Gender responsive: Programming that provides the opportunity for participants to question, experiment and challenge gender inequities.

Gender transformative: Policies and programs that change inequitable gender norms and relations to promote equality.

Source: *Engaging Men and Boys for Gender Equality – Guidance Note.*

2.3 How is CARE integrating EMB approaches into Climate Justice Programming?

Table 2 presents summary information for the CARE Climate Justice projects and programmes integrating EMB approaches that were reviewed for the meta-analysis. The table identifies the areas of thematic focus of each intervention and the type or modality of EMB approach implemented by each intervention. The ten Climate Justice interventions reviewed for the meta-analysis included a combination of relatively small-scale CBA projects – namely the Where the Rain Falls (WtRF) and SHAKTI projects in India, the Samarthyia project in Nepal, the Helti Kakai, Helti Famili (HKHF) project in Vanuatu, and the Water for Food Security, Women’s Empowerment and Environmental Protection (SWEEP) project in Ethiopia – as well as larger-scale multi-sectoral programme interventions such as the Hariyo Ban Programme in Nepal, the Strengthening Household Ability to Respond to Development Assistance (SHOUHARDO III) programme in Bangladesh, the Strengthening PSNP4 Institutions and Resilience (SPIR) programme in Ethiopia and the Enhancing Community Resilience and Inclusive Market Systems (ECRIMS) programme in Zimbabwe.

The interventions reviewed have addressed Climate Justice themes relating to:

- » Climate resilient livelihoods through activities focussing on CRA, livelihood diversification and engagement in climate resilient value chains;
- » Climate relevant decision-making based on community led planning processes;
- » Access to climate information services;
- » Access to financial services through VSLAs and self-help groups (SHGs);
- » Access to sustainable labour- and energy-saving technologies;
- » Sustainable NRM and ecosystem management and protection;
- » Disaster Risk Management.

Several of the interventions reviewed included a focus on issues relating to food and nutrition security, the prevention of GBV and other harmful traditional practices, inclusive governance and capacity-building of local government structures and service providers for DRR and CCA. There were also commonalities across the sample in terms of the models used for project and

programme delivery, including the widespread use of: CVCA as starting point for community-led planning processes; the SAA methodology for promoting reflection and dialogue on gender norms and gender roles; and the establishment of SHGs, Farmer Field Schools, VSLAs and EKATA groups as structures for promoting women’s empowerment and participation in activities for sustainable development, increased resilience and CCA.

The Climate Justice projects and programmes reviewed have engaged men and boys by means of six distinct modalities, which reflect and overlap with common formats for EMB work identified in CARE’s EMB Guidance note. These EMB modalities identified from Climate Justice programmes were:

1 Modality 1:
Gender and Power analysis – Most of climate justice interventions reviewed included gender analysis using tools such as CARE’s Good Practice Guidelines and/or the gender-sensitive CVCA to explore gendered differences in vulnerabilities, needs and capacities for increased resilience, CCA and DRR. The findings of those analyses have informed processes of project and programme design, implementation and – in some cases – monitoring and evaluation, including the development and delivery of EMB activities. For example, the Where the Rain Falls (WtRF) project in India (see case study one) carried out a Power Analysis at repeat intervals that identified the need to address social norms limiting women’s participation and decision-making influence in agricultural production.

2 Modality 2:
Gender dialogues at the household level – Several of the interventions reviewed have used couple-based approaches to engage women participants and their husbands/ male partners in discussion of issues relating nutrition and healthcare (e.g. the SPIR programme), and household decision-making, including decision-making relating to on- and off-farm income generating activities (IGAs) as in the WtRF and HKHF projects. These approaches are analogous to the group education and/or counselling/mentorship formats identified in CARE’s EMB guidance note. Couple-based approaches for EMB have been widely used in CARE’s programming for gender equality, as illustrated by the Gender Equality

and Women's Empowerment Programme (GEWEP), currently in its third phase of implementation in nine countries in Africa and Asia.²⁸

3 Modality 3: Gender dialogues and/or campaigns and events at the community level and with local leaders – Most of the interventions reviewed have also facilitated gender dialogues and/or campaigns and events at the community and local levels for engaging leaders, including traditional and religious leaders and local government officials, in reflection on and discussion of gender norms and roles and the differential risks and impacts of climate change and disaster on women and men. For example, the SPIR programme adopted an edutainment approach for community campaigns based on the organisation of public events involving music, community theatre and cooking competitions for men and boys as a way of celebrating male champions and overcoming male resistance to the discussion of gender equality issues²⁹.

4 Modality 4: Role model men as community agents for change – Men demonstrating attitudes and behaviours that are supportive of gender equality have been identified as male champions by the Hariyo Ban and SPIR programmes and the WtRF project and have been provided with training to become activists and advocates for gender equality in their communities. The engagement of male champions in collective activism for gender equality is a key element of the Role Model Men approaches developed by CARE Burundi and CARE Uganda in programming for GBV prevention and response – an approach which has since been adapted and applied for programming in other sectors such as Maternal and Child Healthcare, youth skills development and humanitarian response³⁰.

5 Modality 5: Men's engagement groups – Only two of the interventions reviewed for the meta-analysis – namely the SPIR programme and SWEEP projects in Ethiopia – have supported the establishment of spaces for men to reflect collectively on the gender norms and roles affecting their lives, families and communities, and so provide examples of Climate Justice interventions promoting men and boys' support networks. While the SPIR programme established stand-alone male engagement groups, the SAA groups organised by the SWEEP programme in Ethiopia encouraged discussions by women and men separately before bringing them together for mixed-sex reflection and dialogue. CARE's experience of EMB programming in other outcome areas has shown the importance of men engage groups as structures that provide peer support to sustain men engaging in activities for gender-transformative change, especially when they are doing so in the face of social backlash from their families and communities.

6 Modality 6: Organisational change processes for Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) mainstreaming by partners – The Hariyo Ban programme and Samarthya project in Nepal have both included a specific focus on promoting GESI mainstreaming for partner organisations involved in programme delivery. These Climate Justice interventions provide examples of initiatives working towards social change at broader levels through policy advocacy work.

Implementation of EMB activities by means of these different modalities in the Climate Justice interventions reviewed has been coordinated in a gender-synchronized approach with the implementation of activities promoting women's empowerment – often through the establishment of women's self-help groups, VSLAs and/or EKATA groups.

28 CARE Norway (2019). Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Programme (GEWEP) III. Proposal to NORAD.

29 Tassew, A. & Amare, T. (2021) Male engagement approach: An Improved Masculine Behaviour for Gender Equality Norms. Learning brief produced by CARE & World Vision in the SPIR-DFSA programme.

30 See CARE International in Uganda (undated) Northern Uganda Women Empowerment Programme (NUWEP): Engaging Men and Boys Model; Wallacher, H. (2012) Engaging Men: The Abatangamuco and Women's Empowerment in Burundi. Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) Research paper.

Table 2: Sample of CARE Climate Justice projects and programmes reported as fully engaging EMB reviewed for the meta-analysis

Region & Country	CARE project & Implementation period	Main objective(s)
Asia Pacific Bangladesh	SHOUHARDO III – Strengthening Household Ability to Respond to Development Opportunities 2015–2022	To achieve improved gender equitable food and nutrition security and resilience for Poor and Extreme Poor households in the Char and Haor regions of northern Bangladesh.
Bangladesh	NOBADIP – Northern Bangladesh Disaster Preparedness Activity 2021–2022	Strengthen resilience of most vulnerable and flood-prone char areas through scaling-up flood-resilient shelter improvement and flood preparedness initiatives.
India	WtRF – Where the Rain Falls 2011–2019	Enhanced resilience of marginalized populations, especially women, to climate change impacts.
India	SHAKTI 2021 –	Increased resilience of marginalized rural women to climate change impacts and take part in decision-making processes related to climate adaptation, food security and nutrition
Nepal	Hariyo Ban II 2017–2021	Increased conservation and management of biodiverse landscapes and reduced vulnerability to climate change.

Programming themes for Climate Justice & Other impact areas

EMB approach

- » Climate resilient livelihoods
- » Climate information (EWS)
- » Dwellings (Plinth raising, Flood shelters)
- » Disaster Risk Management
- » Climate-Relevant decision-making (community-led planning based on CVCA)
- » Financial services (VSLAs)

Other

- » Women's empowerment (EKATA)
- » Food and Nutrition security
- » Inclusive governance

- » Couples' dialogues
- » Activities with adolescent boys (School Brigades)
- » Mobilising decision-makers on GBV

- » Dwellings (Plinth-raising, Flood shelters)
- » Climate information (EWS)
- » Climate-Relevant decision-making (Community Risk Assessments)

Other

- » Inclusive governance

- » Gender analysis
- » Working with local government for protection mainstreaming & GBV risk mitigation

- » Climate-resilient livelihoods (CBA);
- » Climate information
- » Climate-relevant decision-making (community-led planning from CVCA & PSP)
- » Sustainable natural resource management
- » Financial services (SHGs)

Other

- » Women's empowerment (REFLECT circles)

- » Power Analysis
- » Gender dialogues with couples (SAA)
- » Gender sensitisation workshops
- » Male champions

- » Climate-resilient livelihoods (CRA & value chain development)
- » Climate-relevant decision-making (community-led planning using CVCA)
- » Sustainable NRM

Other

- » Women's empowerment (Self-Help groups)

- » Gender dialogues (HH & community)
- » Household level business development planning

- » Climate-resilient livelihoods
- » Sustainable energy
- » Climate-relevant decision-making (community-led planning using CVCA)
- » Disaster Risk Management
- » Sustainable NRM & ecosystem management & protection

- » Gender assessment & GESI strategy;
- » Gender trainings for men & decision-makers;
- » GESI champions (men & women)

Other

- » Women's empowerment (EKATA groups)
- » GBV prevention
- » Inclusive governance

Table continues >>

Table 2: Sample of CARE Climate Justice projects and programmes reported as fully EMB reviewed for the meta-analysis

Region & Country	CARE project & Implementation period	Main objective(s)
Nepal	Samarthya 2018–2021	Developing climate resilient scalable models in land and agriculture and strengthening people’s organisations.
Vanuatu	Helti Kakai, Helti Famili (Healthy Food, Healthy Family) 2020 – 2022	To improve food security and increase the participation of women in economic decision-making at the household level in TC Harold and COVID-19 affected communities.
East & Central Africa Ethiopia	SPIR – Strengthen PSNP4 Institutions and Resilience 2016 – 2021	Enhance livelihoods, increased resilience to shocks and improved food security and nutrition for rural household vulnerable to food insecurity
Ethiopia	SWEEP – Water for Food Security, Women’s Empowerment and Environmental Protection 2017–2020	To address the socio-economic and environmental problems causing food insecurity, including inadequate access to water supply and environmental degradation, social barriers and gender inequality, limited livelihood opportunities & low productivity.
Southern Africa Zimbabwe	ECRIMS – Enhancing Community Resilience and Inclusive Market Systems	Increased resilience of households and inclusive market systems in at risk communities

Programming themes for Climate Justice & Other impact areas

EMB approach

- » Climate-resilient livelihoods (CRA)
- » Climate-relevant decision-making (community-led planning using CVCA)
- » Financial services (VSLA)

Other

- » Inclusive governance
- » Civil society led advocacy (working with people's movement)

- » Dialogue & engagement with local strategic partners, community leaders, spouses;
- » Male champions

- » Climate-resilient livelihoods (CRA)
- » Climate-relevant decision-making (household level)

Other

- » Food & nutrition security

- » Family Financial Management trainings for couples

- » Climate resilient livelihoods (including value chain development)
- » Climate information (EWS)
- » Sustainable NRM
- » Financial services (VSLAs)

Other

- » Food and nutrition security
- » Women's empowerment including prevention of GBV and harmful traditional practices
- » Working with local & regional government

- » Gender analysis
- » Male engagement groups
- » Male champions
- » Household dialogues
- » Gender dialogues with VSLAs

- » Sustainable NRM (water)
- » Climate-relevant decision-making (CVCA)
- » Energy-saving technologies (stoves & solar-powered water pumps)
- » Financial services (VSLAs)

Other

- » Gender equality & prevention of GBV & other Harmful Traditional Practicess (SAA)
- » Inclusive governance

- » Gender analysis
- » SAA groups (mixed sex)
- » Engagement with traditional leaders

- » Climate-resilient livelihoods (including value chain development & access to markets)
- » Community led planning (CAAPs & PSPs)
- » Financial services (VSLAs)
- » Energy saving technologies

- » Gender analysis
- » Gender dialogues with traditional leaders
- » Gender and Youth Action groups

3 From theory to practice: experiences from CARE programmes Engaging Men and Boys in Climate Justice

3.1 The Where the Rain Falls project – Promoting Women’s Participation in Climate Resilient Agriculture and Changing Power Relations in India

In India and neighbouring countries, the impacts of climate change on rainfall patterns increasingly cause episodes of extreme floods and droughts, resulting in water scarcity and reduced agricultural productivity for small-scale farmers, which problems in turn contribute to increased food insecurity, poverty and forced displacements. Women from marginalised Adivasi (tribal) populations are particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts as a result of persisting gender inequalities which limit their access to land and resources, their participation in decision-making at household and community level, and their engagement with forest and agricultural value chains, commodity markets, financial institutions and public and private service delivery structures³¹.

Project Overview:

The Where the Rain Falls (WtRF) project has been implemented in three phases since 2011 as a multi-country community-based adaptation initiative. In India, the second and third phases of the project have focussed on increasing the resilience of 3000 tribal (Adivasi) women and their households in 40 villages of the Jashpur district of Chhattisgarh state to shocks and stresses around water based on improved access to and control and management of natural resources. The project objectives are to support communities

to move towards more climate-resilient livelihoods and to contribute to the integration of climate risks and climate change in policies and practices of other stakeholders. The project focusses on promoting climate change adaptation, inclusive governance and gender equality to achieve improvements in climate resilience, disaster risk reduction and food security and nutrition.

Project implementation has involved activities for promoting climate-resilient agriculture (CRA), sustainable natural resource management, access to climate information, climate and gender smart governance at community and local levels, and women’s empowerment as well as activities for engaging men and influencing social norms. The CRA component of the WtRF project has involved promotion of climate resilient crops and alternative cropping patterns integrating traditional knowledge and practices, and improving the productivity of rainfed agriculture through community-led soil and water conservation based on a combination of Information, Education and Communications (IEC) campaigns, the facilitation of participatory water audits and sustainable multiple-use water management arrangements and guided soil and land development works for groundwater recharge and contingency water storage³². The inclusive governance component of the WtRF project has involved the organisation or rehabilitation of Village Development Committees (VDCs) and the

31 CARE India (2017) Where the Rain Falls: Building Climate Resilience through Women Empowerment in Agriculture in Rainfed Area Contexts in India. Project design document.

32 CARE India (undated) Project Brief: Where the Rain Falls (WtRF).



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development of Community Action Plans (CAPs) in the 40 project villages, as well as the provision of training for local government representatives on roles and responsibilities for promoting climate resilient livelihoods. The project has also worked with local-level governance structures (the Panchayats and Gram Sabha) to support implementation of the CAPs and has promoted women's attendance and representation in those structures.

Project activities for promoting women's empowerment have included the establishment and strengthening of women's self-help groups (SHGs) as a platform for building the social and financial capital of resource-poor households. SHG leaders have been trained on best practices of SHG management, leadership and inclusive social action. Women members of the SHGs have been trained on financial literacy and supported to develop alternative livelihoods activities such as mushroom cultivation, goat- and pig-rearing, microenterprises and fisheries to diversify their household income, as well as receiving training on the functioning of the groups and book-keeping. The SHGs have played a pivotal role in supporting women farmers within the village and promoting the uptake of techniques and behaviours for climate resilient agriculture, as well as becoming influential bodies for the representation of women's needs and interests. The project has also facilitated REFLECT circles as safe spaces for women

to discuss their needs and priorities and to strategize for raising their voices in community and local level decision-making processes.

Project Approach for Engaging Men and Boys:

The WtRF approach for addressing issues of gender equality to promote community-based adaptation has been informed by a process of participatory power analysis carried out with women and men in all 40 project villages³³. The power analysis findings have been used to strategize for encouraging the gradual transfer of power and influence to marginalised stakeholders and specifically to women members. The project strategy has included a focus on engaging men and influencing social norms through the facilitation of gender dialogues with couples and village level gender sensitisation workshops to encourage support for the equitable participation of Adivasi women in agriculture, markets and decision-making related to the governance of productive resources and assets³⁴. The WtRF gender dialogues used Social Analysis and Action (SAA) tools adapted from the couples' curriculum developed by Promundo and CARE Rwanda for engaging men to support women's economic empowerment³⁵. The gender dialogues provided a space for enabling men and women to reflect on and discuss gender roles and norms relating to the division of responsibilities and decision-making influence in agriculture and at household level. Men identified from the gender

33 CARE India (2019) Voice and Accountability in Climate Change Adaptation. WtRF project learning brief.

34 CARE India (undated) Project Brief: Where the Rain Falls (WtRF).

35 Sleg, H., P. Pawlak and G. Barker (2012) Journeys of Transformation: A training manual for engaging men as allies in women's economic empowerment. CARE International in Rwanda and Promundo, US.

dialogues as sharing household chores and allowing their wives or partners to participate actively in household decision-making were then trained by the project as male champions to engage in additional community-level awareness-raising and advocacy activities. As such the project's EMB activities aimed to build supportive relations at household, community and local levels for women's participation in CRA and community development activities based on more equitable decision-making processes and increased recognition of women's contribution as farmers.

Project Outcomes:

Monitoring, evaluation and learning activities by the WtRF project, including the external endline evaluation, have documented the following project outcomes for climate resilience:

- » Adoption of CRA practices by 900 farmers, including use of organic fertilizer (reported by 97.3% of endline survey respondents), mixed agriculture and inter-cropping (92.0% at endline) and organic seed (84.0%)³⁶.
- » Diversification of livelihoods through alternative IGAs for 850 households with a 22% increased engagement in wage labour, 288% increase in livestock and animal husbandry and 22% increase in small business activities by women, resulting in a 424% overall increase in household income from these activities.
- » Project participants reported perceptions of moderate to significant improvements in agricultural productivity (60.0% endline survey respondents), food availability (74.7%), water availability and reliability (58.7%), access to savings and credit (84.0%) and their ability to recover from extreme climate events such as drought and flood (72.0%).
- » Project participants also reported improved access to and understanding and use of climate and weather information as well as improved understanding and knowledge of climate change and climate impacts, climate resilient agriculture and sustainable water resource management.
- » Integration of climate risks and climate changes into village planning processes in 50 villages, and integration of CAPs into planning processes by 25 local government units.

The WtRF project has also achieved significant outcomes for gender equality with compelling evidence of women and women's groups reporting women's increased mobility, respect and influence at household and community levels. The external endline evaluation found that:

- » 77% of female respondents reported a moderate to significant increase in their involvement in community-level planning and decision-making since before the project, including in local government meetings of the Gram Sabha and Panchayat.
- » 84% of female respondents reported a moderate to significant increase in confidence to raise an issue at a public forum, and 91% were confident that the issue would be addressed.

³⁶ Boardley, S. (2020) Where the Rain Falls Phase III (2017 – 2019) Final Evaluation Report.

Comparison of the findings from power analysis exercises carried out by the project in 2016 and 2019 also showed a clear change towards more equitable power structures at the community level. In 2016 women listed the most powerful stakeholders at community level as being the moneylender, the big landlord and local government officials, whereas in 2019, the VDC, women farmers, the women's SHG and Farmer Field School were identified as most influential³⁷. This change reflects an important positive shift in power relations for tribal women farmers who have developed more voice and influence either individually or within groups (SHGs, VDCs) and were able to hold other stakeholders to account by participating and negotiating at community decision-making forums.

What Worked:

Using Power Analysis to guide project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation – The WtRF project used participatory Power Analysis exercises to explore the power relations influencing women's participation in sustainable natural resource management and diversified livelihoods and to plan strategic interventions for change. By repeating the Power Analysis exercises in 2016 and 2019 the project built an understanding of how power relations were changing over time due to the establishment and strengthening of community institutions supportive for women's empowerment and gender equality.

Layering project activities for capacity- and skills building with social norms change – The WtRF project adopted a gender-synchronised implementation strategy combining activities with women and men to promote changes in social norms enabling women's increased participation in activities for climate change adaptation and inclusive governance.

Engaging powerholders at household, community and local levels – The WtRF project worked with male powerholders at multiple levels to raise awareness of and build support for addressing women's vulnerabilities, needs and priorities in community-based adaptation to climate change.

3.2 The Hariyo Ban programme – Supporting Women's Leadership in Sustainable Natural Resource Management and Reducing Gender-Based Violence in Nepal

The projected impacts of climate change in Nepal are expected to have significant negative implications for ecosystems and the livelihoods of people dependent on those ecosystems (WWF Nepal 2017). Phase II of the Hariyo Ban programme, implemented from 2016 – 2021 with funding from USAID, has focussed on promoting increasing ecological and community resilience in two biodiverse landscapes – the Chitwan-Annapurna Landscape and the Terai Arc Landscape. These landscapes cover over 5 million hectares, are home to approximately 12 million people of diverse ethnicities, cultures and religions and are already experiencing climate change impacts in the form of droughts and irregular rainfall. The biodiversity of these landscapes is also threatened by the overharvesting of forest resources, inappropriate infrastructure development and human-wildlife conflict³⁸.

Implementation of the Hariyo Ban II programme has focussed on two inter-related core components of biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation, with governance and gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) as cross-cutting themes. The programme has been implemented by a consortium of four organisations led by the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) with CARE Nepal, the Federation of Community Forestry Users Nepal (FECOFUN) and the National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC)³⁹.

37 CARE India (2019) Voice and Accountability in Climate Change Adaptation. WtRF project learning brief.

38 Hariyo Ban Programme – Programme Brief

39 Ibid

Programme Overview:

Programme activities have promoted biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management by supporting focal species and habitat management, by strengthening community-based natural resource management (NRM) groups, by reducing human-wildlife conflict and improving watershed management. Programme activities for the development of market-based alternative livelihoods have included support for small-scale enterprises focussing on the ultra-poor, women and forest dependent youth as well as medium-scale, climate-smart enterprises based on collective marketing in selected areas with high climate vulnerability and/or overuse of resources⁴⁰. Programme activities for climate change adaptation (CCA) have focussed on the mainstreaming of Community Adaptation Plans of Action (CAPAs) and Local Adaptation Plans of Action (LAPAs) based on climate vulnerability analyses into local and sectoral planning processes and supporting the integration of LAPAs with local DRM plans and implementation. The programme has also directly supported community-based adaptation activities in critical watersheds and vulnerable sites, with a strong focus on water management⁴¹. Activities for scaling up payments for ecosystem services and the introduction of time and energy-saving technologies for agricultural and domestic use have also formed part of the programme's climate change adaptation component. The programme has included cross-cutting governance interventions designed to strengthen institutional and technical capacity of user groups to advance local solutions for sustainable natural resource management as well as improving the policy and enabling environment for inclusive, gender equitable biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation.

Programme Approach for Engaging Men and Boys:

Implementation of the Hariyo Ban programme has been guided by a Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) strategy designed to promote the empowerment – including economic empowerment – of women, dalit, ethnic and other marginalised groups, as well as engaging men and decision-makers and challenging stereotyped gender roles⁴². The programme has adopted a gender synchronised approach involving support for women's self-help groups (the Community Learning and Action Centres – CLACs) established to promote women's empowerment, women's leadership and the development of alternative livelihood activities, as well as providing gender trainings for men and decision-makers taking action to promote GESI transformative attitudes and behaviours at community and organisational levels.

At the community level, men who are Local Resource Persons (LRPs), GESI champions or who belong to a model couple identified by the programme have played key roles in advocating for GESI responsive policies, standards and practices of NRM groups; in challenging structural barriers and gender stereotypes; and raising their voices to promote the rights, safety and dignity of women and marginalised people. Despite often facing social backlash, engaged men who are Hariyo Ban LRPs or GESI champions or Change agents have led actions enabling women's increased representation and active participation in leadership positions of NRM groups; the provision of investments to women for income generating activities; and have campaigned in their communities for the ending of gender-based violence, child marriage and caste discrimination⁴³.

40 See Biodiversity Conservation Through Livelihood Improvement. In Legacy Activities of the USAID's Hariyo Ban Program.

41 See Multi-Stakeholder Engagement in Implementing Integrated Sub-Watershed Management Plans: A Case Study from the Khageri Khola Sub-Watershed, Chitwan, Nepal. In Legacy Activities of the USAID's Hariyo Ban Program, pp 60 – 80

42 CARE Nepal (undated) GESI Approaches for Social Transformation in the Hariyo Ban Program. Information brief.

43 Ibid

BOX 6 – PROFILE OF A MALE CHAMPION WORKING FOR WOMEN’S RIGHTS

Uma Kanta Subedi is a retired teacher from a middle-class family in a rural municipality of Syangia district. Having served as chairperson of a Community Forest User Group (CFUG) and also as a member of the FECOFUN Gandaki provincial committee, Subedi was selected as a GESI champion by HBP. For that role he attended training sessions on men’s role in women’s leadership development and gender equality and social inclusion. Since his training as a GESI champion, Subedi has encouraged the equal sharing of household chores amongst the members of his family and has facilitated leadership development training for 10 groups of women, Dalits, Janajatis and marginalised communities, and 30 CFUGs. He has lobbied for a woman become chair of the CFUG that he previously led and has worked to ensure women hold 50% of leadership positions in 10 other CFUGs and to promote good governance practices in those groups. Subedi has also campaigned to stop violence against women and caste discrimination in his community, which is recognised as contributing to women’s participation in trainings and community events beyond their households.

Source: Hariyo Ban Programme Information Brief on GESI Approaches for Social Transformation

At the organizational level, higher level GESI champions have worked to promote the mainstreaming of GESI policies and guidelines by the consortium partners (WWF, CARE, FECOFUN and NTNC), thereby strengthening the capacity of those organisations for supporting community- and local-level processes of attitudinal and behavioural change for inclusive and equitable NRM.

The Hariyo Ban programme has engaged with government decision-makers at the local, provincial and federal levels by providing technical and financial support for the development and implementation of inclusive plans for sustainable natural resource management addressing issues of differential vulnerability to disaster and climate change experienced by women and other marginalised groups⁴⁴, including support for the revision of a GESI strategy and action plan by and for the Ministry of Forests and the Environment.

Programme Outcomes:

In 2021, the Hariyo Ban programme carried out an assessment of the added value of mainstreaming GESI and Governance for delivery of the programme’s core components of biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation⁴⁵. This study found that:

- » Actions by LRPs, GESI Champions and Change Agents have facilitated more equitable access to and benefit-sharing from natural resources for women and marginalized groups. The annual income allocation by Community Forestry User Groups to women, poor people and marginalized people increased from 11% to 17% in 2020⁴⁶.
- » A total of 387 NRM groups in the landscapes targeted by Hariyo Ban have developed improved internal GESI policies, standards and governance: women and marginalised groups now hold 87% of leadership positions in local entities supported by the programme, up from a baseline of 72%.
- » Women, youth and marginalized people are increasingly engaged in effective leadership, decision-making and advocacy for environmental management and social change processes through the CLACs.

44 Gender Resource Development (2021) GESI and Governance Value Addition in Hariyo Ban Program II. Consultancy report submitted to CARE Nepal.

45 Ibid

46 WWF Nepal (2021). Final Technical Report of the Hariyo Ban Program, Phase II. WWF Nepal, Hariyo Ban Program, Kathmandu, Nepal.



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- » Model couples, GESI champions and Change Agents have played a crucial role in encouraging more equal power relations of women and marginalised groups with their family members and other social actors. 80% of respondents surveyed for the endline GESI assessment reported shifts in gender roles with men sharing domestic chores and workloads, thereby enabling women to take part in community groups and social networks.
- » Engaged men from Model couples or who are LRPs and GESI champion are working collaboratively with the CLACs and other local stakeholders for the elimination of gender-based violence and other harmful social practices by means of local level social campaigns and couples mediation.
- » Social norms and attitudes are changing in support of gender equality: the programme endline assessment of GESI and governance value addition found that 84.5% of female respondents (n = 296) reported that NRM members including men and decision-makers exhibit more gender equitable and socially inclusive behaviour as compared to five years previously.

What Worked for Engaging Men and Boys:

Using the Differential Impact Assessment and Response Planning framework as a participatory approach for identifying risks and impacts of risks associated with disaster and climate change for different stakeholder groups (women, men, poor, ethnic minorities and other marginalised groups) and for planning gender equitable and socially inclusive

response activities with communities and local government actors.

Supporting male role models to work with women for gender transformative change: The male GESI champions supported by the Hariyo Ban programme played critical roles in promoting women's leadership of NRM groups and campaigning for the reduction of GBV which is a critical barrier to sustainable NRM.

Supporting the institutionalisation of policies and practices for GESI at multiple levels: The Hariyo Ban programme included EMB activities at multiple levels – with community members, with local, provincial and federal government decision-makers and with the staff of partner organisations involved in programme delivery – to promote an enabling environment for addressing issues of gender equality and women's rights in the formulation and implementation of policies on biodiversity conservation, CCA and DRR.

3.3 The Strengthening PSNP4 Institutions and Resilience programme (SPIR) – Layering interventions for increased resilience based on improved food security and nutrition and diversified livelihoods in Ethiopia.

The impacts of climate change have a significant bearing on efforts to promote poverty reduction and sustainable development in Ethiopia. Chronically food-insecure households are highly vulnerable to climate-related shocks and stresses and climate

change represents a significant threat to their ability to move out of poverty and graduate from the Government's Productive Safety Nets Programme (PSNP). In this context, promoting Climate Change Adaptation-focused actions that build resilience to climatic shocks while improving capacity to adapt to longer-term changes in climate is a key programming priority for CARE Ethiopia⁴⁷.

Programme Overview:

The SPIR programme was funded by USAID as a Food for Peace programme supporting the Government of Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Programme to promote enhanced livelihoods and increased resilience to shocks and improved food security and nutrition for rural households vulnerable to food insecurity. The SPIR programme was implemented from September 2016 to September 2021 by a consortium comprising World Vision (the consortium lead), CARE and the Organization for Rehabilitation and Development in Amhara (ORDA) in selected woredas (districts) of Amhara, Oromia and Southern Nations Nationalities and People (SNNPR) regions. CARE was responsible for implementation of SPIR in four woredas (district) and 124 kebele (subdistrict) of Oromia region, where the project reached a total of 106,181 participants directly (51% female).⁴⁸

The SPIR programme was implemented as a multi-sectoral intervention designed around four integrated and interdependent purposes for the achievement of:

- » Increased income, productive assets and equitable access to nutritious food for vulnerable women, men and youth (Purpose 1)
- » Improved nutritional status of children under two years of age, pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls (Purpose 2)
- » Increased women's empowerment, youth empowerment and gender equity (Purpose 3)
- » Strengthened ability of women, men and communities to mitigate, adapt to and recover from human-caused and natural shocks and stresses (Purpose 4)

Programme Approaches:

The SPIR project has used community-level programming, training of government staff involved in public service delivery at the woreda and kebele level, and targeted livelihood transfers to promote enhanced livelihoods, increased resilience to shocks and improved food security and nutrition for PSNP4 clients, with activities for women and youth empowerment and gender equity as a cross-cutting focus of programme implementation. Key activities have included:

- » The establishment of mixed sex Village Economic and Social Associations (VESAs) based on CARE's VSLA model. The VESAs have provided an entry point for trainings and livelihood activities to promote financial literacy, agriculture and livestock value chain development, improved access to markets and agricultural inputs, as well as building social capital.
- » Integrated Nutrition Behaviour Change Communications (BCC) and support for village-level water, sanitation and health (WASH) initiatives, including improvements to sanitation infrastructure and implementation of the Community-led Total Sanitation and Hygiene (CLTSH) approach.
- » The use of Social Analysis and Action tools enabling individuals and communities to explore and challenge social norms, beliefs and practices around gender, including women's role in intrahousehold decision-making, mobility, choice of livelihood activities and access to markets.
- » Awareness-raising on climate change issues, facilitating Early Warning Dissemination, updating community contingency plans based on village-level CVCAs.
- » Support for local level infrastructure development that contributes to safety net and food security, including physical and biological soil and water conservation structures (e.g. water points, small irrigation schemes) as well as health posts, vet clinics, and farmer training centres.
- » Gender and Social Development institutional capacity building with government officials to encourage their support for the effective implementation and management of the programme.

47 CARE Ethiopia (chk date) A Decade of Program Learning Series – Gender Sensitive Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis

48 CARE Ethiopia (chk date) Strengthen PSNP4 Institutions and Resilience (SPIR) Development Food Security Activity (DFSA), Programme brief.

Programme Approach for Engaging Men and Boys:

The programme carried out an in-depth gender analysis as a formative assessment to inform the development of the project's gender-synchronized approach for women's empowerment and men engagement interventions. The findings of the gender analysis highlighted gendered disparities in decision-making, access and control over productive resources, division of labour and community leadership⁴⁹. The approach for male engagement developed in response to these findings focussed on capacitating men as allies for promoting gender equality and multiplying the impact of the programme's food and nutrition security activities.

The approach was based on the establishment of village-level, single-sex male engagement groups with 15–20 members⁵⁰. Each male engagement group met for eight sessions facilitated by 'male advocates' recruited from the group. Each session of the male engagement group was designed to encourage reflection and discussion on a topic relating to gender dynamics, traditional norms and how they influence childcare, decision-making, the household division of labour, gender-based violence and other traditional practices such as early marriage. Members of the male engagement groups adopting gender equitable behaviours and demonstrating commitment to more equitable household relations were recognised in public as male champions at community outreach events or campaigns. The community campaigns used music, community theatre and games or competitions (e.g. father and son cooking) to showcase how men can take a proactive role in childcare, cooking and household chores⁵¹. Male advocates and male champions were also supported to talk about issues gender equality with their neighbours and friends, and to connect and work with woreda officials as part of the programme's approach for institutional strengthening.

Delivery of the programme's nutrition BCC component involved the facilitation of household dialogues, which included discussion of Infant and Young Child Feeding practices and adolescent and maternal nutrition designed to encourage men to support their wives in childcare and child feeding practices, and the programme has also facilitated gender dialogues with VESAs.

Programme Outcomes:

The experimental, quantitative impact evaluation conducted for the SPIR programme using a clustered randomized controlled trial (RCT) design found compelling evidence of:

- » Improved livelihood outcomes for extreme poor households due to increased livestock production, increased membership of VESAs and increased access to savings.
- » Increased access to health services albeit still at low levels.
- » Improvements in men's gender equitable attitudes and roles associated with participation in the SPIR programme's enhanced nutrition intervention which included EMB activities⁵².

The quantitative impact evaluation did not find evidence of positive programme impacts on women's decision-making, self-efficacy or marital dynamics. There was some evidence of worsening marital relations and increased intimate partner violence for Extreme Poor households which had received the livelihood transfer of poultry assets, where the male head of household was less likely to report being respected by his spouse.

Qualitative data from an outcome monitoring study carried out internally by the SPIR programme team however found evidence of positive changes in behaviours for men participating in the male engagement groups⁵³. Engaged men were reported by women and men as being more supportive of

49 Gamber, M., (2018) SPIR-DFSA Gender Analysis Report.

50 CARE Ethiopia & World Vision (chk) Male Engagement Approach: An Improved Masculine Behavior for Gender Equality Norms. SPIR programme technical brief.

51 CARE Ethiopia (undated) SPIR-DFSA Guide for Men Engagement Community Campaigns. Internal programme document.

52 Alderman, H. et al. (2021) Impact Evaluation of the Strengthen PSNP4 Institutions and Resilience (SPIR) Development Food Security Activity (DFSA) Endline Report. IFPRI, September 2021

53 CARE Ethiopia (2021) Gender Progress Marker Outcome Monitoring – Male engagement Final Report.

women's equal participation in household decision-making, and as sharing more equally in household chores, while women were reported as having improved access to agricultural technologies, financial services and markets, and increased mobility. The outcome monitoring study however found less evidence of progress in terms of women's participation in leadership in community structures other than the VESA. The study concluded that the male engagement groups had contributed significantly to changes at the individual and household level but that there was a need for longer-term engagement to promote a wider process of social norm change at the community level.

What Worked for Engaging Men and Boys in the SPIR programme:

Integrating EMB activities with household dialogues
– Engaging men in the SPIR programme's Nutrition

BCC activities provided an effective, neutral entry point for promoting gender equitable attitudes and positive changes in intra-household power dynamics.

Showcasing the activities of male engagement groups and male role models at community events – The SPIR programme's strategy of celebrating engaged men who were recognised for their gender equitable attitudes and behaviours in public was useful for building male alliances and promoting wider community outreach and advocacy.

Engaging opinion leaders and community gatekeepers in EMB activities for social norm change – The SPIR programme intentionally encouraged the participation of community leaders and elders in the male engagement groups. Engagement by these leaders was important in facilitating tangible and sustainable changes in masculine behaviours.



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4 Assessing the contribution of Engaging Men and Boys in Climate Justice programming

4.1 What are the impacts of CARE's Climate Justice programming integrating EMB approaches?

Nearly half of CARE's Climate Justice projects reporting impact in FY2021 were identified as fully Engaging Men and Boys. Data from CARE's global Programme Impact and Influencing Reporting System (PIIRS) for FY2021 showed that 15 interventions reported impact against CARE's global indicators of change for Climate Justice in that reporting period, of which seven (47%) were identified as fully Engaging Men and Boys, 7 (47%) were identified as partially Engaging Men and Boys and 1 (7%) was identified as having no engagement with men and boys.

In FY21, CARE's programming strengthened the resilience and adaptive capacities of 853,600 people to the effects of climate change. This total impact included:

- » 627,761 people of all genders using increased capacities for resilience and adaptation to the effects of climate change (Indicator 28); and
- » 121,400 people affected by new/ amended or better implemented climate-relevant policies, legislation, multilateral agreements, programmes and/or budgets (Indicator 17).

Over half (57%) of the total impact reported for the Climate Justice impact area was achieved by the 47% of Climate Justice projects and programmes that were fully Engaging Men and Boys.

Projects reporting Climate Justice impacts also reported gender equality impacts for 406,071 people. The gender equality impacts delivered by Climate Justice programming interventions included:

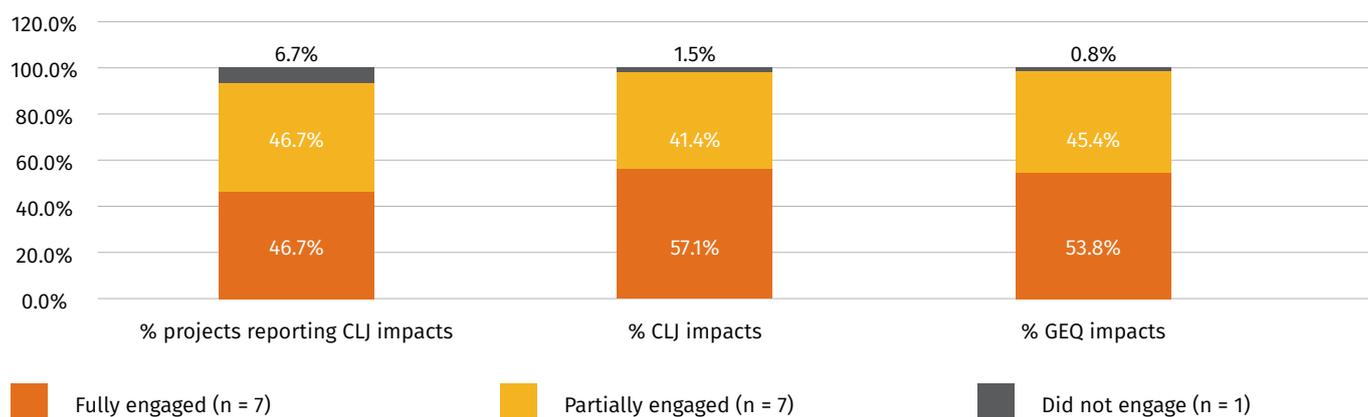
- » 16,893 people who experienced impacts relating to ending GBV,
- » 9,494 people who experienced impacts relating to education, and
- » 82,462 people who have experienced impacts relating to Women's Voice and Leadership.

Climate Justice projects and programmes that were fully Engaging Men and Boys reported 54% of the gender equality impact reported in FY21 for CARE's Climate Justice programming (see Figure 5). As such the PIIRS data from FY 2021 indicates there is a positive association between the integration of EMB approaches in CARE's Climate Justice programming and the delivery of gender equality and Climate Justice impacts. The discussion that follows of the meta-analysis of programming experiences for the sample of Climate Justice projects and programmes reviewed in more depth explores how and why integrating EMB approaches contributes to the advancement of gender equality and Climate Justice. Projects reviewed for the meta-analysis included three of the projects reporting impact on PIIRS in FY21.

4.2 How does Engaging Men and Boys in Climate Justice programming advance gender equality?

Table 3 maps the outcomes identified from evaluation reports, learning products and KIIs with programme staff for six of the Climate Justice projects and programmes reviewed for the meta-analysis in relation to the domains for Agency, Relations and Structures of the GEF framework and the levels of men's engagement as programme participants, supporters and allies and champions. Climate Justice interventions that reported integration of EMB

Figure 5: Projects reporting Climate Justice impacts against global indicators of change in FY21 by level of EMB and the % of Climate Justice & Gender Equality impacts reported by those projects



approach and which were reviewed for the meta-analysis but for which relevant, sex-disaggregated evaluation data were not available are not included in this mapping⁵⁴.

Engaging Men and Boys as participants:

Engaging Men and Boys in Climate Justice programming has contributed to building women's agency and changing relations and structures. The evaluation data available for the six interventions covered by the mapping, which includes the case studies developed for this review, show that approaches for Engaging Men and Boys have contributed to changes in agency, relations and structures that are supportive of gender equality. The Climate Justice projects and programmes reviewed have engaged men at all three levels – i.e. as participants, as supporters and as allies and champions, with evidence of a range of outcomes across all three domains of change resulting from different levels of engagement.

Changes in the attitudes and behaviours of men engaged as participants in project and programme activities have enabled the strengthening of women's agency in all the interventions reviewed. For several interventions, including the WtRF project in India, the SHOUHARDO III programme in Bangladesh and the SWEEP project in Ethiopia, household-level

gender dialogues have led to increased acceptance by male partners of women's mobility and participation in economic activities, thereby enabling women to access training opportunities and engage in new and improved IGAs. The more equal sharing of household responsibilities, including childcare and cooking, by male household members was another important outcome as an enabling factor for women's increased engagement in economic activities and membership of groups supporting women's increased financial inclusion and participation in natural resource management activities and community-led planning processes (see, for example, the case study for the Hariyo Ban programme). Engaged men participating in the group education activities of male engagement groups established by the SPIR programme in Ethiopia were reported by women and men as sharing more equally in household chores, while their wives reported increased mobility and improved access to agricultural technologies, financial services and markets (see case study three)⁵⁵.

Engaging men as participants has also contributed to more equitable intra-household relationships involving the sharing of household agricultural and financial decision-making by women and men. The outcome monitoring study conducted by the SPIR programme in Ethiopia with engaged men and women programme participants found 78% of

54 Interventions not included in the mapping of outcomes are the Shakti project in India which is still in the early stages of implementation; the NOBADIP project in Bangladesh; the Samarthyia project in Nepal for which the final evaluation was ongoing at the time of the learning review; and the ECRIMS project in Zimbabwe for which impact data are available at the level of the wider ZRBF programme but not for the specific consortium implementing ECRIMS and are not sex-disaggregated.

55 Path Consultancy (2021) Gender Progress Marker Outcome Monitoring – Male Engagement Final Report.

men and 88% of women in focus group discussions reported high levels of progress towards the outcome that “men jointly decide with their spouse on agricultural inputs and household assets”⁵⁶. The endline evaluation of the Helti Kakai, Helti Famili (HKHF) project in Vanuatu, which engaged couples through the delivery of Family Financial Management training designed to encourage reflection on gender roles and norms relating to household decision-making and workloads, found that 80% of participating households reported joint decision-making around everyday financial expenditures as well as major household purchases, as compared with 45% households surveyed at the project baseline⁵⁷.

Engaging Men and Boys as supporters:

The meta-analysis also found examples of men engaging proactively as supporters of more equitable gender dynamics within and beyond their own households. An example of engaged men enabling and promoting women’s agency can be found from the Nutrition Behaviour Change Communications component of the SPIR programme in Ethiopia which encouraged fathers to attend maternal and child healthcare sessions with their female partners – an approach designed to promote men’s understanding of and support for gender equitable nutrition behaviours at household level. In India, male partners of women farmers participating in the WtRF project accompanies their wives to trainings on climate resilient agriculture to address socially imposed limitations on women’s mobility that would otherwise have constrained women’s access to those trainings.

Examples of engaged men as supporters of changes in relations and structures have involved engaged men supporting women’s leadership in community institutions and engaged men speaking out against GBV and HTPs. Several male leaders of NRM groups participating in the Hariyo Ban programme in Nepal have actively supported women taking up leadership roles in those groups, which actions have contributed to a marked increase in numbers of women and marginalised people in local-level leadership positions (see case study two). Men identified as male champions by the Hariyo Ban programme

have also played an active role in speaking out and campaigning informally against GBV and other harmful traditional practices such as early marriage and caste exclusion in their communities. Evaluative studies of the SPIR programme and SWEEP project in Ethiopia have also identified changes in the perceptions of and support from engaged men for women’s participation in community structures, while recognising that progress towards women’s participation and leadership in structures other than the VSLA remains limited in that context.

Engaging Men and Boys as allies and champions:

The meta-analysis found fewer examples of engaged men taking action as allies and champions – i.e. men taking intentional action to ensure women and girls have the same opportunities, access to services and rights as men and boys, and holding themselves and other men in their communities accountable for their actions, although it appeared that none of the projects or programmes reviewed were working in partnership with feminist movements. In the Hariyo Ban programme, male leaders of Community Forestry User Groups (CFUGs) took action to promote the agency of women members of those groups (i.e. women beyond their immediate sphere of influence) by intentionally allocating resources to enable women to develop sustainable IGAs and to facilitate more equitable benefit-sharing from natural resources. Male advocates from the male engagement groups of the SPIR programme in Ethiopia were involved in leading peer discussions of gender issues and engaging in local-level advocacy with their neighbours and communities to prevent GBV and other harmful traditional practices – an example of engaged men taking action as allies and champions for changing relations. There were however few examples from the meta-analysis of engaged men taking actions as allies and champions advocating for systemic change, although SPIR programme staff reported that local government officials at woreda (district) level planned to continue working with male advocates to support the delivery of gender-transformative community development initiatives associated with the government safety net programme.

56 Ibid.

57 Wilson, D. (2022) Food Security and Women’s Empowerment in Vanuatu: A learning paper based on CARE Vanuatu’s Helti Kakai, Helti Famili (Healthy Food, Healthy Family) project.

Table 3: Outcomes identified for selected CARE Climate Justice programmes from Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Vanuatu, Ethiopia and Zimbabwe that are fully Engaging Men and Boys

	Agency	Relations	Structures
Participants	<p>Support women’s participation and understand their role in promoting women’s agency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Husbands taking on more childcare and household responsibilities (Hariyo Ban, SPIR, SWEEP, WtRF, SHO3) » Husbands allowing/ supporting women to engage in IGAs (SWEEP, SPIR) » Women’s inc mobility (SHO3, WtRF, SWEEP) 	<p>Examine and promote more equitable interactions with women at home, in communities and in workplaces.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Husbands sharing agricultural & financial decision-making with their wives/ partners (SPIR, SWEEP, WtRF, HKHF) 	<p>Challenge discriminatory social norms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Men reporting more gender equitable attitudes (SPIR, HKHF, SWEEP)
Supporters	<p>Enable and promote the agency of the women they interact with.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Fathers attending MCH information sessions with their partners (SPIR) » Husbands supporting and accompanying their wives to CRA trainings (WtRF) 	<p>Model equitable relationships through their actions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Male leaders of NRM groups actively encouraging women to take up leadership roles in those groups (Hariyo Ban, SWEEP, SPIR) » VDCs listening to and acting on views of women and women SHGs (WtRF, SHO3) 	<p>Challenge discriminatory social norms and practices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Engaged men speaking out against and working to prevent GBV and other harmful traditional practices (Hariyo Ban, SPIR, SWEEP) » Male champions advocating equal sharing of household chores and decision-making (WtRF)
Allies & champions	<p>Enable and promote the agency of large numbers of women beyond their immediate sphere of influence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Male leaders of NRM groups allocating resources to enable women to develop sustainable IGAs & to facilitate more equitable benefit-sharing from natural resources (HBP) 	<p>Model equitable relationships holding themselves accountable for their actions and the actions of other men.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Male advocates leading peer discussions of GE issues, and influencing neighbours and the wider community (SPIR) 	<p>Advocate for systemic change, in partnership with feminist movements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Local government officials propose to continue working with male advocates for GE (SPIR).

In conclusion, the meta-analysis findings show that Climate Justice interventions integrating EMB approaches can also contribute to the advancement of gender equality. The changes in agency, relations and structures identified for the Climate Justice interventions integrating EMB approaches reviewed here are consistent with experiences from CARE programming that integrates EMB approaches in impact areas for promoting women's economic empowerment⁵⁸, access to SRMCH and for GBV prevention and response⁵⁹. The following section of this report considers how these changes in agency, relations and structures in turn translate into progress towards the achievement of Climate Justice outcomes.

4.3 How does Engaging Men and Boys in Climate Justice programming contribute to the achievement of Climate Justice objectives?

Integrating EMB approaches in the Climate Justice projects and programmes reviewed for this report has contributed to the advancement of gender equality based on changes in agency, relations and structures. The following analysis explores how changes in agency, relations and structures have contributed to progress towards the three impact pathways of CARE's Climate Justice strategy.



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58 Sleg, H. et al. (2013) 'I can do women's work': reflections on engaging men as allies in women's economic empowerment in Rwanda. *Gender and Development*, 21:1, pp15-30.

59 Gillingham, S. (2018) *A Life Free From Violence: An evidence-based value proposition for CARE's Gender-Based Violence Programming in the Great Lakes*.

1

Impact Pathway 1:

Increased capacities and assets for resilience and adaptation to climate change: Engaging Men and Boys leads to increased understanding of women and girls vulnerabilities, needs and priorities. Use of participatory tools such as Gender and Power Analysis followed by CVCA to assess how diverse interest groups, including women and girls, men and boys, are affected by climate change and shock events provides an effective starting point for reflection and dialogue with men and boys' regarding the particular vulnerabilities, needs and priorities of women and girls that need to be addressed for effective community-based adaptation initiatives. CVCA analyses can be part of the conscientization stage of the EMB model as a critical first step to ensuring men and boys' support for women and girls' participation in activities for increased resilience and CCA. In this way Engaging Men and Boys enables women and girls' to increase their own capacities for resilience and adaptation to climate change. Women and girls' participation in activities such as attending trainings to learn new skills, e.g. for CRA and the use of climate information, joining a self-help group or VSLA or EKATA group or becoming an active member or leader of a community structure for sustainable NRM, and/or adopting new labour- and energy-saving technologies contribute to the strengthening of household absorptive and adaptive capacities for dealing with shocks, stresses and uncertainty⁶⁰.

Engaged men enable women and girls' participation in CCA and DRR activities, thereby enabling women and girls to contribute to improved household wellbeing and resilience. As shown by the mapping of project outcomes in Table 3, support from men and boys can take different forms, which include: husbands allowing their wives to engage in IGAs; men and boys sharing household chores thereby enabling women and girls to take part in activities outside the home; men accompanying their wives or partners to trainings; and men sharing financial and agricultural decision-making with their wives/ female partners at household level. Engaging men to support the uptake of new labour- and/or energy-saving technologies such as improved stoves, solar powered boreholes etc. can also be an enabling factor for women's participation in CCA activities.

The case study of the WtRF project in India illustrates this pathway of change in a context where the limited mobility of adivasi women engaged in smallholder farming was identified as a significant constraint on their capacity for accessing climate information, agricultural extension services and inputs and livelihood opportunities needed for increased resilience and CCA. The WtRF project's EMB approach enabled women's increased participation in trainings on climate resilient agriculture and the use of climate information, and increased membership of self-help groups, which resulted in the uptake of CRA practices, increased access to savings and credit and the diversification of livelihoods through alternative IGAs.

When women gain new knowledge, skills and self-confidence and are able to take up opportunities for participating in diversified, climate resilient livelihood activities, they are able to contribute economically to their households thereby contributing to improved household wellbeing and increased resilience. The outcomes of the WtRF project, where women's increased participation in CRA activities, self-help groups and livelihoods diversification led to improved agricultural productivity and food security at the household level, and improved ability for recovery from extreme climate events such as drought and flood, illustrate this linkage between household adaptive and absorptive capacity. Experiences from the SPIR programme in Ethiopia and the SHOUHARDO III programme in Bangladesh similarly illustrate this linkage.

Women's economic empowerment and financial inclusion are key elements of increased resilience and climate change adaptation. Experiences from the SHOUHARDO III programme in Bangladesh, the SPIR and SWEEP projects in Ethiopia and the ECRIMS project in Zimbabwe highlight the importance of promoting women's economic empowerment and financial inclusion for building resilience and adaptation to climate change based on activities to support women organising collectively in self-help groups, VSLAs or EKATA groups. For example, the SWEEP project in Ethiopia found that access to finance and loans enabling VSLA members to start IGAs and women's increased participation

60 CARE International (2016) Increasing Resilience – Theoretical Guidance Document for CARE International.

and influence in household decision-making had contributed to improved household food security and resilience capacity⁶¹. Women's increased economic contribution was also identified as an important factor contributing to positive shifts in intra-household dynamics for the HKHF project in Vanuatu, which found that participating households in which couples had received Family Financial Management training showed increased agricultural productivity and improved food and nutrition security as a result of more equal participation by women and men in household financial decision-making⁶². CARE's global experience of programming for women's economic empowerment and financial inclusion however shows the need for Engaging Men and Boys to address social norms relating to gender roles so that economically empowered women do not experience increased risks of social backlash and violence in their households and communities as a result of their engagement in IGAs and associated activities for savings and loans etc⁶³.

“VSLAs have proved to be crucial support systems in times of emergency conditions such as delivery, drought and sickness.”

SWEEP Gender Assessment 2

The meta-analysis also found some evidence that Engaging Men and Boys supports women and girls' increased access to assets for resilience and adaptation to climate change. In the case of the Hariyo Ban programme in Nepal, male leaders engaged as Local Resource Persons and GESI champions have taken actions to enable more equitable access to and benefit-sharing from sustainable natural resource management for women members of the Community Forestry User Groups, as well as promoting increased leadership by women of those groups, and facilitating women's access to small grant funding for IGAs – changes which have the potential of contributing to increased adaptive capacity and increased transformative capacity for increased resilience among women members and leaders of those groups. The Samarthya project has worked with local government authorities to establish arrangements for climate-resilient leasehold farming by groups of marginalised and landless women, thereby ensuring increased access by those women to land as a key resource for livelihoods diversification. EMB activities by the SPIR programme were identified by the programme outcome monitoring study to have facilitated women participants' increased access to and control over key livelihood services including agricultural technologies, financial services and markets⁶⁴. The programme endline impact evaluation also found that participation in the programme was associated with increased engagement in livestock production and access to livestock assets.

61 Abamela Consulting (2021) Final Evaluation of the Water for Food Security, Women's Empowerment and Environmental Protection (SWEEP) project. ADA & CARE (2020) SWEEP Gender Assessment 2.

62 Wilson, D. (2022) Food Security and Women's Empowerment in Vanuatu: A learning paper based on CARE Vanuatu's Helti Kakai, Helti Famili (Healthy Food, Healthy Family) project.

63 CARE International in Rwanda (2012) Mind the Gap: Exploring the Gender Dynamics of CARE Rwanda's Village Savings and Loans (VSL) Programming.

64 Path Consultancy (2021) Gender Progress Marker Outcome Monitoring – Male Engagement Final Report. SPIR-DFSA programme.

2

Impact Pathway 2:

Improved enabling environment for climate justice: The Climate Justice projects and programmes reviewed for the meta-analysis included activities for working with and influencing governments, local institutions and communities in the Global South, and – in some cases – with the private sector. None of the projects reviewed included activities to address climate-relevant policies and actions by governments in the Global North or multilateral organizations. The meta-analysis found that the integration of EMB approaches in the sample of Climate Justice interventions reviewed has contributed to the following outcomes relevant to the impact pathway for an improved enabling environment for Climate Justice:

Engaging Men and Boys contributes to changes in social norms. In many contexts discriminatory social norms constraining women’s access to opportunities, information and resources present a key barrier and limiting factor for promoting increased resilience and CCA. Several of the Climate Justice projects reviewed for the meta-analysis – including the SHOUHARDO III programme in Bangladesh, the Hariyo Ban programme and the Samarthya project in Nepal, the WtRF and SHAKTI projects in India, and the SPIR programme and SWEEP project in Ethiopia – were designed and implemented with a clear focus on promoting social norm change.

For example, the EMB activities of the WtRF in India and the Samarthya project in Nepal used gender dialogues and awareness-raising activities with men and local power holders at household and community levels to challenge the widely-held social norm that “women are not farmers”, leading to increased recognition of the needs and priorities of women farmers by local government. In the case of the WtRF project women farmers have become recognised as an influential interest group at the village level, with evidence of increased engagement by women’s Self-Help Groups in community led planning processes at village level and in the effective representation of women’s interests, needs and priorities in spaces

for decision-making by local government representatives. In the case of the Samarthya project, CARE Nepal has worked in partnership with a grassroots organisation – the National Farmers’ Groups Federation (NFGF) – and local government to pilot a system of identification and categorisation of farmers, including women farmers and poor and vulnerable groups, as the basis for issuing legally recognised identity cards that can be linked with social service provision and government subsidy schemes⁶⁵.

Based on recognition that the gendered division of household labour and risks of GBV often present key barriers to women’s participation in activities for CCA and DRR, the Hariyo Ban, SHOUHARDO III and SPIR programmes and the SWEEP project have integrated EMB activities to promote changes in social norms relating to gender roles by encouraging the more equal sharing of childcare responsibilities and household chores, and to promote the elimination of GBV and harmful traditional practices such as early marriage and FGM. In the case of the Hariyo Ban programme in Nepal, where GBV was identified as a significant barrier to women’s participation in sustainable NRM, the activities of men identified as GESI champions, local resource persons and Model couples who have campaigned in their communities for the prevention of GBV, including in some cases mediation with couples involved in violent relationships, have provided a starting point for changing attitudes and social norms. The endline evaluation of the SWEEP project in Ethiopia reported a significant decrease in the prevalence of harmful traditional practices as a result of the activities of the SAA groups organised by the project to provide a mechanism and safe space involving women, men, youth, the elderly and people with disabilities in reflection and discussion of social and cultural barriers to gender equitable local development⁶⁶. In the case of the SPIR programme in Ethiopia, an outcome monitoring study carried out with sex-segregated groups of women and engaged men found that 44% of Focus Group Discussion (FGD) respondents reported a significant reduction in

65 CARE Nepal (2021) Outcome Documentation of Climate Resilient Scalable Models on Land and Agriculture. Samarthya project document.

66 Abamela Consulting (2021) Final Evaluation of the Water for Food Security, Women’s Empowerment and Environmental Protection (SWEEP) project.



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men's use of verbal, economic and physical threats to resolve domestic disputes, influence decision-making and assert authority, and 67% of male FGD respondents and 57% of women FGD respondents reported that men and women open speak out against child marriage and FGM in public⁶⁷.

Engaging Men and Boys in Climate Justice programming contributes to strengthening supply-side inclusive governance. Most of the projects and programmes reviewed for the meta-analysis have included a cross-cutting focus on inclusive governance, including activities for capacity-building and engagement with government actors at multiple levels – i.e. for strengthening supply-side inclusive governance through increased responsiveness and accountability by local government authorities and service providers. EMB activities are a means of promoting the awareness and responsiveness of power holders on issues of gender equitable CCA, as part of the enabling environment for inclusive governance. The case studies documented for the Hariyo Ban programme in Nepal, the WtRF project in India and the SPIR programme in Ethiopia provide illustrative examples of programming contributing to the strengthening of supply-side inclusive governance as a mechanism for increased resilience and climate change adaptation.

The EMB activities of these interventions have included trainings and awareness-raising activities

on CCA and GESI issues with formal and informal power holders to promote understanding of and responsiveness to the needs and priorities of women and girls in local planning and decision-making processes, using a range of tools, including SAA exercises, CVCA and the Community Score Card (CSC) methodology. These activities have provided a foundation for the uptake and integration of participatory, community-led planning processes for sustainable natural resource management and/or CCA by local and regional government structures. For example, the Hariyo Ban programme in Nepal has successfully encouraged the mainstreaming of gender sensitive Community Adaptation Plans of Action (CAPAs) and Local Adaptation Plans of Action (LAPAs) as part of a landscape level approach for biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation and has supported the development of a GESI strategy for the Ministry of Forestry and Environment (see case study two). The WtRF project in India has supported the development of gender-sensitive Community Action Plans by Village Development Committees, and has engaged with local level governance structures (the Panchayats and Gram Sabha) to support the implementation of those plans.

Experiences from these multi-sectoral programmes highlight the need for Climate Justice interventions Engaging Men and Boys to support inclusive governance processes at multiple levels to ensure the institutionalization and long-term sustainability

67 Path Consultancy (2021) Gender Progress Marker Outcome Monitoring – Male Engagement Final Report. SPIR-DFSA programme.

of the changes involved. Experiences from the examples of Climate Justice programming integrating EMB approaches reviewed in this report are also consistent with wider learning from CARE's inclusive governance programming which also emphasizes the importance of shifting attitudes and social norms as a key pathway for supply-side inclusive governance and the importance of working with formal and informal powerholders and opinion leaders or community gatekeepers in doing so⁶⁸.

3

Impact Pathway 3:

Strengthened collective voice and action:

The strengthening of collective voice and action is the third impact pathway for CARE's Climate Justice strategy and is also a mechanism for strengthening demand-side inclusive governance. Projects and programmes reviewed for the meta-analysis have all included activities to support women and men and other interest groups (youth, ethnic minorities, people with disabilities), communities and CSOs with information, knowledge and skills on climate, gender, social inclusion and locally led approaches and for channelling and amplifying the voices of people of all genders and communities towards powerholders. Documentation of the extent to which those projects and programmes have included activities for cooperating with and holding powerholders accountable for the design and implementation of climate-relevant policies, plans, services and actions was however limited. The integration of EMB approaches by the interventions reviewed has contributed to the following Climate Justice outcomes relevant for this impact pathway:

Inclusive community-led planning processes: Use of gender-sensitive CVCA for engaging people of all genders in reflection and dialogue on resilience and CCA issues provides a foundation for building awareness of CCA and DRR issues and the differential impacts of climate change on different interest groups as the starting point for inclusive community-led planning processes. The outputs of inclusive community-led planning processes communicate the vulnerabilities, needs

and priorities of community members to local powerholders with decision-making authority for the design and implementation of climate-relevant policies, plans, services and actions. When developed through a representative, participatory process of dialogue, community-level action plans reflect the collective voice of local people from diverse interest groups, and as such provide a mechanism for the strengthening of demand-side inclusive governance processes.

Many of the Climate Justice projects and programmes reviewed for this meta-analysis have implemented EMB approaches to promote men's acceptance of and support for women and girls' active participation in CVCA and community-led planning processes for increased resilience and climate change adaptation. For example, the WtRF project in India has been effective in promoting women's active participation in the development of Community Action Plans (CAPs) and in Participatory Scenario Planning processes for promoting community-based adaptation, based on a combination of awareness-raising and capacity-strengthening activities with women's SHGs and Village Development Committees (VDCs). The project has documented changes in power relations as a result of these activities, showing that the VDC has become an inclusive and influential body for problem identification, advocacy and holding local government power-holders accountable⁶⁹. In Bangladesh, the SHOUHARDO III programme has trained Village Development Committees (VDCs) in community-based planning and in the use of CVCA. VDCs supported by the programme have become actively involved in organising community responses to floods, organising the distribution of materials and ensuring that vulnerable people (women and the elderly) are provided with adequate shelter. The programme Mid-Term Evaluation found that programme-supported VDCs are better able to access support from local government authorities such as the Union Disaster Management Committee in times of emergencies and are more prepared for responding.⁷⁰

68 Gillingham, S., Huxtable, J., Haines, R. (2021) A Theory of Change for Inclusive Governance Programming in Fragile and Conflict-Affected States: Experiences from the Every Voice Counts Programme.

69 CARE India (2019) Voice and Accountability in Climate Change Adaptation. WtRF project learning brief.

70 DeVries, M. et al. (2018) Mid Term Evaluation of the SHOUHARDO III Program – Summary Report.

Increased recognition and influence of women's voice and leadership: The establishment of women's collective action groups such as SHGs, VSLAs and/or EKATA groups, which provide safe spaces in which women can build confidence, practice communication and leadership skills, share experiences and build solidarity, also promotes women's meaningful participation in community-led planning processes. As women and girls develop increased knowledge, skills and capacities – changes which are often associated with women's increased economic empowerment – they tend to become more confident to raise their voices in community level decision-making processes which affect outcomes for increased resilience and CCA. These changes reflect the strengthening of transformative capacity for increased resilience. Engaged men can play an important role in supporting women's participation

and leadership in collective action groups and community-level decision-making structures and in promoting recognition of women's capacities, voice and leadership in their households and communities.

For example, the women-led Community Learning and Action Centres (CLACs) established by the Hariyo Ban programme in Nepal worked collaboratively with engaged men and decision-makers to address issues relating to GBV. The activities of the CLACs resulted in women's increased participation and leadership in community decision-making structures such as Community Forest User Groups. The CLACs were able to influence the development of Local Adaptation Plans for Actions and integrated sub-watershed management plans and were vocal and effective in advocating for local government to address the needs and priorities of women and girls.

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5 Learning and recommendations

Based on the findings of the meta-analysis, the following learning points and associated recommendations to strengthen the engagement of men and boys in CARE's future programming for Climate Justice have been identified from the experiences of the projects and programmes reviewed. Learning points and recommendations are identified for the design and implementation of Climate Justice programmes Engaging Men and Boys in relation to the key stages of preparation, programme design and MEAL.

5.1 PREPARATION: Establishing enabling conditions for Engaging Men and Boys in Climate Justice programming

Learning Point One:

1 Programming for Climate Justice requires a gender transformative approach. The focus of CARE's programming to address the impacts of climate change has shifted from a broad emphasis on resilience to focus increasingly on gender transformative programming, as reflected in the updating of tools such as CARE's CVCA Handbook. Inclusion of Climate Justice as a stand-alone strategic priority in CARE's global programme strategy is now a key driver for the scale-up of gender-transformative programming for increased resilience and climate change adaptation by CARE country offices and CARE members. Despite the increased focus on gender equality in international climate change agreements and funds, social and gender issues are still considered by funding agencies in some contexts as an "add-on" for climate change programming, and civil society organisations working in the Climate Justice space sometimes have limited experience and capacity for programming to promote gender equality and social inclusion.

Recommendation: Make the case for gender transformative Climate Justice programming with

donors and partners. As demonstrated by CARE's experience of programming for gender transformative adaptation in agriculture and the humanitarian sector⁷¹, Climate Justice programming must address issues of gender equality and social inclusion to deliver effective, equitable and sustainable outcomes for climate change adaptation and disaster risk management. Such programming needs to go beyond a focus on addressing the differential vulnerabilities, needs and priorities of social groups (including women and girls) who are most affected by climate change to promote changes in power relations and associated social norms and structures. CARE and CARE partners need to continue to advocate pro-actively with donors and national government stakeholders for strengthened commitment to and resource mobilisation for gender-transformative Climate Justice programming delivered by means of gender-synchronized approaches that involve the intentional and coordinated integration of activities for EMB and promoting gender equality and women's empowerment.

Learning Point Two:

2 Engaging Men and Boys in Climate Justice programming is about more than encouraging equal participation by men and boys and women and girls in CCA and DRR initiatives. Key informant interviews with CARE programme staff involved in Climate Justice programming found variable understandings of what the concept of fully Engaging Men and Boys means. While some Climate Justice programmes have focussed largely on Engaging Men and Boys to enable women and girls' participation in activities for increased resilience and climate change adaptation, others have been designed and implemented to address social norms shaping women and girls' differential vulnerabilities to climate change. CARE's recently published EMB Guidance Note highlights the need for programmes integrating the EMB approach to go beyond

71 See Deering, K. (2019) Gender Transformative Adaptation: From Good Practice to Better Policy. Discussion paper – CARE International; and CARE International (2021) Report Card: Where is Gender Equality in National Climate Plans (NDCs)? June 2021 Update. CARE Climate Change and Resilience Platform (CCRP).

encouraging equal participation by women and men in programme activities and to focus on promoting changes in attitudes, values and behaviours that are discriminatory or harmful to women and girls.

Recommendation: Build understanding that Engaging Men and Boys in Climate Justice programming is an approach for promoting changes in power relations and social norms. There is a need for awareness-raising within CARE to encourage a shared and consistent understanding of what CARE's EMB approach is and how an EMB approach can support the delivery of gender transformative programming for Climate Justice that goes beyond encouraging equal participation by women and men, and girls and boys in programme activities. Awareness-raising activities should aim to promote strengthened dialogue between CARE's specialist EMB practitioners and programme teams involved in Climate Justice programming and processes for cross-sectoral learning. These activities should encourage the sharing of experiences between programme staff involved in CARE's Climate Justice programming with programme staff involved in the implementation of EMB approaches in programming sectors relating to economic justice, GBV prevention and response and education.

3

Learning Point Three:

Organisational identities and capacities shape opportunities and approaches for Climate Justice programming. CARE is globally recognised for its organisational focus on programming to promote gender equality and women's empowerment. This perceived institutional niche was identified by some programme staff as a potential constraint on

CARE's visibility and opportunities for engagement and influencing with some donors in the Climate Justice programming space. Furthermore, many of the partners that CARE works with are women's rights organisations, which organisations may have limited experience of and capacity for Climate Justice programming, while partner organisations that focus on Climate Justice programming tend to have limited experience of and expertise for addressing issues of gender equality and social inclusion.

Recommendation: Support partners with mainstreaming approaches for addressing gender equality and social inclusion issues in Climate Justice programming. There is a need to encourage reflection, dialogue and learning with diverse partner organisations at multiple levels on the linkages between Climate Justice and gender equality programming, to ensure CARE's increased visibility and influence in the Climate Justice programming space. CARE also has an important role to play in capacity-strengthening with partner organisations working in the CCA and DRR spaces to encourage the mainstreaming of approaches for gender-transformative programming for Climate Justice, as illustrated by the experience of the Hariyo Ban programme. Where possible, CARE should also seek to work with WROs as partners for Climate Justice programmes Engaging Men and Boys to ensure that such programming remains aligned with and champions existing movements led by women environmental activists.



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5.2 DESIGN: Considerations for planning Climate Justice programmes Engaging Men and Boys

4

Learning Point Four:

Internal capacity and gender expertise are key enabling factors for the effective design and implementation of Climate Justice programmes Engaging Men and Boys. The meta-analysis found that CARE interventions implementing gender-transformative Climate Justice programming have invested significantly in building internal capacity and gender expertise of programme and partner staff, in some cases by leveraging support from CARE's Gender Cohort, as illustrated by CARE Ethiopia's programming. Learning from the implementation of EMB approaches as part of CARE's programming for GBV prevention and response also highlights the learning point that programming to challenge and change discriminatory social norms and practices starts from within by building gender committed and competent organizations both in CARE and with partners⁷².

Recommendation: Ensure that programme staff have the time and space to reflect on their own perspectives and biases relating to gender and masculinities to build an internal organisational culture and facilitation skills that support the delivery of gender-transformative Climate Justice programming. Experiences from internal organisational capacity-building processes for programme teams involved in CARE's GBV programming have shown that staff trained on EMB approaches such as the Journeys of Transformation curriculum often experienced changes in their personal values and behaviours due to those trainings, which allowed them to "walk the talk" when facilitating gender-transformative programming with communities and other programme stakeholders.

5

Learning Point Five:

Processes of contextualised gender analysis are critical for the design and delivery of Climate Justice programming based on gender-synchronised approaches. Most of the Climate Justice projects and programmes reviewed for the

meta-analysis included a process of gender analysis either as formative research (e.g. ECRIMS) and/or during implementation (e.g. SPIR, WtRF) and/or for endline assessments (e.g. Hariyo Ban, SWEEP and WtRF). These processes have explored issues relating to gender norms, beliefs and practices; the division of labour and decision-making at household level; women's access to and control over productive resources and assets and participation in IGAs; women's mobility and access to public spaces and participation in leadership and decision-making processes, but have involved limited consideration of the ways in which concepts of masculinity shape patterns of natural resource use and engagement by men and boys in initiatives to promote increased resilience and climate change adaptation.

Recommendation: Include consideration of issues of masculinity in processes of gender analysis conducted to inform and support Climate Justice programming. Climate Justice projects and programmes Engaging Men and Boys need to allocate time and human and financial resources for the foundational work of gender analysis. Repeating processes of gender analysis during implementation to inform the ongoing adaptive management of gender-synchronised programming is also good practice, as illustrated by the experience of the WtRF project in India. Gender analyses to support the integration of EMB approaches in CARE's future Climate Justice programme need to go beyond assessments of the different aspects of women and girls' empowerment to build a stronger understanding of the relational dynamics of change processes for increased resilience and CCA. This will require exploring and documenting the incentives that motivate men and boys to engage positively and proactively and to stay engaged in gender-transformative Climate Justice programming.

6

Learning Point Six:

Engaging Men and Boys in activities for increased resilience at the household-level provides the foundation for changes in relations and structures at the community and higher levels. Experiences from CARE's gender-synchronised programming for economic justice has shown that

72 Gillingham, S. (2018) A Life Free From Violence: An evidence-based value proposition for CARE's Gender-Based Violence Programming in the Great Lakes.

access to tangible benefits can provide a powerful incentive for positive male engagement for gender-transformative outcomes. For example, engaged men whose wives are successful participants of VSLAs and contribute economically to their households are often (but not always) motivated to support their wives by sharing household chores and/or engaging in joint household decision-making. Experiences from some of the Climate Justice projects and programmes reviewed for the meta-analysis show that Engaging Men and Boys around relatively neutral entry points such as household food security nutrition or family financial management planning can provide a starting point for reflection and dialogue on more sensitive gender equality issues such as women's leaderships and GBV.

Recommendation: Use contextualized, gender analyses to identify entry points for Engaging Men and Boys which offer opportunities for achieving win-win solutions for women and men. For example, the ECRIMS programme in Zimbabwe has used the findings of gender-sensitive CVCA to engage men in supporting the uptake of climate-smart technologies (solar-powered borehole pumps and energy-saving stoves). These technologies have reduced the time taken and risks of GBV faced by women during water collection, while also improving access to water for livestock husbandry by men.

7 Learning Point Seven: The mainstreaming of EMB activities as a cross-cutting approach supports the layering of multi-sectoral interventions for increased resilience and climate change adaptation. Evidence from multi-sectoral Climate Justice programming implemented by CARE shows that the layering of interventions, whereby the same household members participate in multiple activities – for example as participants of a savings group and in CRA trainings as well as engaging in improved or diversified IGAs – promotes increased household resilience and improved wellbeing in terms of outcomes for food and nutrition security, income etc. In the case of the SPIR programme in Ethiopia, activities for EMB

were integrated as part of the nutrition component of the programme but not for the livelihood support activities. The programme endline evaluation found some evidence of increased Intimate Partner Violence in extreme poor households that had received the livelihoods support intervention without the EMB component⁷³ – a finding that is consistent with CARE's learning and experiences from programming for economic justice.

Recommendation: Integrate activities for Engaging Men and Boys as a cross-cutting approach for multi-sectoral programming to promote Climate Justice outcomes. EMB activities must be designed to address the risks of backlash and GBV that women and girls may face as a result of changes in social dynamics associated with their participation in programme activities for climate resilient livelihoods, as well as addressing the linkages between climate change impacts and increased risk of GBV.

8 Learning Point Eight: Programming for Climate Justice is closely linked to programming for inclusive governance. The changes in relations and structures needed to achieve equitable and sustainable solutions to the impacts of climate change require the development and strengthening of processes and structures for both supply- and demand-side inclusive governance. Experiences from the projects and programmes reviewed for the meta-analysis highlight the importance of engaging with duty bearers and service providers for strengthened capacity, coordination, resourcing and accountability for gender-equitable climate change adaptation, as well as the importance of Engaging Men and Boys at the household, community and higher levels to support increased and meaningful participation by women, girls and other marginalized groups in community-led planning processes and climate-relevant decision-making. These findings are consistent with CARE's experience of programming to promote inclusive governance across diverse contexts⁷⁴.

73 Alderman, H. (2021) Impact Evaluation of the Strengthen PSNP4 Institutions and Resilience (SPIR) Development Food Security Activity (DFSA) – Endline report.

74 Gillingham, S., Huxtable, J., Haines, R. (2021) A Theory of Change for Inclusive Governance Programming in Fragile and Conflict-Affected States: Experiences from the Every Voice Counts Programme.

Recommendation: Engage men and boys who are opinion leaders at multiple levels to promote an enabling environment for Climate Justice programming. As learned from CARE’s programming for women’s economic empowerment and GBV prevention and response, opinion leaders – including local government, traditional and religious leaders – and service providers can play key roles in supporting communities to adopt new knowledge, practices and technologies. Changes in the personal values and behaviours of these opinion leaders provide the foundation for them to support and engage in actions for gender-transformative solutions to the impacts of climate change. Such actions by opinion leaders then reinforce and amplify positive changes taking place at the individual, household and community level. Learning from SPIR programme in Ethiopia highlighted the importance of engaging traditional and religious leaders, who are highly influential in their communities, where literacy rates are often low, and where men and boys can be resistant to concepts of gender equality, in advocating for social norm change and promoting gender equitable strategies for increased resilience and climate change adaptation.

5.3 MEAL: Building a stronger evidence base for Engaging Men and Boys in Climate Justice programming

9 Learning Point Nine: The evidence base for what works in terms of Engaging Men and Boys in Climate Justice programming needs strengthening. With the exception of CARE Ethiopia, few (if any) CARE country teams have documented experiences and learning from integrating EMB approaches for Climate Justice programming. Much of the gender analysis used for the design, implementation and MEAL of Climate Justice programming to date has focused largely on understanding gender relations in terms of women’s empowerment with little or no

analysis of how concepts of masculinity affect men and boys’ engagement in that programming. CARE’s guidance note for programme teams on integrating EMB approaches was developed in late 2021 and the definitions for identifying whether programmes reporting to CARE’s global impact monitoring system are fully or partially Engaging Men and Boys are currently under development. Consequently, the information that is currently available as the basis for assessing the contribution of CARE’s EMB approach to the achievement of Climate Justice outcomes is limited and the findings of this learning review need to be considered as a preliminary analysis.

Recommendation: Ensure that programme MEAL systems are designed to assess and document how and why Climate Justice programmes are Engaging Men and Boys and how male engagement approaches are contributing to programme outcomes for gender equality and Climate Justice in different contexts. The recommendations of the EMB guidance note for formative research, process monitoring and impact tracking are all relevant here. Extending the analysis and documentation of CARE’s experiences of Engaging Men and Boys should include a focus on identifying examples of men and boys taking action as supporters, allies and champions of gender equality. This could potentially provide the basis for an indicator of the effectiveness of male engagement activities. CARE tools such as the Rapid Gender Analysis toolkit and the Good Practice Framework on gender analysis could be reviewed and adjusted to include consideration of some key questions relating to masculinities. Improved documentation of CARE’s experiences of Engaging Men and Boys in Climate Justice programming would then provide an evidence base for advocacy and policy influencing with donors and partners, as illustrated by CARE Uganda’s success in promoting the uptake of EMB approaches for GBV prevention and for humanitarian response.

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