Use this checklist to make sure that the roles, responsibilities and resiliencies of women and men have been considered in relation to (a) household decision-making; (b) rural livelihoods; (c) resources, and (d) ability to respond to the impacts of climate change.

For general gender analysis questions (that can be applied to climate change interventions) use the “Gender Analysis Key Questions” document

1. Household Decision-Making

- What do women see as the climate-related risks to their own and their families’:
  - food security?
  - nutrition?
  - livelihoods?

- What do men see as the climate-related risks to their own and their families’:
  - food security?
  - nutrition?
  - livelihoods?

- Who in the household decides on what climate change adaptations are made – such as in relation to crops that are grown, water storage, energy use, food storage and food preparation – to ensure food security and nutrition for all household members?

- How are decisions about household climate change adaptations made?

- What information do women need and want to make decisions on nutrition and food security adaptations to climate change? Men?

- Do the women have access to the information they need and want? Men?

- If yes, from where do women get the information they need and want? Men?

- Who do women share the information with (if anyone)? Men?

- What impacts have decisions about climate change adaptations had on:
  - women’s household work – what they do and how much time they spend doing it? Girls?
  - men’s household work – what they do and how much time they spend doing it? Boys?
  - women’s food security and nutrition? Girls?
  - men’s food security and nutrition? Boys?

- Who makes decisions about the household’s energy security? Women? Men? Women and men? Equally?

- How might a change in the household energy sources and use affect women, men, girls and boys?

2. Rural Livelihoods

- In agriculture-based livelihoods: Who, in the household, makes the decisions about agricultural practices (including changing practices to adapt to climate change)? Women? Men? Mostly men? Women and men equally?
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Gender & Climate Change Checklist

Does land tenure of women and men differ – in law and/or in practice? If yes, how? How does land tenure affect the decision-making on adapting agricultural practices to climate change?

In agricultural cooperatives, what are the roles and responsibilities of women? And men?

In agricultural cooperatives, whose climate change knowledge is valued? Women? Men? Both women and men? Equally?

When changes – like climate change adaptations – are introduced to agricultural practices, are the potential impacts on women’s roles, responsibilities and time-use considered? Men’s roles, responsibilities and time-use? Who considers the impacts? How do such considerations impact decision-making?

3. Resources

In adapting to climate change, what resources do women have access to? Men? Consider: information, education / training, networks, finance, insurance, agricultural inputs, technologies, early warning systems, water, land.

Are the resources useful for women in adapting to climate change? How? To what extent? What else do women need? And for men?

What resources do women not have access to that they need to adapt to climate change? Why? And men?

What climate smart information do women receive? Men?

How useful is the information for women? For men?

How do the women use the information? Men?

4. Coping Capacities

What positive coping strategies are women using to adapt to the impacts of climate change on food security and nutrition? Men?

What harmful or negative coping strategies are women using to adapt to the impacts of climate change on food security and nutrition? Men?

What knowledge, skills and networks do women have to adapt to climate change? Men?

What knowledge, skills and strategies to women need and want to strengthen resiliency to climate change – for themselves, their families and their communities? And men?

How can women be supported in acquiring the needed knowledge, skills and strategies to adapt to climate change? And for men?

How do the proposed climate change adaptations contribute to the food security and nutrition of:
- women?
- men?
- girls?
- boys?

How do the proposed climate change adaptations contribute to achieving gender equality?