



THE GUCCI PROJECT:

BRINGING GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE TOGETHER

DELHI SUMMARY REPORT



All India Women's Conference

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All India Women's Conference

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Executive Summary

Empowerment of women through gender equality will not only bring an equal and just society but also fulfil the purpose of climate change policy formation. Women have been known to contributing in the economy of a country without even receiving capital benefits for it. Their contribution is often neglected and undermined, which has become the reason why in the gender mainstreaming there is need to focus on women centric issues. In over 90 years of experience All India Women's Conference have experienced that if given proper chances and opportunities women can contribute in the development of a society as much as men can do. In a time when climatic changes are becoming more and more severe it is really important to provide some focus of policymakers towards the gender and social issues.

AIWC was part of GenderCC's "Gender Into Urban Climate Change Initiative" GenderCC Southern Africa Aksi! forgender, social and ecological justice and Solidaritas Perempuan in Indonesia, and Equidad de Género: Ciudadanía, Trabajo y Familia in Mexico. The "Gender Into Urban Climate Change Initiative" explores options for integrating gender and social aspects into climate policies in several pilot cities. The project sought to build capacity at local level and develop gender-responsive policy recommendations with the aim of strengthening citizens' ability to become involved in urban planning processes and implementation. It enhances the effectiveness, inclusiveness and acceptance of local mitigation and adaptation policies.

This summary report is outcome of the '**Gender into Urban Climate Change Initiative (GUCCI) Project**' which was initiated in 2016, with guidance from GenderCC – Women for Climate Justice (Germany), in Delhi. This report explores existing climate change framework of Delhi and attempts to scout out possible gender mainstreaming within the structure.

For this report, AIWC conducted interviews and meetings with various departments involved in the climate change field in Delhi. The interviews covered areas of climate change issues, policy implementation, financial aspects, relations between gender and climate change, and possibility of gender mainstreaming in the existing framework. In later stages the interviews were carefully assessed by the GAMMA tool conceptualized by GenderCC, Germany.

The survey at the community level was conducted through a vulnerability assessment questionnaire. The survey explored issues such as current socio-economic conditions, awareness on the climate change issues, information on climate change policies, adaptation and mitigation initiatives, disaster preparedness, and social vulnerabilities.

This report shares briefs on the policy analysed from a gender perspective; identifies shortcoming; and share its research results along with the key recommendations. This will allow the policy makers to review and build these recommendations in their climate change plan of Delhi. It will help them develop policies and action plans that create an enabling environment and increase gender resilience through investing more into mechanism like gender mainstreaming and gender budgeting and create accountability mechanisms.

Kalyani Raj,
GUCCI-Project Lead,
AIWC

Introduction to GUCCI

“Gender Into Urban Climate Change Initiative” is a project led by GenderCC-Women for Climate Justice conducted in collaboration with All India Women’s Conference, GenderCC Southern Africa, and Aksi! for gender, social and ecological justice and Solidaritas Perempuan in Indonesia. The project was launched in 2015 and is part of the International Climate Initiative (IKI), supported by the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection. GenderCC–Women for Climate Justice is a global network of organizations, experts and activists working for gender equality, women’s rights and climate justice. The “Gender into Urban Climate Change Initiative” explores options for integrating gender and social aspects into climate policies in several pilot cities. It seeks to build capacity at local level and develop gender-responsive policy recommendations with the aim of strengthening citizens’ ability to become involved in urban planning processes and implementation, and to enhance the effectiveness, inclusiveness and acceptance of local mitigation and adaptation policies. We represent the All India Women’s Conference (AIWC) and have implemented the project in Delhi.

The aim of this paper is to disseminate recommendation emerging from the project to mainstream gender to bring gender equality so the discrimination which hinders the survivability of marginal groups, such as women, can be reduced. It is absolutely necessary to recognize that the patriarchal system passively decides upon the roles and duties of each gender therefore limiting and differentiating the response mechanism for each person based on her/his survivability. For an example, in traditional developing world society women often end up playing multiple roles such as working in service sector, taking multiple trips to market and schools, managing the household, providing care to the elderlies and young children, and many more. Despite with the manifold work system women do not receive equal share in decision making and resources which further limits their response towards climate change. Gender equality will not only attempt to bridge this gap but also provide much needed contribution in making climate change policies more benefiting for all.

Objectives

It seeks to build capacity at local level and develop gender-responsive policy recommendations with the aim of strengthening citizens’ ability to become involved in urban planning processes and implementation. It enhances the effectiveness, inclusiveness and acceptance of local mitigation and adaptation policies.

Methodology/Assessment tool GAMMA

This report is part of the ‘**Gender into Urban Climate Change Initiative (GUCCI) Project**’ which was initiated in 2016, with guidance from Gender CC – Women for Climate Change (Germany), in Delhi. The report explores existing climate change framework of Delhi and attempts to scout out possible gender mien within the structure. The report attempts to explore two types of data; first being the anecdotal, which is based on the responses from the interviews with policymakers involved in climate change related areas and issues in Delhi and second is the formal data or secondary data taken directly from the government and official sources.

Research can be either quantitative or qualitative, this report attempts to interline both the aspects of methodology to be able to explore a real picture of climate change framework of the city through a gender lens. On one hand qualitative data provides a voice to the study and on the other hand quantitative data not only enriched the report with required validation but also deemed of importance and crucial to convince those unfamiliar with complex topics such as nexus between gender and climate change. In order to fully assess the gender aspects of climate change policy framework of Delhi, ethnographical and geographical data, literature review, scientific data produced by academic institutions, and historical study on existing framework were considered ideal for this report. The report, additionally, tries to involve citizens' views on climate change gender issues and their involvement in the policy structure, this was done by conducting a survey with 50+ families, mostly women, in the Budh Vihar Colony - Rohini. This has given the opportunity to seek insights from community on the implementation of various climate change initiatives which additionally helps in studying gaps between the policy impact at the ground level.

AIWC conducted interviews and meetings with various departments involved in the climate change field in Delhi. The interviews were hovered around the climate change issues, policy implementation, financial aspects, relations between gender and climate change, and possibility of gender mainstreaming in the existing framework. In later stages the interviews were carefully assessed by the GAMMA tool conceptualized by Gender CC, Germany.

The report was compiled through assessments conducted with formal and informal approaches where the data collected through methods such as studying published and established data, literature review, available information on policy implementation, available monitoring reports of climate change initiatives, interviews with policymakers, and community survey. The primary assessment was completed via various stages. First, formal meetings with the heads of various departments involved in the climate change initiatives in Delhi were conducted. The objective of these meetings was to introduce the GUCCI project and gain support for the study. The interviews were conducted with key people involved in state climate change action plan and also with stakeholders influencing decision making in policy framework. Then interviews with five policymakers involved in the climate change policy making were conducted. The interviews, with the help of GAMMA method, were majorly based on gender amalgamation into Delhi's climate change policies and discussed further on why it is significant to do so?

The survey at the community level was conducted through a vulnerability assessment questionnaire. The survey explored issues such as current socio-economic conditions, awareness on the climate change issues, information on climate change policies, adaptation and mitigation initiatives, disaster preparedness, and social vulnerabilities. The report also explores the possibilities of ethical recommendations combining expert opinions and demands from the local levels.

Adaptation & Mitigation policies analyzed: Delhi

The objective of this screening is to scout out the gender mien in climate change policy framework to provide suggestions on enabling climate change policies to respond various socio-economic issues in urban area. The screening first, identifies various gaps between climate change adaptation and mitigation policies then secondly explores potential co-

benefits and finally attempts to provide an understanding of gender mainstreaming which may bring gender equality across the spectrum of urban climate change policy framework.

The gender inclusion in climate change policies may come across something which is unheard of but it is an important lens for any policy. The gender lens not only enables the policymakers to look issues with a different view but also increase their capability to make the policy more relevant and inclusive. The climate change and gender relation as explained above is an important one to understand adverse impact of climate change on humans influenced by gender and social roles. Gender impacts assessment is defined as an ex ante evaluation, analysis or assessment of law and policies to enable programmes and initiatives to be inclusive of all genders and co-benefiting. Climate change policies of any city can be divided into two sector, mitigation which will work to mitigating the climate change taking action such as reducing carbon and GHGs and adaptation which will work on adapting the city to endure the climatic changes. Thus, creating a system where climate change policies not only mitigate the situation but also prepare the citizens for existing and projected climate change challenges. Policy framework of Delhi as of now does not segregate policies in adaptation and mitigation but many of the policies have passive and active impact on both. Assessment of Delhi's climate change policy framework also involve assessing various environmental policies with potential impact on adaptation and mitigation. Following is the gender screening of climate change related or environment related policies which may contributing in adapting and mitigating climate change in the city.

Adaptation Policies Analysis

Name of the policy or measure per sector	Implementation status	Gender Assessment
Land Use - Master Plan 2021	One of them is the Master Plan for Delhi 2021 which is currently under revision.	<p>Introduction of the policy: The master plan, which has recently amended¹ currently under re-work, is working on mentioned sectors and will provide support to both the mitigation and adaptation capacity of the city, though the plan does not mention this in clear words. In order to encourage planned development in the city, the Delhi Development Authority prepared master plans for the city.</p> <p>The master plan includes areas such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelter • Trade and Commerce • Wholesale Trade • Industry • Government Offices • Environment

¹ February 28th 2018, The Hindu – DDA Approves Amendments to Master Plan 2021 – New Delhi, <https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Delhi/dda-approves-amendments-to-master-plan-2021/article22872392.ece>

Name of the policy or measure per sector	Implementation status	Gender Assessment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation of Built Heritage • Urban Design • Transportation • Social Infrastructure • Physical Infrastructure <p>Gender Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no gender integration in the policy
Provision of Civic services at door steps	Implemented.	<p>In the first phase, the home delivery facility will be provided for 40 services across eight government departments. Services include getting caste certificates, registration of marriage, and birth and death certificates, driving licence, transfer of ownership of vehicles, old age pension scheme and new water or sewer connection.</p> <p>Gender Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The policy is capable for women to access services without entering the public space. This can help in empower women.
(Urban) agriculture, fishery and food security		
Biological Diversity		
Afforestation/ plantation Scheme	Implemented	<p>Besides undertaking plantation on forest and green areas available with the department of the environment, the department is also currently monitoring the implementation of the Greening Delhi Action Plan.</p> <p>Under this scheme the govt. has distributed around 17.23 million sapling in last 3 years.</p> <p>Gender Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender issues has not be taken up the this policy such as many women are depend on bio-fuel. • Union Ministry of Urban Development ordered to cut down 17500 trees in the central Delhi which led to protest in the city. Many of these protests women activist coming together. This move was against the plantation

Name of the policy or measure per sector	Implementation status	Gender Assessment
		scheme of Delhi, this case emphasize on the central state relation where latter is inferior to the former in making major decision.
Greening Delhi Action Plan 2010-11	Ongoing	<p>To convert the tree planting activity into a mass campaign involving active participation of Residential Welfare Associations, NGOs, government and semi government organizations, students and education institutions in a concerted and coordinated manner, the Govt. of NCT of Delhi, had constituted a 'Task Force', comprising of various government organizations, local bodies, and NGOs, on whose recommendations the Greening Delhi Campaign is launched every year since 1999</p> <p>Gender Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The plan does not mention gender or woman per say but it has the potential of community involvement where women can play a major role.
Bio-fuel Plantation	Initiated the plan but could not be implemented.	<p>In 2003 National Mission on bio fuels laid target of blending 5 percent ethanol in conventional fuels. This was to be extracted from sugar cane molasses and jatropha plantation. However, this could not take off as the plantation has other impacts such as large scale water consumption.</p> <p>Gender Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The plan does not talk about gender
Disaster risk reduction		
Delhi Disasters Management Plan	In work	Established under the act of National Disaster Management act 2005 the Delhi Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) is the agency to keep the city

Name of the policy or measure per sector	Implementation status	Gender Assessment
		<p>prepare for any disasters.</p> <p>Gender Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender as an issue is not a part of it, but they play a major role in disaster preparedness as women are more vulnerable in comparison to me.
Emergency response mechanism	In work	<p>Under this plan, Delhi Disaster Management Authority keeps organizing regular community level workshops and drills across city to prepare them to save themselves during the time of a climate disaster such as earthquake. It lays down clear strategy about relief post-disaster.</p> <p>Gender Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy has provisions for special training of women and post-disaster response mechanism. It does not ensure special policy for violence against women in a disaster scenario
Human health		
Environment Management Cell/Plan (EMP)	Under proposal	<p>The mandate of EMP will be look after the matters concerning implementation of the requirements under pollution control laws including bio-medical waste management rules, air and water act, the e-waste rules 2011, the hazardous waste rules 2008, the noise pollution etc.</p> <p>Gender Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The plan does not involve gender as an important feature.
Vector borne diseases including managing out breaks	Implemented As per the national health program	<p>Main objective is prevention and control</p> <p>Gender Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women's health can be a prime focus of these programme as national health programme of India has ensured special attention on women.

Name of the policy or measure per sector	Implementation status	Gender Assessment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aam Aadmi Mohalla Clinic. 	On Going	<p>The Mobile Health Scheme is being implemented with the aim of providing primary health care outreach services to the residents of JJ clusters. NGOs have also been contracted to operate mobile dispensaries. In order to provide primary health care to the most vulnerable slum population of Delhi which do not have access to primary health care services, the Delhi government provides services through the mobile health scheme. This takes the health care to the door step of the people and reduces the work load on the hospitals. The mobile health scheme is being operated in partnership with NGOs. The government provides free medicines and a vehicle to the NGOs and manpower is arranged by them, salary of which is paid by the NGOs and not by the Govt.</p> <p>Gender Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The AAP clinics have proven to be beneficial for women as due to free medical care and situated inside the community women can access these centres easily without the fear of violence or economic spending. These centres are crucial especially in the rise of various seasonal diseases which have been impacting women more than men. This policy involves NGOs as an important partner responsible for the implementation. Which also ensures future cooperation between civil society and the state. Though the policy does not talk about climate change directly but passively proves to be an important tool for the adaptation of changing climate and its adverse impact on human health.

Name of the policy or measure per sector	Implementation status	Gender Assessment
Water borne diseases including managing outbreaks (Prevention and treatment by 2025)	Implemented As per the national health program	<p>Main objectives are; 1. Safe 2. Upkeep of existing system 3. Health Education</p> <p>Gender Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The policy pays extra attention to young girls and women through health education • Gender is a central issue in this policy as climate change been impacting women more than men.
Disaster preparedness (extreme precipitation leading to urban flooding) (Under disaster management plan)		<p>Provides medical support and counselling.</p> <p>Gender Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The policy does not mention gender or woman specific provisions but passively can be benefitting for women
Tourism industry		
Transport and transport infrastructure		
Air Conditioned bus stands	Initiated in few bus stops	<p>Initiated in May 2017, air conditions were planted in one bus stand in Delhi due to scorching heat.</p> <p>Gender Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plan overlook the gender issues such as sexual harassment and violence for women. The covering of bus stand may encourage men to commit crime against women such as eve teasing, sexual harassment etc. • The air conditioning of these bus stop may also invite anti-social elements which can also increase the harassment possibility level.
Water (water regime, water management)		

Name of the policy or measure per sector	Implementation status	Gender Assessment
Toilet to Tap	<p>2015: Implementation attempts were initiated by Delhi Jal Board which were unsuccessful</p> <p>2018: Based on Singapore's Policy Delhi is also replicating the same.</p> <p>Currently being implemented</p>	<p>2015: The plan was based on colonies and failed to achieve any success.</p> <p>2018: 70 MGD treated water from Coronation Pillar sewage treatment plant will be pumped to Palla, in the first phase and will be added into the Yamuna. From here the water will undergo natural purification process while flowing downstream for over 11 km. The same will be treated again at Wazirabad for re-use as 'new water', as per reports.</p> <p>Gender Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No mention of gender
Summer Action Plan 2016 -		
The Yamuna Action Plan – 2	Implemented	<p>First attempt to clean Yamuna and save it from degradation was done in 2008. In 2016 YAP was launched.</p> <p>Gender Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No mention of Gender
Groundwater regulation and management	Implemented	<p>If the plot size of the building is more than 200 sq. meters, the permission to draw groundwater through bore well or tube well (both new as well as existing and drawing groundwater without permission of Central Ground Water Authority) is “subject to the condition that occupier or owner of the said plot or building shall install rain water harvesting system in such building.</p> <p>Gender Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No mention of Gender
Water harvesting in the building in Delhi has been made mandatory (2016)	Implemented	<p>In 2016, Delhi government recommended to make water harvesting mandatory in the city.</p> <p>The Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has made rainwater harvesting mandatory in all institutions and residential</p>

Name of the policy or measure per sector	Implementation status	Gender Assessment
		colonies in notified areas (South and southwest Delhi and adjoining areas (NCR, National Capital Region) like Faridabad, Gurgaon and Ghaziabad). Gender Assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No mention of gender
Coastal erosion and flooding		
Construction of flood protection structures	Implemented	After floods of 1978, the banks of river Yamuna has been raised, a large number of spurs, bed bars, studs and Left Forward bund have been constructed to protect the embankments in Delhi territory. Raising of right embankment from Wazirabad barrage d/s is under consideration of 3 lac cusec.
Drainage Master Plan for Improvement of drainage efficiency		Desilting, cleaning of road, bell mouth, gullies, removal of debris, solid waste materials from all drains of all depts. /civic bodies is being coordinated by the E-in-Chief of MCD.The committee also to make sure that all drains are checked and cleaned before monsoon to ensure that they are not blocked or collapsed. Desilting reports and certificates are being obtained from all owning agencies before 15th June every year. Gender Assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No mention of Gender
Flood-plain management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yamuna Action Plan 1 Yamuna Action Plan 2 	Being implemented	The Yamuna Development Board, Yamuna Action plan-I, Yamuna Action plan- II and Usha Mehra committee etc are working for river Yamuna and its flood plains. A lot of JJ clusters and other structures along the banks and in the flood plains of river Yamuna have come up resulting in reduced flow. The High court of Delhi has constituted Usha Mehra committee to remove all encroachments up to 300m from water edge. This has resulted in

Name of the policy or measure per sector	Implementation status	Gender Assessment
		removal of all JJ clusters and other structures reviving the original course and flood plain of river Yamuna. It will definitely help in more flow and retention of water during floods. Under Yamuna Action Plan -II - A coordinated efforts are being made by all deptt and civic bodies for total Water Cycle Management of Delhi in relation to Yamuna and its flood plains.
Planting sturdy trees sustaining drought as well flooding		<p>Stress has been given by The Govt Delhi for tree plantations where-ever land is available and particularly on road sides, along drains etc. Approx 5 lac trees are being planted every year. This will result in reducing soil erosion and run-off coefficient of the area and in turn reduce the flooding.</p> <p>Gender Assessment No mention of Gender</p>
Restoration and Conservation of River Yamuna	No information available	<p>The report provides recommendations on how to conserve and restore Yamuna.</p> <p>Gender Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No mention of Gender

Mitigation policies Analysis

Name of the policy or measure per sector	Implementation status	Gender Assessment
Land Use - Master Plan 2021 ²	Currently under revision (amendments are accepted and under work	The master plan, which is currently under re-work, though does not explicitly work on mitigation and adaptation capacity of the city against climate change. Its work in allied areas (as mentioned below) helps the city to be prepared to deal with it.

²<https://dda.org.in/ddanew/pdf/Planning/reprint%20mpd2021.pdf>

Name of the policy measure or per sector	Implementation status	Gender Assessment
	now (May 2018 Update)	<p>The master plan includes areas such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelter • Trade and Commerce • Wholesale Trade • Industry • Government Offices • Environment / green area increase • Conservation of Built Heritage • Urban Design • Transportation • Social Infrastructure • Physical Infrastructure <p>Gender Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No mention of Gender
Urban Development Fund (UDF) Operation and Management Guidelines, 2016 ³	Implemented	<p>Under the revised guidelines of 'Urban Development Fund (UDF) Operation and Management Guidelines, 2016,' UDF will provide financial assistance in the form of grants, for urban development in Delhi for the purpose of meeting the capital expenditure. This will mostly relate to Social and Physical infrastructure Capital projects for Transportation, Sanitation, Water, Power, and social Infrastructure with priority for measures to decongest Delhi.</p> <p>Gender Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No mention of gender
Environment Compensation Charge (ECC) ⁴⁵		<p>The Supreme Court in 2016 has ordered an Environment Compensation Charge (ECC) of 1% for the registration of diesel cars above 2000 cc in Delhi. With this imposition of ECC, the ban imposed by the Hon'ble court has ordered an Environment Compensation Charge (ECC) of 1% for the registration of diesel cars above 2000 cc in Delhi. With the</p>

³https://dda.org.in/tendernotices_docs/june120/UDF%20details%20for%20loading%20on%20WEBSITE%20of%20DDA1.pdf

⁴<https://www.indianeconomy.net/splclassroom/what-is-environment-compensation-charge-ecc-suggested-by-the-supreme-court/>

⁵<http://www.delhi.gov.in/wps/wcm/connect/b70f03804c90aa31996f9ddd63b32208/Notification+dt+26042016+reg+ECC+and+in+pursuance+of+directions+of+EPCA.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&lmod=1538718874&CACHEID=b70f03804c90aa31996f9ddd63b32208>

Name of the policy measure or sector	Implementation status	Gender Assessment
		<p>imposition of ECC, the ban imposed by the SC on large cars will go and they can get registered by paying the ECC. The order was made after an appeal made by automobile firm Mercedes Benz in the SC. The SC is using the ECC for the second time. Previously in November 2015, the Court imposed an ECC on light commercial vehicles entering Delhi as an entry tax of green nature. In December, the ECC was doubled by the SC and light commercial vehicles with two axles loaded with goods have to pay Rs. 1,400 and loaded commercial vehicles with three and four axles have to pay Rs. 2,600 to enter Delhi.</p> <p>Gender Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No mention of gender
Shut down coal fired power plants ⁶	Implemented (Shutting down is underway – Deadline is 31 st July 2018)	<p>According to a report by IIT Kanpur, coal-based power plants operating in Delhi, which as of now is only the Badarpur one, are major contributors to the pollution load in Delhi. Coal-based plants alone have contributed 11% of the capital's PM2.5 load. Thus, by 1st August 2018 the plant will be shut down.</p> <p>Gender Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No mention of Gender
Green Rating for Integrated Habitat Assessment (GRIHA Ratings) ⁷⁸⁹	Implemented and being used	<p>Under this GRIHA RATING there have been some incentives given by the government, every state has also some separate incentives such as the case with the State of Haryana, below are the general few incentives based on the ratings;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fast track environmental clearance for GRIHA pre certified projects

⁶ <http://www.hindustantimes.com/delhi-news/polluting-badarpur-power-plant-to-shut-down-by-july-31-next-year/story-x4ZoD6awd8nblgo4ALa5fN.html>

⁷ <http://www.delhi.gov.in/wps/wcm/connect/environment/Environment/Home/Environmental+Issues/Climate+Change>

⁸ http://www.grihaindia.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=109

⁹ <http://www.grihaindia.org/static/GRIHA-linked-incentives-Flyer.pdf>

Name of the policy measure or per sector	Implementation status	Gender Assessment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discount in property tax for home owners • Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India has announced free of cost 1% - 5% extra ground coverage and FAR (Floor Area Ratio) for GRIHA Projects • Concessional rate of interests for GRIHA rated project by SIDBI (Small Industries Development Bank of India) • FAR incentive for GRIHA rated projects in Noida and Greater Noida (Part of National Capital Region (NCR)) <p>Gender Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No mention of Gender
Draft State Action Plan on Climate Change ¹⁰	Under-approval	As mandated under National Action Plan on Climate Change of India
Buildings, settlements and urban planning: Securing space for renewable energies		
The Solar Energy plan for Delhi – 2015-2020 ¹¹¹²	Implemented in 2016	<p>It was opened for public comments in 2015 and suggestions and there has been no proper information on the implementation on the plan. In the 2018 Green Budget presented by Delhi Government, there has been an outline to implement this plan including more solar initiatives.</p> <p>Delhi government in September 2016 had announced the implementation of its solar policy in a bid to make the national capital a solar city. The aim of the policy is to installation 1 GW solar power capacity by the year 2020.</p> <p>Gender Assessment</p>

¹⁰<http://www.delhi.gov.in/wps/wcm/connect/environment/Environment/Home/Environmental+Issues/Climate+Change>

¹¹http://delhi.gov.in/wps/wcm/connect/136b310049cb1fd89576fd124fa22605/Delhi_Solar_Policy_Draft_150910.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&lmo=-1251254222&CACHEID=136b310049cb1fd89576fd124fa22605

¹²<https://www.financialexpress.com/industry/technology/delhi-solar-policy-plans-to-solve-energy-crisis-heres-how-solar-panels-will-power-your-homes/619234/>

Name of the policy measure or per sector	Implementation status	Gender Assessment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No mention of Gender
Power for All initiative: 24X7 Power for all a joint initiative of government of India and Government of Delhi ¹³	Under work (no clear idea about the implementation)	<p>Below are the key features of this programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supplying 24X7 electricity through developing resilience Shifting the Eenergy resources towards climate friendly and focuses on renewable energy sources It's a nationwide plan, including Delhi <p>Gender Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No mention of Gender
Delhi's Rooftop Solar Policy 2016 ¹⁴	Initiated	<p>Delhi Solar Energy Policy is for the period 2016-2020. It will be monitored annually based on actual performance, market conditions, and consumer experience. To achieve its solar power generation targets, this Policy mandates solar installations—to be completed within 5 years—on all government-owned rooftops. Since pricing parity hasn't been achieved as yet in the domestic segment, except at the high end, solar adoption will be encouraged via a limited time generation-based incentive</p> <p>Gender Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No mention of Gender
Standards /Guidelines for control of Noise Pollution from Stationary Diesel Generator (DG) Set ¹⁵	Initiated	<p>The guidelines lays down the rules for the usages of diesel based generators in the city to curb the noise pollution.</p> <p>Gender Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No mention of Gender
Rain water harvesting Guidelines ¹⁶ :	Implemented	<p>To improve the status of ground water in NCT Delhi through rain water harvesting for ground water recharge</p> <p>Gender Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No mention of Gender

¹³ <https://powermin.nic.in/en/content/power-all>

¹⁴ http://ipgcl-ppcl.gov.in/documents/renewable/2016_08_03_6_Delhi_Solar_Policy.pdf

¹⁵ <https://www.dpcc.delhigovt.nic.in/dgset.htm>

¹⁶ <http://it.delhigovt.nic.in/writereaddata/Cir201626777.pdf>

Name of the policy measure or per sector	Implementation status	Gender Assessment
Waste water treatment	Implemented	<p>Under this policy all commercial buildings have to treat the water before releasing it in the sewer. Under this plan all commercial buildings such as hotels, resorts, restaurants etc. need to have a Sewage treatment (STP) plant in order to keep the licence of their business in place.</p> <p>Gender Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No mention of Gender
Mobility, transport and transport infrastructure: Improve public transport		
Mass Rapid Transport System	Under implementation, currently finishing the phase 4.	<p>World's tenth largest metro system, Delhi Metro, has been a successful public transport system which is climate friendly as 2017 it received the green certificate for adopting measures towards protecting environment and having a separate policy for protection of environment, connecting Delhi through bridges and Delhi Transport Department's (DTC) green buses. DTC has planned to augment its fleet to 6900 busses on compressed natural gas and 300 busses on diesel for interstate routes.</p> <p>Recently, the increased fare of Delhi Metro became expensive which has caused in the decreasing ridership of this service.</p> <p>Gender Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety is a major concern in this system especially post Delhi gang rape in 2016. Delhi metro and Delhi transport authority have been trying to make the service secure for women. So more women can commute from this. • Delhi transport cooperation buses have started appointing marshals during the night trip • Metro has its own security unit for women. Such security and comfort has definitely given women more access to the public spaces. One of the many reasons why women choose private cabs (Ola and Uber) is safety issue. Rising fare rates of metro in the city is also a reason why a lot of women are opting for buses, rickshaws and autos. Delhi has massive number of vehicles along with new auto

Name of the policy measure or per sector	Implementation status	Gender Assessment
		rickshaws and app based cabs rising rapidly. Thus, emitting more carbon and harming the environment.
Mobility, transport and transport infrastructure: Promote non-motorised transport		
Green Bike Scheme (Cycle Feeder and Rental Scheme)	Implemented	<p>Delhi's Transport Policy With the objective of achieving a balanced modal mix and to discourage personalized transport, Delhi Govt. Transport Policy, proposes to augment mass transport by massive investments accompanied by institutional improvements. It has been implemented in some areas of Delhi such as campus of University of Delhi and Southern part of the city.</p> <p>Gender Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The scheme has not seen much success in North campus of University of Delhi as the entire area is open for vehicles such as cars, motorcycles, and buses thus making these roads unsafe. Many girls do not opt for these cycles because of the fear of sexual harassment and eve teasing.
Implementation of EURO IV norms in Delhi	Implemented	<p>Delhi is well on its way to become the largest user of CNG vehicles in the world. To Reducing Vehicle Pollution Emissions, Euro IV norms are being implemented by the vehicles running within the City. Low sulphur diesel (upto 5 ppm) has been made available in the City. Other actions taken to reduce the overall vehicle pollution loads include phasing out of 15 year old commercial vehicles, adopting new vehicle technology and matching emission.</p> <p>Gender Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No mention of gender
Bharat Stage (BS)-VI fuel norms from April 1, 2018 in Delhi	implemented	<p>The Union Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG) has announced a 2-year advancement of the introduction of Bharat Stage (BS)-VI fuel norms from April 1, 2018 in Delhi.</p> <p>Gender Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No mention of gender
Mobility, transport and transport infrastructure: Reduce GHG emissions from cars		

Name of the policy or measure per sector	Implementation status	Gender Assessment
Tightening of mass emission standards for new vehicles	Implemented	<p>Mass emission norms for new vehicles were introduced in the year 1991. Subsequently, these norms have been tightened for new vehicles in all categories in 1996 and 2000. At present, only vehicles (except 2 and 3 wheelers) complying with Bharat Stage III/Euro-III emission norms and 2 and 3 wheelers complying with Bharat Stage II/Euro-II emission norms are being registered in the Delhi</p> <p>Gender Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No mention of gender
Odd-even Scheme	Implemented twice: On March 2017 – The Chief Minister of Delhi said that the rule will not be implemented again.	<p>Government of NCT of Delhi decided to take some radical measures including implementing Odd-Even Vehicle Scheme.</p> <p>Gender Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women were exempted from this system
Phasing out of 15 year old commercial vehicles, adopting new vehicle technology and matching emission standard.	Implemented	<p>Gender Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No mention of gender
The Graded Response Action Plan (introduced in 2017)	Being implemented	<p>Delhi Govt. as per the recommendation of High Power Committee under chief Secretary, Delhi and in consultation with all concerned departments has prepared an air pollution control action plan with immediate, short term and long term actions to be taken by various departments some of the recommendations are implemented such as using watering the dusty areas of Delhi, blowing away the smoke etc.</p> <p>Gender Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No mention of gender
Delhi Metro	Implemented and expanding.	<p>Currently, finishing its 4th phase. Delhi metro has been considered environment friendly. Even bagging green metro award in 2017.</p>

Name of the policy measure or per sector	Implementation status	Gender Assessment
		<p>The Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) has their own Environment policy.</p> <p>Gender Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No mention of gender
Congestion Tax From 2016	A panel has been appointed	<p>A high-powered government appointed panel on "Decongestion of Traffic in Delhi" has recommended disincentivizing use of private vehicles through deterrent parking pricing and congestion tax. It has also recommended no more huge investment in building flyovers and signal-free corridors.</p> <p>Gender Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No mention of gender
Hike in car parking charges during peak pollution	Implemented in some parts of Delhi	<p>Gender Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No mention of gender
Energy supply and demand: Low-carbon energy in public facilities		
LED bulbs	Being implemented	<p>Usage of LED bulbs to lighten the streets, airports, government buildings, premises, and public spaces.</p> <p>Gender Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No mention of gender
Energy supply and demand: Promotion of energy efficiency and saving		
Energy Conservation and Demand Side Management	Implemented	<p>Delhi was the first state/UT to introduce kVAH billing for bulk consumers, to motivate them to maintain the power factor and it DERC's policy to gradually expand the coverage of consumers under kVAH billing.</p> <p>Gender Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No mention of gender
Subsidies	Ongoing process	<p>The Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (DERC) has decided to reduce this cross-subsidy gradually and level the two rates. Delhi Govt. provides a power subsidy to agricultural consumers and to the consumers who consumes less than 150 units of power during non-peak months. It has been decided to give the subsidies at Rs. 1 per unit during both peak and non-peak seasons. It also encourages people to use the energy efficiency methods such as using LED bulbs, star rating</p>

Name of the policy measure or per sector	Implementation status	Gender Assessment
		<p>appliances etc.</p> <p>Gender Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No mention of gender
Energy audit in large buildings	In process	<p>The large buildings have been identified for taking up energy audits to reduce the energy consumption by almost 30% in the buildings. In the long run this alone will save nearly 100MW electricity per annum</p> <p>Gender Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No mention of gender
Power Subsidy Scheme	Implemented	<p>Delhi government has implemented a scheme where each household's bill will be affected with their consumption of electricity. If one household is using low energy than they will be given extra subsidy. This initiative has been taken to reduce energy consumption in the city. For those who consume 0-200 units, the rates are Rs 3/unit with a discount of Rs 2/unit, meaning eligible consumers will end up paying just Rs 1/unit, Similarly, the final cost will be Rs 1.50 per unit in the second slab of 201-400 units, where the subsidy is Rs 3/unit.</p> <p>Gender Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No mention of gender
Energy supply and demand: Low carbon energy supply		
Climate-friendly consumption and waste management		
Ban on Fire Crackers in Delhi - 2017	Implemented	<p>Partial ban on fire crackers by Supreme Court of India during the weeks prior to Diwali 2017. (In Northern India, people usually burst a huge a number of fire crackers to celebrate the festival)</p> <p>Gender Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No mention of gender
Others: Eco clubs for sensitisation among schools and colleges;	Implemented	<p>Sensitizing young people to live a sustainable and climate friendly lifestyle</p> <p>Gender Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No mention of gender

Name of the policy measure or per sector	Implementation status	Gender Assessment
Ban on plastic carry bags	Implemented but enforcement is not there. This ban has not been able to produce desired results.	<p>Delhi govt. has imposed ban on manufacture, sale, storage, usage, and transport of plastic carry bags in Delhi, which is currently under stay put by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.</p> <p>The initiative plans to target the market system of Delhi where plastic bags (polythins) are being used in massive number causing multi-level problems for the city. The city authorities are also sensitising citizens to not use plastic bags.</p> <p>Gender Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No mention of gender

The policy framework suffers from gender blindness which means the policies fail to recognise that the duties and responsibilities of women/girls and men/boys are ascribed to or imposed upon into them in specific social, cultural, economic and political roles and contexts which eventually lead to opportunities to survive in a situation where climate is continuously changing and impacting everyday life. Apart from health sector major sectors are lacking gender mainstreaming as it is not a common-practice to integrate gender as one of central key points to formulate policies. Following are the policies/measures which have an important perspective regarding gender;

- **Public Transport Sector:** Public transport directly links access to spaces, mobility to the agency of a woman. By involving women's access, security, mobility, and willingness to take public transport can help in reducing the private vehicles on road. As discussed in above sections in details this will not only help women to use transport more but also men at the same time. As Gustavo Petro said; "A developed country is not a place where the poor have cars. It's where the rich use public transportation¹⁷."
- **Energy Conservation:** In the Delhi, many houses are still run and managed by women where women apart from major financial decisions, take many small decisions such as handling the kitchen and providing care work. Though often care work is largely ignored in economic analysis, it can play a massive role in battling with climate change. Women needs to be informed with techniques to save and conserve electricity and fuel. Women have to be given leadership roles and strategic roles with specific schemes to reach them. As of now women are largely ignored in the policy context and a lot of work is left on the assumption that citizen will do conservation work by their own. It is again a space where co-benefits are plenty of strategies are gendered.

¹⁷ <https://www.goodreads.com/quotes/879556-a-developed-country-is-not-a-place-where-the-poor>

- **Waste management:** Handling waste from the household is another space where government can intervene and make the more gender specific as women still controls the consumption of good as part of the care work. Though, one has to be careful to not load women with these extra responsibilities as they are already burdened with care work. Government can provide waste management techniques and tools at the households' level with some benefits for managing waste. The sector is in much needed as waste also produces a huge amount of carbon every day from the cities and landfills are way too overloaded¹⁸.
- **Water Conservation:** Water is an important aspect of human life and during water scarcity women are the most affected as they are the one who have to fetch drinking water home. This can be a central point to intervene in the communities by involving women as key players on water conservations as during the survey in Budh Vihar many women discussed how due to just ensure sufficient drinking water in their homes they have to struggle with a lot of difficulties such as fighting with other neighbours to get water from tanker, carrying heavy weight water bucket, queue up for hours, on many occasions they have to face some sort of harassment from men etc. The issue of caste, class and gender is very essential and needs to be addressed through policies. To solve these issues government has to bring gender perspective in the current and upcoming policies otherwise it will not address these socio-economic issues.

The policy even when it is gendered needs additional support which can come from bylaws. A lot of time policy does not work because it does not have a legal aspect and under a state of rule law it is essential to have these bylaws. In a time when clock for the climatic events is ticking faster than ever it is essential for the government to take drastic steps which are grounded. These steps need to provide help at the lowest strata of the society. Gender mainstreaming has to be looked as a strategy rather than any additional burden, it is just a perspective to look at the same issues but with different lenses. The ultimate goal of gender mainstreaming is bringing gender equality which is again very essential especially in urban spaces where women and young girls are vulnerable in climate change impact. The policies will only benefit more for all genders when they have been gendered and provide benefits for all.

¹⁸ <https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/delhi/with-three-ghazipur-landfills-collapse-shut-delhi-becomes-overflowing-trash-can-4829037/>

Name of the policy or measure per sector	Implementation status	Comments
Land Use - Master Plan 2021	One of them is the Master Plan for Delhi 2021 which is currently under revision.	<p>The master plan, which is currently under re-work, is working on mentioned sectors and will provide support to both the mitigation and adaptation capacity of the city, though the plan does not mentioned this in clear words. In order to encourage planned development in the city, the Delhi Development Authority prepared master plans for the city. The master plan includes areas such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelter • Trade and Commerce • Wholesale Trade • Industry • Government Offices • Environment • Conservation of Built Heritage • Urban Design • Transportation • Social Infrastructure • Physical Infrastructure
Provision of Civic services at door steps	Implemented.	
Afforestation/ plantation Scheme	Implemented	<p>Besides undertaking plantation on forest and green areas available with the department of the environment, the department is also currently monitoring the implementation of the Greening Delhi Action Plan.</p> <p>Under this scheme the govt. has distributed around 17.23 million sapling in last 3 years.</p>
Greening Delhi Action Plan 2010-11	Ongoing	
Bio-fuel Plantation		<p>Forest department planned to plant 14000 saplings of jatropha species and 40000 saplings of pongamia species in 'GarhiMandi' area to meet the bio-fuel requirement in Delhi as part of the follow-up action of the climate change agenda set by the govt. of Delhi.</p>

Delhi Disasters Management Plan	In work	Established under the act of National Disaster Management act 2005. The Delhi Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) under the plan conducts preparation trainings with various stakeholders including special training for women, school going children.
Emergency response mechanism	In work	Under this plan, Delhi Disaster Management Authority keeps organizing regular community level workshops and drills across city to prepare them to save themselves during the time of a climate disaster such as earthquake. It lays down clear strategy about relief post-disaster.
Power Subsidy Scheme	Implemented	Delhi government has implemented a scheme where each household's bill will be affected with their consumption of electricity. If one household is using low energy than they will be given extra subsidy. This initiative has been taken to reduce energy consumption in the city. For those who consume 0-200 units, the rates are Rs 3/unit with a discount of Rs 2/unit, meaning eligible consumers will end up paying just Rs 1/unit, Similarly, the final cost will be Rs 1.50 per unit in the second slab of 201-400 units, where the subsidy is Rs 3/unit.
Environment Management Cell/Plan (EMP)	Under proposal	The mandate of EMP will be look after the matters concerning implementation of the requirements under pollution control laws including bio-medical waste management rules, air and water act, the e-waste rules 2011, the hazardous waste rules 2008, the noise pollution etc.
Vector borne diseases including managing out breaks	Implemented As per the national health program	Main objective is prevention and control

Aam Aadmi Mohalla Clinic.	Being implemented	The Mobile Health Scheme is being implemented with the aim of providing primary health care outreach services to the residents of JJ clusters. NGOs have also been contracted to operate mobile dispensaries. In order to provide primary health care to the most vulnerable slum population of Delhi which do not have access to primary health care services, the Delhi government provides services through the mobile health scheme. This takes the health care to the door step of the people and reduces the work load on the hospitals. The mobile health scheme is being operated in partnership with NGOs. The government provides free medicines and a vehicle to the NGOs and manpower is arranged by them, salary of which is paid by the NGOs and not by the Govt.
Water borne diseases including managing outbreaks (Prevention and treatment by 2025)	Implemented As per the national health program	Main objectives are; 1. Safe water supply 2. Upkeep of existing system 3. Health Education
Disaster preparedness (extreme precipitation leading to flooding) (Under disaster management plan		Provides medical support and counselling.
Twenty Years Tourism Perspective Plan for the State of Delhi	No information	Chapter on environment and tourism The plan focuses on improving the environmental conditions of Delhi so it can be a more tourist friendly. The narrative of sustainable environmental development is also very prominent. Additionally, focuses on environmentally sensitive areas and their protection.

Air Conditioned bus stands	Initiated in few bus stops	Initiated in May 2017, air conditions were planted in one bus stand in Delhi due to scorching heat.
Tap to Toilet	Implemented	Work has started to build sewage treatment plants in colonies and reuse the water locally for various purposes, including drinking.
The Yamuna Action Plan – 2	Implemented	First attempt to clean Yamuna and save it from degradation was done in 2008. In 2016 YAP was launched.
Groundwater regulation and management	Implemented	If the plot size of the building is more than 200 sq. meters, the permission to draw groundwater through bore well or tube well (both new as well as existing and drawing groundwater without permission of Central Ground Water Authority) is “subject to the condition that occupier or owner of the said plot or building shall install rain water harvesting system in such building.
Construction of flood protection structures	Implemented	After floods of 1978, the banks of river Yamuna has been raised, a large number of spurs, bed bars, studs and Left Forward bund have been constructed to protect the embankments in Delhi territory. Raising of right embankment from Wazirabad barrage d/s is under consideration for a discharge of 3 lac cusec.
Drainage Master Plan for Improvement of drainage efficiency		Desilting, cleaning of road, bell mouth, gullies, removal of debris, solid waste materials from all drains of all depts. /civic bodies is being coordinated by the E-in-Chief of MCD.The committee also to make sure that all drains are checked and cleaned before monsoon to ensure that they are not blocked or collapsed. Desilting reports and certificates are being obtained from all owning agencies before

		15th June every year.
Flood-plain management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yamuna Action Plan 1 • Yamuna Action Plan 2 	Being implemented	<p>The Yamuna Development Board, Yamuna Action plan-I, Yamuna Action plan- II and Usha Mehra committee etc are working for river Yamuna and its flood plains. A lot of JJ clusters and other structures along the banks and in the flood plains of river Yamuna have come up resulting in reduced flow. The High court of Delhi has constituted Usha Mehra committee to remove all encroachments up to 300m from water edge. This has resulted in removal of all JJ clusters and other structures reviving the original course and flood plain of river Yamuna. It will definitely help in more flow and retention of water during floods. Under Yamuna Action Plan –II – A coordinated efforts are being made by all dept and civic bodies for total Water Cycle Management of Delhi in relation to Yamuna and its flood plains.</p>
Planting sturdy trees sustaining drought as well flooding		<p>Stress has been given by The Govt Delhi for tree plantations where-ever land is available and particularly on road sides, along drains etc. Approx 5 lac trees are being planted every year. This will result in reducing soil erosion and run-off coefficient of the area and in turn reduce the flooding.</p>
Restoration and Conservation of River Yamuna	No information available	<p>The report provides recommendations on how to conserve and restore Yamuna.</p>

Advocacy

AIWC designed, and organized events, meetings, and workshops under GUCCI Project with its stakeholders. These meetings were held round the climate change issues, policy

implementation, financial aspects, relations between gender and climate change, and possibility of gender mainstreaming in the existing framework.

- **Meetings**

- Sh. Ravi Shankar Prasad, Joint Secretary (Indian Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change)
Date: 3rd January 2017
- Mr. Naresh Kumar, Chairperson, New Delhi Municipal Council (Under Indian Ministry of Home Affairs) (GAMMA Interview and introduction of GUCCI project)
Date: 26th December 2016
- Dr. S.D Singh, Director, Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Climate Change (under Indian Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change)
Date: 8th June 2017
- P.C. Sabata, then Director of Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Climate Change (under Indian Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change) and Secretary at Delhi Department of Environment
Date:
 - Delhi Department of Disaster and Management (GAMMA Interview)
 - Date: 6th March 2017
- Ms. Priyanka Chandola, Rajita Menon, Center for Science and Environment
7th June 2017
- Mr. Ravi Prasad, Joint Secretary, (Indian Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change) (Support seeking and introduction of GUCCI project)
Date 21 December 2016
 - Delhi Department of Environment
 - 21st December 2016
- Mr. B. C. Sabata, Director MGICCC and Mrs. Vidyulata, MGICCC (to organize a workshop together with MGICCC)
23rd March 2018
- Mr. B. C. Sabata, Director MGICCC
24th August 2017

- **GAMMA Interviews**

- Chanchal Yadav IAS (Secretary, Public Health) New Delhi Municipal Council
Date: 10th February 2017
- Aditya Ranjan (Project Coordinatory) DDMA
Date: March 10th, 2017
- Dr. B.C. Sabata (Director) MGICCC and Delhi Department of Environment
Date: 25th March 2017
- Dr. Vidyulata, (Assistant Professor) MGICCC
Date: 29th March 2017
- Dr. Usha P. Ragupati (Professor) National Institute of Urban Affairs
Date: 16th June 2017

- **Workshops**

- Workshop on Gender integration in climate change issues with the youth group of DAV students at SultanPuri with 42 girls and boys.
Date: September 2017
- Stakeholder workshop on gender integration into climate change policies in collaboration with Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Combating Climate Change

Date: 20th September 2017

- Workshop with the youth group of The YP Foundation on climate change and gender issues with 20 youth advocates.

Date: 7th October 2017

- Workshop with AIWC 50 IGNOU center students

Date: 2017

- **Events**

- A two days knowledge dissemination programme on climate change and gender issues in Budh Vihar Colony, Rohini Sector – 24 with 50 families.

Date: September 2017

- Clean Air is a Human Right - a one-day campaign in Delhi in 24 locations.

Date: 6th June 2018



GUCCI Kick off meeting in Delhi January 2017



Round Table on “Gender Neutrality of Climate Change Policies”



Workshop on “Gender Integration in Urban Climate Change Initiatives” with youth groups



Stakeholder Workshop on “Gender Integration in Urban Climate Change Initiatives”



Dissemination workshop with GIZ and AIWC members



Participants in Dissemination workshop with GIZ and AIWC members



Round Table on “Gender Neutrality of Climate Change Policies”

Findings – Delhi

The climate change impact is becoming more and more visible in the city. In such changed scenario it is important focus on both the aspects of climate change, adaptation and mitigation. An analysis of the climate policy in Delhi, show the following observations.

1. The policy framework suffers from gender blindness which means the policies fail to recognise that the duties and responsibilities of women/girls and men/boys are ascribed to or imposed upon into them in specific social, cultural, economic and political roles and contexts which eventually lead to opportunities to survive in a situation where climate is continuously changing and impacting everyday life and social outcomes.
2. Major sectors in the state of Delhi are lacking gender mainstreaming as it is not a common-practice to integrate gender as one of central key points to formulate policies.
3. Women are not provided with adequate information on climate change and its associated impacts, or are they involved in policy-making. As a result, women's experience in responding to climate change impacts, as well as in preventing and adapting to them, are very often ignored and excluded in government's policy-making.
4. Women are involved in climate programs which focus specifically on outreach and communications; yet, no urban policies have been in place which are gender-responsive or which have taken women as part of the stakeholders in the development of decisions relating to urban policies and programs to combat climate change. Inclusion is not a checklist or an activity to perform but something that has to be integrated as an ethos and as way of thinking.
5. Evidence driven policies and programmes are not able to address the gender specific requirements in the absence of gender disaggregated data. It must be cognizant of the differential impacts of disasters & climate change on different genders across the identity spectrum. Women, girl children, gender minorities, and other intersectional identities are differentially affected. To begin with, disaggregated data will enable policy transformation.
6. In the climate policy it has been found that vulnerabilities such as poverty or any disabilities are making gender-based representation or articulation of their demands very difficult to achieve. An analysis of infrastructure services in the city shows their limited access which further weakens their coping capacity.
7. The climate policy is not able to address the intersectional approach to sustainability. It must consider not just gender, but also factors such as age, race, location, socio-economic status, and more. It does not take into account the complexity and interconnectedness of these issues and work to develop integrated solutions for a gender inclusive policy.
8. The climate policy in Delhi has limited critical connectors of resource allocation and accountability to ensure integration of gender equality. There is a significant room of improvement.
9. AIWC found that climate change policies in Delhi, and in India overall, have never explored the questions and issues of women in climate change, which is a good entry point to explore climate change issue as a social and feminist issue. We recommend to involve women's rights groups, such as All India Women's Conference, who are expert in climate and social justice issues, to incorporate socio-economic issues while drafting climate change policies and programmes.

Recommendations

Gender mainstreaming is a strategy to bring gender equality so the survivability of all the genders can be equalized on the face of climate change. The process to bring about gender mainstreaming is not a complex one. The adoption of a gender lens for looking at the same policies through a gendered perspective. Gendered perspective is crucial because it enables the policymakers to make the policies more inclusive and co-benefiting. There can be many ways to bring gender mainstreaming in climate change adaptation and mitigation policies but it is also essential to not get lost in the complexities of social realities. The key for gender mainstreaming is to bring gender equality not gender superiority of one particular gender. This misconception should be kept aside while involving gender considerations or using gender lens in the climate change policies. Below are some of the mechanisms through which gender mainstreaming can be made possible. These suggestions not only attempt to pave the way for gender mainstreaming but also bring out more avenues for a better implementation of policies through a gendered lens;

1. **Involvement of Civil Society:** To implement the climate change adaptation and mitigation policies at the local level, it is essential to involve the civil society groups working on climate change and gender justice such as All India Women's Conference. The civil society has much better understanding and the connection at the ground level than the government agencies since it has often been the case that there is either less or not at all communication with the community people. Civil society can help in reducing this gap for a better outreach. It is important to establish a structure for Delhi through which the civil society and government can interact freely. Through this the government's task to reach out to local groups or running campaign can be done easily. Civil society organizations can bridge the gap between government and the citizens.
2. **Involvement of women as strategy builder:** women from the grassroots level should be involved in the strategy building work for a better and more beneficial implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation policies.
3. **Coordination among the Departments:** It is important to bring about a cohesion among the government departments on common grounds. Mitigating climate change impact can be one such example of this common ground. During the assessment it was found that there is a need to improve the regular communication between various departments for a better and timely implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation policies.
4. **Gender Budgeting:** Gender budgeting does not mean that there will be a separate budget for women, rather it means a budget which is analyzed and prepared through a gender perspective. Gender budgeting must be made compulsory especially in a time when green budgets are being introduced in the city, this can be a great opportunity to incorporate gender into climate change.
5. **Gender considerations in Climate Change Initiatives:** Gender consideration means incorporation of various socio-economic issues in policies and programs through gender lens. The need to identify and make sure that gender is being considered as a key point while formulating climate change policies is essential to strengthen the fight against climate change.

6. **Involvement of Gender Experts:** Gender lens comes naturally when one is trained through particular ways. Since gender has never been a key pointer in policy formulation in India thus, majority of the policy makers do not apply gender lens while formulating policies. Gender lens for climate change is a must thus it is suggested to involve gender experts working on climate change, such as AIWC or UNWomen, to provide training to policymakers on bringing a gendered approach while formulating climate change policies.
7. **Participation of Citizens:** Active citizenship in governance is considered to be one of the most results providing mechanisms. The climate change impact should be mitigated through an active participation of citizens in the policy implementation and formulation. Women should be given extra advantages in the decisions making and strategy building since they are more vulnerable than men in facing climate change impact.
8. **Technology:** Though the purpose of the paper is to draw attention of policy makers towards making climate change a gender and social issue but the need for technology cannot be denied. The technology should be made poor friendly by providing subsidies so a larger amount of people can adopt it.
9. **Mitigation and adaptation policies** are in place in form of previously implemented policies/initiated but implementation of such policies is one of the biggest challenges for the city authorities especially when there is multi-level governance structure. AIWC recommend to establish a mechanism where coordination among all the relevant departments can be established on the issue of climate change. For this, establishment of a city level coordination body may be considered ideal. This body will directly deal with the formulation and implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation policies.
10. The city has available funding to pilot measures that address climate change (e.g. adaptation, risk management, mitigation, low-carbon development etc.). However, there are no proper gender considerations in the funds/budgets for climate change in the city. Since climate change has social impact on the citizens it is highly recommended to initiate the involvement of gender considerations while drafting or planning initiatives.
11. Understanding of climate change is still limited to environmental conservation. The issue of climate change as an urgent issue has to be promoted. AIWC recommends to conduct more scientific and social studies, like studies conducted under GUCCI project, to understand the social and gendered impact of climate change in the city.
12. The partial mechanisms for complaint are available but due to bureaucratic hurdles, people usually avoid approaching the government authorities until unless the situation is directly affecting them such as reporting of dirty water, broken manholes etc. i.e., situation has become worse. AIWC strongly believes that in order to mitigate the impact of climate change, citizens and the government has to come together as one. The complaint mechanism has to be strengthened through promoting active citizenship.
13. **Gender binary in the Indian society** burdens women with multiple layers of labour with limited access opportunities to survive. It was also established that resilience and well-being of communities are monitored with regard to socioeconomic aspects, but lacks

gender-sensitivity which further leads to missing gender aspect in the climate change policies.

14. There has been awareness about climate change in all sectors due to Indian government's strong political presence in the international climate change movement but still general public is not adequately sensitized on the issue of climate change. There is an urgent need to run mass campaigns in the city to not only inform citizens about the climate change but also how social roles and establish structure burdened marginal communities further.
15. Delhi's climate change policy framework lacks defined inclusion of civil society, especially with the community-based organizations. AIWC recommends establishing a proper framework to involve NGOs especially grassroots and women's groups from the city.
16. It is also important to recognize that marginalized groups' participation, including women, needs to be ensured for an all-inclusive, co-benefiting, and gender responsive policy. AIWC advocates for inclusion of these voices at the decision making and strategy building level alike.
17. The need for reintroduction of participatory schemes like Bhagidari was felt throughout the assessment of Delhi's climate change adaptation and mitigation framework. The city lacks a proper channel through which citizens can provide meaningful contribution in mitigating the impact of climate change.
18. The AIWC also recommend strengthening safety in Public Transport system, especially in DTC bus services. Increased safety measures will lead to lesser usage of other expensive private transport services which will help in reducing carbon emission from the city.

Conclusion

AIWC strongly assert the notion that climate change is a gender and social issue and has to be dealt through with it but that does not mean that science and technology should be ignored. The idea to involve gender lens in the climate change policies is to expand the horizon of adaptation and mitigation rather limiting it. Gender mainstreaming in climate change policies despite focusing more on women also does not advocate for policies for women over men but it means that women and men both should be considered equally through bringing gender concerns in the policy structure. Climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies should involve women not only in terms of beneficiaries but also as an equal participant in decision making and strategy building process. Climate change plan of Delhi needs to focus on creating and generating policies and action plans promoting increasing gender resilience through investing more into mechanism like gender mainstreaming and gender budgeting.