

## Appendices

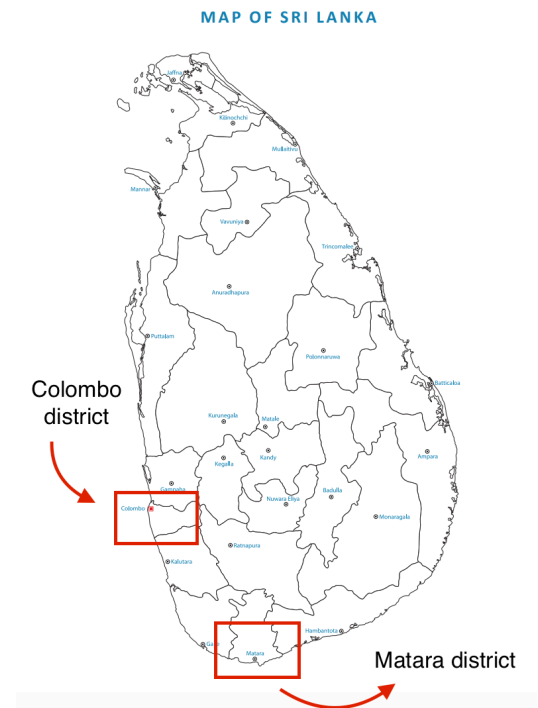
### Appendix 1: Map of Sri Lanka and three farmers communities

#### 1) Map of Sri Lanka – Colombo and the Matara district

The mainpart of the study was conducted in the Matara district located in the south region of Sri Lanka, and the NGOs interviews were conducted in the capital Colombo on the west-coast of Sri Lanka.

#### 2) Map of the location of the three farmers' communities in the Matara district

The three farmers' communities were located in the rural areas within the Matara district. All communities 1) Godagama, 2) Thihagoda and 3) Palatuwa were affected by the devastating flood event in May 2017.



## **Appendix 2 Interview guide FGDs in the local farmers' communities**

1. What are the different gender roles and responsibilities in the household or community?
  - a. What are men's roles and responsibilities in the household and the community?
  - b. What are women's roles and responsibilities in the household and the community?
  
2. When did you last experience a flood event? Can you tell me about it?
  - a. How did it affect your family and household?
  - b. How did it affect you as individuals?
  - c. How did it affect the community?
  - d. Did you get any help?
  - e. How long did it take to recover from the floods for both the paddy fields and for the damages?
  - f. Is everything back to normal now?
  - g. How did the flood impact you economically?
  
3. How do your gender roles and responsibilities impact you in terms of vulnerabilities when flood events occur?
  - a. When flood events occur, what are your concerns?
  - b. What kind of difficulties or challenges do you face?
  - c. Do you think men and women have different vulnerabilities?
  
4. How do the community respond when flood events happen?
5. How do the national NGOs help when floods happen?
  - a. Do you receive anything from the national NGOs?
  
6. How do the Government respond?
  - a. Do you get any economical support from the Government after the floods for damages?
  
7. Is there anything else you would like to share, add or experiences you would like to share with me?

### **Appendix 3: Interview guide GJL and national NGO representatives**

1. Can you tell me about yourself, your organisation and your work?
2. I want to know more about the gendered context in Sri Lanka. Can you tell me about it?
3. What are the gendered roles and responsibilities in the rural areas of Sri Lanka?  
Within the household, labour force and community. Especially within the agricultural sector?
  - a. What are women's roles and responsibilities and what are men's roles and responsibilities?
4. Are there any differences between the cities and the rural areas in terms of the gender equality situation?
5. How do the different ethnicities and religion affect the gender situation?
6. How is the situation among women and among men? Is there prevalent hierarchy between women in Sri Lanka?
7. How does the Government work towards gender equality?
8. What do you think is the linkage between gender equality and climate change?
9. Have you or the organisation any experience with or worked with interlinking gender and climate change?
  - a. Do you have any programs or work towards gender equality and/or climate change?
  - b. Do you know any national NGOs in Sri Lanka working with interlinking gender and climate change impacts at grassroot level or at policy level?
10. In the study I focus on floods – what do you think are the gendered vulnerabilities of especially farmers within the agricultural sector towards floods?
  - a. In terms of gender and floods – what are women vulnerable of?
  - b. In terms of gender and floods – what are men vulnerable of?
11. Do you have anything else you would like to share?

## **Appendix 4: Inclusion criteria for farmers participants**

The inclusion criteria for the farmers participants were pre-formulated as followed;

- Equal number of men and women; 4 women and 4 men
- Age of participants should be above 18
- The participants should be from the same local community and from the agricultural sector.
- If possible, I would prefer the participants of men and women to be “husband” and “wife” or at least from the same households.
- The participants should have recently experienced an event of flooding impacting their livelihood.

All ‘active’ participants were above 18 years, there were children in the interview setting but just viewing the conversation or sitting with their parents or grandparents. All participants within each farmers community were from the same local community, and worked within the agricultural sector, namely with paddy fields or vegetable farming. So I have to acknowledge that it could be some small variation in culture or other social circumstances affected by for instance religion between the different farmers communities. Participants were also within the same household or several households (neighbours), so there were mostly generational representation or family representation like both husband and wife, grandmother/grandfather, daughter/son or uncle/aunt in the conversation. All three farmers’ communities had recently experienced a flood event in May 2017. The only criterion I had to exclude or change in the study was the criterion of including an equal number of women and men, that was due to changes in data collection method with the farmers’ communities from photovoice method with individual interviews to FGDs.

## Appendix 5 Document Analysis - brief overview

Level	Type of document	Title	Author/Publisher	Year	Content
Research institute (2 documents)	Research report	Gender and Climate Change – Overview report	Emmeline Skinner in BRIDGE by IDS, UK.	2011	The Report highlights the need to put people at the centre of climate change, and include a gendered perspective on climate change. Women and men experience climate changes differently, depending on intersectional factors like socioeconomic status, rights, cultural norms etc. Women and girls especially vulnerable towards climate changes, but men are also negatively affected by climate changes. Need of including gender into climate policies, and need of including women into the decision-making processes. Climate changes have the potential to challenge existing gender norms and imbalances and play transformative role towards gender equality.
	Research report	Gender and Environmental Change in the Developing World	Sarah Bradshaw and Brian Linneker, International Institute for Environment and Development	2014	Review of the literature and evidence within the field of gender, climate change and disasters. Growing literature and research on the field. Within the international policy agenda there is still a need of gender mainstreaming into several international policy agendas on climate change. In the policy literature the women are assumed the most vulnerable and not based on actual contextual evidence. Within the growing body of knowledge within the topic of interlinking gender and climate change there are still some gaps. There is a lack of sex-disaggregated data, and there's a need of studies at micro level that show how women and men experience environmental change differently.
NGO (1 document)	Report	Gender into Climate policy – toolkit for climate experts and decision-makers	GenderCC – women for climate justice	2009	Highlights the important to integrate gender into the climate change negotiations, because men and women contribute differently to the causes of climate change, are differently affected by the climate changes and react differently to its impacts. Gender roles and responsibilities and access to resources and political influence, influences vulnerabilities. There is a lack of gender-disaggregated data and recognition of the gender aspects of climate change within the literature/reports. At the same time a view of women as victims are overrepresented in the literature, which keeps woman trapped. Need of addressing the gender dimension of climate changes and see the opportunity of women as agents of change.

	Policy brief	Women as agents of change: Towards a climate and gender Justice Approach	The Government of Ireland	2018	Policy brief that highlights the linkages between gender equality and climate change to raise awareness of the urgency of addressing gender in efforts to address climate change. Women as important agents of changes in achieving the SDGs, including solutions for climate action. Need of women representation and participation at climate-related decision-making forum.
Global governance organisations (6 documents)	Report	Gender and Climate Change: Impact and Adaptation	UNDP	2009	Climate change is a critical global issue with the potential to reverse already achieved developing goals, and to cause further devastation to the already most vulnerable in developing countries. Women are being disproportionately affected by climate changes, due to the gendered responsibilities and rights. Governments and stakeholders should include a gendered perspective, and analyse and identify gender-specific impacts and solutions into their policies and programs. It's needed to include a gender-sensitive approach to find good solutions to reduce vulnerability towards floods, both towards mitigation and adaptation strategies. Women can play an important role both towards mitigation and adaptation strategies. Sri Lanka is an especially vulnerable country towards climate change related events such as droughts, landslides, floods and extreme weather. Sri Lanka focuses more on adaptation than mitigation, and have programs within energy project that have incorporated gendered aspects. In Sri Lanka the representation of women in decision-making processes is a challenge.
	Report	Gender and Climate Change: 3 things you should know	World Bank	2011	Gender equality is intrinsically important to development, and it matters for effective climate action. Three key implications for how gender equality matters for climate change; 1) Women are disproportionately vulnerable to the effects of climate change but are also important agents of change, 2) Empowerment of women is important in terms of building climate resilience, 3) Including a gendered approach can be a key towards low-carbon-emissions.
	Report	Review of the Implementation of the area K of the Beijing Platform for Action: Woman and the Environment, Gender and Climate Change	European Institute for Gender Equality	2012	The first EU report on gender equality and climate change that reviews the progress made by the EU's member states in the implementation of the area K in the Beijing Declaration and Plan for Action for Equality, namely Women and Environment. The report highlight a

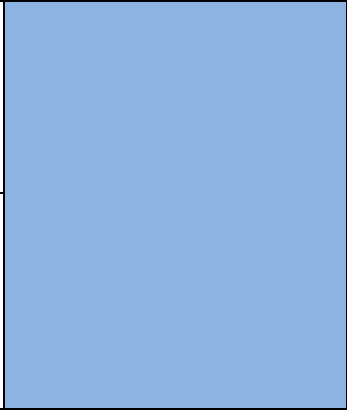
					prevalent lack of women's participation in decision making processes related to climate change in the EU, and highlight the importance of increasing women's participation. The report acknowledge climate change as one of the key development challenges the world is facing, and that climate change impacts women and men differently due to gender differentiated roles and responsibilities, as well as socio-economic status, access to recourses etc. The report also acknowledge that women are likely to be more disadvantages than men
<b>Multilateral cooperation between Global governance organisations, NGOs or governments</b> (5 documents)	Policy brief	Gender and Climate Change Asia and the Pacific: Overview of linkages between gender and climate change	GGCA and UNDP	2013	Poverty and Climate Changes are closely related. Climate Changes effects the poorest the most, and the degree of climate impacts are depending on intersectional inequalities and aspects such as poverty situation, social status, gender, access to resources etc. Climate change is not gender neutral, and women tend to be particular vulnerable At the same time women are important resources for climate action, and could be important agents of Changes.
	Policy brief	Gender and Climate Change Asia and the Pacific: Overview of linkages between gender and climate change	UNDP and GGCA	2016	Climate change as the greatest threat to sustainable development. Climate change is not gender-neutral. Climate change impact women and men differently due to their gender-differentiated roles, responsibilities and power. Poverty, socio-economic and political marginalization put women in a disadvantage position in coping with the impacts of climate change. Women as keys to climate mitigation and adaptation strategies.
	Report	United Nations Sustainable Development Framework 2018-2022 Sri Lanka	UN Sri Lanka and the Government of Sri Lanka	2017	Report of the UNs Sustainable Development Framework for Sri Lanka within the period of 2018-2022. One of the focuses is on cross cutting issues like gender equality (SDG 5). The report declare climate change as one of the main development issues Sri Lanka is very vulnerable towards, and that affects their populations poverty situation. The report highlights a focus of increased women's participation and the use of gender mainstreaming as a strategy towards gender equality.
	Report	Sri Lanka Rapid Post Disaster Needs Assessment: Floods and Landslides	Ministry of Disaster Management, Ministry of National Policy	2017	Post disaster Needs assessment after the devastating flood and landslides in Sri Lanka May 2017, due to the southwest monsoon. Gender identified and acknowledged as a crosscutting issue that needs to be considered in the

			and Economic, UN, WB and EU.		recovering strategies. The report affirm gender-disaggregated data crucial for revealing the needs of the affected in the best way, and the report shows concern for the lack of existing gender disaggregated at the moment. According to the report the women are the most vulnerable due to the negative implications the damages had for women's responsibilities and daily activities, such as the kitchen.
Policy brief	Woman and Gender Constituency Key Demands for UNFCCC at COP24		WGC under UN	2018	Seven key demands for UNFCCC outcomes. Ensure that climate solution are gender just and taking into account intersectional considerations.
Handbook	Frequently Asked Questions: Gender equality and Climate Change		UN Woman, Gef, UNDP	2018	Every country is affected by climate change, and it affects economies and people's lives. Women face higher risks and burdens from climate change impacts. Women are underrepresented within decision-making processes with climate change planning, policymaking and implementation. Gender equality necessary towards solving climate change. Need of Gender mainstreaming into the climate policy agenda, and gender balance in decision-making.
Report	Gender and environment statistics: Unlocking information for action and measuring the SDGs		UNEP and IUCN	2018	On of the latest reports found on interlinking gender and climate change. The report provide a framework to measure the nexus between gender and climate change, and presents recent statistics on the field and recommended gender-environment indicators. Throughout the report it refers to the Sustainable Development Goals, and how gender and climate change are two interlinked goals that affects each other and needs to be considered in relation. The report highlights that climate change are not gender neutral and the differentiated impacts needs to be considered through an intersectional approach. Increased women's participation is one aspect highlighted. The report also calls for the need of minding a gap of the lack of existent gender-disaggregated data no the field, and highlight the need for national statistics systems.



## Appendix 6: Thematic Network Analysis table: Local farmers' perspective

Codes	Basic themes	Global Themes
Women and men help each other out “There are no such as gender inequality” “No gender roles during floods” Joint work with the re-building and cultivation of paddy fields	“No gender roles”	<b>Gender roles and responsibilities within household and paddy fields/vegetable gardens</b>
In charge of household; cleaning, food, children Selling vegetables at the market Go to the market and to town Help husband with cultivation of the paddy fields	Women’s responsibilities	
Breadwinner role towards household and family Go to work in the capital, Colombo In charge of the hard work at the paddy fields	Men’s responsibilities	
Paddy fields and vegetables ruined Loss of economical capital; House, personal belongings, Animals die Not possible to travel to the market or to town. “ No money to spend at the marked” Increased loans and debt “Loans leads to problems at home” Hardly any money for buying food at the market and to pay debt	Economically impacts and challenges	<b>Impacts of floods</b>
Diseases after floods; Rat-fever, influenza Suicide “We suffer a lot” “Hard to get through the situation” “Feel so scared” Isolated at their homes Lack of access to food, clean drinking water and medical health services	Health impacts and challenges	
Isolated at their homes Issues with transportation because of the water Children could not go to school Lack of access to boats “The electricity was gone for weeks” Lack of access to light	Infrastructural challenges	
Lack of economical support Not enough supplies of food, water and seeds “We got nothing from the government” Unintended challenges and impacts of flood relief because of governmental infrastructural projects like bridges, roads Salty soil affects paddy fields ability to absorb water when rain comes	Structural impacts and challenges	
The local religious communities help out by supplying food, water, clothes Neighbour communities bring supplies like food and water by boat People are working together and helping each other to repair the houses. Sharing supplies. Joint work with re-building houses and fixing paddy fields. Long experience of floods “We have experienced flood events from the childhood and know what would happened after a flood”	Community responses to flood events	

<p>Supplies water bottles, food and clothes  Aid and fertilizers  Rations distributed from organisations are balancing their income  “ We got a food packet with a bottle of water one time each day”</p>	<p>NGOs responses to flood events</p>	
<p>Army helps with bringing food and water, and bring sick people to the doctor  Giving governmental support or loans after floods  “Some people are being favoured by the government”  “ We got nothing from the government”</p>	<p>Governmental responses to flood events</p>	

## Appendix 7: Thematic Network Analysis table: National discourse

Codes	Basic themes	Organizing themes
<p>Stereotypical gender roles and responsibilities</p> <p>Patriarchal and hierarchical culture</p> <p>Men as breadwinners</p> <p>Masculine social expectations</p> <p>Hardworking men are working as farmers or fishermen or within the service sector as taxi drivers</p> <p>Women in charge of household and children</p> <p>Women obtain a key role and are key contributors to Sri Lankan economy and development</p>	Gender roles and responsibilities	<b>Gender equality and gender norms in Sri Lanka</b>
<p>Women and men equal by law</p> <p>Governmental commitment to ensure rights of women and gender equality.</p> <p>Women and men equal rights by law to education</p> <p>Equal access to health services for women and men</p> <p>Increasing women participation in politics by 25% quotation in local politics</p>	Opportunities for gender equality	
<p>Existing gender gap</p> <p>Patriarchal culture</p> <p>“Women get restricted”</p> <p>Women drop out of education</p> <p>Lack of women representation in politics</p> <p>Lack of implementation skills by government</p> <p>Lack of land rights for women</p> <p>Alcoholism, drugs and gender-based violence</p> <p>Increased climate change can affect gender equality</p>	Barriers for gender equality	
<p>Women most vulnerable to climate change</p> <p>Intersectional causes to women’s vulnerabilities</p> <p>Women face socio-economic, institutional, cultural and political gender gaps and vulnerabilities and climate change can negatively affect this.</p> <p>Climate change affects women’s livelihood</p> <p>Lack of swimming abilities among women and children</p> <p>Lack of land rights for women</p>	Women disproportionately affected by climate change	<b>Interlinking gender and climate change in Sri Lanka</b>
<p>Suicide among men</p>	Men’s vulnerabilities towards climate change	
<p>Necessary to include women into political processes and policymaking.</p> <p>Women are important agents of change</p> <p>Including women will benefit Climate Action</p> <p>Women are often leaders in developing coping strategies and building resilience.</p> <p>Need of gender inclusive and sensitive politics</p>	Women as agents of change	
<p>Mainstreaming gender into national plans and policies to ensure a gender sensitive approach.</p> <p>Initiatives done to all national adaptation planning processes.</p>	Gender Mainstreaming	

**Appendix 8: Thematic Network Analysis table: International discourse**

Codes	Basic themes	Organizing theme
Intersectional causes to women’s vulnerability Women face socio-economic, political, economical and legal barriers Climate change can increase women’s’ vulnerability	Women most vulnerable to climate changes	<b>Interlinking gender and climate change</b>
Women need to be included in environmental decision-making processes and forums Women as agents of change Need of women’s skills, knowledge and experience for good climate solutions	Lack of representation and participation of women in policy- and decision-making	
Strategy for promoting gender equality into policies Gender Mainstreaming needed in all environmental policies and programs	Gender Mainstreaming	
Gap in gender disaggregated data Limited collection, dissemination and assessment	Lack of gender disaggregated data	

Marguerite Daniel  
Christiesgt. 13  
5015 BERGEN

Vår dato: 06.07.2018

Vår ref: 61260 / 3 / MSS

Deres dato:

Deres ref:

### Vurdering fra NSD Personvernombudet for forskning § 31

Personvernombudet for forskning viser til meldeskjema mottatt 22.06.2018 for prosjektet:

61260	<i>A Qualitative Study of the Gendered Perspectives of Climate - Changes in Sri Lanka: Explore men and women's experiences and vulnerabilities to flooding in the agricultural sector within the Matara district, Sri Lanka</i>
Behandlingsansvarlig	Universitetet i Bergen, ved institusjonens øverste leder
Daglig ansvarlig	Marguerite Daniel
Student	Mathilde Orlien

### Vurdering

Etter gjennomgang av opplysningene i meldeskjemaet og øvrig dokumentasjon finner vi at prosjektet er meldepliktig og at personopplysningene som blir samlet inn i dette prosjektet er regulert av personopplysningsloven § 31. På den neste siden er vår vurdering av prosjektopplegget slik det er meldt til oss. Du kan nå gå i gang med å behandle personopplysninger.

### Vilkår for vår anbefaling

Vår anbefaling forutsetter at du gjennomfører prosjektet i tråd med:

- opplysningene gitt i meldeskjemaet og øvrig dokumentasjon
- vår prosjektvurdering, se side 2
- eventuell korrespondanse med oss

Vi forutsetter at du ikke innhenter sensitive personopplysninger.

### Meld fra hvis du gjør vesentlige endringer i prosjektet

Dersom prosjektet endrer seg, kan det være nødvendig å sende inn endringsmelding. På våre nettsider finner du svar på hvilke [endringer](#) du må melde, samt endringskjema.

### Opplysninger om prosjektet blir lagt ut på våre nettsider og i Meldingsarkivet

Vi har lagt ut opplysninger om prosjektet på nettsidene våre. Alle våre institusjoner har også tilgang til egne prosjekter i [Meldingsarkivet](#).

### Vi tar kontakt om status for behandling av personopplysninger ved prosjektslutt

*Dokumentet er elektronisk produsert og godkjent ved NSDs rutiner for elektronisk godkjenning.*

Ved prosjektslutt 31.05.2019 vil vi ta kontakt for å avklare status for behandlingen av personopplysninger.

Se våre nettsider eller ta kontakt dersom du har spørsmål. Vi ønsker lykke til med prosjektet!

Marianne Høgetveit Myhren

Marie Strand Schildmann

Kontaktperson: Marie Strand Schildmann tlf: 55 58 31 52 / [marie.schildmann@nsd.no](mailto:marie.schildmann@nsd.no)

Vedlegg: Prosjektvurdering

Kopi: Mathilde Orlien, [mathilde.orlien@gmail.com](mailto:mathilde.orlien@gmail.com)



According to your notification form the sample will receive written information and will give their consent to participate. The information letter we have received is well formulated.

In accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) that will be implemented this summer/autumn, the sample should also receive information about the following rights:

As long as you can be identified in the data material, you are entitled to:

- an overview of what personal data is registered about you,
- to get personal information about you,
- to delete personal information about you,
- to get a copy of your personal information (data portability), and
- to send a complaint to your privacy representative or data protection authority regarding the processing of your personal information.

We ask that you send a revised information letter and consent form to [personvernombudet@nsd.no](mailto:personvernombudet@nsd.no) When the information letter has been revised in accordance with our comments (and sent to us), you can then get started with the project.

The Data Protection Official presupposes that you will process all data according to the Universitetet i Bergen internal guidelines/routines for information security. We presuppose that the use of a personal computer/mobile storage device is in accordance with these guidelines.

According to your notification form you intend to use of an (external) translator if an interview can not be conducted in english. The translator will be considered a data processor for the project because the translator gets access to personal information. If a data processor agreement does not already exist between Universitetet i Bergen and the data processor, then a written agreement about how personal data will be processed must be entered into. For advice on what the data processor agreement should contain, please see:

<https://www.datatilsynet.no/regelverk-og-skjema/veiledere/databehandleravtale/>

The estimated end date of the project is 31.05.2019. According to the information letter you intend to anonymise the collected data by this date.

Making the data anonymous entails processing it in such a way that no individuals can be identified. This is done by:

- deleting all direct personal data (such as names/lists of reference numbers)
- deleting/rewriting indirectly identifiable personal data (i.e. an identifying combination of background variables, such as residence/work place, age and gender)
- deleting digital audio
- deleting video files

## Appendix 10: Approval of changes in method by NSD

### 1. Confirmation of approved revised informed consent letter

On 04 Feb 2019, at 14:32, Marie Strand Schildmann  
<[Marie.Schildmann@nsd.no](mailto:Marie.Schildmann@nsd.no)> wrote:

Hi,

I can confirm that we have received the revised letter of information, and that it is according to our comments.

Your sincerely,

Marie Strand Schildmann  
Seniorrådgiver | Senior Adviser  
Seksjon for personvern tjenester | Data Protection Services  
T: (+47) 55 58 31 52

NSD – Norsk senter for forskningsdata AS | NSD – Norwegian Centre for  
Research Data  
Harald Hårfagres gate 29, NO-5007 Bergen  
T: (+47) 55 58 21 17  
[postmottak@nsd.no](mailto:postmottak@nsd.no) [www.nsd.no](http://www.nsd.no)

### 2. Informing NSD about changes in method during fieldwork

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**Fra:** Mathilde Orlien [<mailto:mathilde.orlien@gmail.com>]

**Sendt:** 4. februar 2019 14:39

**Til:** Marie Strand Schildmann

**Emne:** Re: [nsd.personvernombudet] Re: Project 61260 - A Qualitative Study of the Gendered Perspectives of Climate Changes in Sri Lanka: Explore men and women's experiences and vulnerabilities to flooding in the agricultural sector within the Matara district, Sr

Thank you, thats great!

I also wanted to inform you that because of time limitations and the circumstances when I was in Sri Lanka, I had to follow through in-depth interview instead of photo voice. Is it possible to get a new confirmation letter from you that is changed from photo voice to in-depth interviews? Or do I have to apply again? The only change in the study is that I have done in-depth interviews instead of photo voice.

Best Regard  
Mathilde Orlien  
Master's student at Global Development in Theory and Practice, UiB  
+47 48 25 35 60



### 3. Confirmation e-mail from NSD of approval of changes in research method

**Marie Strand Schildmann** 

4 February 2019 at 15:16

MS 

To: Mathilde Orlien

SV: [nsd.personvernombudet] Re: Project 61260 - A Qualitative Study of the Gendered Perspectives of Climate Changes in Sri Lanka: Explore men and women's experiences and vulnerabilities to flooding in the agricultural sector within the Matara district, Sr



Hi,

As long as you have collected the same information, and the only change is face-to face interview instead of photo-voice, you don't need to submit any change request.

Mvh

Marie Strand Schildmann

Seniorrådgiver | Senior Adviser

Seksjon for personverntjenester | Data Protection Services

T: (+47) 55 58 31 52

NSD – Norsk senter for forskningsdata AS | NSD – Norwegian Centre for Research Data

Harald Hårfagres gate 29, NO-5007 Bergen

T: (+47) 55 58 21 17

[postmottak@nsd.no](mailto:postmottak@nsd.no) [www.nsd.no](http://www.nsd.no)

## **Appendix 11: Consent and Information Letter for Research Project**

### **1. Background and purpose of the study**

The study you have been asked to participate in is a part of a data collection for a final master's thesis through the master program Global Development in Theory and Practice at the University of Bergen. The purpose of the study is to explore if there are gendered impacts of climate changes and whether men and women experience the climate changes differently concerning their daily lives and responsibilities.

### **2. Participation in the study - what does it imply?**

Your participation in the study will consist of attending an 1) introductory workshop, doing a 2) Photovoice assignment and followed by a 3) conversation with the researcher about your stories behind the pictures.

1) **The workshop** will be held to inform you about the study, the photovoice assignment, ethical considerations when taking a photo and giving camera training.

2) **The Photovoice assignment** will be given during the introductory workshop. The assignment will be to take pictures of your daily life and responsibilities, and show how floods affect this. You'll have two days to complete the assignment, and you'll be lent a camera to use. Information and training of how to possibly solve the assignment will be given.

3) **The individual conversation** will be conducted after you have finished the photovoice assignment. The pictures will guide the conversation and be used to understand your experience of the impacts floods have on your daily life and responsibilities. I will take notes during the conversation and ask of permission of audio-record the conversation so I can listen to the conversation later for analysis.

Participating in the study is voluntarily and you have the right to discontinue at any time of the study. I will underline that there will be no risks associated with participating in the study.

### 3. Confidentiality

By participating in the study I assure you that all personal information will be treated confidentially and totally anonymously. This means that your personal identity will not be identifiable in the final thesis. I will ensure this confidentiality and anonymity through the use of pseudonyms in the thesis. However, I will also ensure that the audio recordings and transcripts of the conversation about the photos will be deleted after the thesis is handed in, in May 2019. I also ensure you that as long as you can be identified in the data material, you (as a participant in the study) are entitled to:

- Get an overview of the personal data registered about you
- Get the personal information about you
- Be ensured that all personal information about you are being deleted
- Have the right to get a copy of your personal information (data portability)
- Have the right to send a complaint to your privacy representative or data protection authority regarding the processing of your personal information.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact the researcher or her supervisor at the Faculty of Psychology, University of Bergen (Christies gate 13, 5015 Bergen).

**Researcher:** Mathilde Orlien ([Mathilde.orlien@student.uib.no](mailto:Mathilde.orlien@student.uib.no))

**Supervisor:** Marguerite Daniel ([marguerite.daniel@uib.no](mailto:marguerite.daniel@uib.no))

### 4. Signature

By signing below I acknowledge that I have read and understood the above information. I'm aware that I can discontinue my participation in the study at any time. I also allow the researcher to use the photos towards work concerning the thesis.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_

## Appendix 12 Recommendations

Against the background of the findings of this thesis, the following main recommendations are put forward:

1. *Increase gender disaggregated- and contextualized data to avoid overgeneralized statements*
2. *Include men as well as women into research on the nexus of gender and climate change*
3. *Make use of an intersectional approach to look at gendered vulnerabilities within climate change research*

In addition to the mentioned recommendations the study raises some issues that could be interesting to research- and consider for further studies;

- For further studies in relation to gendered impacts and vulnerabilities of men and women towards climate change, it would be interesting to go beyond impacts due to gendered roles and responsibilities and research further other intersectional aspects such as existing laws and policies such as land rights, or the impact of religion, differences between ethnic groups, etc.
- It would be interesting to look further into social expectations of masculinity and femininity in relation to vulnerabilities, and in particular to address the physical and health related burden of economic impacts of floods that lead to some male farmers committing suicide.
- Look further into the suggested role of NGOs as a mediator between the national- and international discourses, and the local level perspectives.
- Most research within the field has been conducted in a developing country context. It would be interesting, and there is a need of research looking at the gendered vulnerabilities of climate change in a developed country context.