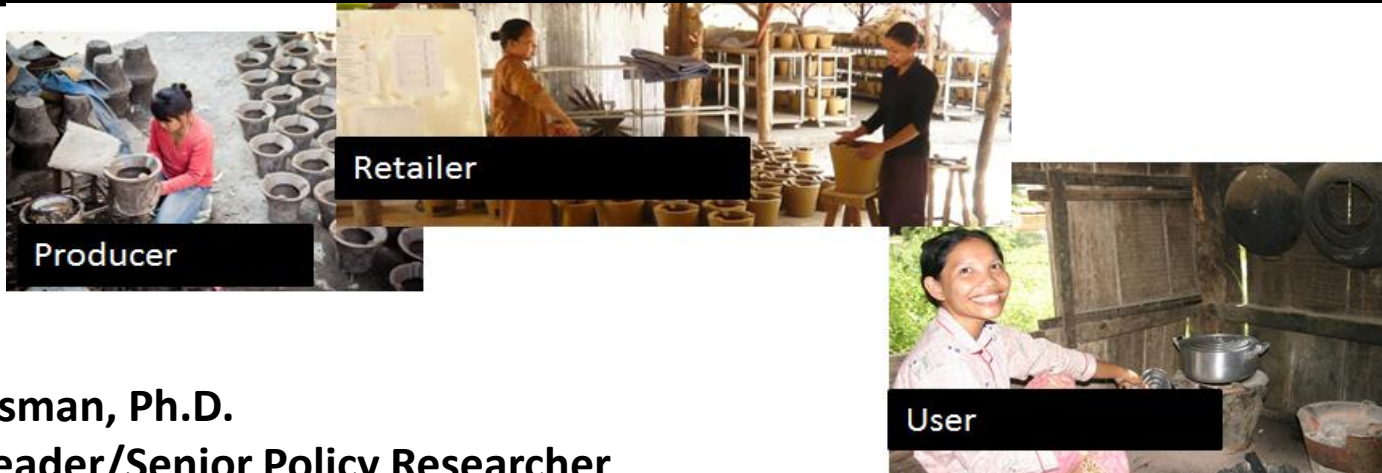


Mainstreaming Gender into Climate Planning: Concepts and Applications



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Outline

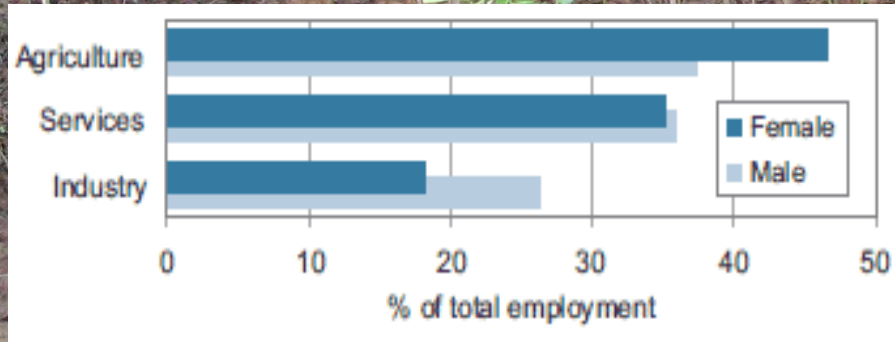
- **Background and Concepts**
- **Toward a Gender-Sensitive Approach**
- **Mainstreaming Gender**

Background and Concepts

**Women bear a greater share of the costs
of climate change...**



Greater reliance on climate-sensitive sectors



Data: UNESCAP, 2008

Limited *access*; even less *control* over resources

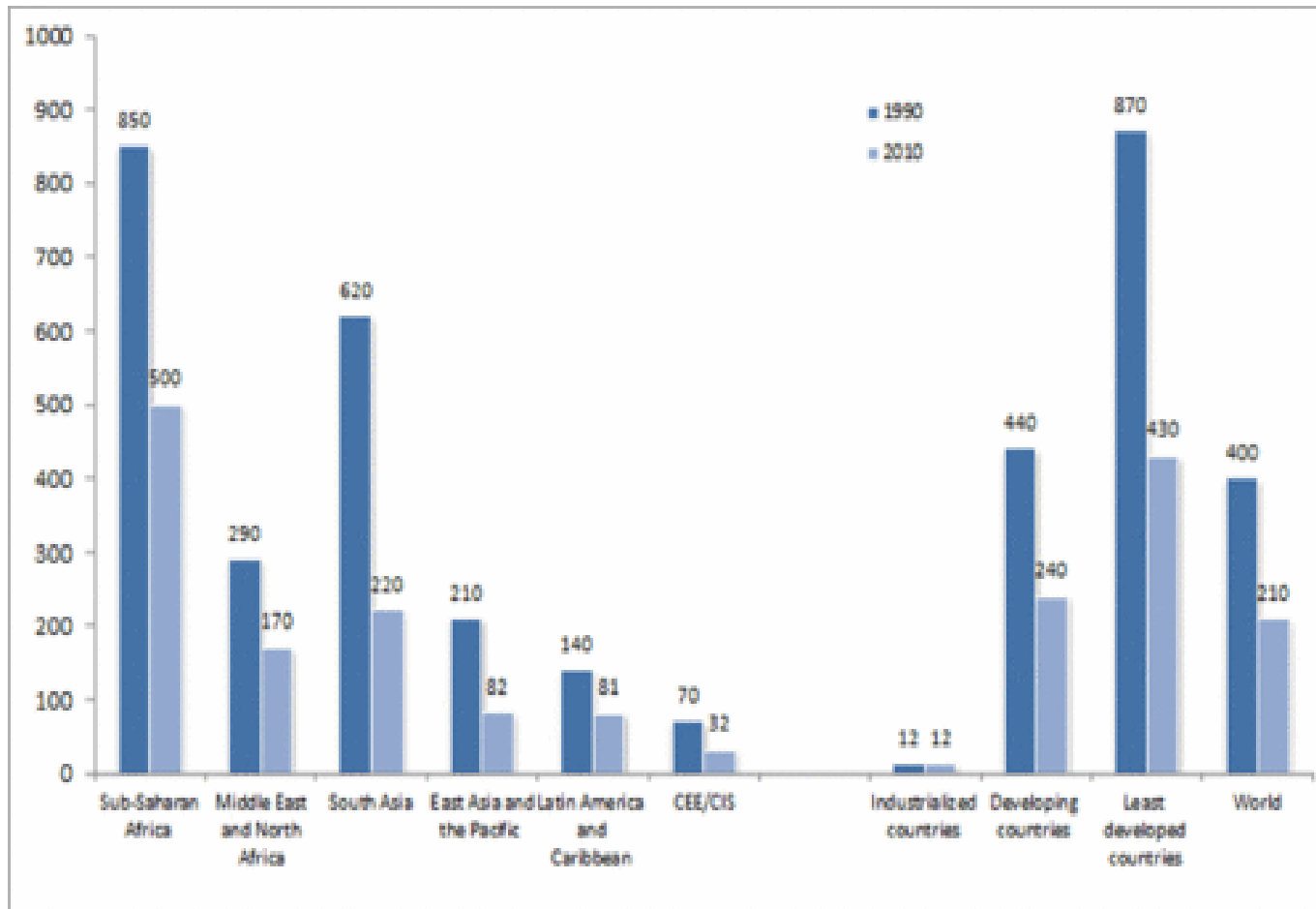


Source: International Livestock Research Institute, 2012



Women tend to be more vulnerable to extreme events

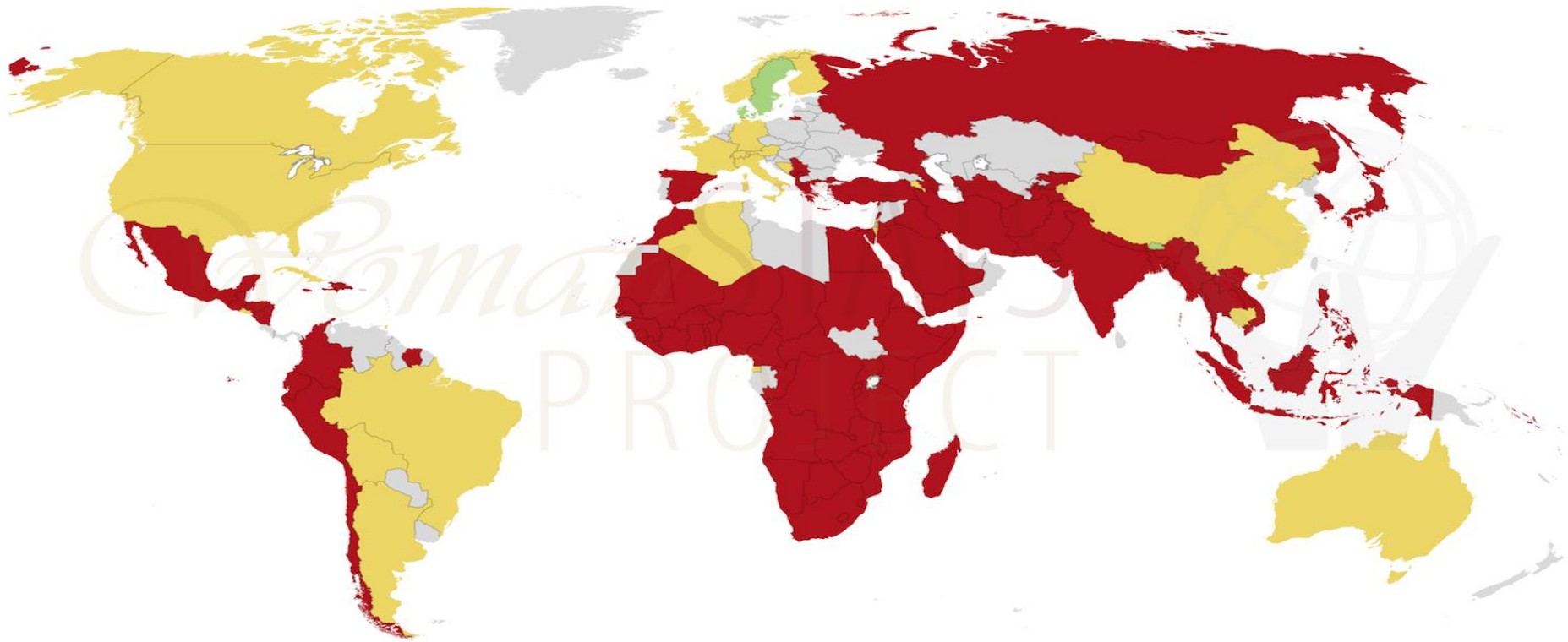
In general, a woman's material *condition* has improved







Source: *Trends in Maternal Mortality 1990-2010*. WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and The World Bank.

But material *condition* is not the same as social *position*...

Practice of Property Rights for Women Scaled 2012



-  In practice, women face virtually no discrimination in regard to property rights
-  In practice, women face some discrimination in regard to property rights
-  In practice, women face significant discrimination in regard to property rights
-  No Data



Need to move from victim narrative; to agents of change

Men and Women Spend Differently

Country	Author/Date	Effect
Cote d'Ivoire	Hoddinott & Haddad, 1995	Proportion of food expenditures grows when wife's proportion of income grows
Canada	Phipps & Burton, 1998	Share of wives' income affects children's care, clothing, and nutrition
Kenya and Malawi	Kennedy & Peters, 1992	Female headed households spend greater proportion of budget on food
Bangladesh	Pitt & Khandker, 1998	Micro-credit provided to women increases children schooling
Brazil	Thomas, 1990	Mothers' non-wage income tends to be spent on good/services with larger nutrition and health benefits

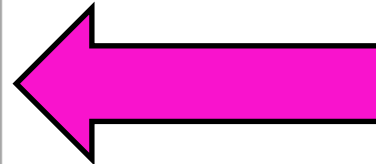


Toward a Gender Sensitive Approach

Laos PDR: Criteria for CDM

(3) Sustainable Development Criteria and Assessment Matrix

Sustainable Development Criteria	
Category 1: Environment	Category 3: Economic
1.1 Contribution to mitigation of global climate change	3.1 Share of project budget spent in-country
1.2 Reduction in air pollution	3.2 Reduced dependence on imported fossil fuels
1.3 Reduction in water pollution	3.3 Reduced dependence on imported energy
1.4 Reduction in soil pollution	Category 4: Transfer of Technology and Knowledge
1.5 Sustainable use of land resources	4.1 Transfer of appropriate and best available technology (BAT)
1.6 Biodiversity conservation and protection of endangered species	4.2 Capacity building of local stakeholders and industries/businesses
1.7 Rational use of mineral resources	
1.8 Sustainable use of forest resources	
1.9 Sustainable use of water resources	
1.10 Protection of archaeological, cultural, historical and spiritual heritage and sites	
Category 2: Social	
2.1 Concrete contribution to poverty alleviation	
2.2 Contribution to gender equality and social inclusion	
2.3 Stakeholder consultation	
2.4 All groups, both men and women, have equal access	
2.5 Creation of employment in the country	
2.6 Improvement of community infrastructures & services	
2.7 Nuisance and risks for the people in the vicinity of the project area	



Source: CDM Guideline, MONRE

In particular cases, women actively engaged in CDM projects



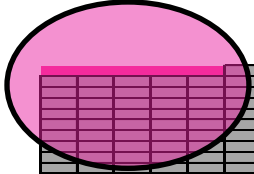
Vietnam Biogas Program: Gold Standard Project

Source: Gold Standard



Bagepalli Biogas Project: CDM

Source: UNFCCC



CDM Projects

November 27, 2012

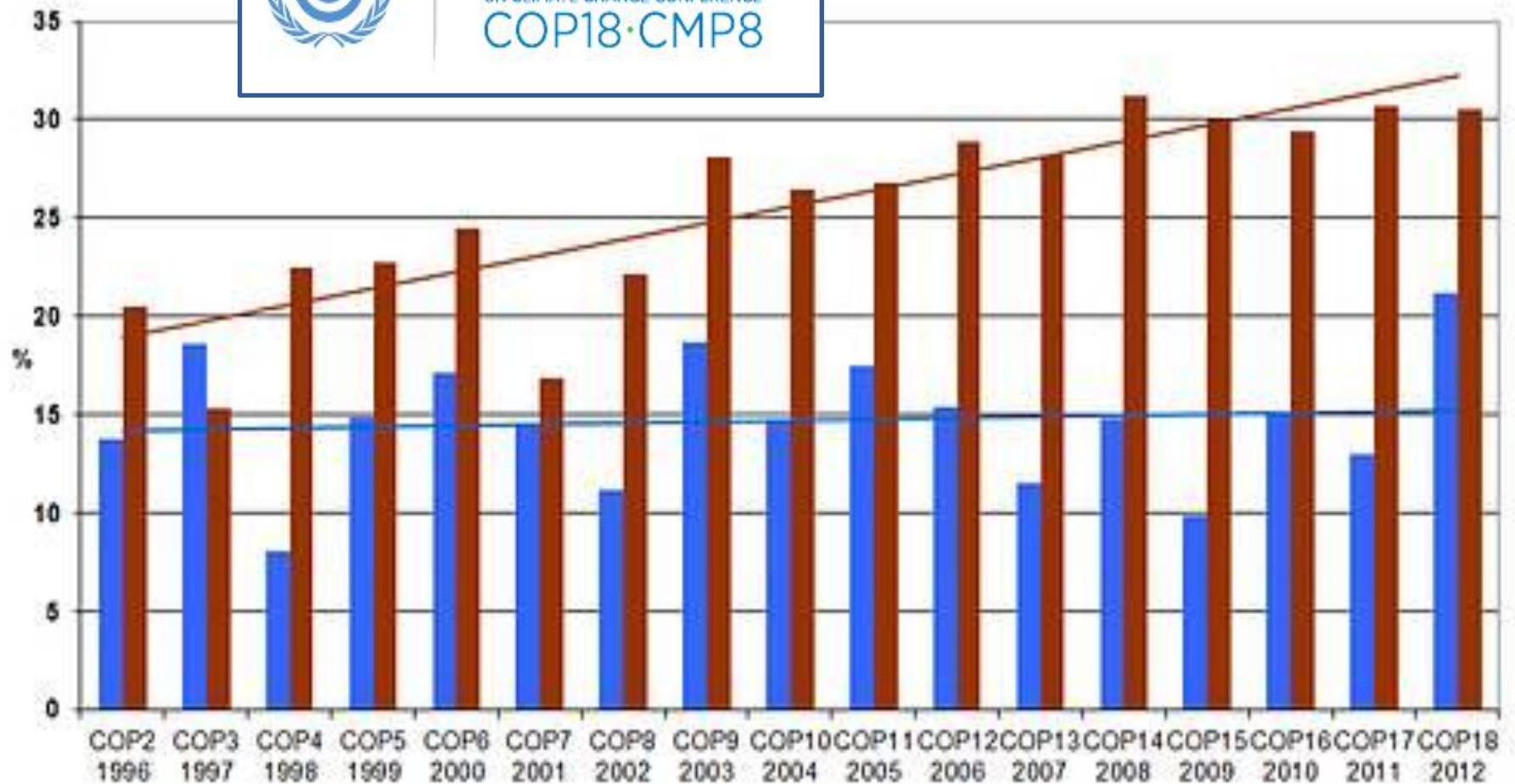
GENDER DAY

#BeyondRhetoric

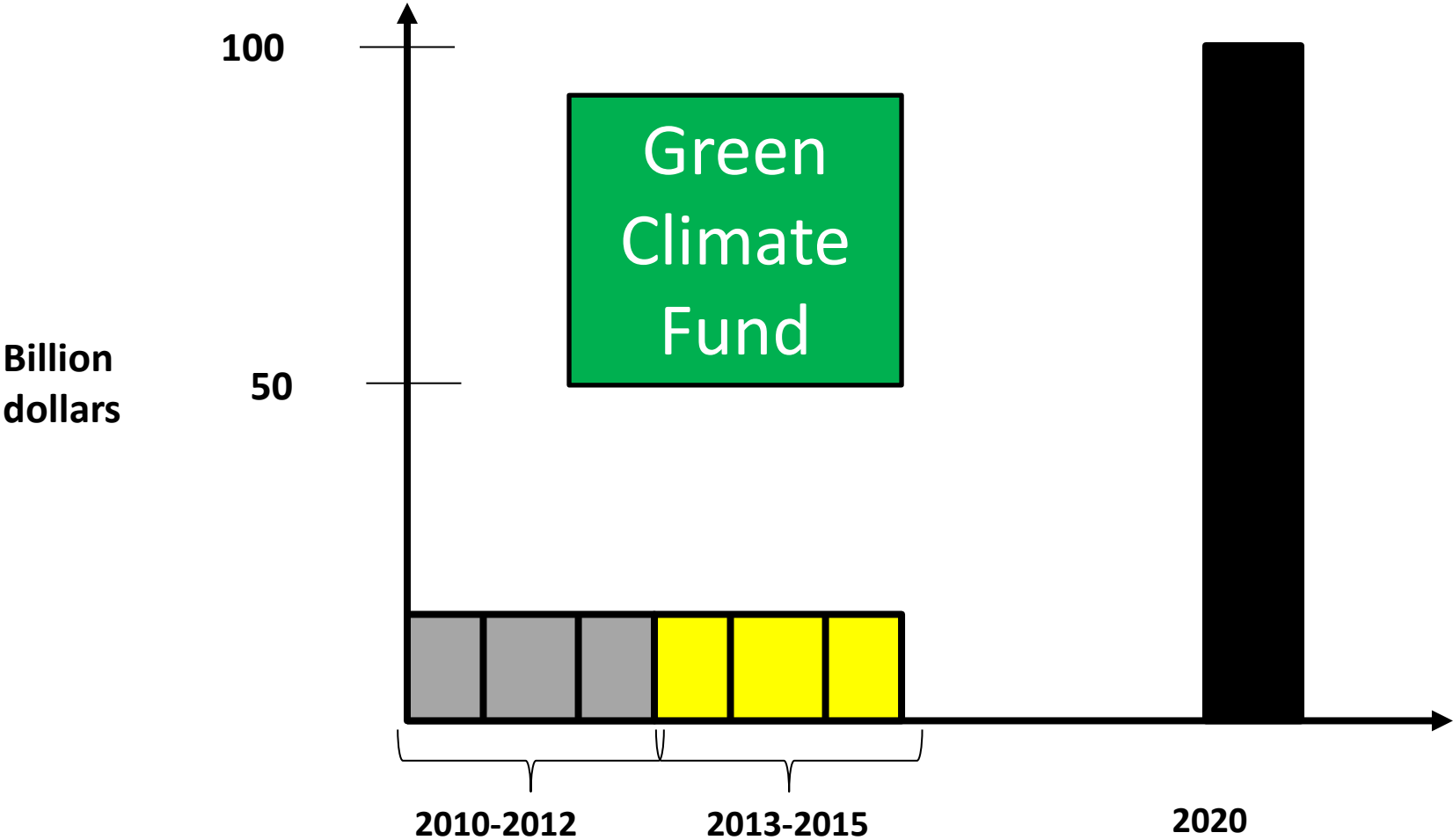


DOHA 2012
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP18·CMP8

Heads of delegation
Members in delegations

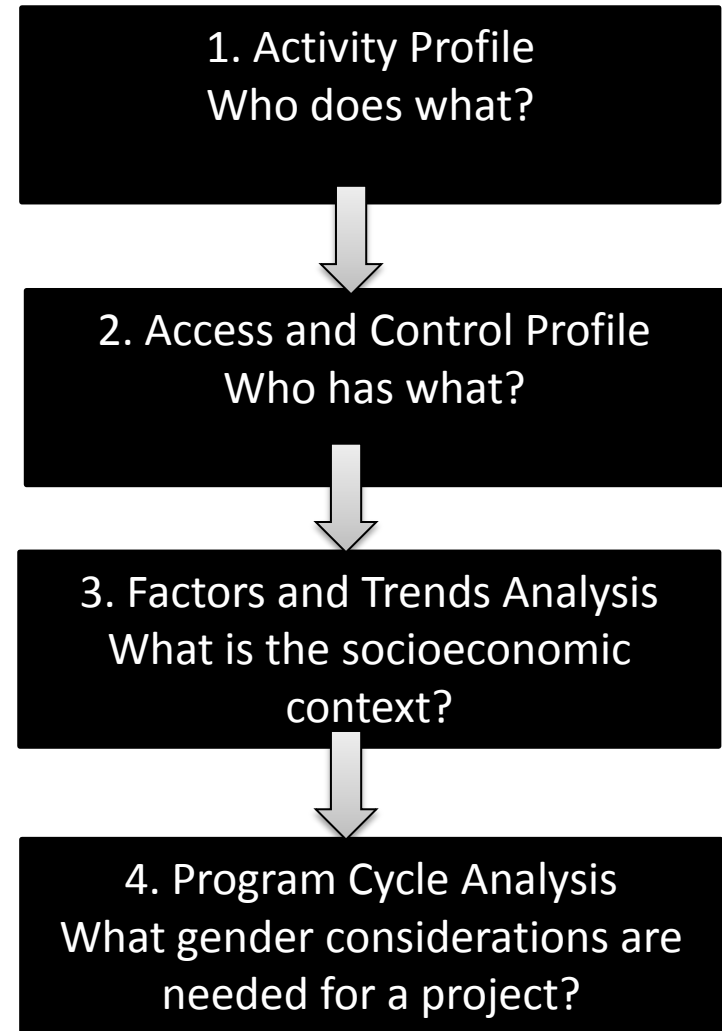


A Gender Sensitive Approach for the GCF



Mainstreaming Gender

Gender Analysis



Source: ADB, 2002

Activity Profile:

Who does what?

Gender	Main Activities	Where	When
Men	Attend Animals	Home	Daily
	Work	Factory	Daily
	Leisure	Bar	Weekly
Women	Cook (Collect Biomass)	Home	Daily
	Attend Children	Home	Daily
	Attend Crops	Home	Daily

Source: ADB, 2002

Access and Control Profile:

Who has what?

Gender		Land	Money	Livestock
Men	Access	**	**	**
	Control	**	**	**
Women	Access	*	*	*
	Control			

Source: International Livestock Research Institute, 2012

Factors and Trends Analysis:

What is the socioeconomic context?

Activity Profile

Gender	Main Activities	Where	When
Men	Attend Animals	Home	Daily
	Work	Factory	Daily
	Leisure	Bar	Weekly
Women	Cook	Home	Daily
	Attend Children	Home	Daily
	Attend Crops	Home	Daily

Access and Control Profile

Gender		Land	Money	Livestock
Men	Access	**	**	**
	Control	**	**	**
Women	Access	*	*	*
	Control			

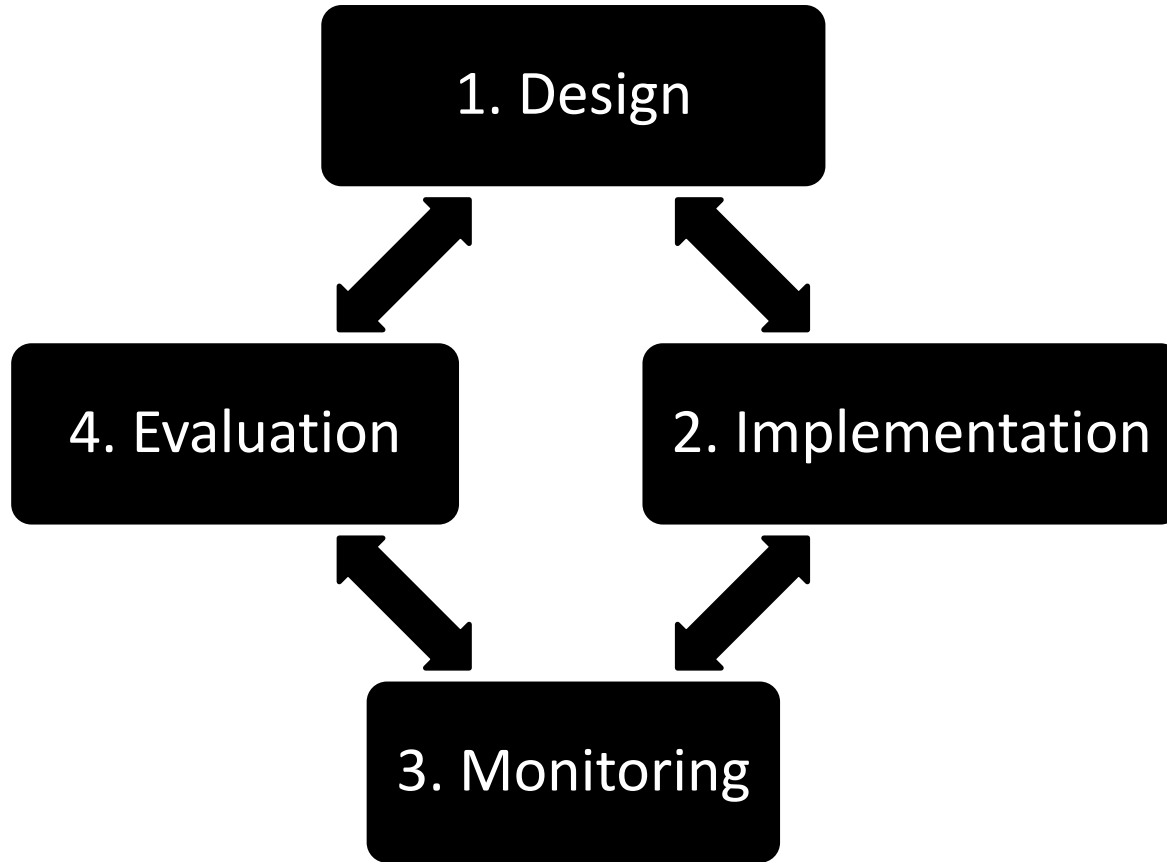
Economic/Legal

Cultural/Religious

Source: ADB, 2002

Program Cycle Analysis:

What gender considerations are needed for a project?



Group
Exercise

Green
Climate
Fund

International

NAMAs

National

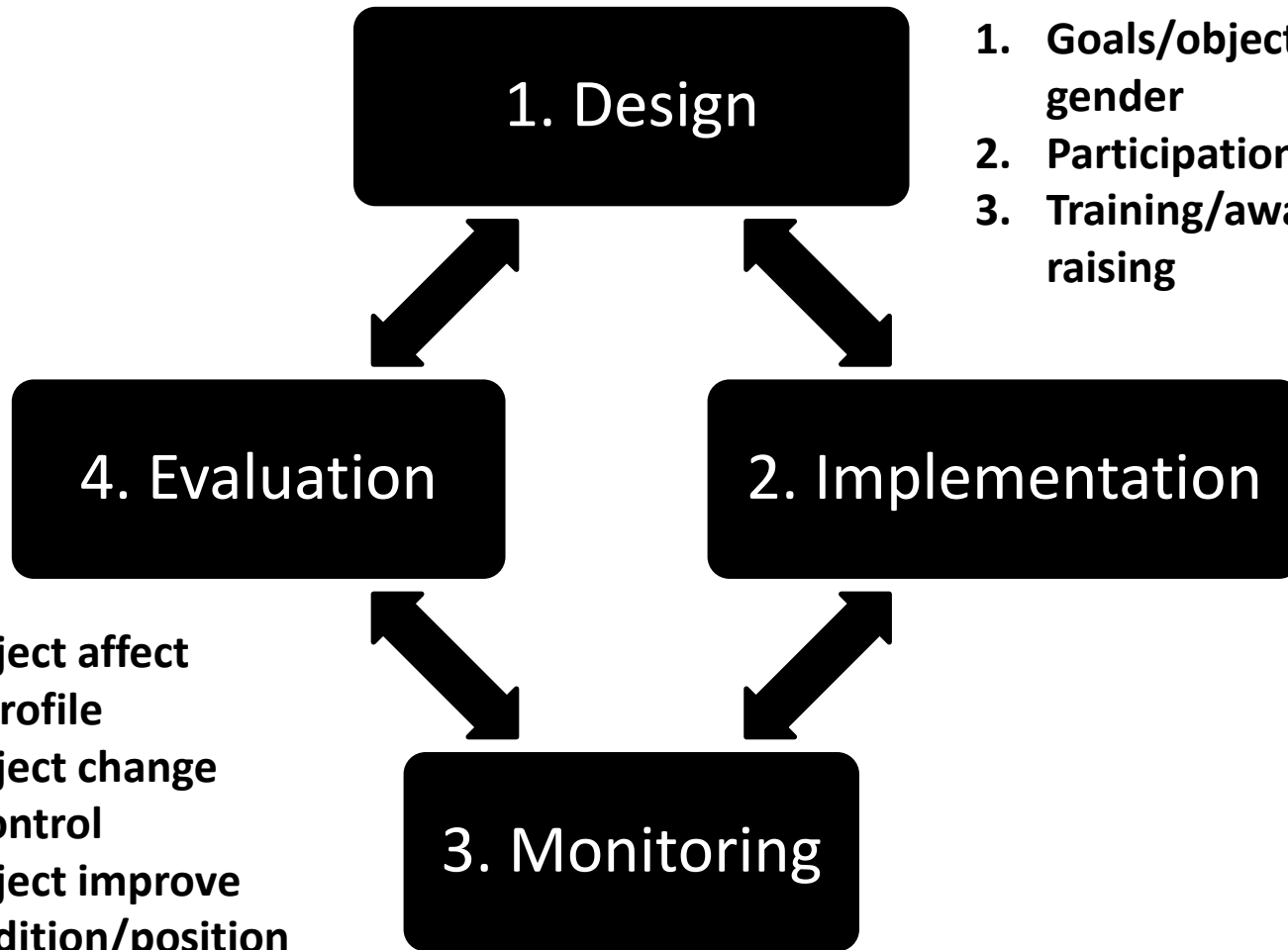


Local

The Climate Investment Funds: An Example

	Clean Technology Fund	Pilot Program on Climate Resilience	Forest Investment Program	Scaling-up Renewable Energy Program
Number of plans	16	16	4	5
Reference to gender	25%	100%	100%	100%
Refer to women only as a vulnerable marginalized group alongside the sick, children and elders	18%	56.25%	75%	20%
Recognize women as relevant stakeholder and agents of change	7%	43.75%	25%	80%
Involve women during consultation or as a key stakeholder for the implementation	NA	56.25%	NA	0%
Earmark specific resources for the promotion of gender equality and women empowerment	NA	50%	0%	NA
Engage women and women organizations in the development of documentation	NA	75%	0%	0%
Include in their analysis of the national legal background, the gender policy framework in the country/region	NA	50%	50%	NA
Include gender indicators in all its components	NA	25%	75%	100%

Possible Answers

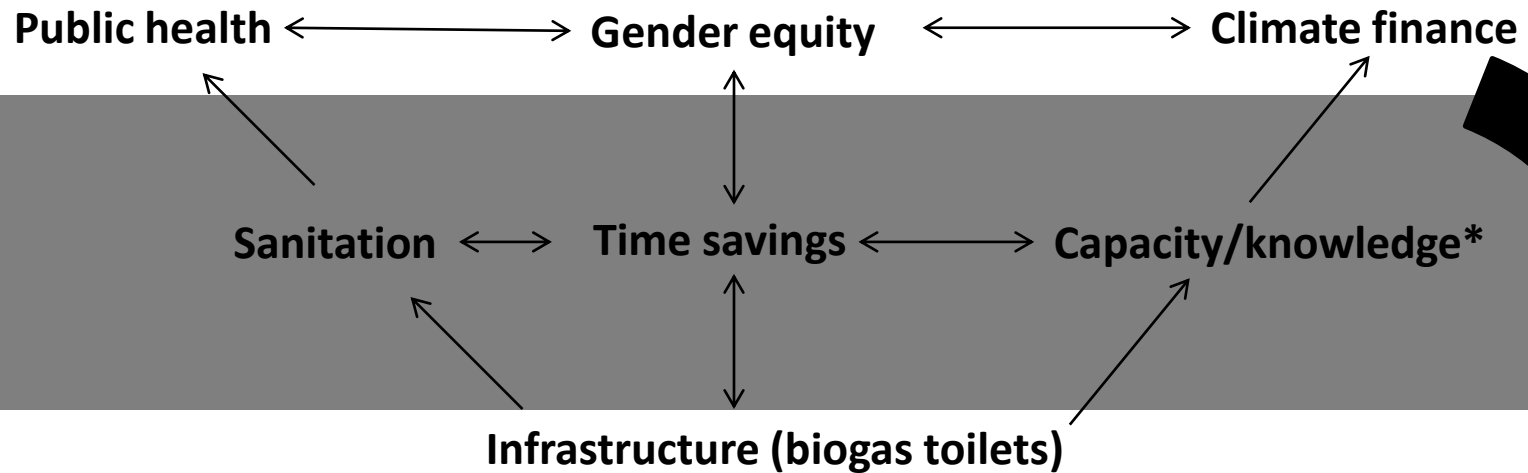


1. Goals/objectives refer to gender
2. Participation/engagement
3. Training/awareness raising

1. Does project affect activity profile
2. Does project change access/control
3. Does project improve both condition/position
4. Gender disaggregated data

Appendix:

Identify and deliver benefits at the local level



*Respondents referred to improved knowledge of climate change, climate finance, ODA, gender, and English language