



Women and Climate Change
Integration of Gender Considerations
into MRV/Transparency Processes

MONTENEGRO

Part 1: Introduction

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of green, ranging from light lime to dark forest green. These shapes are primarily located on the right side of the slide, creating a modern, layered effect. The text 'Part 1: Introduction' is centered on the left side of the slide in a bold, green, sans-serif font.

General information about the project

- ▶ A project to develop Montenegro's MRV system was initiated by UNDP. This project ran in parallel with the production of our 2nd BUR and supported the development and promotion of a conceptual framework for a sustainable MRV system.
- ▶ The project was designed to start the process for strategic capacity building for MRV across adaptation and mitigation and include information on support and investment in and wider impacts of climate action, including the gender equality.
- ▶ Within the SBUR development, the Study about the Women and Climate Change in Montenegro was prepared.
- ▶ *FBUR only recognises gender as a topic that should be mainstreamed within climate change, emphasising that there are no activities in this direction in Montenegro.*

First BUR

- ▶ Two scenarios:
- ▶ WEM (“with existing measures” approach), in line with the goals of Montenegro in terms of energy efficiency and other relevant objectives.
- ▶ WAM (“with additional measures” approach) based on current best practices in Europe and the world, as well as current and future sectorial strategies, policies and programs that have already been adopted or should be adopted in Montenegro.

Gender aspect not taken into account in any of the scenarios

Basic statistics that should be taken into account when preparing SBUR

Women's participation in decision-making on climate change

(source: MSDT Human Resources Research for the Implementation of Directives in Chapter 27)

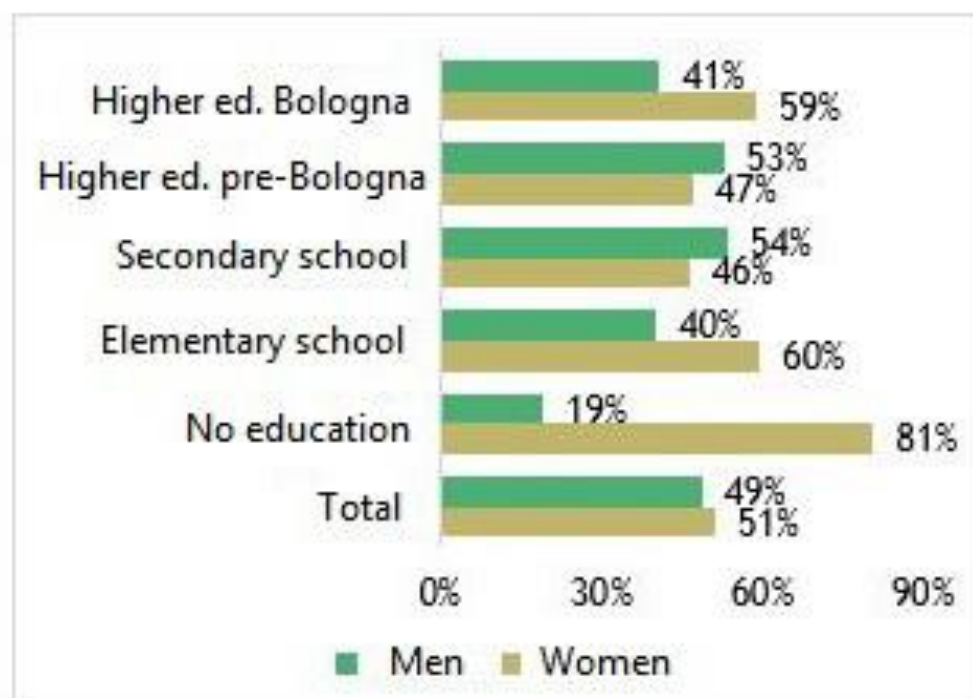
- ▶ Example 1: The Parliamentary Committee on Tourism, Agriculture, Ecology and Spatial Planning consists of 5 men and 2 women, while Parliamentary Committee on Economy, Finances and Budget consists of 6 men and 1 woman;

- ▶ Example 2: MSDT and 6 other relevant ministries, plus 5 institutions responsible for implementing decisions related to climate change:
 - ▶ Out of a total of 86 middle and lower management positions and 15 high management positions:
 - 45% are women in middle and lower management positions
 - 13% of women is on the position of senior executives.

Basic Gender Statistics to be taken into account for SBUR:

Level of education of men and women in Montenegro

(Population aged 15 and over, source: MONSTAT - Census 2011)



SBUR: How to include existing data

Collected data	Priority area	WEM scenario	WAM scenario
<i>Women's participation in decision-making related to climate change</i>	<i>Horizontal measures</i>	<i>All measures</i>	<i>All measures</i>
<i>Level of education of men and women</i>	<i>Horizontal measures</i>	<i>All measures</i>	<i>All measures</i>
<i>Women in agriculture</i>	<i>Forestry</i>	<i>Measure 8: Improving the status of forests and additional afforestation</i>	
	<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>Measure 9: Organic production support</i>	
	<i>Waste management</i>	<i>Measure 10: Reduction of biodegradable waste at landfills</i>	<i>Measure 19: Obtaining energy from waste</i>
	<i>Tourism and services</i>	<i>Measure 11: Support to low-carbon tourism</i>	<i>Measure 20: Support to sustainable tourism (eco-tourism)</i>
<i>Women and men in transport</i>	<i>Transport</i>	<i>Measure 6: Introduction of alternative fuels in transport</i>	<i>Measure 17: Development of transport infrastructure (highways, main roads, city bypass roads)</i>
			<i>Measure 18: Improving the organization of road transport in cities and the implementation of an integrated concept ("Smart Cities")</i>
	<i>Tourism and services</i>	<i>Measure 11: Support to low-carbon tourism</i>	<i>Measure 20: Support to sustainable eco-tourism</i>

SBUR: Data to be collected

Data to collect	Priority area	<i>WEM scenario</i>	<i>WAM scenario</i>
<i>Women and men beneficiaries of fuel subsidies</i>	<i>Energy</i>		<i>Measure 15: Support (subsidies) for the use of solar thermal and photovoltaic energy</i>
			<i>Measure 16: Support (subsidies) to households to replace wood/coal furnaces with more efficient ones in and to improve energy performance of buildings</i>

Part 2: Gender mainstreaming

Content of the Study "*Women and Climate Change in Montenegro*"

- ▶ Population and basic gender statistics,
- ▶ Socio-economic facts related to gender - education, employment, landownership, business ownership
- ▶ Distribution of political and economic power between women and men
- ▶ Policy framework for gender equality and climate change
- ▶ Climate change and its impact on women and men, with special regards to marginalized population (basic vulnerability assessment)
- ▶ Recommendations for policy makers
- ▶ Recommendations for SBUR and TNC

Gender mainstreaming

- ▶ Gender analyses has been developed through engagement of gender expert;
- ▶ Stakeholders analyses has not been developed;
- ▶ Inclusion of gender considerations in SBUR and TNC is ongoing
- ▶ Within the framework of the SBUR, in the part of the National Circumstances part of the Gender mainstreaming is included, as well as a short Annex in the end on the same subject;
- ▶ UNDP organized presentation of the study "Women and Climate Change in Montenegro" for members of the Management Board of the TNC and SBUR projects - representatives of Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Agency for Nature and Environment Protection, Ministry of Economy, Institute for Hidrometeorology and Seizmology, State Statistical Office - Monstat.

Recommendations for Policy Makers

- ▶ Include an equal number of women and men in policy-making, decision-making, and implementation of climate change measures.
- ▶ Keep gender-disaggregated statistics, as a basis for planning gender-sensitive programs and projects and as an instrument for monitoring their implementation.
- ▶ Build capacity of institutions, as well as the capacity of civil society organizations to create and implement gender-sensitive programs and projects at all levels.
- ▶ Regularly perform gender analyses in order to understand the different needs and limitations of men and women, make an assessment of the impact on women and men, and determine the directions of action in terms of program and project allocation, gender sensitive budget planning, and capacity building of institutions for their more effective implementation.
- ▶ Conduct public information and education campaigns in order to develop awareness of the impact of climate change on various social groups and to encourage actions to help develop civil conscience and solidarity in adapting to climate change and mitigating their impact. [SEP]

Recommendations for SBUR and TNC

- ▶ Necessary to secure balanced participation of women and men in institutions that create, implement and monitor policies related to climate change, as well as to raise the level of institutional awareness, knowledge and skills about different impact of climate change on women and men in the national context.
- ▶ Necessary to wisely utilize existing human resources, especially among highly educated people, in order to create equal conditions for both women and men to work in the areas which are connected with climate change, like science, technology, engineering, mathematics, finances and business/entrepreneurship.
- ▶ Necessary to analyze the level of education of women and men, especially in areas which are related to jobs/industries relevant for climate change - science, technology, engineering, mathematics, finances and business/entrepreneurship.

Part 3: Experience to share

Challenges in implementation of Gender Equality

- ▶ Raise the level of institutional awareness;
- ▶ Strengthen institutional mechanisms;
- ▶ Reporting about Gender Equality ;
- ▶ Montenegro also prepared a project proposal for NAP and CBIT, that will take into account issues of Gender Equality;
- ▶ Gender equality is not included in sectoral plans.
- ▶ Strengthening Legal and Strategic framework
- ▶ Gender-sensitive approach is declared as one of the leading principles of the National Climate Change Strategy until 2030 , but the gender sensitivity is not integrated in the objectives and measures of the Strategy and its Action Plan.

Data gaps for the Gender Equality

- ▶ So far, Montenegro has not developed gender-differentiated statistical data, gender-differentiated indicators and targeted the gender-climate change nexus in its policy-making;
- ▶ Collect disaggregated data on the main modes of different activities in Montenegro (by women and men);
- ▶ Keeping gender-disaggregated statistics;
- ✓ *Regarding statistical supply, when it comes to gender statistics, the following constraints can be identified:*
- ▶ Lack of commitment to gender statistics development;
- ▶ Inadequate and sufficient advocacy for gender statistics.

THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION!

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