



GLOBAL SUPPORT  
PROGRAMME

# Gender Mainstreaming on MRV

*Almaty, Kazakhstan  
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## Understanding your responsibility for gender mainstreaming

The Gender Action plan (Decision of the COP 23) *Invites* Parties and relevant organizations to participate and engage in the implementation of gender-related activities

➤ The gender action plan groups activities under **five priority areas**:

- Capacity-building, knowledge sharing and communications
- Gender balance, participation and women's leadership
- Coherence
- Gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation
- **Monitoring and reporting**



## The GAP seeks to improve tracking in relation to the implementation of and reporting on gender-related mandates under the UNFCCC.

**Make a submission of reports that include sex disaggregated data and gender analysis, where applicable:**

- a) Information on the differentiated impacts of climate change on women and men, with special attention paid to local communities and indigenous peoples;
- b) Integration of gender considerations into adaptation, mitigation, capacity-building, Action for Climate Empowerment, technology and finance policies, plans and actions;
- c) Policies and plans for and progress made in enhancing gender balance in national climate delegations

# Why?

- Increases transparency
- Improves planning
- Enhances effectiveness
- Better results across sectors

## Steps to be taken to integrate gender considerations in MRV

- Develop **Baseline Gender Analyses**, with special regard to vulnerability, GHG emissions inventory and mitigation
- Develop **Institutional Preparedness Assessment**
- Include stakeholders in the whole process / stocktaking, planning, monitoring and reporting. Be sure that every stakeholders` group is represented equally by women and men
- Cross-cutting: include gender expertise in all phases of the process

# Baseline Gender Analysis

## Main Areas:

1. National context
2. Access to resources
3. Division of labor
4. Decision making
5. Share of benefits

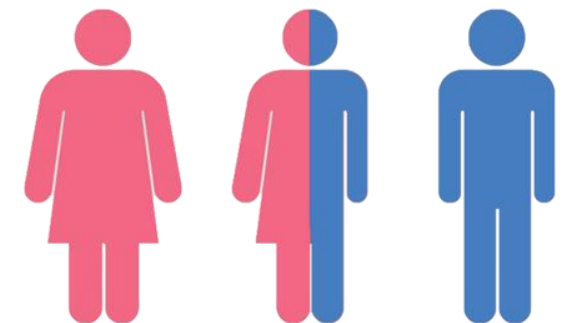
- **Source:** *Mainstreaming Gender in Green Climate Fund Projects, Green Climate Fund, UN Women, 2017,* <https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/194568/Guidelines - GCF Toolkit Mainstreaming Gender.pdf/860d1d03-877d-4c64-9a49-c0160c794ca7>



# Baseline Gender Analyses

## *Area 1: National Context*

- What demographic data disaggregated by sex and income, including the percentage of women-headed households, are available?
- What are the main sources of livelihoods and income for women and men?
- What are the needs and priorities in the specific sector(s) to be addressed by the planned intervention? Are men's and women's needs and priorities different?
- What impacts are men and women experiencing due to specific climate risks?
- What is the legal status of women?
- What are common beliefs, values, stereotypes related to gender?





# Baseline Gender Analyses

## *Area 2: Access to Resources*

- What are the levels of income and wages for women and men?
- What are the levels of educational attainment for girls and boys?
- What is the land tenure and resource use situation? Who controls access to or owns the land? Do women have rights to land, and other productive resources and assets?
- What are the main areas of household spending?
- Do men and women have bank accounts? Have they received loans?
- Do men and women have mobile phones, access to radio, newspapers, TV?
- Do women and men have access to extension services, training programs, etc.?







# Baseline Gender Analyses

## *Area 3: Division of Labor*

- What is the division of labor between men and women, young and old, including in the specific sector(s) of intervention?
- How do men and women participate in the formal and informal economy?
- Who manages the household and takes care of children and/or the elderly?
- How much time is spent on domestic and care work tasks?
- What crops do men and women cultivate?



# Baseline Gender Analyses

## *Area 4: Decision Making*

- Who controls/manages/makes decisions about household resources, assets and nuances? Do women have a share in household decision-making?
- How are men/women involved in community decision-making? In the broader political sphere?
- Do men/women belong to cooperatives or other sorts of economic, political or social organizations?



# Baseline Gender Analyses

## *Area 5: Share of Benefits*

- Will the services/products of the proposed interventions be accessible to and benefit men and women?
- Will the proposed interventions increase the incomes of men/women?
- Will the proposed interventions cause an increase/decrease in women's (and men's) workloads?
- Are there provisions to support women's productive and reproductive tasks, including



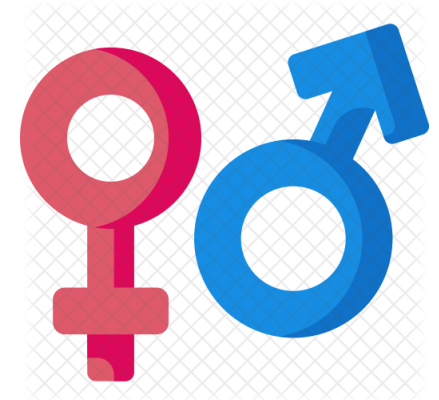


## Specific questions related to adaptation

- Which are the effects of climate change from both men and women`s perspective?
- Which differences exist between women and men with regard to their capabilities to cope with climate change adaptation and mitigation?
- What is the women`s access to information related to climate change, disaster risk reduction, etc., economic resources and education (with special regard to women from marginalized groups)?
- Are gender-sensitive criteria and indicators for progress monitoring and evaluation of results included?
- Are there budget lines and financial instruments to determine the differentiated impact on women and men?

*List of questions is based on:*

[http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/gender/Gender%20and%20Environment/PB2\\_Africa\\_Gender-and-Adaptation.pdf](http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/gender/Gender%20and%20Environment/PB2_Africa_Gender-and-Adaptation.pdf)



# Specific questions related to ghg inventory

## **Socio-economic factors in emission reduction**

- Who is a decision/maker?
- Who is using old and high/emission technologies?
- How are benefits shared?
- How do interventions support gender equality at a strategic level.

## **Socio-economic drivers of emission**

- Which groups produce more/less emissions?
- Who controls industries?
- Who uses/who benefits/who pays?
- Wealth/poverty concentration
- How do men and women fare in each of the above areas?



## Specific questions related to Mitigation

### **Social data to inform gender-responsive mitigation efforts**

- How are men's and women's contributions to GHG emission linked to poverty?
- Where and how are women and men engaged in resources use?
- What technologies and emission levels are associated with the gendered division of labor?
- How can women and men be equitably engaged as agents of change in mitigation efforts?





# Assessment of institutional preparedness for integrating gender consideration into climate change MRV

## **The following aspects of preparedness are to be analyzed:**

1. Climate change integration into planning, consideration of gender issues
2. Mainstreaming of climate change and gender into policies & institutions
3. Budgeting and finance for gender-responsive climate policies & measures
4. Institutional capacity on climate change & gender
5. Collection and use of data and climate information
6. Integration of socio-economic aspects
7. Awareness among key actors and communication
8. Participation



# Assessment of institutional preparedness for integrating gender consideration into climate change MRV

- **Indicator 1: Climate Change Integration into Planning, and Consideration of Gender Issues**
- Is there a climate change plan or strategy set out in a dedicated strategy document?
- Are specific measures to address climate change (adaptation and mitigation) in core sectors been identified, budgeted and funded, implemented and evaluated?
- Are specific measures in place to address gender inequalities related to climate change, or to address the specific vulnerabilities, needs and capacities of women?



# Assessment of institutional preparedness for integrating gender consideration into climate change

## **Indicator 2: Mainstreaming gender and climate change into institutions and policies**

- Is there an authoritative body within the government in charge of coordinating climate change planning and actions?
- Has a dedicated institutional body or mechanism been defined for coordination and implementation across sectors?
- Is there dedicated funding or certainty of long-term funding for sustaining this institutional coordination body/mechanism?
- Are institutions and policy-makers responsible for gender equality and/or gender mainstreaming part of this body?
- Is there regular interaction between the coordinating body and relevant ministries and agencies at regional and national levels?
- Do these overarching institutional processes and interactions address gender aspects?

# Assessment of institutional preparedness for integrating gender consideration into climate change

## **Indicator 3: Budgeting and finance for gender-responsive climate policies & measures**

- Is funding available to pilot measures that address climate change (e.g. adaptation, risk management, mitigation, low-carbon development)?
- Is funding available to support gender mainstreaming and integration of climate change?
- Is funding available to cover the costs of the gender screening of policies and measures?
- Is funding available for specific measures addressing gender inequalities related to climate change, or the specific vulnerabilities, needs and capacities of women?
- Does the government undertake gender-responsive budgeting in general?
- Is funding available for community-owned or community-driven climate initiatives?

# Assessment of institutional preparedness for integrating gender consideration into climate change

## **Indicator 4: Institutional Knowledge and Capacity on Climate Change & Gender Dimensions**

- Does planning involve individuals with some awareness of climate change?
- Does planning involve individuals with formal training in climate change issues?
- Do mechanisms and capacities exist for assessing the costs associated with measures to address climate change?
- Does planning involve individuals with some awareness of gender issues?
- Is the integration of climate change into planning and the implementation of climate policies and measures overseen by individuals with awareness and knowledge on the linkages between gender and climate change?
- Are (external) gender experts involved in the planning of climate policies and in implementation?

# Assessment of institutional preparedness for integrating gender consideration into climate change

## **Indicator 5: Collection and use of data and climate information**

### **Does urban planning take account of observational data and projections relating to climate trends and variability?**

- Are data on greenhouse gas emissions collected and compiled on a regular basis for inventory and monitoring?
- Is there sufficient access to data and information relevant for adaptation and mitigation from external sources (eg. IPCC, research bodies, academic institutions, energy and transport companies, other government levels)?
- Is socio-economic and demographic data (Related to income of women and men, education level, household data, etc.) available for use in climate planning?
- Are the gender dimensions of exposure to climate risk and vulnerability analyzed, i.e. are assessments of vulnerability or resilience disaggregated by gender?
- Are other gender-disaggregated data related to climate change collected, e.g. access to energy and mobility services?

# Assessment of institutional preparedness for integrating gender consideration into climate change

## **Indicator 6 - Integration of socioeconomic aspects into climate policy**

- Does climate-related planning (and wider climate change dialogue) incorporate both economic and social aspects, e.g. through the use of impact assessments?
- Do adaptation strategies include resilience building and community based adaptation approaches?
- Have potential social co-benefits of mitigation policies been identified?
- Is climate-related planning guided systematically by frameworks and methodologies that address social and gender dimensions?
- Are changes in resilience and wellbeing tracked across all social groups, including women and girls?
- Are mechanisms for community complaint and response integrated into climate policies and measures?

# Assessment of institutional preparedness for integrating gender consideration into climate change

## **Indicator 7: Awareness among Key Actors**

- Are key actors such as energy, transport, and water providers aware of climate change, its potential implications and the ongoing plans and response actions of the government?
- - Is civil society (NGOs, community-based organizations, public at large) aware of climate change and its potential impacts, as well as available options, and planned and ongoing actions to respond to climate change?
- Are women's groups and marginalized women aware of climate change and its potential impacts, as well as available options, and planned and ongoing actions to respond to climate change?
- Are stakeholders, civil society, women's groups etc. aware of the gender dimensions of climate change?
- Are there policies which actively communicate climate change, its potential implications and planned and ongoing responses to stakeholders, civil society, and women's groups?
- Is there a communication to the broader public gender-sensitive in terms of contents, form and information channels?

# Assessment of institutional preparedness for integrating gender consideration into climate change MRV

## **Indicator 8: Participation**

- Are relevant actors such as energy, transport and water providers, and other levels of government, involved in climate-related planning processes?
- Is there an inclusive process to involve civil society, environmental groups, community-based organizations etc. in climate-related planning?
- Are the poorest and most marginalized members of society, including those who might be adversely affected by climate change initiatives, represented in climate-related planning and decision-making?
- Are those most in need of, and likely to benefit from measures to address climate change represented?
- Are there provisions to achieve a gender balance and to ensure that women's voices are heard among those stakeholder groups?
- Is the meaningful participation of all the women's groups ensured throughout planning, implementation and evaluation of climate policies?

# Gender Mainstreaming in NC / BUR



## How ?

- **Initial preparation stage for NCs and BURs**

Project proposal, project team appointed, budget prepared

- **Stocktaking and reporting on national circumstances**

Review and reporting on national situation vis- à- vis climate

- **Inception Workshop to initiative NCs and BURs**

Engage key stakeholders, collect and information from all stakeholders, establish thematic working groups, enhance buy-in to NC process



# Gender Mainstreaming in NC / BUR



## How ?

- **Preparation of NCs and BURs components**

V& A , Mitigation Assessment, GHG inventory and MRV

(based on previous gender analysis, identify core indicators, data collection)

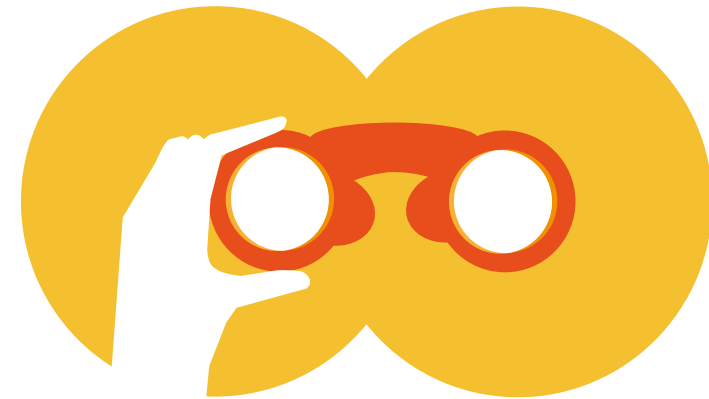
- **Reporting on constraints, gaps and needs**

Problems and difficulties found in all the NC and BUR components

(Reporting on the lack of data and lessons learnt -Best practice)

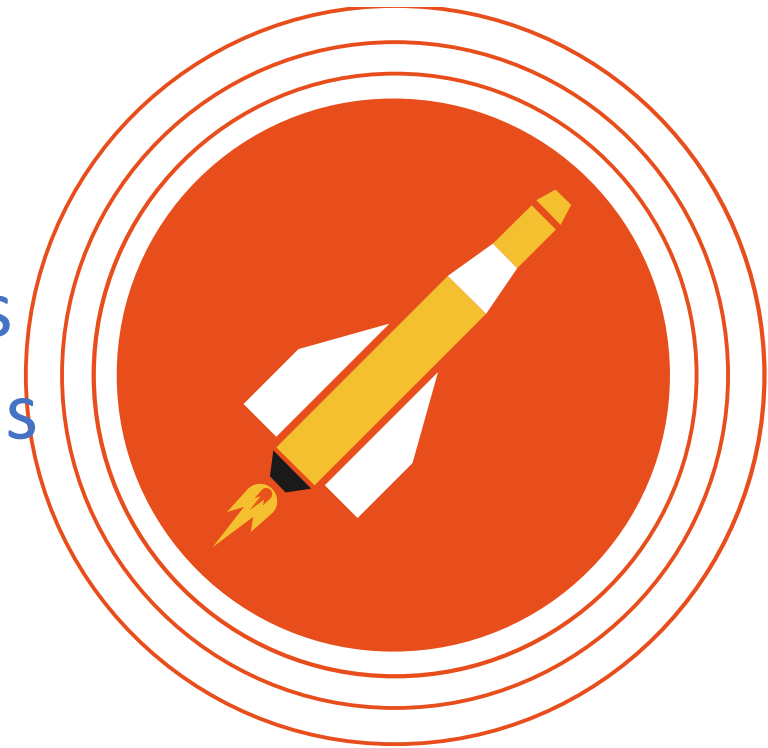
## Best Practice- Serbia CBIT Proposal

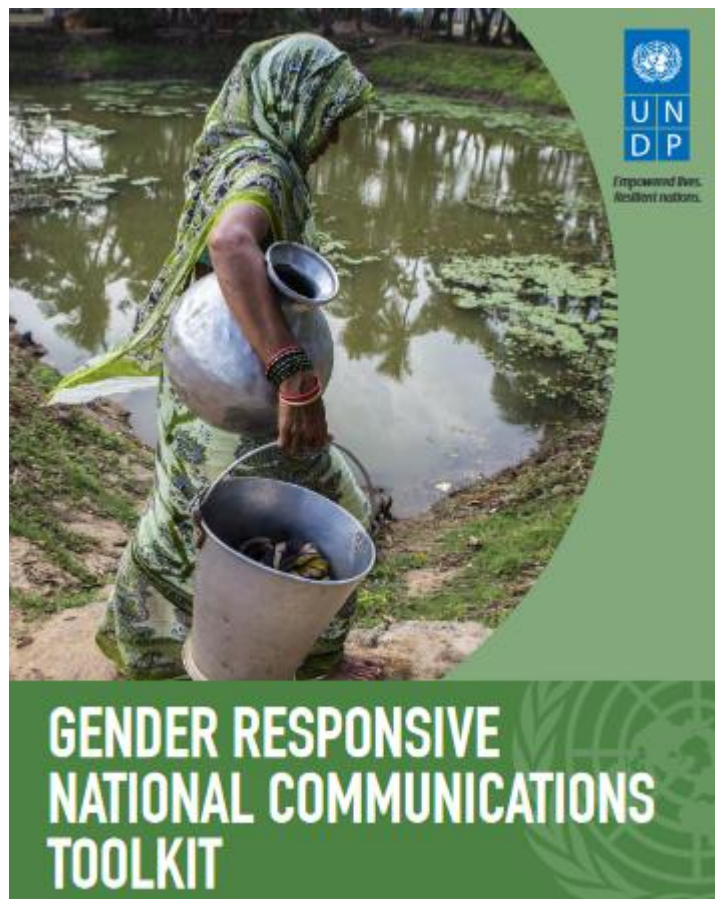
- Use previous studies on gender and climate change ( e.g. 2NC- V&A assessment )
- Gender Indicators (linked with the gender study and discussed with the gender focal point)
- Collect sex-disaggregated data ( based on their study)
- Gender expertise is included in project budget
- Gender Partnership: Cooperate with relevant gender institutions(e.g. Ministry of Labour and Social affairs, UNWOMEN)



# HOW is the GSP supporting?

- The GSP facilitates South-South collaboration among countries that have integrate or are in the process of doing so-gender considerations into their next NC/BUR/ CBIT- Western Balkans + Lebanon Network
- The “Gender responsive National Communications Toolkit” as benchmark for identifying key elements of a gender roadmap/climate action plan





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