Gender and Nationally Determined Contributions

Gender and NDC training 9-10 July 2020

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Gender equality in the Paris Agreement

- Gender is referenced in the Preamble, Article 7 (Adaptation) and Article 11 (Capacity Building) of the Paris Agreement
- But not mentioned in Articles 4, 5 and 6 (Mitigation), Article 9 (Finance) or Article 10 (Technology) of the Paris Agreement
- Not referencing gender risks or gender blindness in implementation is reinforcing existing gender roles and relations, and thus is perpetuating inequality between men and women
- Men and women experience climate change in different ways due to social constructions of gender roles
- Equitable and effective adaptation and mitigation actions are based on gender-responsive approaches

African Working Group on Gender and Climate Change (AWGGCC) Briefing Note
Gender and social inclusion in NDC action plan

**WHY INTEGRATE GENDER INTO THE NDC?**

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<tr>
<th>INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS</th>
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<td><strong>2012</strong></td>
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<td><strong>COP 18</strong></td>
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<td>Landmark negotiation, establishing an annual reporting mechanism on progress toward gender balance</td>
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<td><strong>2014</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Lima work program</strong></td>
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<td>A two-year plan of work was established, known as the Lima work program on Gender</td>
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<td><strong>2015</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Paris Agreement</strong></td>
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<td>The Paris agreement took action to respect, promote and consider gender equality, women’s empowerment, and intergenerational equity</td>
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<td><strong>2016</strong></td>
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<td><strong>INDCs</strong></td>
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<td>38% of INDCs explicitly mentioned women or gender</td>
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<td>The Lima work program on gender extended</td>
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<td><strong>2017</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Gender Action Plan</strong></td>
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<td>Gender Action plan was adopted at COP23 to support implementation of gender-related decisions and mandates, with five priority areas</td>
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New NDCs to be submitted by 2020, 2025, 2030 and so forth

UN Women et al. 2019 Gender and social inclusion into the NDCs - key recommendations (Vietnam)
Map of gender-sensitive NDCs

• This analysis is limited to NDCs submitted as of Oct. 2016 (190 in total)
• Multi-step methodology used: reference to gender or women, nature of reference, and existence of gender-responsive budgeting, participatory planning process, and mechanism or process for monitoring NDC.
• Involving civil society is necessary to enable women to exercise their right to participate in environmental decision-making (Rio Declaration, 1992).
• Transparency assists civil society to hold their governments accountable for existing commitments.
Key observations about submitted NDCs (as of 2016)

- In total, 64 of 190 NDCs include a reference to women or gender
  - Of these, several mention gender in the context of sustainable development strategy and not specifically in relation to climate change policies
- All 64 countries are non-Annex I Parties
- Gender is rarely perceived as a relevant consideration in mitigation strategies (which are the overwhelming focus of AI Parties)
- Given that most of NDCs from NAI are conditional upon access to MoI, commitments to women’s rights and gender equality are weak
- Women or gender is mentioned most commonly in relation to adaptation (27 countries)
NDC Roadmap for Cambodia

Source: Ricardo/CDKN (2016) and team analysis

Source: Cambodia NDC Roadmap and Stakeholder Engagement Plan
Gender and social inclusion in NDC action plan

Cambodia

Summary of gender reference
Cambodia’s Climate Change Strategic Plan includes a strategic objective to ‘reduce sectoral, regional, gender vulnerability and health risks to climate change impacts’.
Entry points for integrating gender into NDCs

Seven entry points:
1. Analysis of the national context
2. Institutional gender equality frameworks and coordination mechanisms
3. Climate change instruments and processes
4. Multi-stakeholder consultations
5. Capacity development
6. Monitoring and evaluation
7. Finance instruments

Adapted from the UNDP 2016 Planning for gender-responsive Nationally Determined Contributions
What are the benefits of gender in MRV?

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

- **Measure**: Use of technologies and associated emissions may differ with the gendered division of labour. Collection of gender data on climate change is topical.
- **Report**: Gender-responsive reporting increases transparency and enables improved planning for co-benefits.
- **Verify**: Gender analysis and collection of gender data
Case study: Gender in Viet Nam’s NDC process

Technical briefing paper: Integrating gender and social inclusion into updated NDC development and implementation in Viet Nam

Key recommendations: Gender and social inclusion into NDC
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<tr>
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<th>Measures to achieve the GHG emissions mitigation targets of the (I)NDC</th>
<th>Gender aspects of mitigation section (but not mentioned in text)</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Strengthen the leading role of the State in responding to climate change</td>
<td>Women’s representation in climate change negotiation.</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Improve effectiveness and efficiency of energy use; reduce energy consumption</td>
<td>Women as users and producers of energy</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Change the fuel structure in industry and transportation</td>
<td>Women’s active role in innovation that leads to structural changes</td>
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| 4 | Promote effective exploitation and increase the proportion of new and renewable sources in production and consumption            | - Women as users and producers of energy.  
- Gender impact assessment.  
- Consultation and use of indigenous knowledge                                                                                   |
| 5 | Reduce GHG emissions through the development of sustainable agriculture; improve effectiveness and competitiveness of agricultural production | - Involve and consult increasing percentage of female farmers; indigenous systems and knowledge.  
- SRI rice projects.                                                                                                                   |
| 6 | Manage and develop sustainable forests, enhance carbon sequestration and environmental services                                    | - Associate conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity with livelihood development and income generation for local communities and forest-dependent people.  
- Promote locally managed best practices and indigenous knowledge, as well as women’s leadership and involvement.  
- Strengthen and expand international cooperation for investment, technical assistance and capacity building on biodiversity conservation and livelihood development, and women-led initiatives. |
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<td><strong>7</strong> Waste management</td>
<td>Women as consumers as well as managers of HH and municipal waste.</td>
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| **8** Communication and awareness raising | - Target vulnerable groups in communication.  
- Challenge gender-blindness and the misperception/biases about roles and responsibilities of women and vulnerable groups in CCM.  
- Provide technical assistance to communities, including women, to implement and enhance sustainable and climate-friendly production and consumption.  
- Support communities to develop models of eco-cities, green rural areas, sort waste at the source through RRR and improve energy efficiency. |
| **9** Enhance international cooperation | - Ensure access to and control over climate financing for local communities, including women’s groups.  
- Develop and support a financing scheme for women-led or local initiatives.  
- Apply gender-budgeting. |
| **10** Monitoring and evaluation | - Include gender-specific indicators.  
- Collect and apply sex-disaggregated data. |