

MIND THE GAP

Gender Responsive Policies

Lorena Aguilar
Global Senior Gender Adviser

**Of 143 economies - 90%
have at least one law
restricting economic
equality for women**

**4% of chairs at World
Energy Council are
women**



**Of 168 focal points to
the IPCC, only 19% are
women**

**Employment of women
in the US solar industry
is on the rise, increasing
from 26,700 to 37,500
last year**

2% of women worldwide have access to land tenure



From 2011 – 2012, 2% of bilateral aid was directed towards initiatives that had women's economic empowerment as an objective

Not until 2015 did The REDD+ Desk, the largest collaborative resource for information on REDD+, incorporate a knowledge platform on gender

In Africa, female-owned companies in formal sector of urban areas have 2.5 times less start-up capital than male-owned equivalents

Women are the world's third-largest "emerging market" after China and India

In 2009, women globally earned \$13 trillion which is double the combined GDPs of China and India

By 2028, women will be responsible for about two-thirds of consumer spending worldwide

In some countries, women drive over 70% of household spending decisions





Gender Reporting to UNFCCC by Region

Africa

Ghana	0.54
Malawi	0.5
Bangladesh	0.42
Dem. Rep. Congo	0.42
Burkina Faso	0.36
Uganda	0.31
Kenya	0.3
Liberia	0.23
Tanzania	0.17
Gambia	0.15
Congo	0.12
South Africa	0.12
Mali	0.11
Cameroon	0.06
Mauritania	0.04
Madagascar	0.03
Algeria	0.02
Burundi	0.02
Benin	0.01
Ethiopia	0.01
Mozambique	0.01
Gabon	0

Asia

India	0.55
Viet Nam	0.13
Sri Lanka	0.06
Mongolia	0.03
China	0.02
Laos	0.02
Pakistan	0.02
Fiji	0.01
Philippines	0.01
Indonesia	0
Nepal	0
Thailand	0

LAC

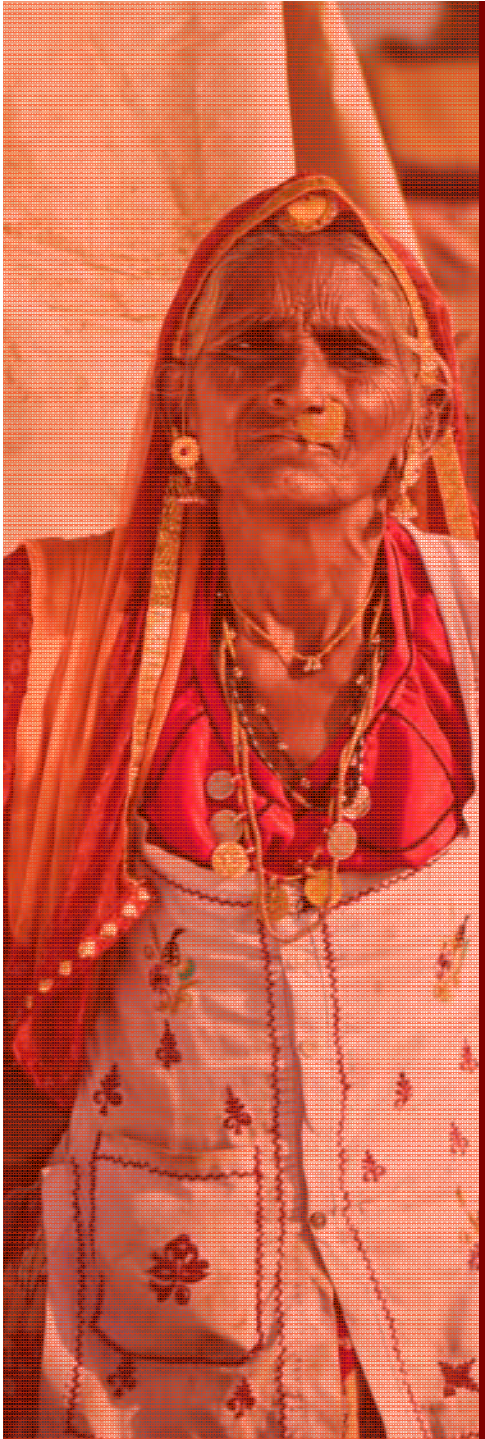
Mexico	0.31
Jamaica	0.13
Brazil	0.11
Panama	0.02
Argentina	0.01
Costa Rica	0
Dominican Republic	0

Gender Sensitive – Gender Responsive

Gender sensitive: Understanding and considering socio-cultural factors underlying sex-based discrimination—its application has come to mean ‘do no harm’

Gender responsive: Entails identifying, reflecting, and implementing needed interventions to address gender gaps and overcome historical gender biases in policies and interventions—contributes to the advancement of gender equality with an idea to ‘do better’






GENDER EQUALITY AS A DRIVER OF CHANGE

An example

Climate Change Gender Action Plans

LIBERIA

Climate Change and Gender Action Plan



“Climate change is the most urgent and critical issue of our time. Ensuring equitable participation of women and men in developing solutions to this challenge is paramount to moving towards a sustainable future. Women’s participation at all levels is integral to achieving the goals of sustainable development and poverty alleviation, as women and children are the ones greatly affected by the impact of climate change. (The) development of a gender sensitive climate change strategy...will lead to the women of Liberia taking ownership and deciding what they want as it relates to climate change.”

Julia Duncan Cassell, Minister of Gender and Development, Government

Developed by: Lorena Aguilar, Francisca Rogers
Main Partners: Liberia Environment Protection Agency, Ministry of Gender and Development, Government of Liberia
Participants: 53 Participants from government, civil society, academia, research institutions, foundations, UN, Parliament and international organizations
Date: April/May 2012
Contact: iucngenderoffice@iucn.org, www.genderandenvironment.org

JORDAN

Climate Change and Gender Action Plan



The Jordanian government has been successful in its efforts to ensure the participation of women in the development of the National Climate Change Strategy. The Strategy has been developed in a participatory manner, involving a wide range of stakeholders, including women's organizations, civil society, academia, research institutions, foundations, UN, Parliament and international organizations.

EGYPT

Climate Change and Gender Action Plan



The Egyptian government has been successful in its efforts to ensure the participation of women in the development of the National Climate Change Strategy. The Strategy has been developed in a participatory manner, involving a wide range of stakeholders, including women's organizations, civil society, academia, research institutions, foundations, UN, Parliament and international organizations.

TANZANIA

Climate Change and Gender Action Plan



The Tanzanian government has been successful in its efforts to ensure the participation of women in the development of the National Climate Change Strategy. The Strategy has been developed in a participatory manner, involving a wide range of stakeholders, including women's organizations, civil society, academia, research institutions, foundations, UN, Parliament and international organizations.

HAITI

Climate Change and Gender Action Plan



The Haitian government has been successful in its efforts to ensure the participation of women in the development of the National Climate Change Strategy. The Strategy has been developed in a participatory manner, involving a wide range of stakeholders, including women's organizations, civil society, academia, research institutions, foundations, UN, Parliament and international organizations.

COSTA RICA

Climate Change and Gender Action Plan



The Costa Rican government has been successful in its efforts to ensure the participation of women in the development of the National Climate Change Strategy. The Strategy has been developed in a participatory manner, involving a wide range of stakeholders, including women's organizations, civil society, academia, research institutions, foundations, UN, Parliament and international organizations.

NEPAL

Climate Change and Gender Action Plan



The Nepalese government has been successful in its efforts to ensure the participation of women in the development of the National Climate Change Strategy. The Strategy has been developed in a participatory manner, involving a wide range of stakeholders, including women's organizations, civil society, academia, research institutions, foundations, UN, Parliament and international organizations.

PANAMA

Climate Change and Gender Action Plan



The Panamanian government has been successful in its efforts to ensure the participation of women in the development of the National Climate Change Strategy. The Strategy has been developed in a participatory manner, involving a wide range of stakeholders, including women's organizations, civil society, academia, research institutions, foundations, UN, Parliament and international organizations.

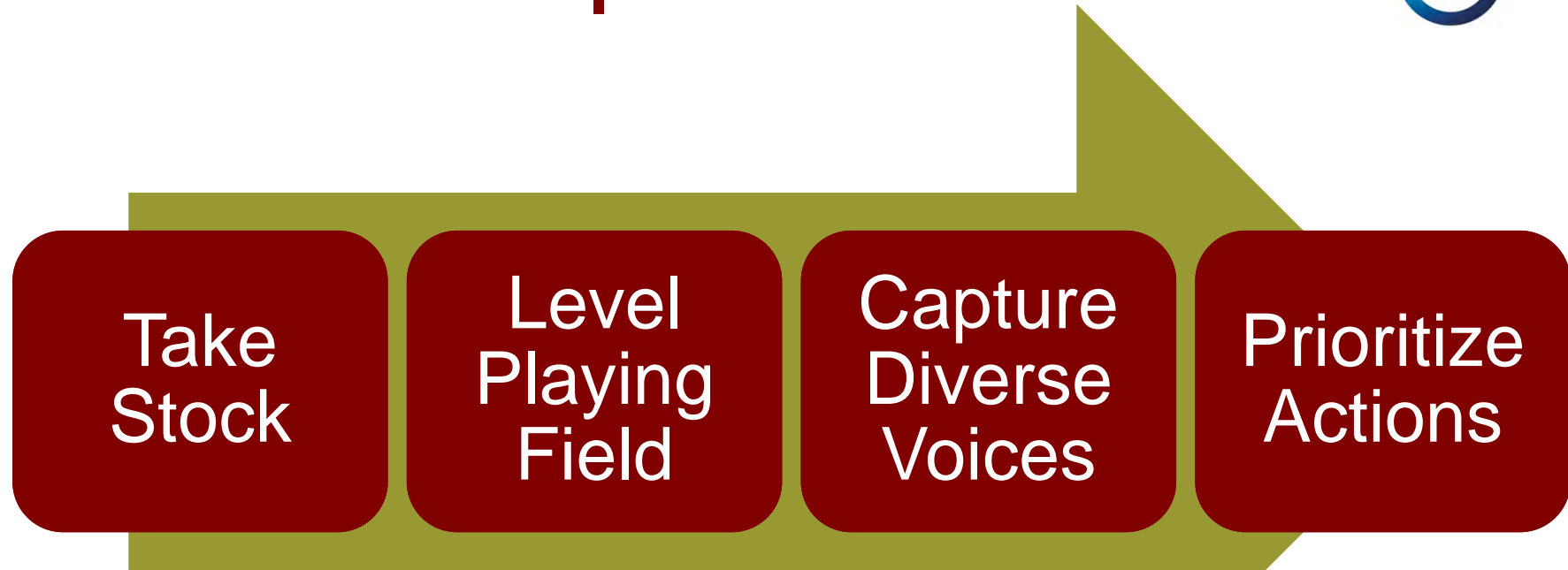
CENTRAL AMERICA

Climate Change and Gender Action Plan



The Central American governments have been successful in their efforts to ensure the participation of women in the development of the National Climate Change Strategy. The Strategy has been developed in a participatory manner, involving a wide range of stakeholders, including women's organizations, civil society, academia, research institutions, foundations, UN, Parliament and international organizations.

How We Develop a ccGAP



1.

- Analysis of country's legislative and policy framework and institutional initiatives on gender and climate change
- Mapping of stakeholders
- Interviews with key stakeholders and potential champions
- Assessment of technical capacities

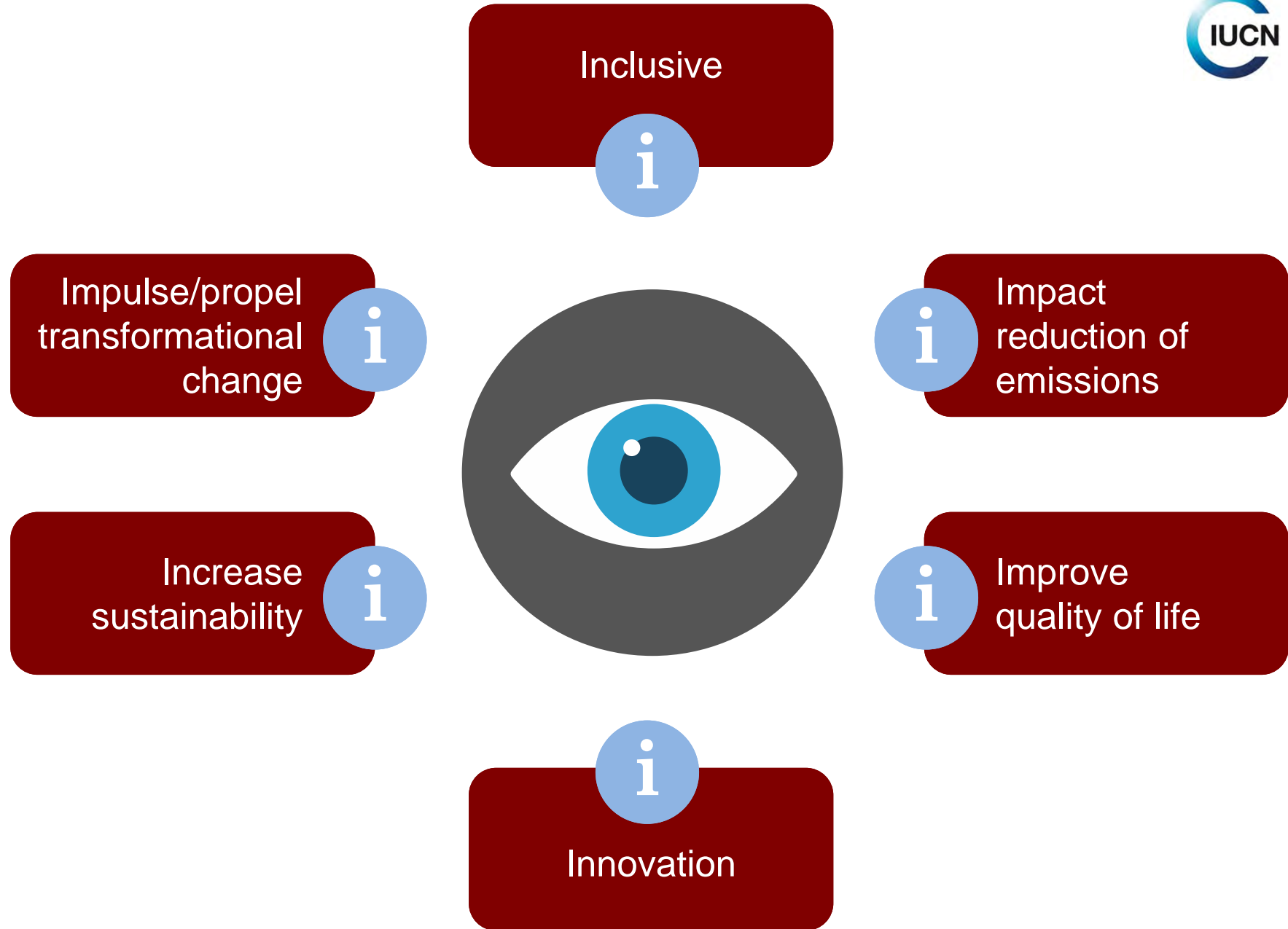
2.

- Training for women and women's organizations
- Establishment of women's priorities in relation to gender and climate change

3.

- Multi-stakeholder workshop(s) with government, civil society, international institutions, academia, etc.
- Assessment of gender and climate change in-country, and development of action steps across priority sectors

4.





- A carbon footprint program
- Water taxi network
- Women environmental whistleblowers
- Women bus drivers
- Financial mechanism for women, with a view to facilitate access to green technology

1 Million Women

- 83,000 women joined the campaign
- Committed to cut over 100,000 tons of CO₂
- Equivalent to taking 240,000 cars off the road for a year

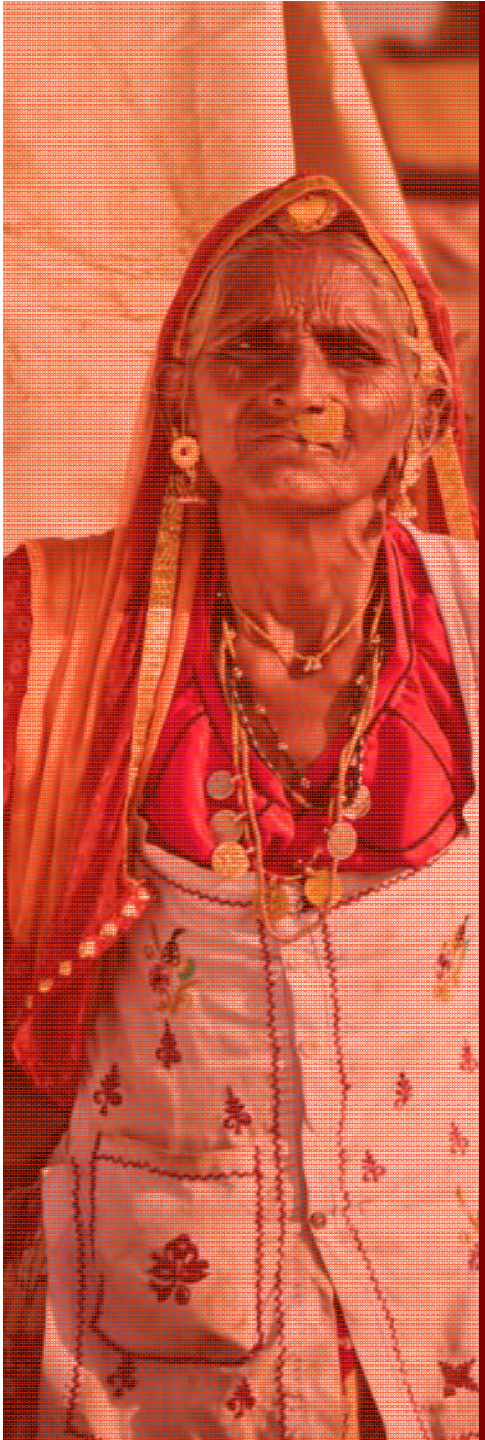


Solar Power Company Limited

The first and the largest solar farm in Thailand, 34 solar farms with 204 MW of installed capacity

- CEO Wandee Khunchornyakong
- Recruit high-caliber women
- Empowering the next generation of ASEAN's business women that will continue catalyzing transformational renewable energy projects





REDD+ LAND TENURE AND CLIMATE CHANGE

An example

Environment Gender Index

- The first accountability and monitoring mechanism of its kind, pilot launched in 2013
- Environment and gender variables in a composite index that scored and ranked 73 countries worldwide along 27 dimensions in six categories: Ecosystem; Gender Based Education + Assets; Governance; Country Reported Activities; Livelihood; Gender Based Rights + Participation



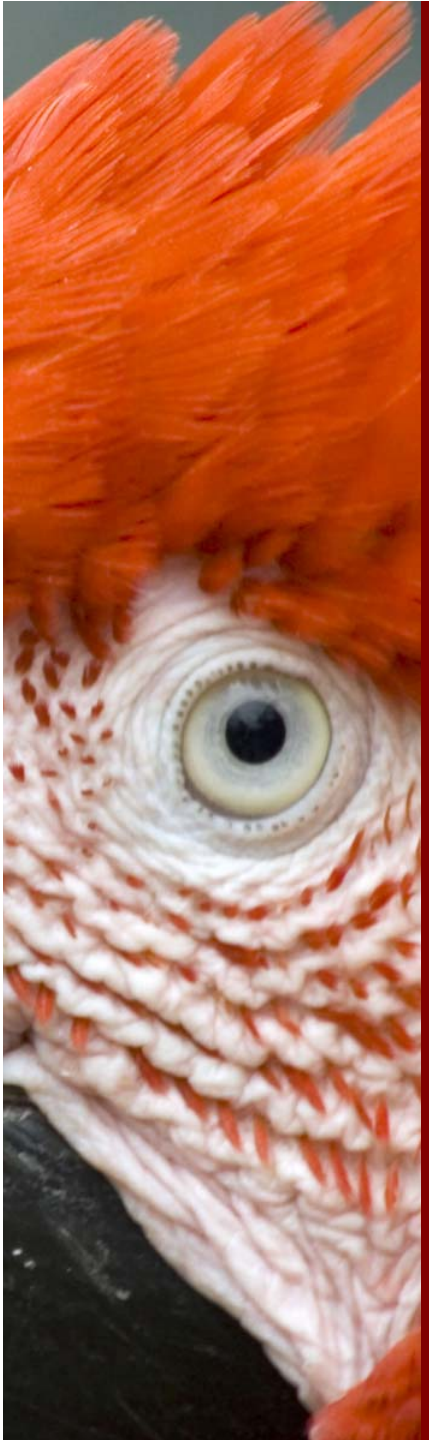
EGI Indicator: Access to Agricultural Land

- Source: OECD
- Score is based on women's legal rights and de facto rights to own and/or access agricultural land. This is a 3 point variable based on the following scale

1.0 Score	0.50 Score	0.0 Score
Women have the same legal rights as men to own and access land	Women have equal legal rights with men to own and access land, but discriminatory practices restrict women's access to and ownership of land in practice	Women have no/few legal rights to access or own land or access is severely restricted by discriminatory practices



1.0 Score	0.50 Score		0.0 Score
Iceland	Greece	Fiji	Sri Lanka
Netherlands	South Africa	Lebanon	Ghana
Norway	Jamaica	Gabon	Benin
Sweden	Brazil	Tanzania	Gambia
France	Mongolia	Jordan	Uganda
Finland	Philippines	India	Cameroon
Canada	Viet Nam	Burkina Faso	Burundi
Spain	Thailand	Tajikistan	
Denmark	Moldova	Morocco	
Australia	Dominican Republic	Kenya	
Switzerland	China	Laos	
Poland	Kyrgyzstan	Nepal	
Portugal	Malawi	Mozambique	
United States of America	Armenia	Saudi Arabia	
Italy	Uzbekistan	Madagascar	
Panama			
Costa Rica			
Argentina			
Mexico			
Romania			
Georgia			



Principles



- REDD+ mechanism does not happen in a “vacuum”, it needs to comply and should be framed according to development principles and criteria:
 - Rights
 - Empowerment
 - Participation
 - Good governance
- REDD+ is a great opportunity for development and to introduce reforms in land-forest tenure

What Does Transformation Look Like?

Ghana- working with chiefs wife's and mothers

Ecuador- Community “lawyers”

Peru- MRV indigenous women

Cameroon- REFACOF forest and land tenure law reform

Uganda/Mexico- concessions of land to women (Trees for Global Benefits)





THANK YOU

Lorena Aguilar
Global Senior Gender Advisor
lorena.aguilar@iucn.org