GENDER CONSIDERATIONS in the NAP PROCESS

NAP Expo
August 8-9, 2014
Gustav-Stresemann-Institute, Bonn, Germany
OUTLINE OF THE PRESENTATION

A. Importance of Gender in Adaptation Planning
B. Gender Elements in the NAP process
C. The Case of the Philippines
Empowering women is one of the most effective tools for improving the lives of families, communities and nations all over the world.

60% of those living in extreme poverty are women. Despite the fact that women make up 1/2 of the world's total population.

2/3 of the world's working hours are worked by women. Yet women only earn 1/10 of the world's income.

64% of the 774 million illiterate adults in the world are women.

Why invest?

Investing in girls puts them in control of their own destiny. Staying in school slows population growth, increases future income and the income of families and future generations.

1. Every extra year of primary school boosts girls' eventual wages by 10-20%. And for every extra year of secondary school: 15-25%.

2. When a girl in the developing world receives 7+ years of school, she marries four years later & has 2.2 fewer children.

...And check out GlobalCitizen.org to learn more.
TYPHOON HAIYAN in the PHILIPPINES

14 million affected population
5.6 million est. number of workers affected

Key categories of people affected:
1.4 M Vulnerable agricultural workers
   (1m male, 0.4m female)
1.1 M Vulnerable non-agriculture workers (0.45 m male, 0.56 m female)
(DSWD-DROMIC Report, Dec 2013)

UNFPA-DSWD: if there is an estimated 10 million affected by Haiyan, based on national demographic rates, this means:

5 million would be women
2.9 million would be women of reproductive age
200,000 pregnant women
Climate Change is often a multiplier of existing inequalities...

- Gender roles
- Access to natural resources
- Access to information and early warning
- Decision-making
- Representation in policy development and development planning
- Access to productive resources
- Reproductive health
- Gender-based violence
ENTRY POINTS IN THE NAP PROCESS

**TABLE 1. STEPS UNDER EACH OF THE ELEMENTS OF THE FORMULATION OF NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS, WHICH MAY BE UNDERTAKEN AS APPROPRIATE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ELEMENT A. LAY THE GROUNDWORK AND ADDRESS GAPS</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Initiating and launching of the NAP process</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Stocktaking: identifying available information on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation and assessing gaps and needs of the enabling environment for the NAP process</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Addressing capacity gaps and weaknesses in undertaking the NAP process</td>
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<td>4. Comprehensively and iteratively assessing development needs and climate vulnerabilities</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ELEMENT B. PREPARATORY ELEMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Analysing current climate and future climate change scenarios</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Assessing climate vulnerabilities and identifying adaptation options at the sector, subnational, national and other appropriate levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Reviewing and appraising adaptation options</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Compiling and communicating national adaptation plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Integrating climate change adaptation into national and subnational development and sectoral planning</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ELEMENT C. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Prioritizing climate change adaptation in national planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Developing a (long-term) national adaptation implementation strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Enhancing capacity for planning and implementation of adaptation</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Promoting coordination and synergy at the regional level and with other multilateral environmental agreements</td>
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<tr>
<th>ELEMENT D. REPORTING, MONITORING AND REVIEW</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Monitoring the NAP process</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Reviewing the NAP process to assess progress, effectiveness and gaps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Iteratively updating the national adaptation plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Outreach on the NAP process and reporting on progress and effectiveness</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- Incorporate information on vulnerable groups especially women
- Exercise gender balance in the conduct of consultation and stocktaking; engage women in decision-making groups
- Obtain sex disaggregated data to have well-informed vulnerability assessment reports
- Exercise gender-lens in reviewing adaptation options to harness the potential of women as agents of change
- Engage the participation of women in the implementation of adaptation options to draw on their unique adaptation knowledge and local coping strategies
- Develop gender-sensitive indicators to address gender gaps
- Involve women in the decision-making process of monitoring, evaluating and updating the NAP
The entire process of developing climate adaptation strategies should be inclusive of women, not exclude them.

### Gender Mainstreaming in the Philippines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legislation/Act</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RA 7192 “Women in Development and Nation-Building Act”</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Joint Memo Circular among NCRFW, DBM and NEDA No. 94-1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Appropriation Act included a section that requires gov’t offices to set aside at least 5% of their appropriations on GAD activities</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Republic Act 9729 or the Climate Change Act of the Philippines</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic Act 10121 or the National DRRM Act</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Gender Mainstreaming defined under the definition of terms (Sec. 3 (i))
- Chairperson of the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women as one of the members of the Advisory Board
- One of the Commissioner of the CCC should be female (Sec. 7)
- Emphasis on women as one of the vulnerable groups
The entire process of developing climate adaptation strategies should be inclusive of women, not exclude them.

National Framework Strategy on Climate Change

CLIMATE CHANGE
- Increasing temperatures
- Changing rainfall patterns
- Sea level rise
- Extreme weather events

VISION:
A climate risk-resilient Philippines with healthy, safe, prosperous and self-reliant communities, and thriving and productive ecosystems

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
Goal: To build the adaptive capacity of communities and increase the resilience of natural ecosystems to climate change, and optimize mitigation opportunities towards sustainable development.

MITIGATION
- Energy Efficiency & Conservation
- Renewable Energy
- Environmentally-Sustainable Transport
- Sustainable Infrastructure
- National REDD+ Strategy
- Waste Management

IMPACTS AND VULNERABILITY
- Ecosystems (River Basins, Coastal & Marine, Biodiversity)
- Food security
- Water resources
- Human health
- Infrastructure
- Energy
- Human society

ADAPTATION
- Enhanced Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessments
- Integrated Ecosystem-Based Management
- Climate-Responsive Agriculture
- Water Governance & Management
- Climate-Responsive Health Sector
- Climate Proofing Infrastructure
- Disaster Risk Reduction

CROSS-CUTTING STRATEGIES
- Capacity Development
- Knowledge Management
- IEC and Advocacy
- Gender Mainstreaming
- Research and Development
- Technology Transfer

MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION
- Multi-stakeholder Partnerships
- Financing
- Valuation
- Policy, Planning and Mainstreaming
Successful transition towards climate-smart development.

Enhanced adaptive capacity of communities, resilience of natural ecosystems, and sustainability of built environment to climate change.

National Climate Change Action Plan (2011 – 2028)

Goal:
To Build the adaptive capacities of women and men in their communities, increase the resilience of vulnerable sectors and natural ecosystems to climate change, and optimize mitigation opportunities towards a gender-responsive and rights-based sustainable development.

Intermediate Outcomes

- Ecological and Environmental Stability
- Human Security
- Climate-Smart Industries and Services
- Sustainable Energy
- Knowledge and Capacity Development

Ultimate Outcomes

- Food Security
- Water Sufficiency
- Sustainable Energy
- Ecological and Environmental Stability
- Human Security
- Climate-Smart Industries and Services
- Knowledge and Capacity Development

Enhanced adaptive capacity of communities, resilience of natural ecosystems, and sustainability of built environment to climate change.

Successful transition towards climate-smart development.
The entire process of developing climate adaptation strategies should be inclusive of women, not exclude them.

- Research and Development – gender impact analyses to identify gender-specific needs and protection measures to climate-related risks
- Knowledge and Capacity Development – ensure women’s access to information, build on their strengths and potential as agents of change
- Enhancing Women’s Participation in Climate Change Adaptation – engagement of women’s group
The scientific and development community should be able to provide gender-aware and gender-disaggregated information on climate change risks and scenarios.

Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Median</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Std. Dev.</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Household members</td>
<td>60611</td>
<td>4.89</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>30325</td>
<td>2.45</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>2.08</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>51</td>
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<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>31681</td>
<td>2.56</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>2.23</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>84</td>
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<tr>
<td>Age Younger than 5 years old</td>
<td>9433</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Age between 6 to 14 years old</td>
<td>12085</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>1.59</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>90</td>
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<tr>
<td>Age between 15 to 18 years old</td>
<td>6920</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>7.24</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>800</td>
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<tr>
<td>Age between 19 to 64 years old</td>
<td>33070</td>
<td>2.67</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>4.03</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age above 65 years old</td>
<td>2916</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>1.99</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-Elem. graduates</td>
<td>12364</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1.68</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elem. graduates</td>
<td>20698</td>
<td>1.67</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>2.54</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>200</td>
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<tr>
<td>High school graduates</td>
<td>19293</td>
<td>1.56</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>32</td>
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<tr>
<td>College graduates</td>
<td>5900</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Secondary</td>
<td>2232</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-formal Education</td>
<td>1303</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>13070</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adaptation strategies should lead to the empowerment of vulnerable groups and uplift their socio/political and economic status and promote gender equality.

**Figure 6: Percentage of women's share in the Senate and House of Representatives**
Source: Records and Statistics Division, Commission on Elections

Implementation of the CC Adaptation Support Services (micro-financing) with preference to women belonging to poor households.
Women’s strength, women’s industry, women’s wisdom are humankind’s greatest untapped resource.

– Michelle Bachelet, Executive Director of UN Women
   Former Chilean President
Thank you for your attention!

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