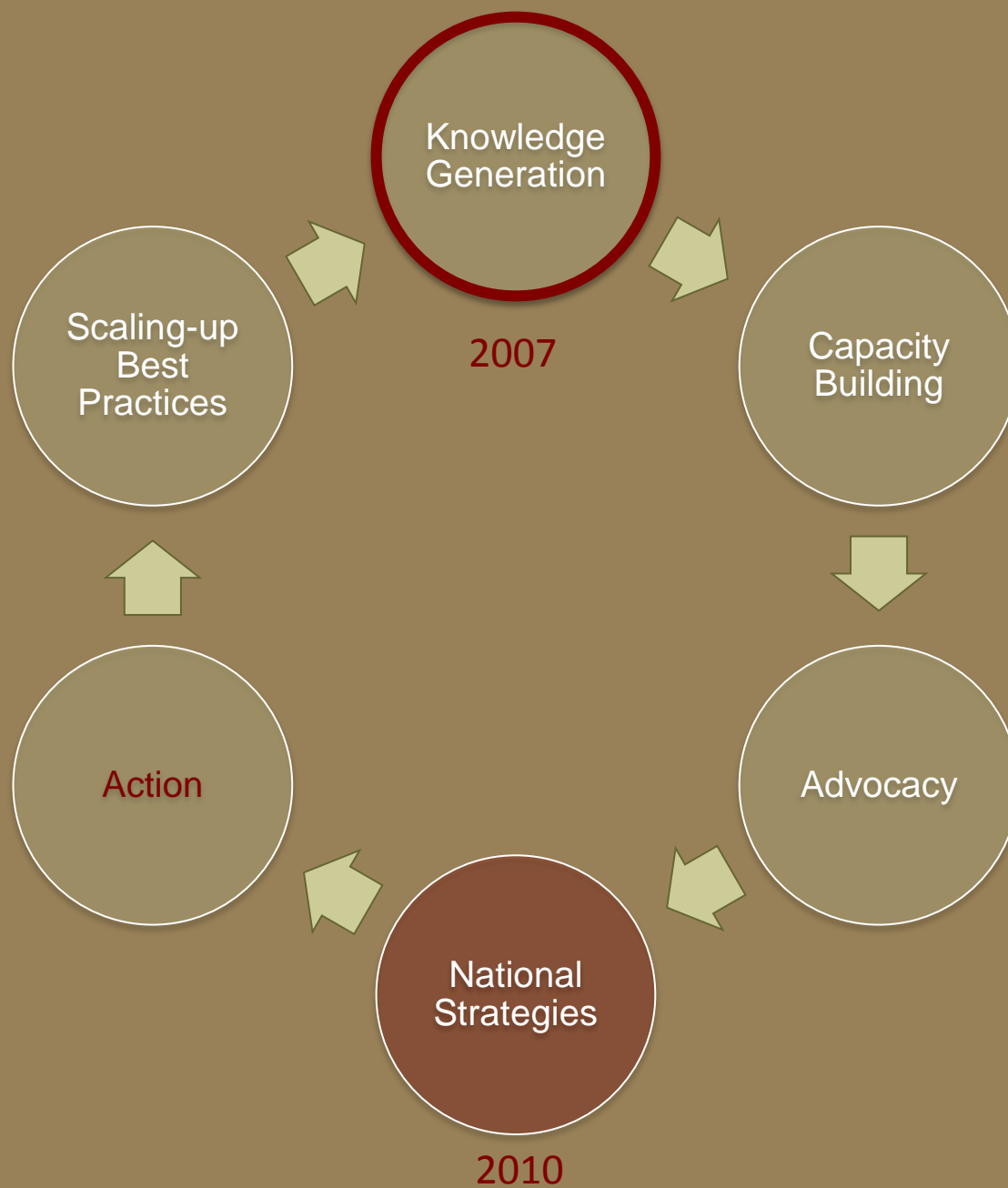




Countries Making A Difference Through Gender-Responsive Climate Change Frameworks



Guiding Principles



- Anchor global agreements within national contexts so as to encourage a gender-responsive approach
- Recognize gender both as a driver for transformational change and as a catalyst that increases the effectiveness and efficiency of climate change initiatives
- Frame women as agents of change – beyond merely a vulnerable group – in both adaptation and mitigation

How We Develop a ccGAP

Take Stock

- 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

Level Playing Field

- 2.**
- Training for women and women's organizations
 - Establishment of women's priorities in relation to gender and climate change

Capture Diverse Voices

- 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

Prioritize Actions




- 4.**
- Creation of action plan by national team designated by multi-stakeholder workshop
 - Validation process with government staff
 - Funding
 - Monitoring of implementation through progress reports and course corrections



Underlying Principles


i nclusive	Ensure the participation of all groups, irrespective of caste, ethnicity, religion, gender, region, age or class
i mpact	In the reduction of emissions
i mprove	The quality of life for women/men (basic and strategic needs)
i ncrease	Sustainability - nature based solutions within limits of our planet
i nnovation	Propose solutions beyond the ordinary
i mpulse/propel	Transformational change

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, Françoise 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



Key findings: The Jordanian government has been proactive in addressing climate change, but the impact of climate change on the most vulnerable groups, particularly women, is not fully understood. The government has taken steps to address climate change, but the impact of climate change on the most vulnerable groups, particularly women, is not fully understood.

TANZANIA




Key findings: The Tanzanian government has been proactive in addressing climate change, but the impact of climate change on the most vulnerable groups, particularly women, is not fully understood. The government has taken steps to address climate change, but the impact of climate change on the most vulnerable groups, particularly women, is not fully understood.




CENTRAL AMERICA




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NEPAL



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ccGAPs Have Immediate Impact

- **Mexico:** Federal REDD+ policy- ENAREDD has fully incorporated gender criteria and safeguards
- **Mozambique:** The ccGAP led to inclusion of gender in the country's Strategic Program for Climate Resilience
- **Jordan:** The ccGAP led the government to include gender as a primary consideration in their 3rd National Communication to the UNFCCC
- **Nepal:** The ccGAP components were slated for incorporation into 7 ministries that work on climate change as well as the government's Three Year Program



ccGAPs Create Innovation

Seed banks run by women that ensure food security and farmers to adapt to climate change variations

Women's as whistle blowers for monitoring and maintenance of infrastructure (early warning, embankment breach, infrastructure breakage)

Climate change health kits that employ women's traditional knowledge to combat the spread of malaria and other vector-borne diseases

A carbon-footprint program run by community women that at scale could also grow into a CDM project

Challenges

What happens when the ITK base is challenged?

- “Powers of the plants are changing”
- Changes in behavior of plant and animals
- How to deal with uncertainty





ADDITIONAL SLIDES




WOMEN DO MORE THAN INSPIRE CHANGE - THEY CREATE IT

The Value of Gender and ITK
for Climate Change Adaptation



Temperatures
rise above
2°C:

- Food production potential contract severely/yields of major crops fall up to 40%
- Declines acute in Africa, Asia and Latin America

- 
- Bank seeds in Cuba 283 varieties of beans and 600 varieties of rice
 - Use and knowledge of women of unconventional food plants-nutritional intake and food sovereignty-Colombian Amazon 69 families and 207 genera
 - Women in Mozambique using the leaves of the manioc and squash

Nutrition Security



Per 100 gr.	Amaranth (leaves)	Cleome	Nightshades	Cabbage
Iron mg	8.9	6.0	1.0	0.7
Calcium mg	410	288	442	47
B Caroteno ug	5716	10452	3660	100

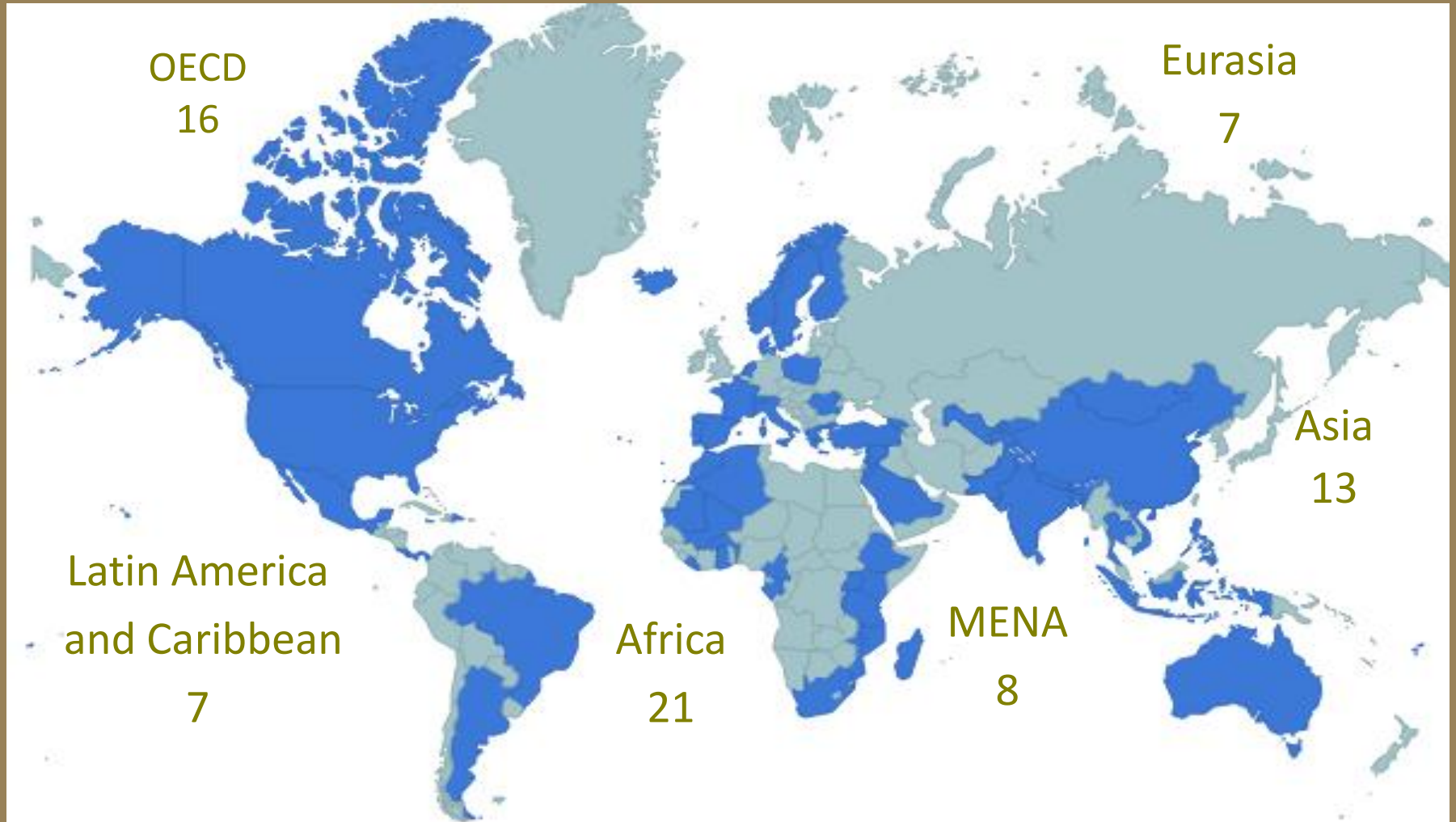


- According to WHO 80% of the population relies on traditional medicine, and this knowledge is mainly in the hands of the women
- Traditionally, women have been the main producers of herbal medicines. Studies in Venezuela identified the source of most of the medicinal plants came from the backyards and not the forest
- Knowledge about herbal medicine usually is transmitted through the maternal line



THE ENVIRONMENT AND GENDER INDEX (EGI)

The Environment and Gender Index (EGI) analyzes 72 countries worldwide



The EGI Framework



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

Although developing countries perform higher than developed countries as a whole, most developing countries still score below 30% performance and 21 countries score below 5% performance

Characteristics of top performers in UNFCCC reporting



India
(scored 0.55)



Achievements:

- 65 references to gender/women in 340 page report
- Names gender-related actions and objectives
- Project titles mention gender/women
- Gender evaluation planned
- Implementation institution with gender expertise named
- Timeframe for gender actions included

Improvements needed:

- Include a budget for gender-related actions

Characteristics of top performers in UNFCCC reporting



Ghana
(scored 0.54)



Achievements:

- 79 references to gender/women in 168 page report
- Names gender-related actions and objectives
- Project titles mention gender/women
- Gender evaluation planned

Improvements needed:

- Name an implementing institution with gender expertise
- Include a budget and timeframe for gender-related actions

Characteristics of lowest performers in UNFCCC reporting

Gabon (scored 0)



Findings:

- Gabon: 0 references to gender in 185-page document
- Dominican Republic: 2 references to gender in 318-page document

Dominican Republic (scored 0)



- Reports do not name any gender-related actions or objectives
- No gender evaluations planned
- Do not name an implementing institution with gender expertise
- Do not include a budget or timeframe for gender-related actions



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thank you