

Gender and Climate

The Lebanese Experience

The Climate Promise-Gender Responsive NDC enhancement in the Arab region



Supported by:



based on a decision of the German Bundestag



International Momentum

Paris Agreement, UNFCCC Gender Action Plan (GAP), NDC update

Donor requirements

Gender analysis, assessing impacts of projects through a gender-lens

The Evidence

Studies have confirmed that climate change mitigation and adaptation actions cannot be successful without adopting a gender perspective

In Lebanon

A gender analysis has been carried out in the frame of the UNDP National Determined Contribution Support Project (NDCSP), analyzing the social and legal framework in Lebanon, as well as integration into government planning and institutional mechanisms

Lebanon's NDC update includes several enhancements, including making the NDC **gender-responsive**

Context of Climate-Gender Integration

Main Preliminary findings

A discriminatory legal framework

Social structure and cultural beliefs that encourage gender inequality

Unequal gender relations in economy, politics, care and unpaid work

Lack of adequate data to make the correct decisions

Women's participation in politics and economic sectors is increasing

Civil society actors play a positive role to increase gender equality

Gender equality in Lebanon is supported by international actors and donors

Identification of the main partner in the gender/climate work

Start a sustainable gender-mainstreaming process to raise awareness on gender responsiveness in sectoral policies to better achieve climate action

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STEP 1

A gender analysis was conducted to identify gaps and determine next steps for gender-mainstreaming

Methodology

A desk review of main strategies related to climate change and gender globally and in Lebanon, as well as 20 semi-structured interviews with 28 key stakeholders of the civil society, academic institutions, international organizations and public institutions and group meetings

Main Challenges Identified in Analysis

- . **Cultural barriers** to gender equality and women's participation in decision-making;
- . **Misunderstanding of the concept of gender** which hinders its effective consideration and prioritization in policies;
- . Difficulties in understanding **the linkages** between gender and climate change;
- . Lack of **capacity-building on climate change** in institutions, which renders capacity-building on gender increasingly challenging;
- . **No systematic mainstreaming** of gender into climate change policies and planning, integration is irregular and varies across sectors;
- . **No dedicated budget** for gender-related activities;
- . **Lack of adequate data** to perform informed policy-making on gender integration;
- . **Lack of coordination** for data collection between the relevant ministries, public institutions and academic institutions.

STEP 1

A gender analysis was conducted to identify gaps and determine next steps for gender-mainstreaming (2)

Sectoral Baseline Assessment

Six different categories of “gender-inclusion” emerged:

- **Women’s participation:** mentioned the importance of women’s participation;
- **Capacity building:** mentioned the need of capacity building targeting women;
- **Sex-disaggregated data:** the document contains sex-disaggregated data;
- **Gender indicators:** the document includes gender indicators;
- **Other:** includes an aspect that is related to gender such as women’s vulnerability to climate change, participation of gender institution or simple mention of gender.
- **None:** no reference to gender or the specific and different needs and interests of women and men has been made in the document;

Based on this assessment, prioritization of sectors for this gender/NDC exercise was needed to focus efforts

STEP 2

A prioritization exercise identified which sectors needed further capacity-building in order to focus efforts

Sector	Impact	Status	Opportunity	HUMAN RESOURCES	Sub-Total	External Financial support	Total
Agriculture	HIGH	MEDIUM	HIGH	HIGH	11	YES	8
Biodiversity	LOW	LOW	UNKNOWN	LOW	3	NO	6
Disaster Risk Reduction	HIGH	MEDIUM	HIGH	HIGH	11	YES	8
Energy	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	8	NO	11
Land degradation neutrality	LOW	UNKNOWN	LOW	LOW	3	YES	0
Land change, Land-use change, forestry	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	8	YES	5
Public Health	MEDIUM	UNKNOWN	LOW	UNKNOWN	3	NO	6
Transport	HIGH	LOW	LOW	LOW	6	NO	9
Tourism	HIGH	LOW	LOW	LOW	6	NO	9
Waste	HIGH	LOW	MEDIUM	LOW	7	NO	10
Water	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	8	NO	11

Impact: importance that gender relations play in the related sector and level of impact that the integration of gender can have on gender relations;

Status: current status of the sector regarding gender inclusion;

Opportunity: Current opportunity to integrate gender including updating of strategies, policies or new institutional mechanisms;

HR: existing human resources with capacity to integrate gender in policies;

External support: existing financial support already provided to include gender

STEP 3

Indicators and linkages between gender and the prioritized sectors were identified

- What tasks are women/men responsible for and what are their behaviors and practices?
- How do men and women both contribute to GHG emissions?
- How are men and women affected by climate change including health impact, migration, livelihood, access to water and energy?

Linkages

- Energy plays a key role for household needs, education, health care, access to clean water and other services;
- Energy has direct impact on women's lives: women are often responsible for domestic work that requires energy;
- As primary household-energy managers, women have a critical role to play along their male counterparts in the success of any energy related policy;
- Energy and related new technologies can play a key role in integrating women into the economy by involving them in new types of activities.

Indicators

Gender role in the energy sector

- Type of energy used and consumption behavior among users (by sex)
- Level of awareness on energy efficiency practices (by sex)

Participation in the energy sector

- # of women-headed business in the energy sector
- % of women engineers working in the energy sector

Capacity building and awareness

- % of women taking part in awareness activities
- % of women having access to information on financing options, energy efficiency mechanisms, renewable energy

Finance

- % of women accessing green loans

STEP 4

Capacity-building sessions for both sectoral and gender experts were organized in cooperation with NCLW

Stakeholder Identification

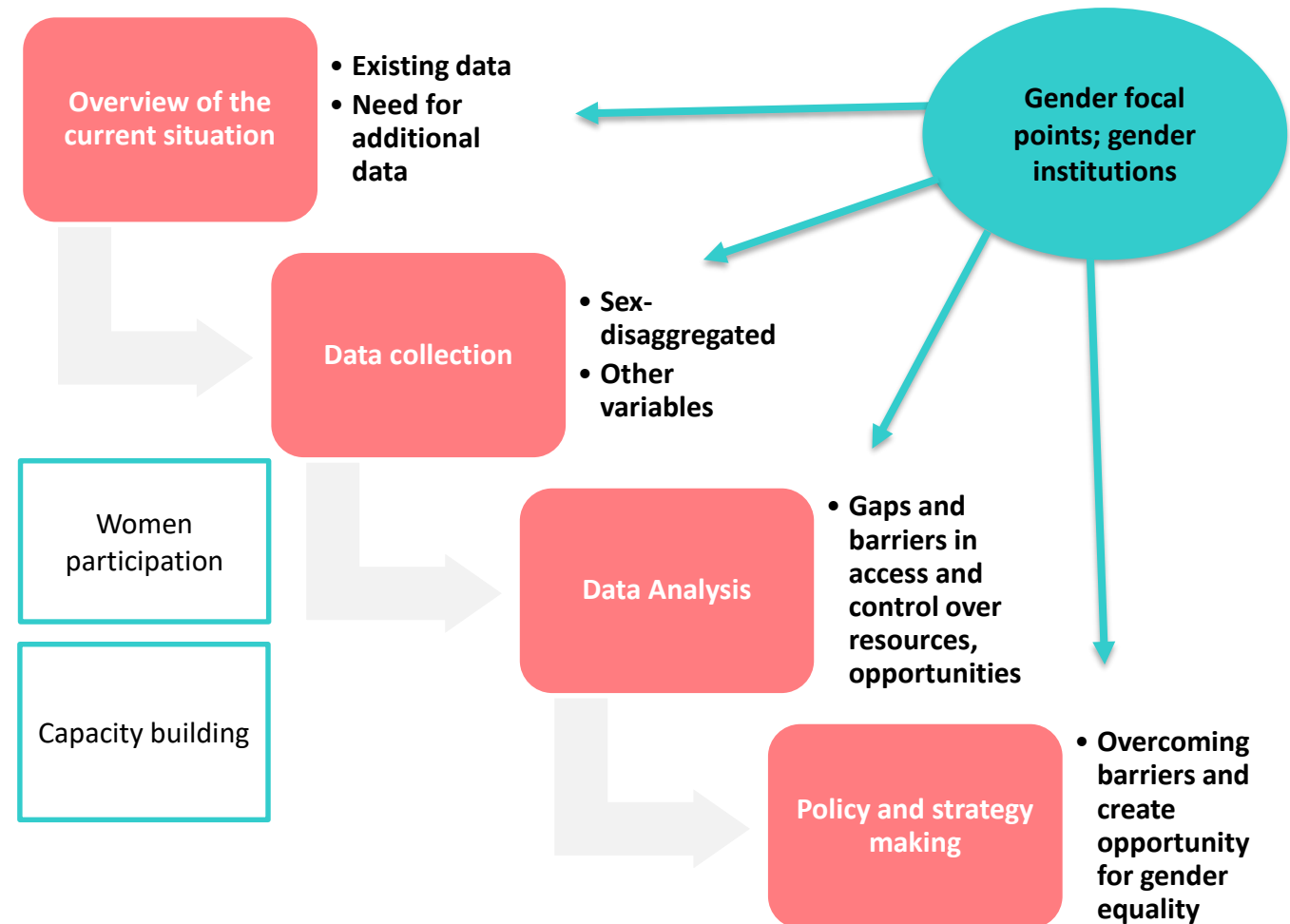
1. Gender Integration in Solid Waste Policies
2. Gender Transformative Programming: Technical Capacity-Building Session
3. Implementation Through Integration: Gender Focal Points' Workshop on Gender-Responsiveness of Climate Policies



STEP 5

Building on the selected policies, a set of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) was developed to anchor the gender integration in ministerial policies

- Gender and climate change definitions
- Linkages between gender and climate change
- What is gender integration and who is responsible for it
- How to build gender-responsive public policies and strategies



STEP 6

A gender focal point was
designated in each
ministry

NCLW Network

- Climate-relevant ministries have not systematically mainstreamed gender into their work;
- Gender concept and roles often remain misunderstood;
- International funding requirements are the most comprehensive entry-point to mainstream gender in national projects.

Recommendations

- Strengthening the Gender Focal Points network through capacity-building on gender, and gender and climate change;
- Raising awareness of public institutions on the benefit of women's participation in decision-making;
- Involving women-led organizations in sectoral workshops, events and trainings;
- Establishing indicators to understand the level of participation of the women in institutional processes and include them in climate transparency mechanisms.

STEP 7

Gender is integrated into climate-related projects and policies

Plan:

- What is required from both women and men to effectively implement mitigation and adaptation actions?
- Are these actions feasible by both men and women? Equally? Differently? Why and how?
- What can be done to ensure that both women and men are equally involved in mitigation and adaptation measures?
- How are women and men integrated in prevention programs (i.e. DRM)?
- Are adaptation needs (for each sector) similar for men and women?

Report:

- Increase (%) in women's participation in decision-making related to climate planning and action;
- Increase (%) in number of women-led organizations in climate related action;
- Decrease in inequality regarding access to resources (share of women and men having access to a resource);
- Decrease in inequality regarding control over resources (share of women and men having control over a resource).

Way Forward

Survey climate change mitigation and adaptation policies for sex-disaggregated data opportunities, and agree on gender indicators → CBIT

Publish a report on gender and climate change in Lebanon to raise awareness on the existing linkages

Include capacity building sessions on gender and climate change in climate change events

Follow up on the SOPs: collect feed-backs from gender focal points

Continue working with NCLW on climate change mainstreaming

Include gender considerations in Lebanon's NDC

Any Questions?

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Other relevant activities

UNFCCC Gender Action Plan Assessment

Gender capacity-building: UNDP GSP

Gender census in two ministries