

Inputs from Women and gender constituency

Call for inputs by the Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures

Parties and observers are invited to provide inputs related to activity 11 of the workplan of the forum and its KCI, “Facilitate, exchange and share experience and best practices in the assessment of the environmental, social and economic co-benefits of climate change policies and actions informed by the best available science, including the use of existing tools and methodologies”, guided by the following questions, by Friday, 30 September 2022.

It is kindly requested that submitted inputs be limited to responses to the guiding questions below and that the additional guidance provided under each question be followed in preparing the responses. Links to relevant studies may be provided as additional input. It is strongly recommended that submissions be aligned with the theme of the activity as much as possible.

The KCI may disregard submissions that are not sufficiently related to the activity and/or guiding questions. Guiding questions

Which climate change policy(ies) and actions, informed by the best available science, were assessed for environmental, social and economic co-benefits and what were the co-benefits identified from your assessment?

In response to this question, please:

(i) Define the climate change policies and actions, including scope (e.g. local, sectoral, national, international), category (e.g. mitigation, adaptation) and type (e.g. market-based instrument, regulatory instrument, voluntary programme, mitigation strategy, individual action)

(ii) Describe what the environmental, social and economic co-benefits of the policies and actions are according to the assessment

(iii) Specify how the best available science informed the assessment

For the upcoming policy advocacy spaces where we can engaged in, and that is very important (see all three questions):

Answers by Ruth Richardson

1). The strength of the Just Transition framework resides in its critical perspective on transition through the integration of social justice and climate as well as environmental concerns. Overall, just transition can be seen as a sociotechnical transition that would achieve the twin goals of human well-being and sustainability. There is a need for coupling three aspects of justice, fundamental for a Just Transition: distributive justice (rooting from the environmental justice movement and identifying the uneven allocation of benefits and burdens and their associated responsibilities), recognitional justice (recognition of the rights of all individuals in society), and procedural justice (equitable involvement of all stakeholders in a non-discriminatory fashion).

Ensure a gender transformative and just transition:

Recognize that care work is a “green job”. Also: recognize low and unpaid care work as systemically relevant for climate change resilience and adaptation.

Facilitate economic and financial systems and infrastructures that promote a gender responsive energy democracy, move away from the top-down market-based approach for energy production, distribution, and control and address energy poverty as a gendered issue.

2), It is important that domains such as mobility and industrial transformations, deliver a better understanding of the trade-offs and synergies between climate action, climate impacts, and equity and justice considerations.

To keep the 1.5-degree goal alive, as well as to:

Introduce a carbon pricing system that is social and gender-just by implementing meaningful compensation systems that take into account gender differential impacts of carbon pricing. Remove subsidies that harm the environment and invest in gender transformative, zero-emission mobility, the protection and promotion of biodiversity, and divestment from fossil fuels.

3), Language on Just Transition was broadly picked up at COP26 in several parts of the texts, including in important decisions on Article 6. Governments declared support for Just Transition through green growth, decent work, and economic prosperity as economies move towards net-zero emissions. The declaration, signed by fourteen donor countries and the European Commission, pledged to support the conditions for Just Transition in their development cooperation.

Remove barriers to women and marginalized groups taking up jobs in the low-carbon / net zero economy through e.g. stronger anti-discrimination laws and family-friendly workplace policies. Special measures are needed to specifically facilitate access to jobs in the green and blue economies, including in emerging and relevant technologies, for informal and migrant women workers and others confronted with intersectional inequalities.

How such assessment was conducted? Were there any standards used? What are challenges and opportunities, and lessons learnt from these assessments? In response to this question, please elaborate on:

- (i) The assessment approach (e.g. qualitative and/or quantitative)
- (ii) The tools and methods used for the assessment (e.g. surveys, models)
- (iii) The factors considered in selecting the assessment approach and data collection
- (iv) The challenges and opportunities in, and lessons learned from, each step in the process

Answers by Ruth Richardson

Holistic approach to the SDGs encompassing economic, environmental, social, gender, climate, racial justice ;

Effective use of social media to promote the rights of women and girls.

Apply gender equality as a crosscutting principle in government by using recognized instruments such as gender impact assessment, gender analysis of legislation, gender equality marker systems, etc.

Inclusivity and accessibility, challenges of representation and of accountability. Prioritizing access and influence of Indigenous Peoples at decision-making tables, amplifying approaches that ensure indigenous knowledge and communication systems are harnessed as SDGs / policy discussions often alienate grassroots.

Thinking through educational approaches - informal and formal - for ensuring greater understanding of linkages between environmental and economic justice.

Need to build bridges from gender ministries, units and focal points to women's/feminist and peoples organizations in their diversity (rural women, young women, etc.).

Need to explore how to link feminist analysis to broader intersectional discrimination and injustice, including to avoid siloing or discomfort with “feminism” as a label and to build alliances with other movements for justice e.g. labor, decent work

What actions were/are/will be taken based on the co-benefit assessment and what specific measures taken to maximise the co-benefits if any? In response to this question, please specify:

- 1), How the results of the assessment have informed the policymaking proces;
- 2), How the results of the assessment have incentivized further action to maximize the co-benefits

Answers by Ruth Richardson

Produce an annually updated dashboard to monitor gender equality in countries and the progress made, using an agreed set of key indicators* across a range of policy areas that are relevant to the progression of gender equality.

Need to speak more boldly, especially those from Global North

The local space is an important one where using proper language is important and can mobilize voices from the south.

Step up engagements to implement and report on universal social protection schemes that provide resilience to affected workers and communities in society

Develop robust ways to measure economic empowerment outcomes and impacts and to increase knowledge of and commitments to holistic approaches to empowerment..