



MIND THE GAP

Gender and Climate Change

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**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 US solar industry is
on the rise, increasing
from 26,700 to 37,500 in
2014**

Women have the same legal rights as men to own and access land in only 28 countries

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 incorporate a knowledge platform on gender

In Africa, female-owned companies in formal sectors 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

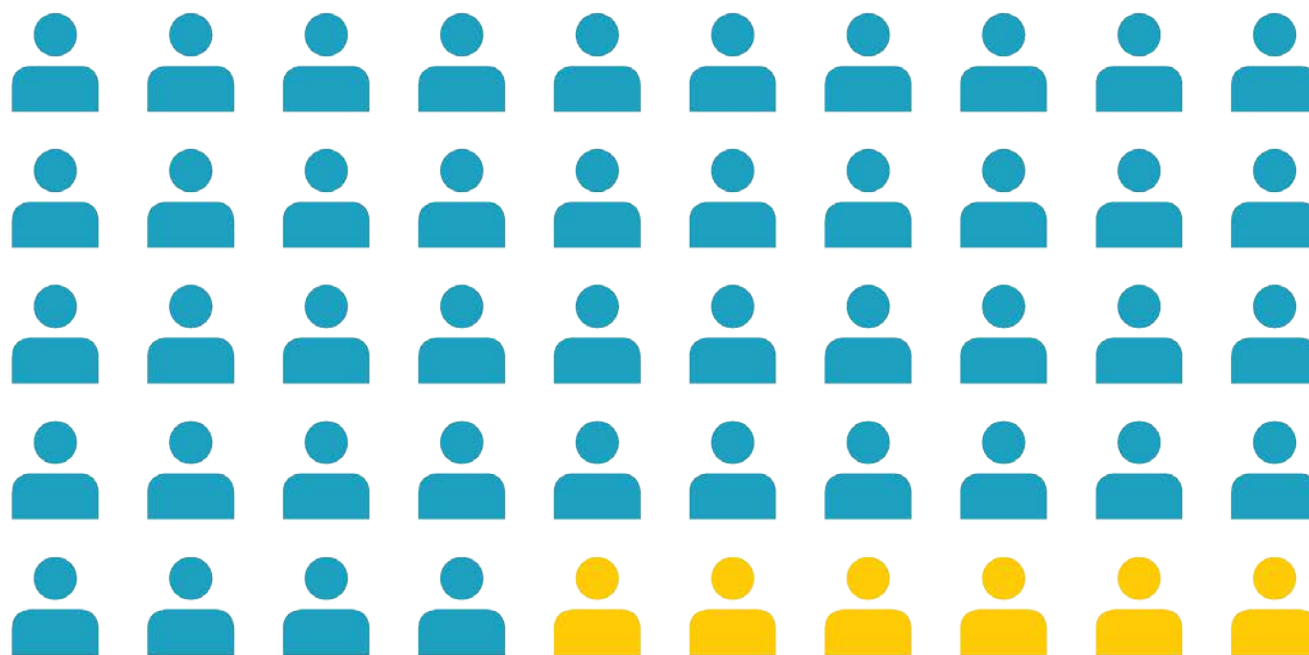
In 2009, women globally earned \$13 trillion which is double the combined GDPs of China and India

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

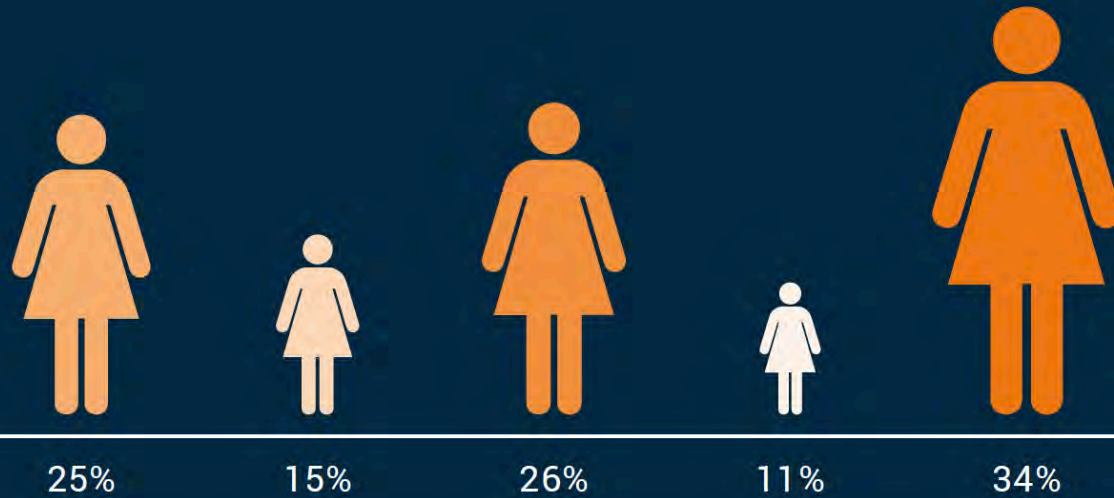


Heads of National Environmental-Sector Ministries



● Women 12%
● Men 88%

Participation of Women on Climate Finance Mechanisms' Governing Instruments



- Global Environment Facility
- Green Climate Fund
- Climate Investment Fund
- Climate Development Mechanism
- Adaptation Fund

Consumption



- Economists estimate that women consumers controlled \$15 trillion in spending by the year 2014
- By 2028, women will be responsible for about two-thirds of consumer spending worldwide
- Empowering women in policy incentives, marketing, design and production related to low carbon products has considerable potential to increase market infiltration of these products



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



Energy

- 7.7 million people now employed in renewable energy—most jobs are in developing countries
- For non-renewables, such as oil and gas, women’s employment makes up 10 - 20% of the sector
- Women’s employment rates in wind, solar, wave, and other renewable energies are higher—at over 25%

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



UNFCCC

- The only one of the three “sister” Rio Conventions (CBD-UNCCD) without mandates on women’s rights and/or gender equality from the outset
- Before 2007 there was not a single reference to gender



UNFCCC Gender Decisions

No. Decisions Addressing Gender Under Main Thematic Areas



Gender in NDCs

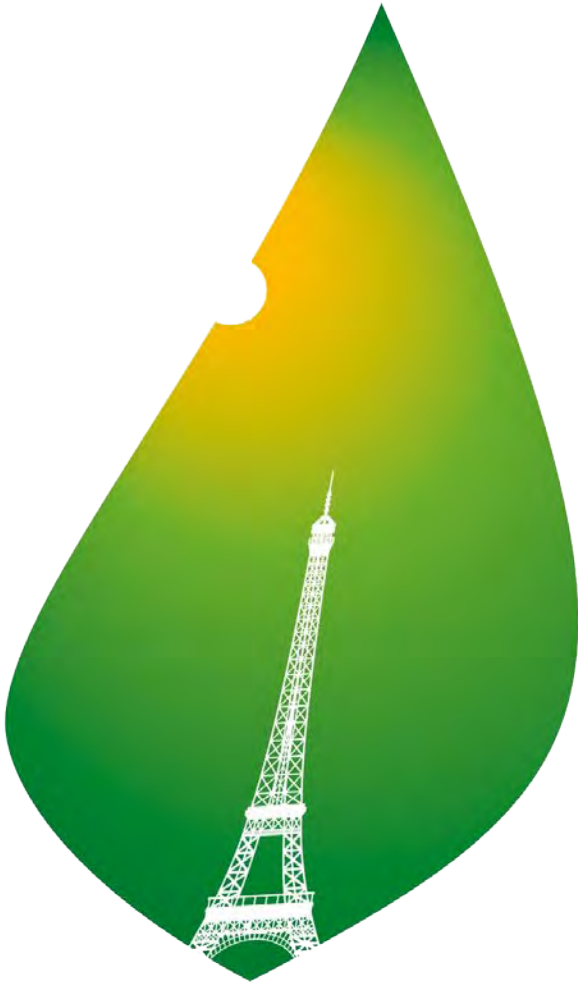


37.5%

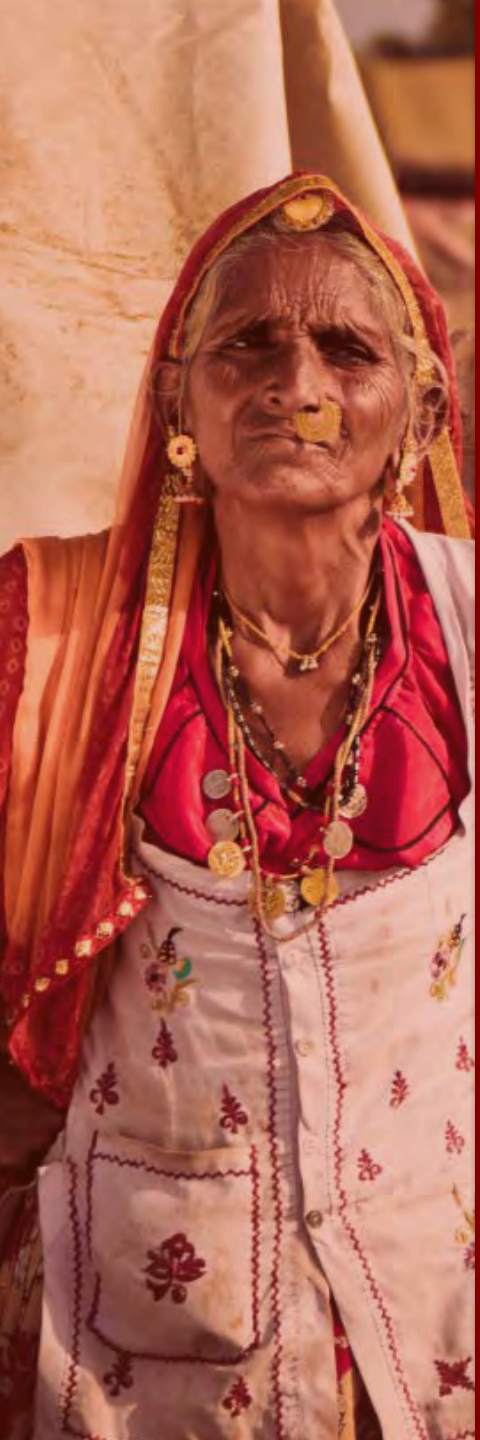
Of the NDCs submitted as of November 2015, 37.5% explicitly mention “gender” and/or “women” in the context of their national priorities and ambitions for reducing emissions.

New Agreement

- Paris Agreement with gender equality as a guiding principle
- Specific mention to gender in adaptation, capacity building and technology
- Implementation the “how” is the challenge






COP21 • CMP11



COUNTRIES MAKING A DIFFERENCE THROUGH GENDER- RESPONSIVE CLIMATE CHANGE FRAMEWORKS




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, François 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
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JORDAN




Key findings: The study found that women are more vulnerable to climate change impacts than men, particularly in the agricultural sector. Women's participation in decision-making is low, and their voices are not being heard in the development of climate change policies.

EGYPT




Key findings: Women are more vulnerable to climate change impacts than men, particularly in the agricultural sector. Women's participation in decision-making is low, and their voices are not being heard in the development of climate change policies.

TANZANIA



Key findings: Women are more vulnerable to climate change impacts than men, particularly in the agricultural sector. Women's participation in decision-making is low, and their voices are not being heard in the development of climate change policies.

HAITI



Key findings: Women are more vulnerable to climate change impacts than men, particularly in the agricultural sector. Women's participation in decision-making is low, and their voices are not being heard in the development of climate change policies.

CENTRAL AMERICA



Key findings: Women are more vulnerable to climate change impacts than men, particularly in the agricultural sector. Women's participation in decision-making is low, and their voices are not being heard in the development of climate change policies.

COSTA RICA



Key findings: Women are more vulnerable to climate change impacts than men, particularly in the agricultural sector. Women's participation in decision-making is low, and their voices are not being heard in the development of climate change policies.

NEPAL



Key findings: Women are more vulnerable to climate change impacts than men, particularly in the agricultural sector. Women's participation in decision-making is low, and their voices are not being heard in the development of climate change policies.

PANAMA



Key findings: Women are more vulnerable to climate change impacts than men, particularly in the agricultural sector. Women's participation in decision-making is low, and their voices are not being heard in the development of climate change policies.

How We Develop a ccGAP



Take Stock

Level Playing Field

Capture Diverse Voices

Prioritize Actions

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.

- Validation process
- Formalize and publish
- Development of projects
- Inclusion in national strategies



- Resilient school certification
- Women environmental whistleblowers
- Climate change health kits
- A carbon footprint program
- Water taxi network
- Finance fairs

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



THE WAY FORWARD

Framing “Gender” in CC

- Anchor global agreements within national contexts so as to encourage a gender-responsive approach
- Recognize equality both as a driver for transformational change and as a catalyst that increases the effectiveness and efficiency of climate change initiatives



Capacity and Policy



- Capacity to develop and implement “know how” at the national level for both:
 - Environment sector
 - Gender/women sector
- Innovative initiatives- including mitigation and urban responses
- Development of gender-responsive policies in climate change-related sectors (energy, forest, water, finance)

Finance Mechanisms

- For the first time, all major financing mechanisms have gender mandates
- Create spaces and skills for how women and women's organizations at the national and sub-national levels can participate in and access financing



Finance Mechanisms

- Development of guidelines, case studies, knowledge generation and capacity building within Secretariats, as well as at national level
- Clear accountability and monitoring frameworks and mechanisms to monitor and report on implementation (EGI could be used)



Energy Sector



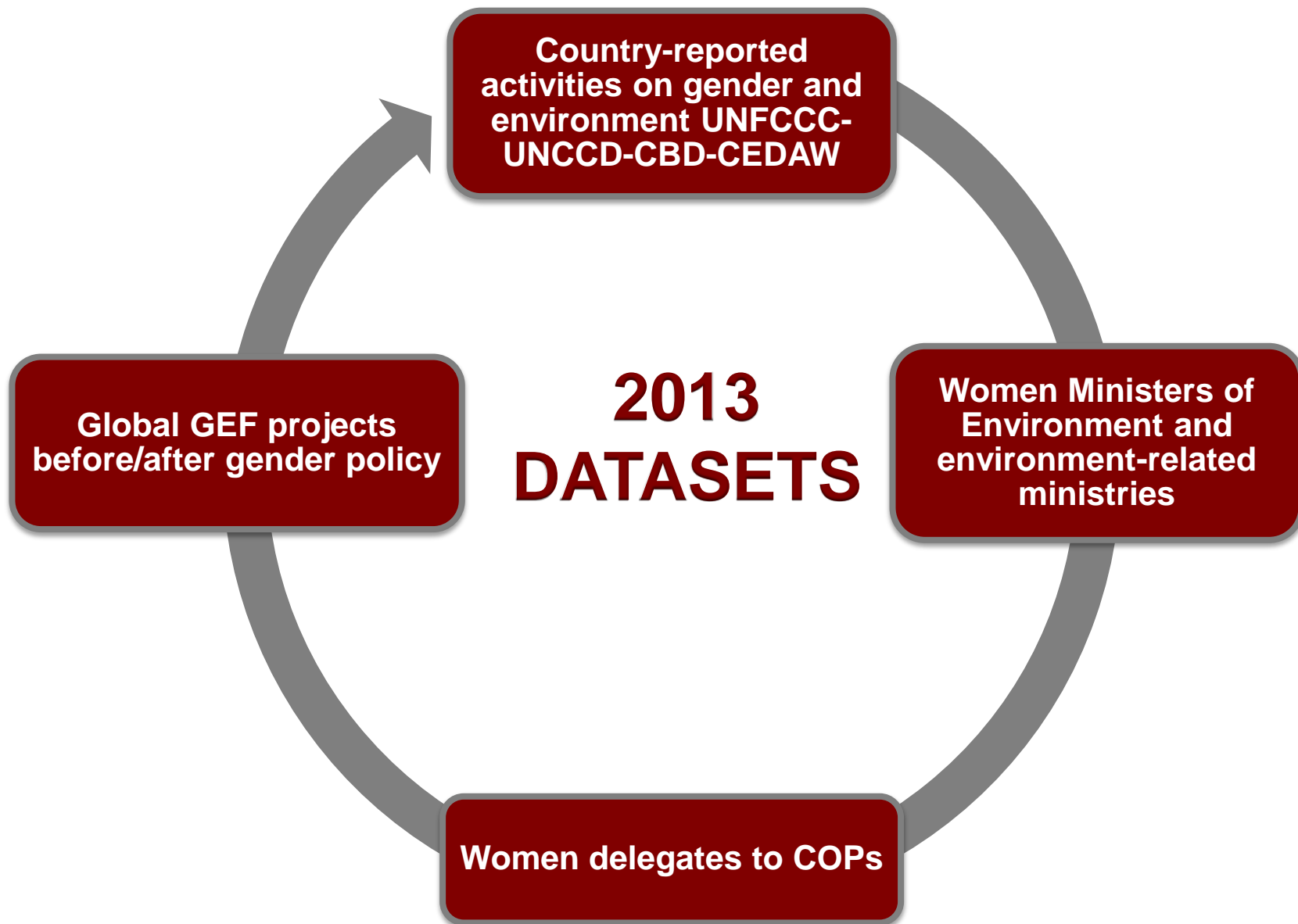
- Renewable energy is an opportunity for women's economic empowerment
- Beyond “cook stoves”
- Women's contributions to investment in renewable energy technologies are unexplored
- Women's access to finance is key to increasing their sustainable investments and further increasing RET deployment

Data

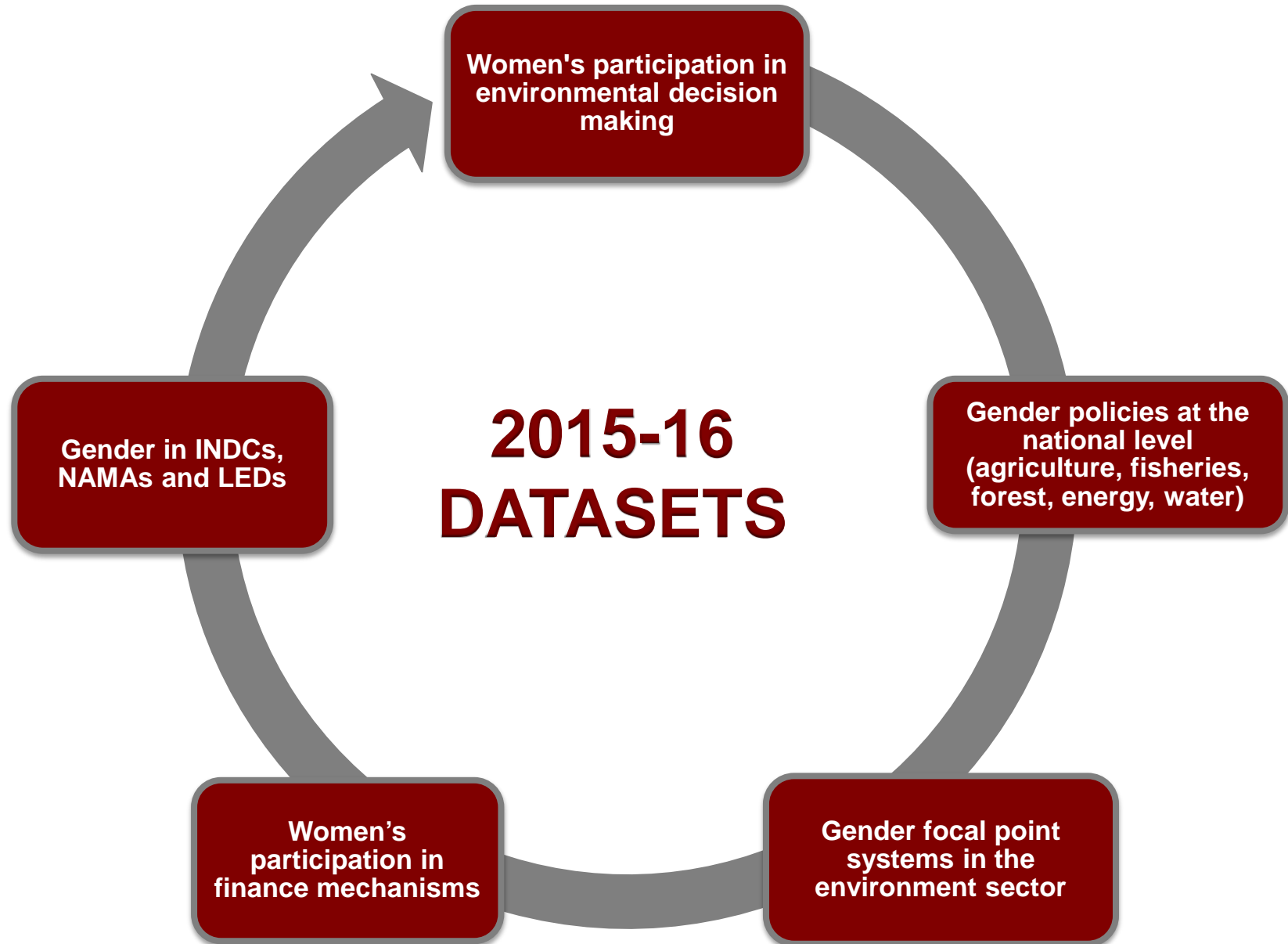
- Limited and fragmented data exists in relation to gender and environment
 - Lack of baselines
 - Jeopardized accountability
 - Inability to measure impact
- SDGs provide a strong mandate on gender



Environment and Gender Information (EGI)



Environment and Gender Information (EGI)





Thank you

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