



One UNITAR Gender Pilot Training on Gender and Climate Change

7 – 11 August 2023

Kigali, Rwanda



Opening Remarks



UNITAR

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Learning Objectives



01

OBJECTIVE 01

Describe key causes and impacts of climate change in globally and at local level



02

OBJECTIVE 02

Identify opportunities and entry points to integrate gender equality into climate change policies and programmes



03

OBJECTIVE 03

Apply approaches and tools to integration gender in climate change policies and plans



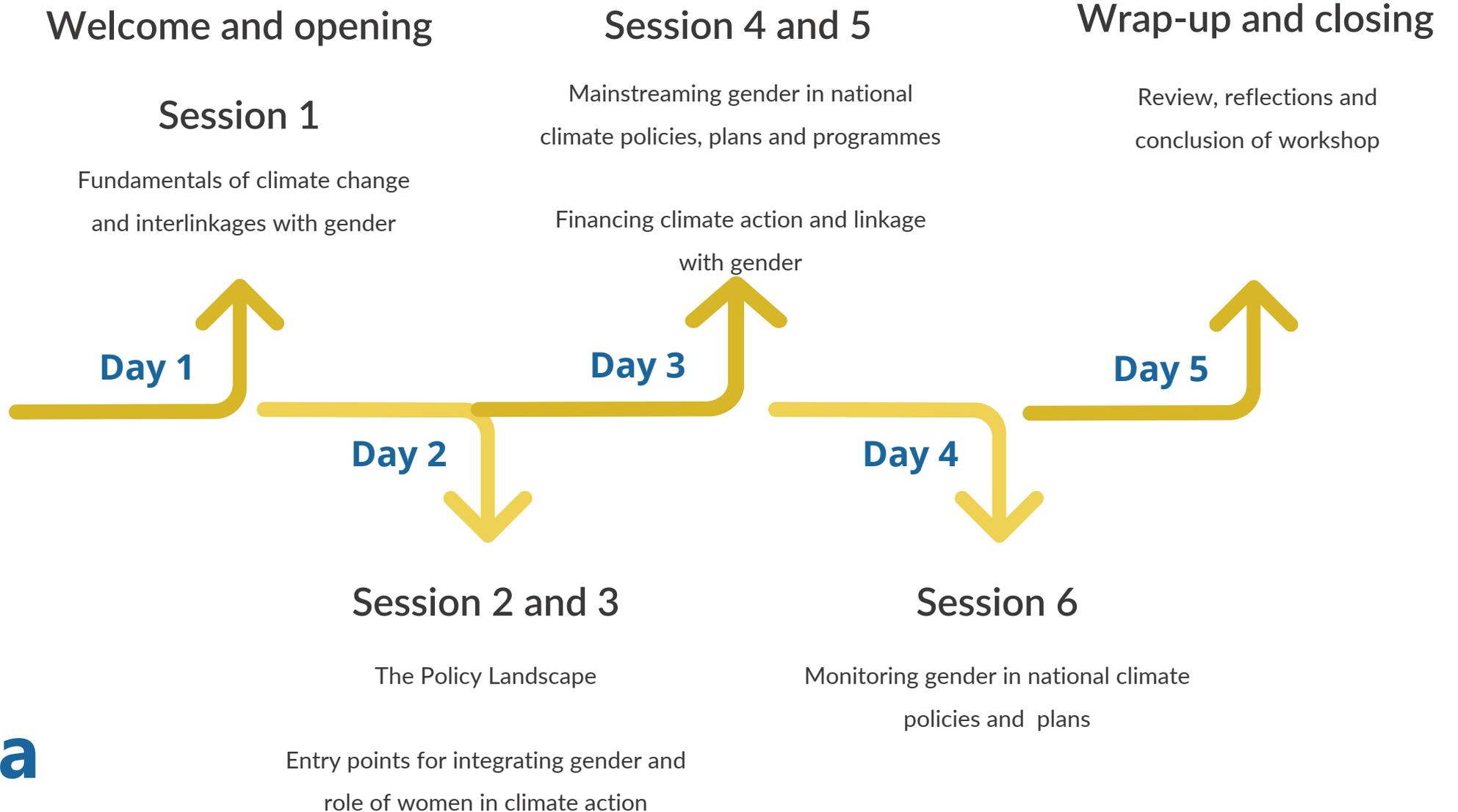
04

OBJECTIVE 04

Develop gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation for the integration of gender within climate change policies, plans and projects.



Agenda



Tour de table

Get to know your fellow participants





Expectations

What are **YOUR** expectations of the training?
What are the big questions you have?

One UNITAR Gender



One UNITAR Gender promotes innovative learning solutions on women's empowerment, building on extensive experiences and knowledge of all UNITAR divisions.



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United Nations Institute for Training and Research

 **UN SDG:Learn**

Women2Lead



Your UN SDG:Learn Community
focused on empowering women to take a
leading role in society

Women2Lead provides learning and tools for empowering women and ensuring gender equality. The community site serves as a one-stop location for accessing a great variety of learning resources designed to help women strengthen their leadership skills.

Women2Lead registered users can also access the forum, designed to encourage the dialogue and discussion between learners from all over the world and to reinforce meaningful interactions in crucial topics of Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women.



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Women2Lead
empowering women to take a leading role in society

courses and trainings

learning resources

community forum

<https://women2lead.unsdglearn.org>

Find learning that best fit your needs

What would you want to learn about today?



Women's leadership



Economic empowerment



Conflict resolution and peacebuilding



Women's political participation



Ending violence against women



LEARNING PATHWAY

Inclusive Training

📁 Women's leadership

👤 Educator

🌟 SDG 4, SDG 5

In this learning pathway you will be provided with training on the fundamentals for the entire training design process and learn how to make your training programmes more inclusive, effective, and impactful.

Learning Pathways →

UN CC:Learn in a Nutshell



A One UN partnership involving 36 multilateral organizations and active in 30 countries



Contributes to the implementation of Article 6 of the UNFCCC and Article 12 of the Paris Agreement



Supports countries in strengthening their individual and institutional capacities to address climate change



2009
Launch



2011-2013
Pilot phase



2014-2017
Implementation



2017-2021
New phase

The UN CC:e-Learn Platform

- World's largest dedicated learning platform on climate change
- 45 online courses in 15 different languages on range of climate change and green economy topics
- All courses free, online, and self-paced, with some downloadable for offline study
- Certificate of completion for those that successfully pass course quizzes



The Knowledge Sharing Platform

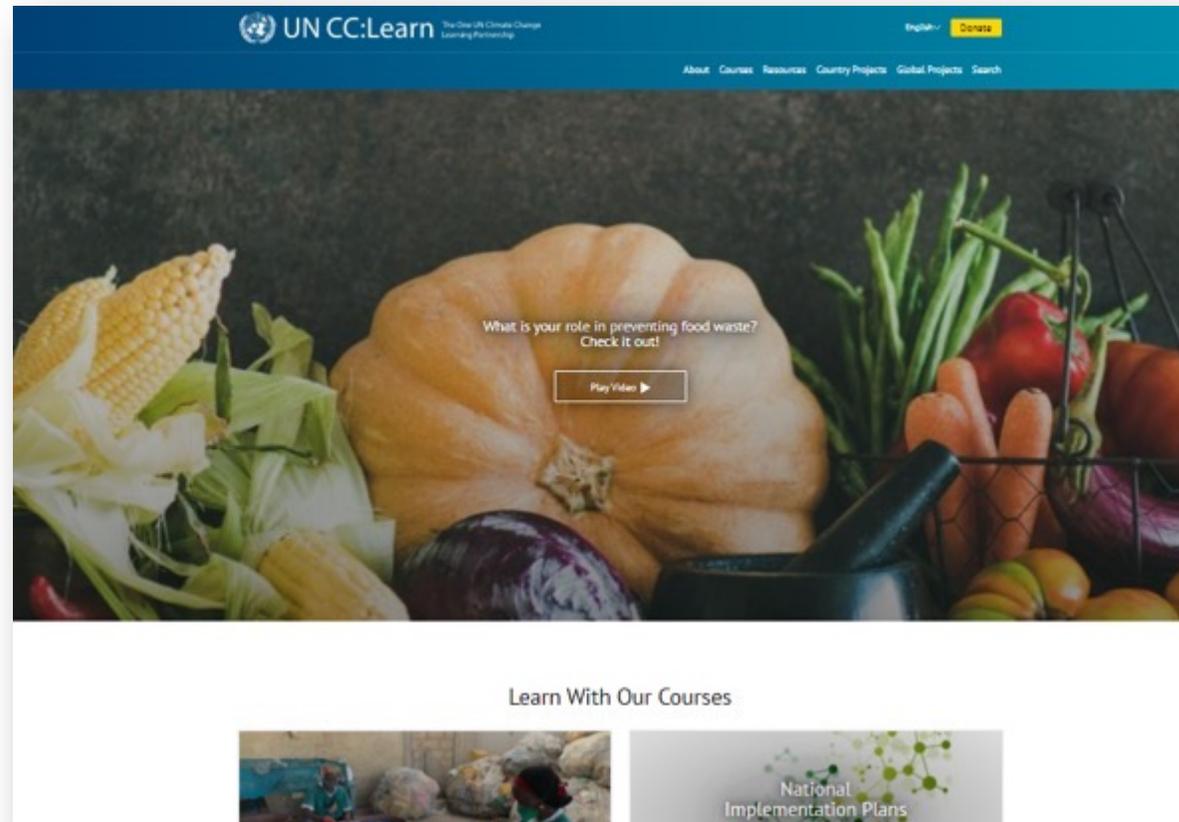
LIBRARY

LEARNING PLATFORMS

PODCASTS

EVENTS CALENDAR

ARTICLES & STORIES



Session 1

Fundamentals of climate change and the interlinkages with gender

Session Objectives:

- Develop a common understanding of climate change
- Identify the causes and impacts of climate change
- Discuss climate change responses
- Establish the link between gender and climate change



Climate change

- Causes
- Impacts
- Climate projections
- Responses



What is climate change?



Source: UNFCCC

Climate change refers to long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns. Such shifts can be natural, due to changes in the sun's activity or large volcanic eruptions. But since the 1800s, human activities have been the main driver of climate change, primarily due to the burning of fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas. (UNFCCC)

Causes of climate change



Impacts of climate change



Sudden onset shocks Vs. Slow onset events

Can you identify which category of events the impacts in the picture fall under?

Climate Projections

IPCC

- Created in 1988 by WMO and UNEP
- Objective - to provide governments at all levels with scientific information that they can use to develop climate policies.
- The IPCC prepares comprehensive Assessment Reports about the state of scientific, technical and socio-economic knowledge on climate change.

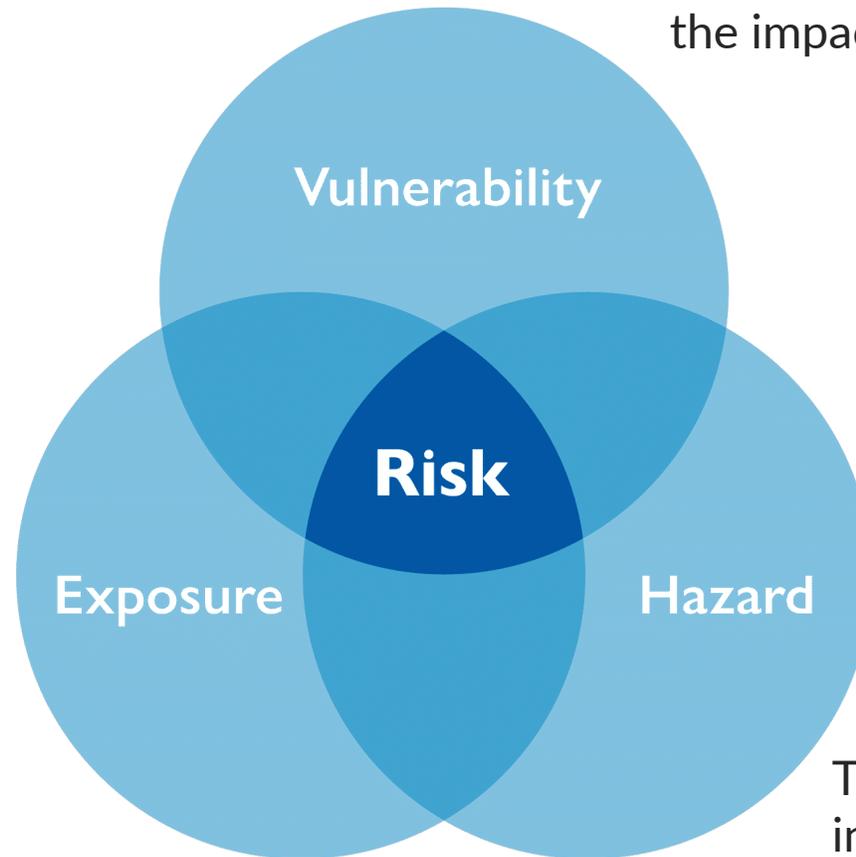
Source: United Nations



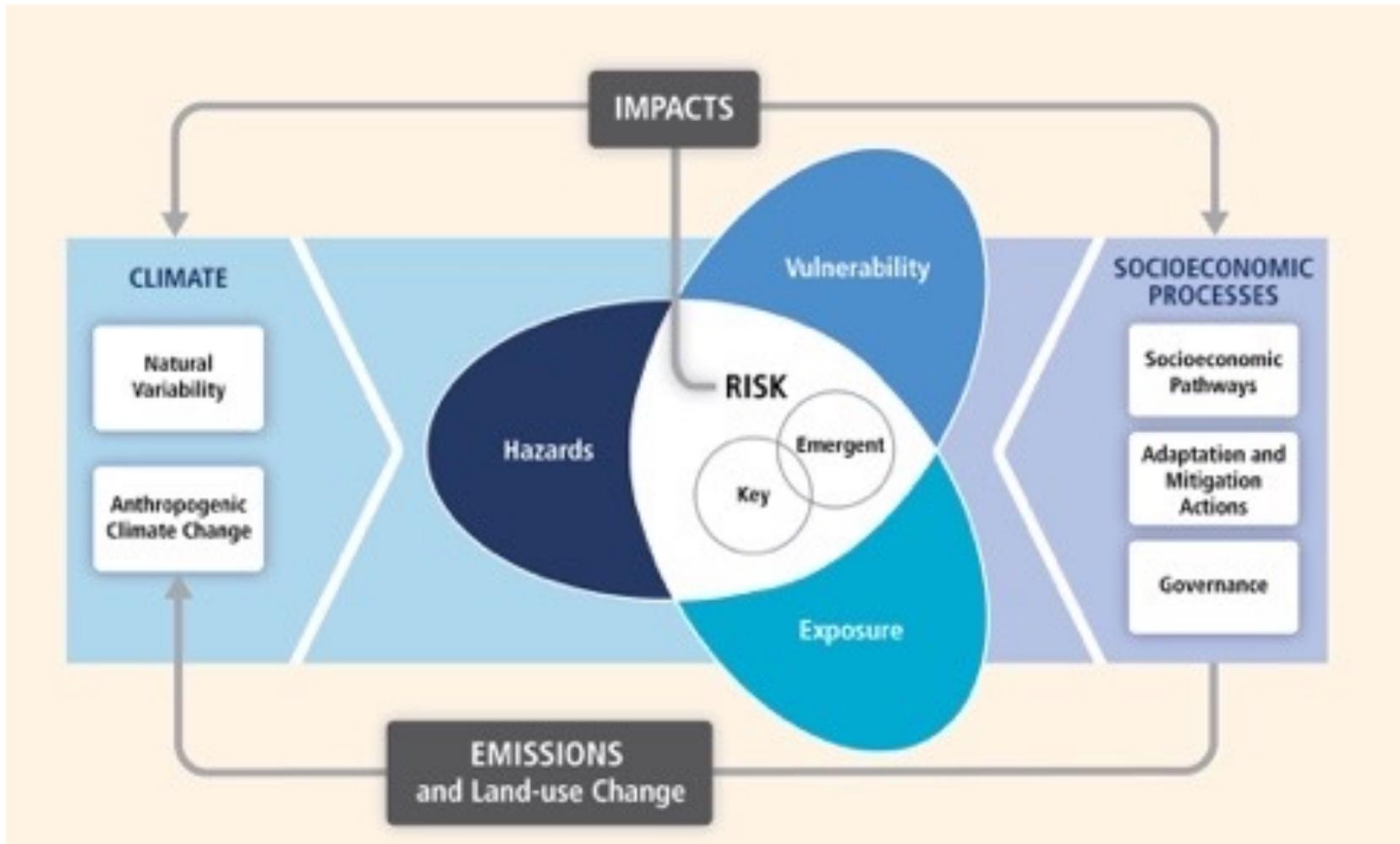
Vulnerability

The predisposition of systems and elements, e.g., infrastructure/people to be adversely affected by the impacts of climate change and hazard events.

The presence of people, livelihoods, ecosystems, infrastructure and other social and economic assets in places and settings that could be adversely affected by climate change.



This affects how people, systems, institutions, organisms adjust to potential damage, take advantage of opportunities or respond to the consequences.



Vulnerability

Who is vulnerable?
What makes them vulnerable?

Factors that exacerbate vulnerability

- Biological
- Territorial/geographical
- Economic
- Social and cultural
- Political
- Knowledge and information





CLIMATE CHANGE:
Impacting People's Lives and Livelihoods

Gender equality

Why is gender and gender equality relevant to climate change?

How do gender and gender roles affect exposure to climate change consequences?



The Gender Gap

Can you list some of the structural drivers of inequality?

- Participation in decision-making
- Ownership and management of natural resources
- Ownership and management of economic and other resources (time, money, knowledge, skills)
- Division of jobs and unpaid homework, that is, the economy of care.



The Gender Gap in Rwanda



Rwanda was ranked among
the Top 10 countries to
have narrowed the gender
gap in 2020

(Global Gender Gap Report 2020)



52% of cabinet positions
and almost 2/3rds of
parliamentary seats are
held by women

(UN Women)

The Threat multiplier

Climate change has negative consequences for both men and women, but a number of consequences can be different.

Climate change further deepens these existing inequalities



Impacts	Gender aspects
Livelihoods	Women are at greater risk of poverty due to less capital, lack of social security, reduced opportunities to work if childcare, elderly or sick services are not available, reduced employment opportunities in rural and underdeveloped areas.
Water and energy	Women in unpaid care work are directly dependent on the availability of water and energy for domestic duties women are more exposed to energy poverty
Migration and conflict	Women and children migrants are at greater risk of trafficking, sexual and other forms of violence and exploitation, with no possibilities for education and access to services. On the other hand, in the case of economic migration of men, women remain alone with children which makes them vulnerable to poverty and social exclusion

Intersectionality and Climate Change

Power Walk Exercise

Reflection

Multiple identities and overlapping inequalities make people even more vulnerable to climate change impacts.

- Why are you where you are? (At the front, back and middle)
- How do you feel about your position?
- What are the differences between those at the back and those in front?
- What could we change so that the people at the back could move forward?
- What will happen if we treat everyone exactly the same?
- What are some of the lessons for 'leaving no one behind'?

Sustainable Development

17 SDGs

3 overarching principles

- Human rights-based approach
- Leave no one behind
- Gender equality and women's empowerment



Where are we now with the SDGs?



Climate Action

Mitigation

Reducing or eliminating GHG emissions in order to stop or slow the rate of global warming.

Mitigation actions

- Retrofitting buildings to make them more energy efficient;
- promoting sustainable use of land and forests;
- helping cities to develop more sustainable transport systems;
- switching to renewable energy.

Adaptation

Limiting or counteracting the expected or actual effects of climate change.

Adaptation actions

- Diversifying crops to tolerant varieties;
- climate proofing infrastructure, such as buildings and roads;
- nature-based solutions, such as restoring mangroves;
- setting up early warning systems for cyclones and extreme events;
- building flood defences

SDG 13

Climate Action

Taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Targets

- strengthening adaptation and resilience
- integrating climate change measures at national level
- improving awareness, education and capacity on mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
- mobilizing climate finance of US\$ 100 billion annually to address the needs of developing countries
- promote mechanisms for raising capacity in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS), including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities for climate change-related planning and management

13 CLIMATE
ACTION



SDG 5

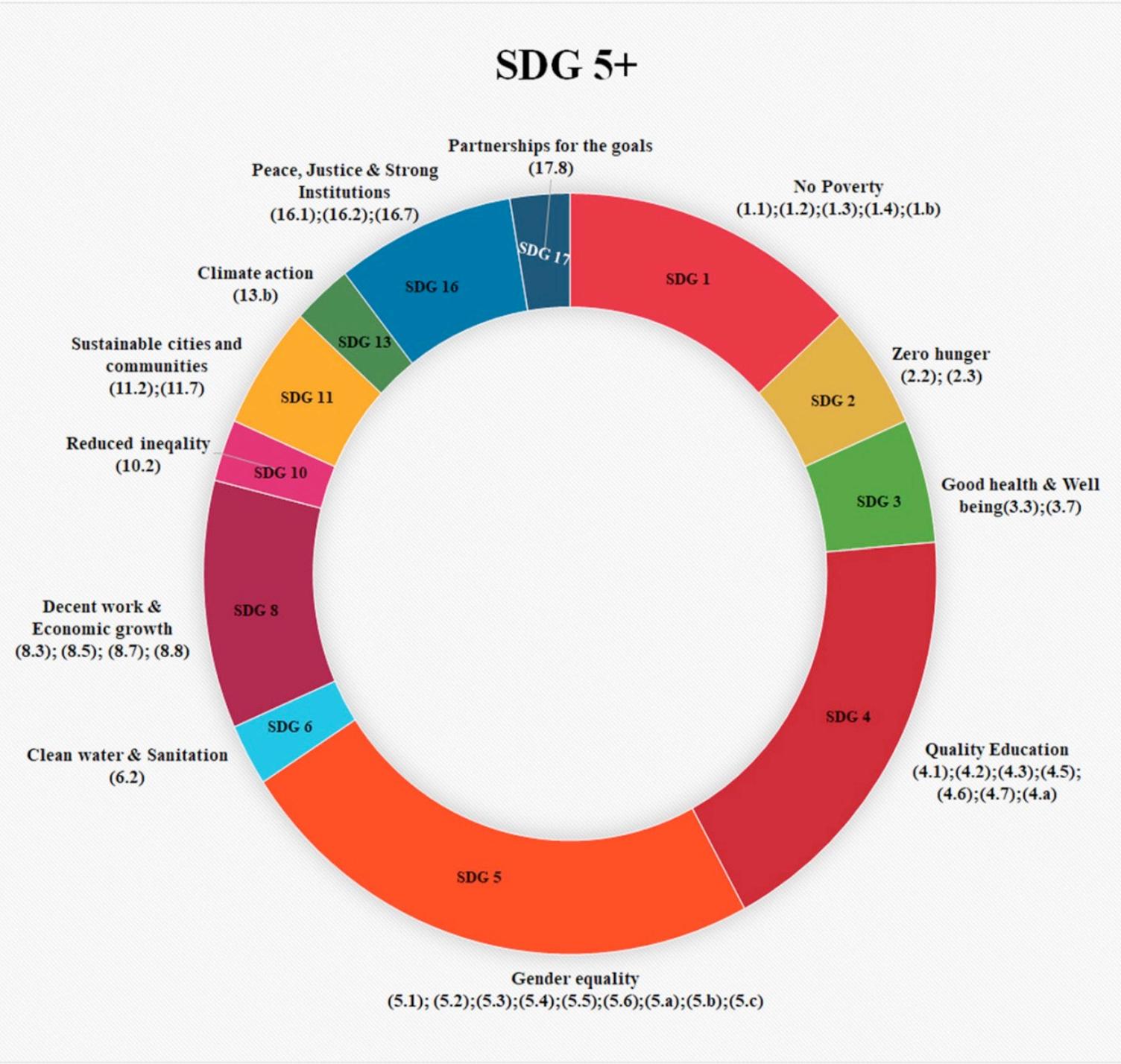
Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Targets

- ending all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls;
- eliminating harmful practices including child, early and forced marriages, and female genital mutilation;
- recognizing and valuing unpaid care work;
- ensuring women's full and active participation in leadership and decision-making;
- universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights;
- ensuring women's equal access to and control over economic and natural resources;
- use of technology to promote women's empowerment;
- an enabling environment with enforceable policies and legislation to promote gender equality and women's empowerment.



SDG 5+ Approach to Gender Equality in Climate Change Adaptation

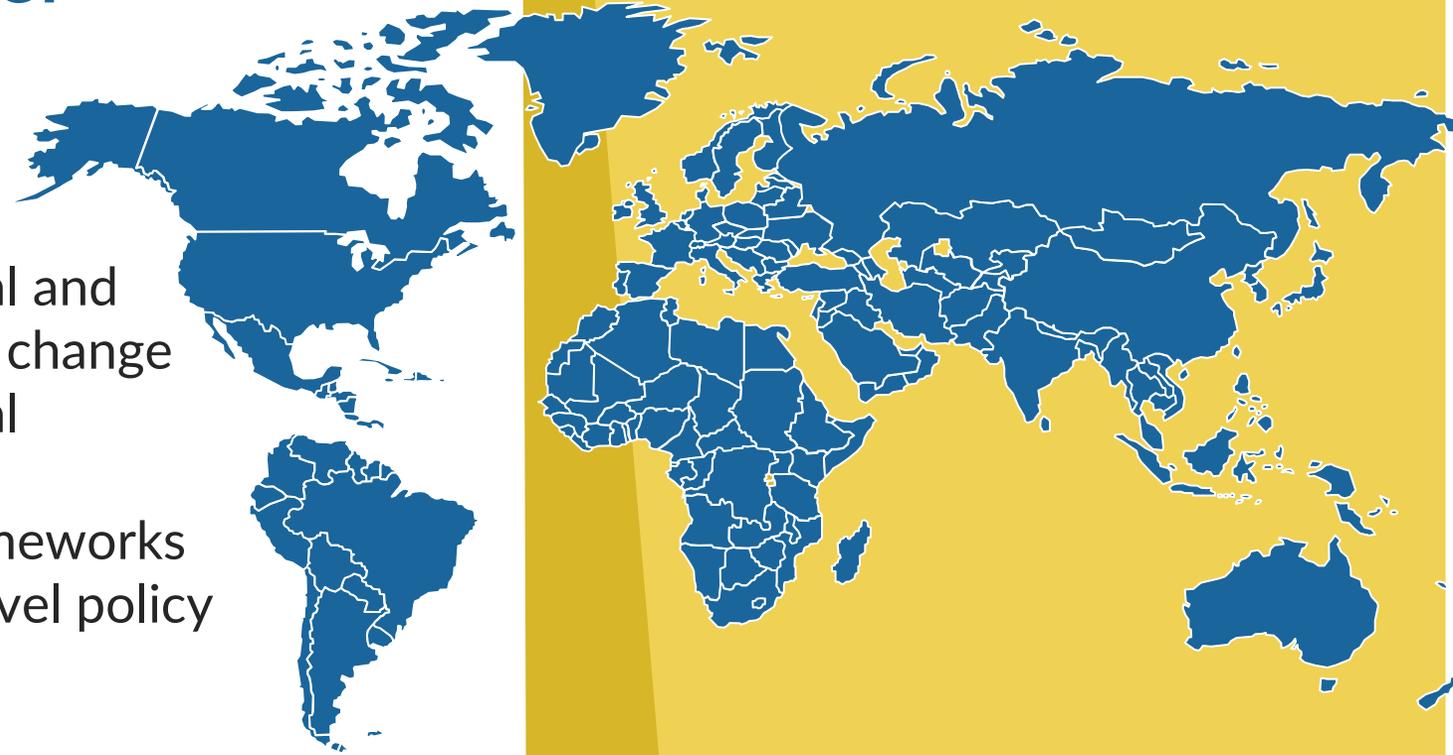


Session 2

The Policy Landscape on Climate Change and Gender

Session Objectives:

- To understand the existing international and legal and policy frameworks on climate change
- To review and analyse the national legal frameworks on climate change
- Explain the linkage between global frameworks and why they should inform national level policy and action.



Global Climate Policies



The Rio Conventions

Adopted at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992

- i. UN Convention to Combat Desertification and Land Degradation (UNCCD).
- ii. UN Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD)
- iii. **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC):**

Global Climate Policies

UNFCCC

- The principal international legal framework mandated with addressing climate change, governing global climate policy and programmes, and ultimately stabilizing GHG concentrations “at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system”
- a platform where countries can cooperate and develop climate action through scientific research, the development of finance mechanisms and the creation of international agreements.
- It supports development of policies that protect the rights of communities most impacted by climate change



Global Climate Policies



Major climate agreements

Kyoto Protocol, 2005

- A legally binding treaty that aimed at signatory developed countries, who are primarily responsible for GHG emissions, to reduce their emissions.
- The first commitment period of the Protocol was 2008-2012 and the second is 2013-2020.

Global Climate Policies



Major climate agreements

Paris Agreement, 2015

- It is a legally binding document with a goal to “limit global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius, preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius, compared to pre-industrial levels”.
- Specifically highlights the importance of observing related commitments to vulnerable groups, including gender equality, women’s empowerment and intergenerational equity

Global Climate Policies

Major climate agreements

Paris Agreement, 2015

- Developed countries committed to take the lead in providing financial assistance to address the needs of developing countries by jointly mobilizing US\$ 100 billion annually by 2020 for climate action, significantly increasing financing for adaptation and providing appropriate technology and capacity-building support.
- It also put in place mechanisms for countries to develop and commit to actions aimed at reducing emissions and enhancing adaptation and resilience through Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).



Global Climate Policies



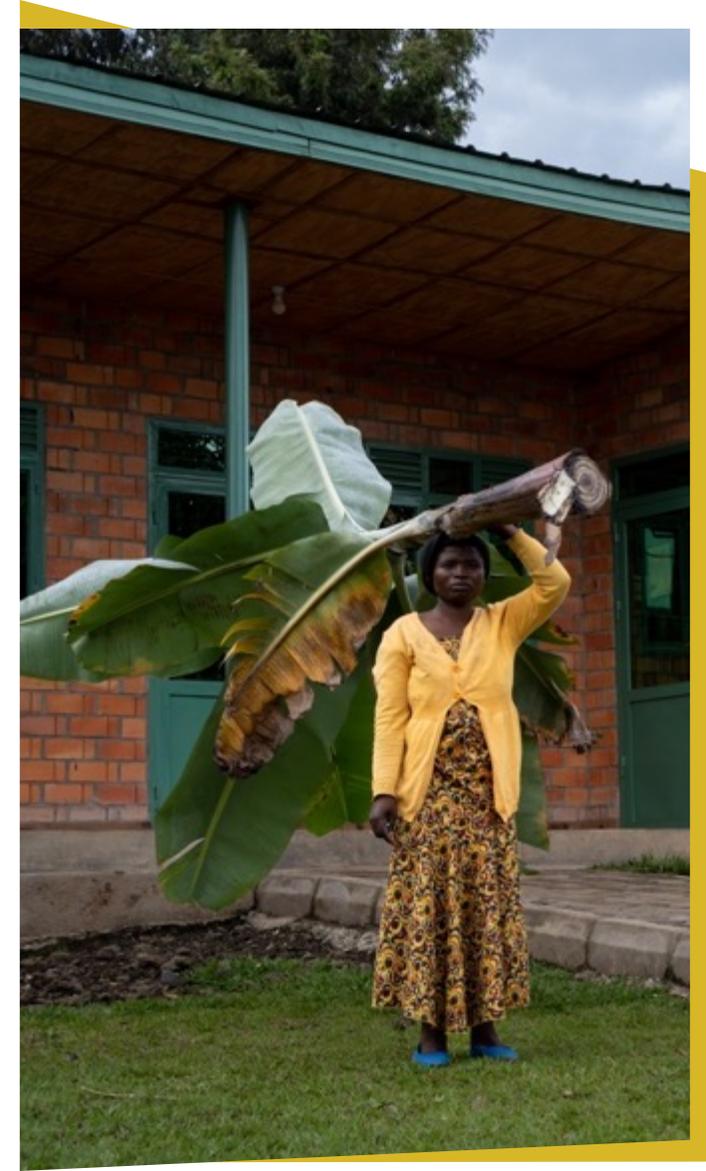
Conference of the Parties (COP)

- The highest decision-making authority of the Convention
- COPs are held every year where Parties negotiate over climate agreements in pursuant of the goal of the UNFCCC
- COP28 – Dubai, UAE in December 2023. main issues for discussion include the Global Stocktake and Loss and Damage Fund.

Climate and Gender

Lima Work Programme on Gender, 2014

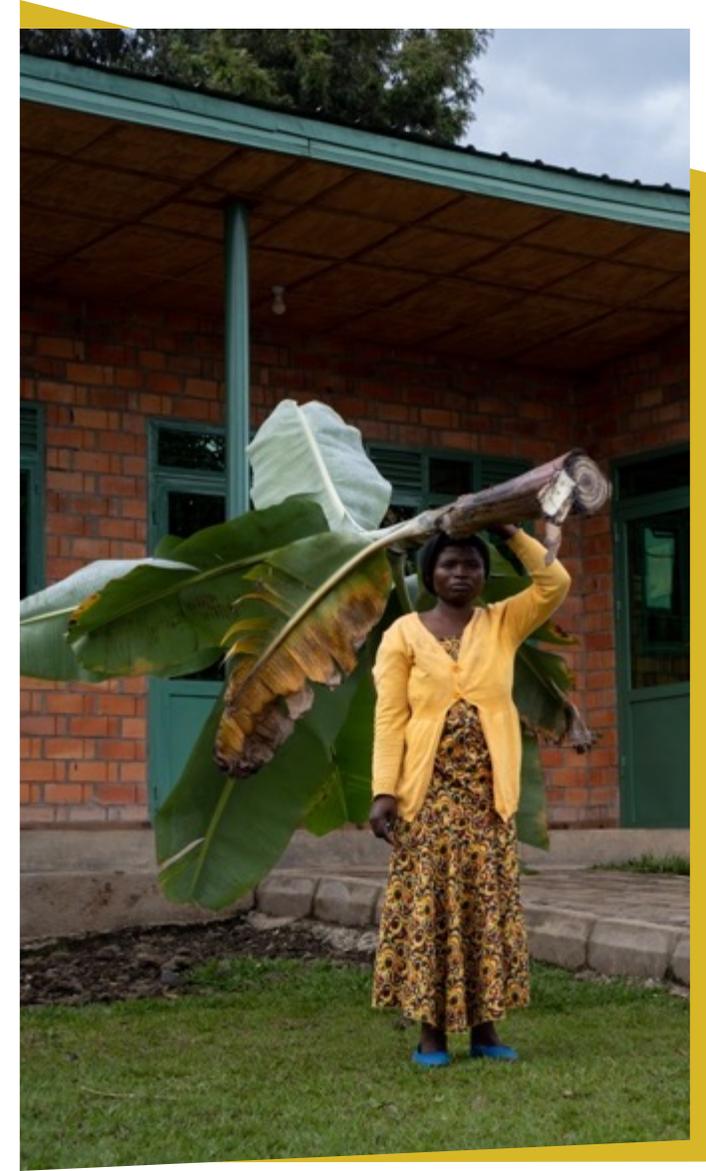
- Launched in 2014 that included :
 - A review of implementation of all gender-related mandates by the UNFCCC Secretariat.
 - Training and awareness raising for delegates on gender-responsive climate policy.
 - Training and capacity-building for women delegates.
 - Two in-session workshops on gender, relating to mitigation, technology, adaptation and capacity-building
 - Submissions by Parties on these workshops.
 - A technical paper by the Secretariat on guidelines for implementing gender considerations into climate change activities.
 - Appointment of a senior focal point on gender at the UNFCCC Secretariat.



Climate and Gender

Gender Action Plan (2018)

- Adopted in COP23 in 2017 and highlights five priority areas:
 - i. Capacity-building, knowledge sharing and communication
 - ii. Gender balance, participation and leadership.
 - iii. Coherence within the UNFCCC and UN bodies.
 - iv. Gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation.
 - v. Monitoring and reporting.



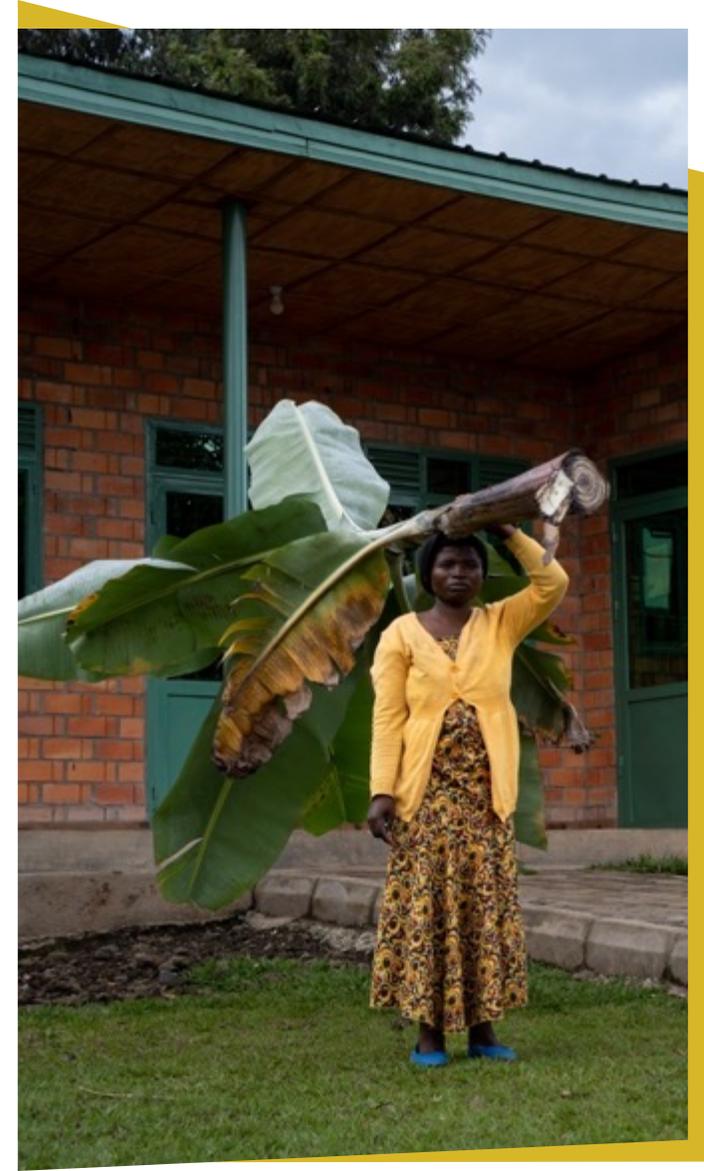
Climate and Gender

Lima Work Programme

In 2019, the Lima Work Programme was extended for another 2 years

The latest GAP of 2019 agreed upon addresses the emerging needs of scaling up gender-responsive climate solutions and greater implementation of action. It focused on:

- i. Taking into account human rights in climate action.
- ii. Taking into account the unique challenges experienced by indigenous people.
- iii. Promoting action in developing gender-responsive climate technology solutions and in preserving traditional knowledge.



Climate and Gender



Global Gender Policies

COMMISSION *on the*
STATUS OF WOMEN



Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women, 1979

+

- Widely recognized as the first international bill of women's rights.
 - It is a binding agreement, ratified by 189 Parties
- CEDAW is relevant in climate change efforts in several Articles where parties are obliged to take “all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of women and men, that they participate in and benefit from rural development”.
- CEDAW is a binding agreement and State parties report in a five-year periodic cycle to the CEDAW committee, indicating the progress taken to affect the provisions of the Convention at national level as well as discuss areas for further action.

Global Gender Policies

COMMISSION *on the*
STATUS OF WOMEN



General recommendation 37, 2018

- Adopted by the CEDAW Committee in 2018 To respond directly to the increasingly disproportionate risk of climate change and disaster risk to women.
- it also notes that although climate change mitigation and adaptation actions provide new employment and livelihood opportunities in sectors such as agricultural production, sustainable urban development and clean energy, failure to address the structural barriers faced by women in gaining access to their rights will increase gender-based inequalities and intersecting forms of discrimination.

Global Gender Policies

COMMISSION *on the*
STATUS OF WOMEN



Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, 1995 (BPfA)

- Adopted during the 4th World Conference on Women in 1995 by 189 Member States
- Area 11 on Women and the Environment is pertinent to our work on gender equality in climate change. It has three strategic objectives and respective actions - involving women actively in environment decision-making at all levels; integrating gender concerns and perspectives in policies and programmes for sustainable development; and strengthening or establishing mechanisms at all levels to assess the impact of development and environmental policies on women.
- Countries review the progress they have made on fulfilling the commitments in BPfA every five years. This provides an opportunity to recognize the efforts countries are making towards addressing gender and climate change within Area 11 on women and the environment.

Regional Climate Policies

- The African Union Agenda 2063 and its First 10-Year Implementation Plan (2014-2023)
- The East African Community (EAC) Vision 2050
 - The EAC Climate Change Policy (2010)
- The EAC Climate Change Master Plan (2011–2031):



National Climate Policies

Nationally Determined Contributions

Countries' climate ambition, including action to reduce their GHG emissions (mitigation) and to adapt and build resilience (adaptation) to meet the goals of the Agreement.

National Adaptation Plans

Guide countries to conduct comprehensive medium- and long-term adaptation planning, building on existing adaptation activities and helping to integrate climate change into national decision-making



Session 3

ENTRY POINTS FOR INTEGRATING GENDER AND ROLE OF WOMEN IN CLIMATE ACTION

Session Objectives:

- Identify the entry points for gender integration within climate policies, plans and programmes
- Discuss women agents of change in climate action



Entry Points for Integrating Gender

Significant challenges that impede integration of gender:

- Focus on a narrow range of economic and social goals.
- Limited human and financial resources

Others that you may have encountered in your work?



Vanilla Bean Exercise

Vanilla Bean Production : a case study in
gender analysis

Adapted from the Royal Tropical institute (RTI)



The Case of Vanilla in Tanzania

- Government declares policy to promote cash crops
- Agricultural scientists suggest vanilla as cash crop
- Government gives incentives to farmers to plant vanilla
- Agricultural extension workers train farmers to plant vanilla
- Farmers given inputs - seed, fertiliser and credit

Steps taken and consequences

- Agricultural extension stations try out vanilla cropping
- Selected field trials are carried out
- Extension workers then train farmers
- Farmers plant vanilla
- After two years vanilla output is less than targeted
- After three years the output drops...

Why is the vanilla output decreasing?

- Does it have to do with plant pathology?
- Are the farmers not following instructions?
- Is the extension service poor?
- Did the farmers get their inputs in time and in adequate quantity?

What questions did they ask?

Agricultural Research Institutes

- Are the crops healthy?
- Is crop management optimal?
- Use of pesticides and other materials?

Agricultural Extension Service

- What does farmer do when there is trouble with crop?
- Is extension service adequate?

What happened?

- No problem was detected with crop management
- Extension services not optimal but adequate
- Farmers would like more inputs, especially loan subsidies
- Still the output decreased.



- What happened to the vanilla?
- In three groups, you have 15 mins...
- You can interview some farmers...

What actually happened next?

- The Women's Studies Department were doing a study of vanilla production
- The Government requested them to find out why vanilla output was decreasing
- The Women's Studies Department set up an extensive enquiry ...

What did they do?

Changed the research question...

- What are the relations of production?
- Who owns the land?
- Who owns the crop?
- Who does planting?
- Who does rearing?
- Who does harvesting?
- Who does the marketing?

Changed the respondents...

- Asked vanilla growers but disaggregated by gender
- Asked both women and men since they both work on the crop
- Looked at the gender division of labour in production - i.e. Who was doing what, what obligations did men have and women have.

Changed the respondents...

- Asked women and men separately because they have different roles and interests
- Did not use questionnaires because women are illiterate
- Used participatory research methods to provide conducive environment for free and frank discussion.

What did they find?

- Vanilla crop is very labour-intensive
- Men own the crop and do the initial planting
- Women of the household provide the labour for the intensive cultivation. No other labour is hired.
- Women had to neglect their subsistence crops to manage.
- Men continued to cultivate their other market crops
- Women had to work harder and couldn't keep up
- Men do the marketing and control the cash

What was the end result?

- Women could not manage all the work - there just was not enough time
- They were losing their subsistence crops and not getting the benefits of cash crop production
- They were sabotaging the crop by nipping the bud at the point of germination

Entry Points

Key elements that feature in policy documents

National context

- Includes a description on the country's exposure to climate change impacts, hazards, current and projected climate emissions and demographic information

Policy objectives

- Country's vision and mission related to climate resilience
- National priorities on adaptation and mitigation
- Key policy objectives
- Guiding principles of the policy

Institutional arrangements

- Includes governance structure for climate change planning and action including responsible ministries, established committees and coordination mechanisms

Entry Points

Key elements that feature in policy documents

Finance

- Includes finance required to meet climate actions identified in the policy
- Breakdown of planned national climate finance commitments by government and required support from donors and partners

Implementation plan, monitoring and evaluation

- Implementing plan and how actions will be reviewed and monitored
- Monitoring framework to track how implementation plans measure against key objectives

Entry Points

Key elements that feature in policy documents

National context

- Feature GEWE issues and language into the text
- Include country's gender commitments to relevant international frameworks e.g., Beijing

Policy objectives

- Feature GEWE into policy objectives
- Gender analysis of the links between gender and climate change should inform these objectives

Institutional arrangements

- Put in place gender inclusive processes and governance systems
- Representation from women's machineries, CSOs
- Gender focal points should be included in the institutional arrangements and coordination structures

Entry Points

Key elements that feature in policy documents

Finance

- Commitments to directly finance gender outcomes and activities
- Include gender-responsive budgeting

Implementation plan, monitoring and evaluation

- Gender indicators and targets are essential
- Gender-responsive M&E, sex-, age-, and diversity disaggregated data collection

Case Study: Green Villages in Rwanda



Reflection

What benefits did the Green Village project have in Rwanda?

- Better access to medical services at lower cost
- Decrease in number of trees cut
- Better education for children
- Reduced soil erosion
- Investments from multinational companies
- Incorrectly checked
- Improved capacities of local authorities

Conclusion

Economic Analysis of Natural Resource Management in Rwanda demonstrated the economic costs of environmental degradation. Adopting innovative technologies, including rainwater harvesting systems, use of biogas residue as fertilizer and tree planting for climate proofing and terracing caused agricultural productivity to soar. Excess production led to excess income. The provision of clean water and biogas improved the quality of life by providing more time to the villagers.

Session 4

Mainstreaming gender in national climate policies and sector plans (tools and approaches)

Session Objectives:

- Identify the entry points for gender equality in national climate change policies, including in NDCs and NAPs.
- Apply tools and techniques to develop, implement and monitor a gender action plan, turning policy objectives into implementable action.



Gender in Climate Policy

- Gender mainstreaming is the chosen approach towards realizing progress on women's and girls' rights, as a sub-set of human rights.
- It is a strategy for implementing greater equality for women and girls in relation to men and boys by assessing the implications for women and men for any planned action including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels, and making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all spheres so that **women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetrated**. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality.



Gender in Climate Policy

- Some countries have dedicated laws and policies on climate change,
- Others mainstream or integrate climate change considerations into their development plans and sectoral policies..
- This also goes for gender policies



Gender in Climate Policy

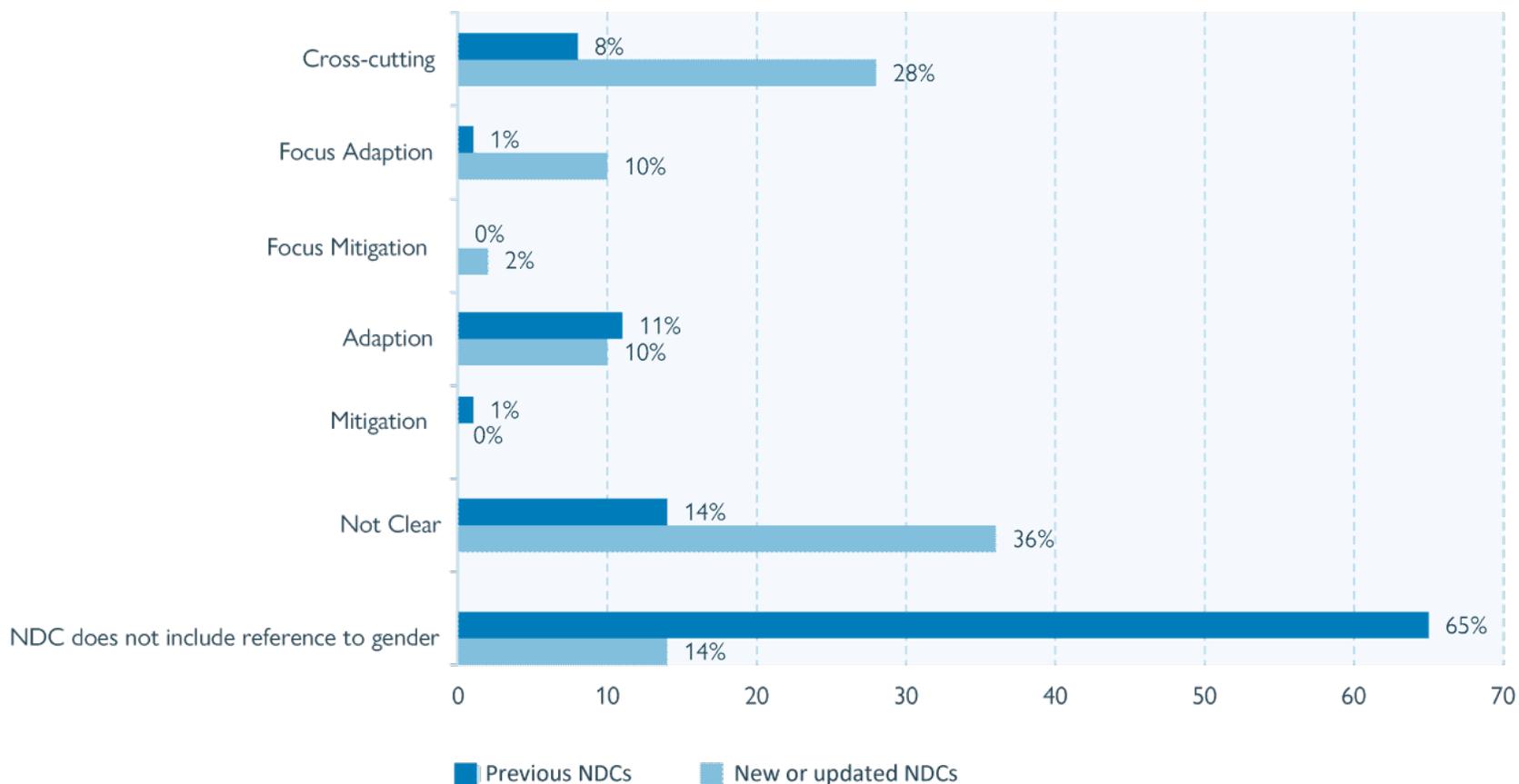
- Adopting specific language and recommendations from international frameworks into national policy objectives and action can support effective, equal and inclusive climate action.
- However, simply adopting the language of the international frameworks in national climate policies and strategies is not sufficient alone. These commitments need to be localized and contextualized, with provisions made to bolster implementation.



Gender in NDCs

- UNFCCC Secretariat released a Synthesis Report on NDCs in 2021 and found that:

Reference to gender in nationally determined contributions



“Of the Parties that provided gender-related information, most referred to relevant policies and legislation or affirmed a general commitment to gender equality, while some included information on how gender had been or was planned to be mainstreamed in NDC implementation, and some on specific tools and methods, such as gender analyses or assessments, gender indicators, gender-disaggregated data, and gender-responsive budgeting, and a few included gender as a criterion for prioritizing activities”.

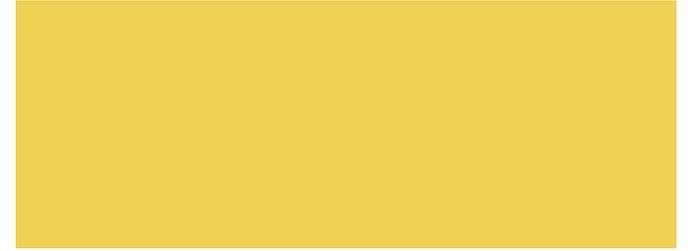
Source: Adapted from UNFCCC, 2021

Gender in NDCs

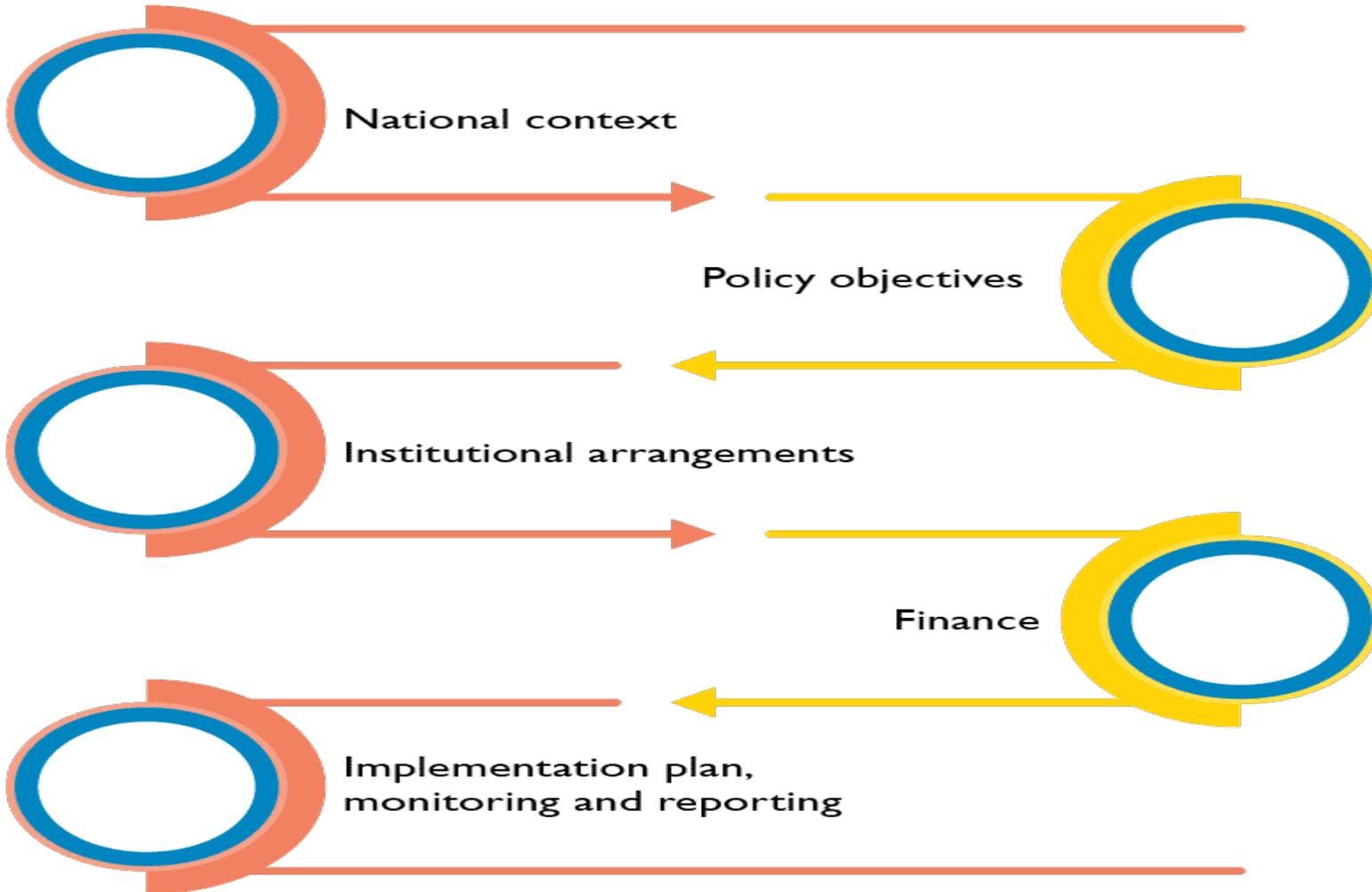
- From good practice examples, there are varied ways to integrated gender into NDCs:
 - i. Ensuring gender mainstreaming in climate policy and law at national, sectoral and sub-national levels
 - ii. Coordination mechanisms should incorporate representation from women's machinery and gender expertise
 - iii. Committing finance to gender outcomes and targets
 - iv. M&E systems incorporate disaggregated data, gender indicators and targets



Gender in NDCs



Key elements that feature in policy documents



Case Study: Fiji's gender-responsive climate change legislation

This case study from Fiji outlines the new Climate Change Act 2021 and demonstrates how gender and rights are integrated into different sections of the law.

Fiji is a Pacific Island nation leading the way on climate action. As the host of the 23rd Conference of the Parties (COP23) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2017, Fiji is an important ambassador for challenges that Small Island Developing States (SIDS) face in terms of climate change.

Fiji also used this Presidency to announce the First Gender Action Plan under the UNFCCC, highlighting the important role of women in climate action and promoting an increase in women in all UNFCCC processes.

Case Study: Fiji's gender-responsive climate change legislation



SELAI KOROVUSERE
Director of Women,
Ministry of Women, Children
and Poverty Alleviation, Fiji

Reflection

What are your key takeaways from Fiji's experience?

- Fiji embedded gender-responsive actions within the the Articles of the law
- It also had a dedicated section on gender and climate change
- Representation of the women's machinery in the policy process

Gender in NAPs

What is a NAP?

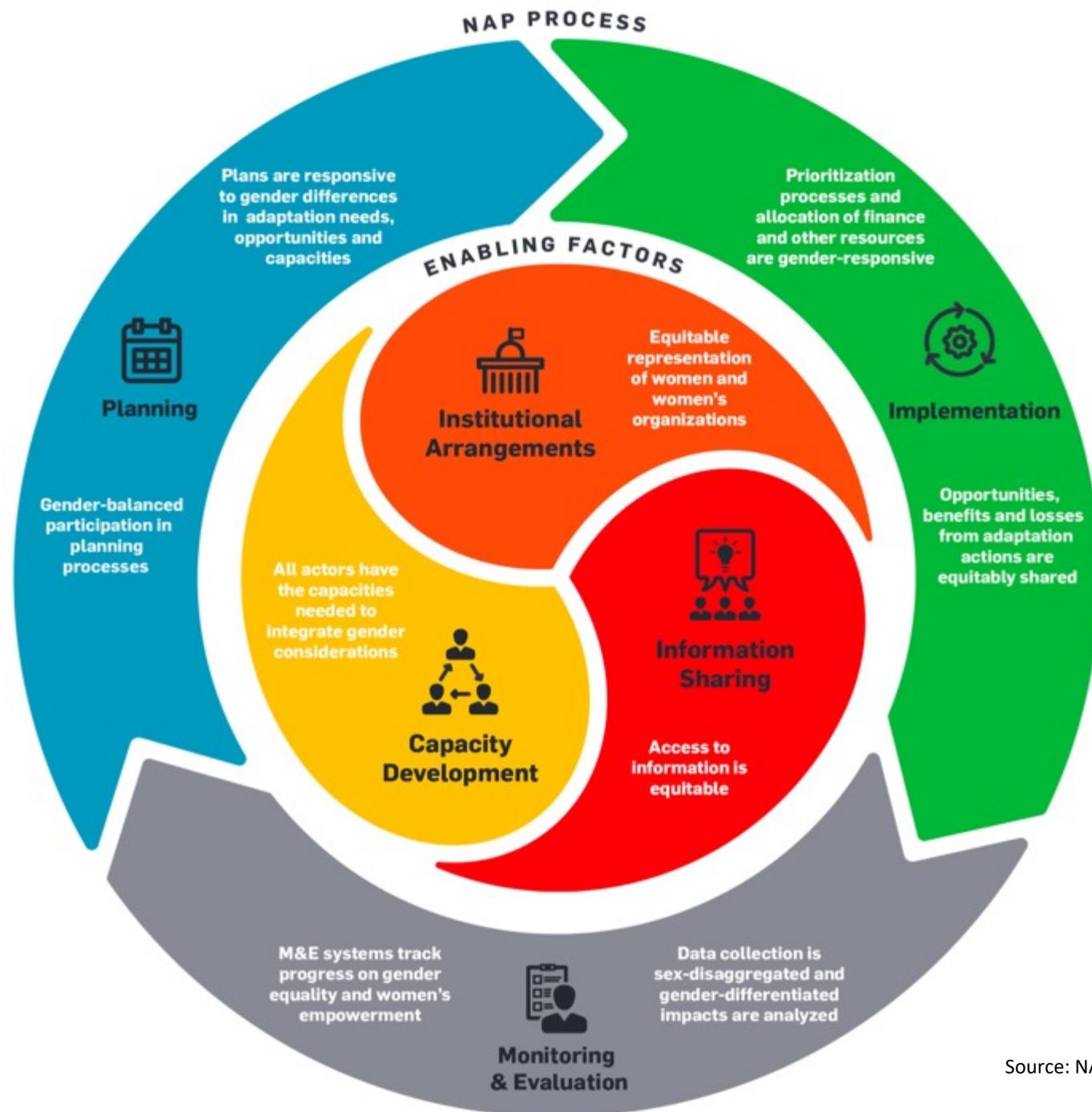
- Guide countries to conduct comprehensive medium- and long-term adaptation planning, building on existing adaptation activities and helping to integrate climate change into national decision-making
- NDCs and NAPs are **complementary** processes and should be aligned to strengthen climate change adaptation at national levels and avoid duplication.



Gender in NAPs

- A NAP process follows an iterative three phase cycle of planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation.





Source: NAP Global Network, 2017

Key issues to consider for gender-responsive approaches

Planning	Implementation	M&E
<p>NAP PROCESS</p> <p>Use sex-disaggregated data, gender-sensitive climate vulnerability assessments and inputs from gender experts to inform adaptation planning (A4, B2)</p> <p>Analyze national policies to identify gaps and opportunities in relation to integration of gender (A2)</p> <p>Build on existing good practices related to gender and climate change adaptation in planning processes (B3)</p> <p>Recognize women as a distinct stakeholder group in the NAP process (B4)</p> <p>Ensure effective participation of women, women's organizations and institutions promoting gender equality in planning processes (B4)</p> <p>Facilitate inclusive decision making that takes the specific needs and priorities of women and men into consideration (B4)</p>	<p>Build on existing strategies, policies and programs that address gender inequalities (C1)</p> <p>Integrate gender equality in criteria for prioritizing adaptation actions (C1)</p> <p>Ensure that adaptation actions address gender-related vulnerabilities and build on existing knowledge and capacities of women and men (C3)</p> <p>Ensure that adaptation actions support vulnerable women to access the resources and opportunities they need for adaptation (C1)</p> <p>Identify specific actions targeting particularly vulnerable women (C2)</p> <p>Empower individual women and women's organizations to take on leadership roles in implementation of adaptation actions (C3)</p> <p>Practice gender-responsive budgeting (C2)</p> <p>Ensure allocation of resources for adaptation, including finance, is gender-equitable</p> <p>Ensure that adaptation actions enhance equity in realization of rights and access to resources for women and men (C1, C2)</p>	<p>Involve gender experts in development of M&E frameworks, building on existing systems (C1)</p> <p>Incorporate sex-disaggregated data collection and gender analysis of data (D1)</p> <p>Involve women in data collection and analysis (D2)</p> <p>Include indicators of gender equality and women's empowerment in adaptation processes (D1)</p> <p>Evaluate differentiated impact of adaptation actions on women and men (D2)</p>

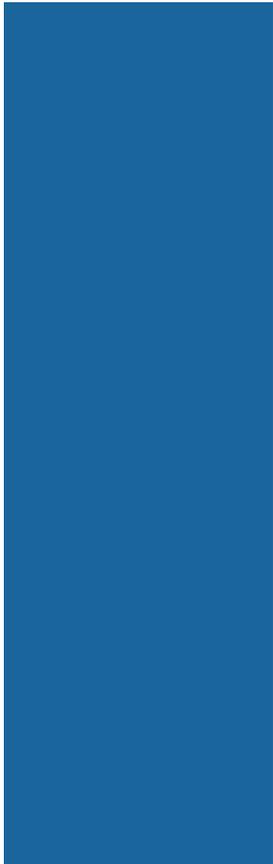
ENABLING FACTORS

Institutional arrangements (A1)	Capacity development (C3)	Information sharing (B4, C3)
<p>Ensure equitable representation of women and men in institutional structures for the NAP process</p> <p>Facilitate participation of organizations promoting gender equality and/or women's interests (including government ministries focused on gender)</p> <p>Highlight gender sensitivity in operations and decision making in terms of reference for institutional structures</p> <p>Include organizations promoting gender equality and/or women's interests (including at sub-national levels) in stakeholder platforms linked to the NAP process</p>	<p>Identify key actors on gender equality and sources of gender expertise within the country</p> <p>Design capacity development strategies to yield equitable benefits for women and men</p> <p>Facilitate targeted capacity building for women and women's organizations to enable effective participation in the NAP process</p> <p>Facilitate capacity building for NAP teams on integrating gender considerations</p>	<p>Address gender-specific barriers to information access in communication and dissemination strategies</p> <p>Design climate information services to provide equitable access for women and men</p> <p>Ensure equitable representation of women in platforms and networks</p>

Sources: IUCN (2011); UNDP, GGCA & Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland (2016); CARE (2010); Burns & Lee (2015)



Gender Tools and Methodologies for Climate-related Projects



Climate policies and strategies

These inform what the national gender commitments are in the context of climate action.



Gender analysis and assessment

This includes evidence and data gathering as well as stakeholder identification. It also includes developing the 'solutions' based on the gender analysis.



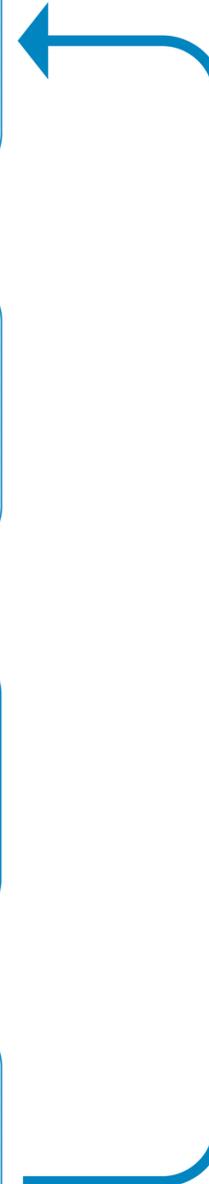
Gender Action Plan

This requires developing a gender action plan and gender-responsive results framework.



Implementation and M&E

This includes gender-responsive approaches and facilitation, gender-sensitive data collection and reporting on gender outcomes.



Developing a Gender Action Plan Exercise

In four groups,

- You will be provided with strategic policy objectives from Rwanda's Ministry of environment's gender assessment and mainstreaming strategy (2018-2024)*
- Your job is to think about the activities needed to reach the strategic objectives.*



Strategic Objective	Outputs	Proposed activities
Promoting equitable share of forest resources through enhancing women's upgrade in forest value chain to benefit its profitability.		

Strategic Objective	Outputs	Proposed activities
Improve access and control of land resource (and land services) by men, women and vulnerable groups		

Session 5

Financing climate action and linkage with gender

Session Objectives:

- To describe the international climate finance architecture and key climate funds,
- To identify the gender components of key global climate funds and space for engagement of women's organizations





UNFCCC defines climate finance as, “local, national or transnational financing – drawn from public, private and alternative sources of financing – that seeks to support mitigation and adaptation actions that will address climate change.”

Key milestones



UNFCCC

Developed countries committed to provide funding for the “agreed full incremental costs” of climate change in developing countries



Copenhagen Accord

Developed countries pledged US\$30 billion in ‘fast start’ finance from 2010 to 2012, with a pledge to increase the financing to US\$100 billion annually by 2020



Sharm El-Sheikh

Loss and damage agreement to compensate poorer countries for the devastating effects of rising global temperatures

Global Climate Finance Landscape

LANDSCAPE OF CLIMATE FINANCE IN 2019/2020

Global climate finance flows along their life cycle in 2019 and 2020. Values are average of two years' data, in USD billions.

653 BN USD ANNUAL AVERAGE

Government funds to other public sources are not estimated



CLIMATE POLICY INITIATIVE

SOURCES AND INTERMEDIARIES

Which type of organizations are sources or intermediaries of capital for climate finance?

PUBLIC **PRIVATE**

INSTRUMENTS

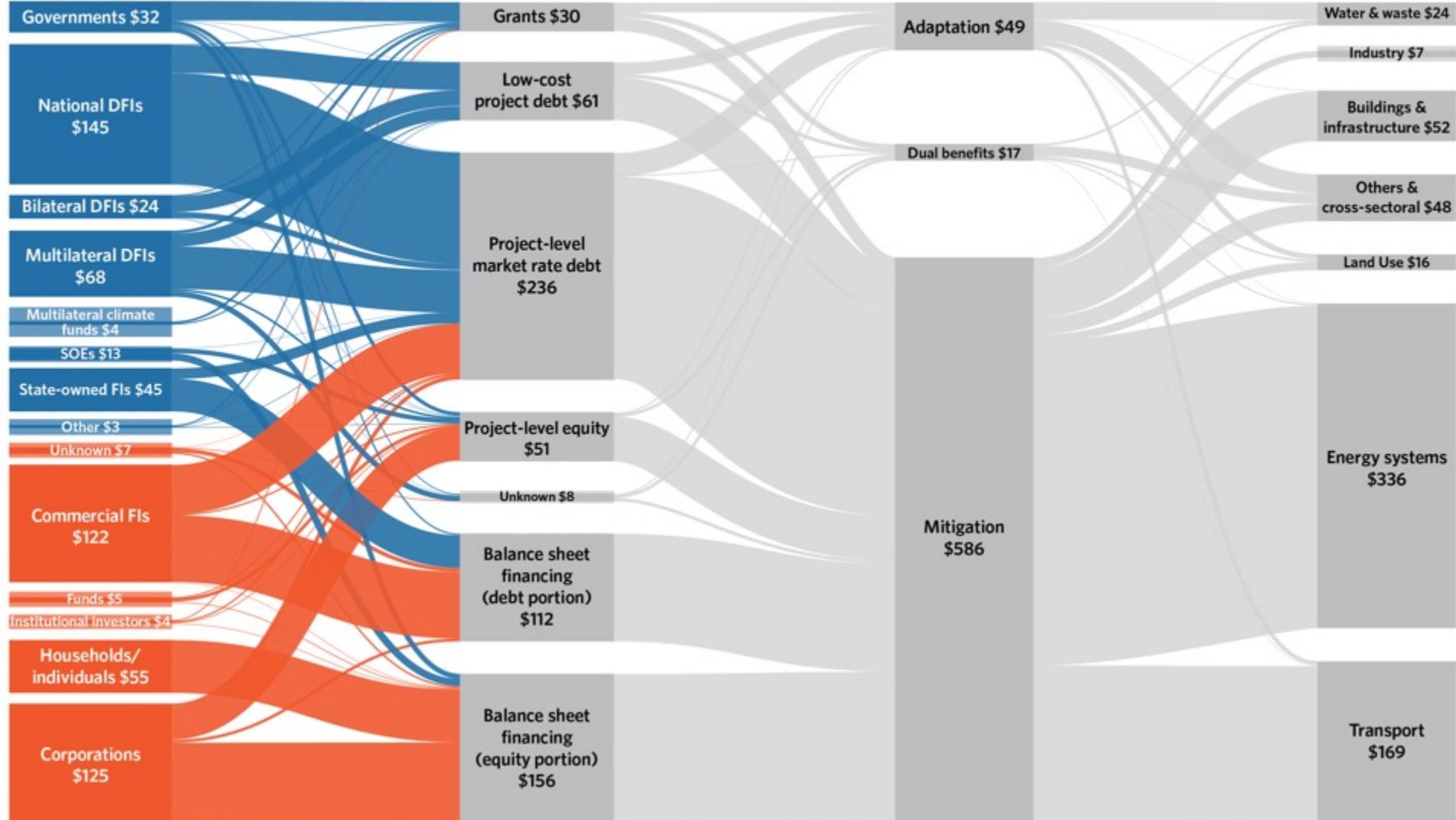
What mix of financial instruments are used?

USES

What types of activities are financed?

SECTORS

What is the finance used for?



Channels through which the global climate finance flows

International Public

- Countries
- Multi-/bi- lateral development banks

International Private

- Multinational corporations
- Philanthropy foundations

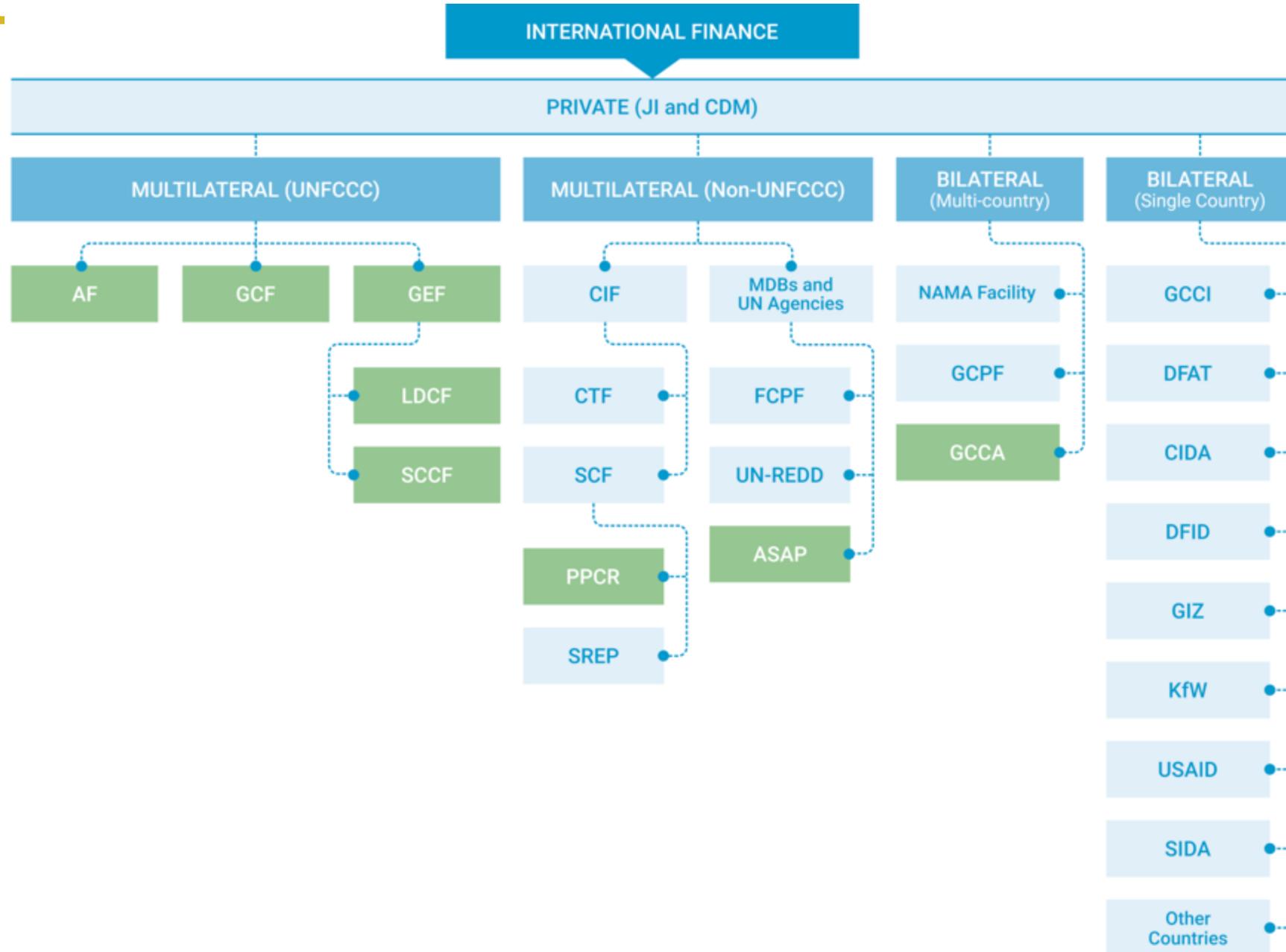
National Public

- Domestic revenue sources

National Private

- Private sector

Main global climate change financing institutions and instruments



Main global climate change financing institutions and instruments



**GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND**

- Serves as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of both the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement and is expected to become the primary channel through which international public climate finance will flow over time.
- Gender Action Plan of the GCF 2020–2023 has specific provisions to mainstream gender in all their global financed programmes. Specifically, GCF will ensure that Accredited Entities (AEs) undertake:
 - i. A mandatory initial gender assessment and develop a project-level gender action plan, complementary to the environmental and social safeguards (ESS) requirements.
 - ii. Gender-equitable and inclusive stakeholder engagement and consultations conducted and documented throughout the design and implementation of the project/programme

GCF in Rwanda



Main global climate change financing institutions and instruments



- The Global Environment Facility is a family of funds dedicated to confronting biodiversity loss, climate change, pollution, and strains on land and ocean health.
- Its grants, blended financing, and policy support helps developing countries address their biggest environmental priorities and adhere to international environmental conventions.
- Over the past three decades, the GEF has provided more than \$23 billion and mobilized \$129 billion in co-financing for more than 5,000 national and regional projects.
- on gender, GEF has a policy on Gender Equality, adopted in 2017 committing to:
 - i. Supporting women's improved access, use, and control of resources, including land, water, forest, and fisheries;
 - ii. Enhancing women's participation and role in natural resources decision-making processes, with women as agents of change at all levels;
 - iii. Targeting women as specific beneficiaries and creating opportunities from sustainable livelihoods and income-generation opportunities such as conservation, rehabilitation, and restoration actions for women;
 - iv. Investing in women's skills and capacity by supporting capacity development of different groups, including communities and women's organizations.

Main global climate change financing institutions and instruments



Adaptation Fund

- Established in 2001 under the Kyoto Protocol of UNFCCC
- Aims to increase the climate change adaptation capacity of the most vulnerable communities in developing countries.
- Now mandated to serve the Paris Agreement focusing on pillars of Action, Innovation, and Knowledge and Sharing.
- Gender considerations in AF grants:
 - i. Readiness Grant Funding - The grant support implementing entities to provide technical assistance to build their capacity on gender, particularly to support gender integration in proposal design and development.
 - ii. Innovation Grants - Support the advancement of gender equality in programmes
 - iii. Learning Grants - active consultations with both women and men, and the need for targeted efforts to include national women's machineries (including women's organizations and networks, local women's cooperatives and gender experts) in these consultations
 - iv. The plan also mandates the secretariat to establish a roster of gender expert consultants.

Climate financing in Rwanda



FONERWA (Rwanda Green Fund')

- Established in 2012
- Mandate to invest in public and private projects with the potential to create transformational change, build an ecosystem to incubate, accelerate and provide growth capital to high-impact green ventures and play a catalytic role to attract climate finance and green investment.
- Gender mainstreaming strategy emphasizes its commitment to incorporating gender-sensitive and gender-responsive approaches in its role as a 'Green fund' for public relations, as well as in its partnerships and participation in international and national events.
- Objectives:
 - i. Using a gender action plan and set of tools e.g., gender analysis it will position itself as an innovative and gender-responsive and rights-based green fund institution
 - ii. implementation of this strategy will help FONERWA meet its national and international commitments and obligations on gender equality and human rights and better mobilize resources among national and international financial partners.
 - iii. Successful implementation of this strategy will add value to the lives and help fulfil human rights of the urban and rural Rwandan women, men, girls, boys, youth and elderly of all walks of life,

Session 6

Monitoring gender in national climate policies, plans and programmes

Session Objectives:

- To apply gender-responsive M&E in climate policies and projects
- To develop gender-responsive indicators and targets for climate policies and projects



Gender in Rwanda's NDC

Updated in May 2020

- Target – reduce GHG emissions by 38% compared to business as usual

Mentions of gender:

- Priorities for adaptation and resilience

“In order to influence effective mainstreaming of climate adaptation in sector priorities, and consequently in a strategic way for national uptake including at the NST and therefore policy levels, clear adaptation metrics including indicators and targets were generated and agreed upon as measures to guide the collection of **gender disaggregated data.**”



REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

UPDATED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION



MAY 2020

Gender in Rwanda's NDC

Mentions of gender:

- MRV Framework – Institutional Arrangements
“The MRV system... must take into account **gender mainstreaming** that is central to Rwanda’s sustainable development process.”
- NDC MRV data and information management
“Gender mainstreaming is a priority at all levels of policy and implementation and the NDC MRV will ensure **gender disaggregated data** is captured and reported as well as engage private sector in the support for national NDC MRV processes.”
- Capacity building and technology transfer
“Promote and encourage the **mainstreaming of gender considerations** in climate change issues”



REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

UPDATED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION



MAY 2020

Gender-responsive M&E in climate policy

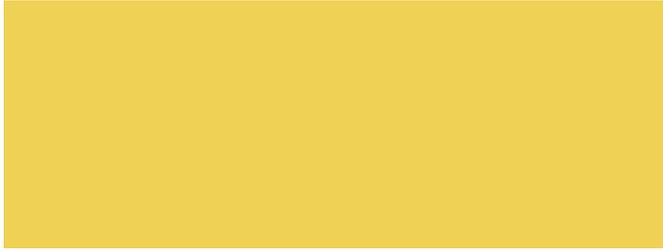
What is the difference between monitoring and evaluation?

Monitoring: A continuous process that should be ongoing throughout the project lifecycle and beyond the project lifespan. M&E Frameworks are typically developed during the planning stage of a project

Evaluation: Takes place at certain milestones during project implementation, such as the midpoint or end of a project

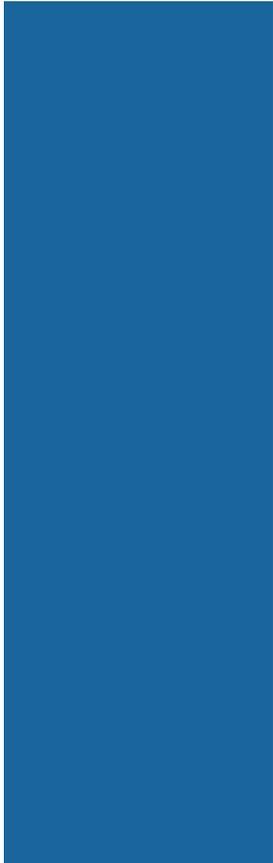
Important to remember monitoring and evaluation are two distinct steps, which take place at different phases of the project.

Gender-responsive M&E



Refers to the review of processes and impacts of climate change programs and projects using a gender lens that will recognize differentiated outcomes for women and men, whether planned or not.

Objective - to assess the outcomes and impacts of interventions on women and men, support the equal participation of women and men in M&E activities and decision-making processes, and collect sex-disaggregated data to track gender impacts and benefits for women and men.



Gender-responsive M&E

Why is it important?

- It enables one to assess what is working on the project
- It allows one to identify any roadblocks or challenges
- If needed, it can inform the adjustment of project objectives, interventions and activities
- It helps projects stay accountable to beneficiaries, partners, donors and other stakeholders



How do you do this?

- Ensure that the evaluation team is gender-sensitive and gender-balanced, with adequate gender expertise
- Ensure M&E Systems Include Disaggregated Data by Sex, Age and Diversity
- Ensure that project indicators are gender responsive so that they track gender related changes over time; this includes across all outcome areas, not just those focused on gender equality or women's empowerment issues.
- Determine if there is a set of nationally relevant gender-specific indicators, and use gender indicators in existing national M&E systems wherever possible. Refer to the Sustainable Development Goal targets and indicators as feasible.
- Employ both qualitative and quantitative data collection methods to contribute to the triangulation of results and to capture change that is difficult to measure.



How do you do this?

- Capture qualitative lessons learned and best practices through narrative reporting – sometimes these lessons are the most significant for achieving change and are the most difficult to discern.
- Use gender-sensitive data collection techniques, such as separate focus groups for women and men, so that their voices are heard.
- Interview project participants, men and women separately or together, depending on the context.



How do you do this?

- Ensure gender is a cross-cutting theme in each of the evaluation topics, with gender-related questions mainstreamed into M&E plans and other M&E documentation.
- Make available key gender-related evaluation reports, scorecard exercises and other documentation that proves useful for the M&E team.
- Build capacity and provide technical assistance to partners on gender sensitive M&E, including building the capacities of national statistical entities to generate sex-disaggregated and gender-specific data.
- Use participatory methods involving women and men to increase ownership and sustainability. As feasible, tap into civil society expertise to support this process.



M&E Systems in Rwanda

- What are the M&E Systems in Rwanda?
- Do different ministries, departments and agencies use different MER frameworks? E.g., GMO, Min.Enviro?



Results Framework

Within the results framework, gender-responsive indicators and targets need to be sex-disaggregated.

Why?

So that lessons learned and best practices are reported, disseminated and fed back into further project designs and policy outcomes.



Gender-responsive indicators

A core component of tracking gender results is the formulation of sex-disaggregated and gender-aware indicators at all levels of outcomes, outputs and results.

All beneficiary-level indicators and targets should be disaggregated by sex (as well as age, class, (dis)ability, sexual orientation, ethnic origin and others to identify sub-groups of men and women) wherever possible.



Gender-responsive indicators

For example, rather than targeting only women, an indicator could look specifically at improvements for the situation of indigenous women who potentially face different challenges, not only from indigenous men (owing to the gendered division of labour in indigenous cultures) but also from other women.

Remember the Power Walk exercise on Intersectionality and how this can make one more or less vulnerable to the impacts of climate change



Gender-responsive indicators

Projects should also develop and track unintended negative consequences of gender equality policies and programmes

E.g.,

- women who have gained economic empowerment may experience increased violence in households from comparatively-disadvantaged spouses;
- subsidies for large families combined with specific conditionalities targeted at women may increase women's dual work burden and time poverty).

'Negative' results may not indicate programme failure but rather be evidence that the process was working and was creating resistance from the status quo as a result.



Example of Indicators from existing adaptation projects

Gender related development impacts	Example of indicators
Adaptation	
Increased resilience and improved livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities and regions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number (percentage) of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options • Number of males and females with year-round access to reliable and safe water supply despite climate shocks and stresses • Number of households provided with resilient homes (disaggregated by gender) • Number of women farmers implementing climate resilient agriculture technologies and practices • Number of jobs created for women to process farm products
Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of males and females reached by climate related early warning systems and other risk reduction measures established/strengthened • Change in expected number of lives lost (disaggregated by gender) due to the impact of extreme climate related disasters

Reporting

- Based on gender-responsive approaches and gender-sensitive data collection that should be built into project design, implementation and M&E, reporting on gender outcomes should be a component of all project reporting processes:
- Include mechanisms to monitor and report on gender impacts in project design;
- Document and disseminate gender-relevant best practices and lessons learned throughout the project cycle; and
- Ensure that progress reports, implementation status reports, aide memoires, management information systems and completion reports present gender equality results and lessons learned.
- Reporting on gender outcomes should be robust enough to inform future project identification and development as a means of deepening and increasing development co-benefits between gender equality and climate action. An optimal result would be the growing capacity to influence national climate change plans and strategies so that they become more gender-responsive.



Developing a Gender Action Plan Exercise

In four groups,

- You will be provided with strategic policy objectives from Rwanda's Ministry of environment's gender assessment and mainstreaming strategy (2018-2024)*
- You already came up with outputs and activities*
- Your job is to think about gender-responsive indicators needed to measure results of the outputs and activities.*



The Role of Women in Climate Action

Women leading the charge on climate action in Rwanda and beyond.

<https://www.newtimes.co.rw/article/9616/news/women/rwandan-women-shaping-countrys-green-growth-agenda>

Examples from the region
Wangari Maathai – Nobel Peace Prize
Winner



Reflection

What are some of the challenges/barriers that women face in the climate space?

What are the opportunities for women in climate action?

The benefits of investing in women's renewable energy businesses

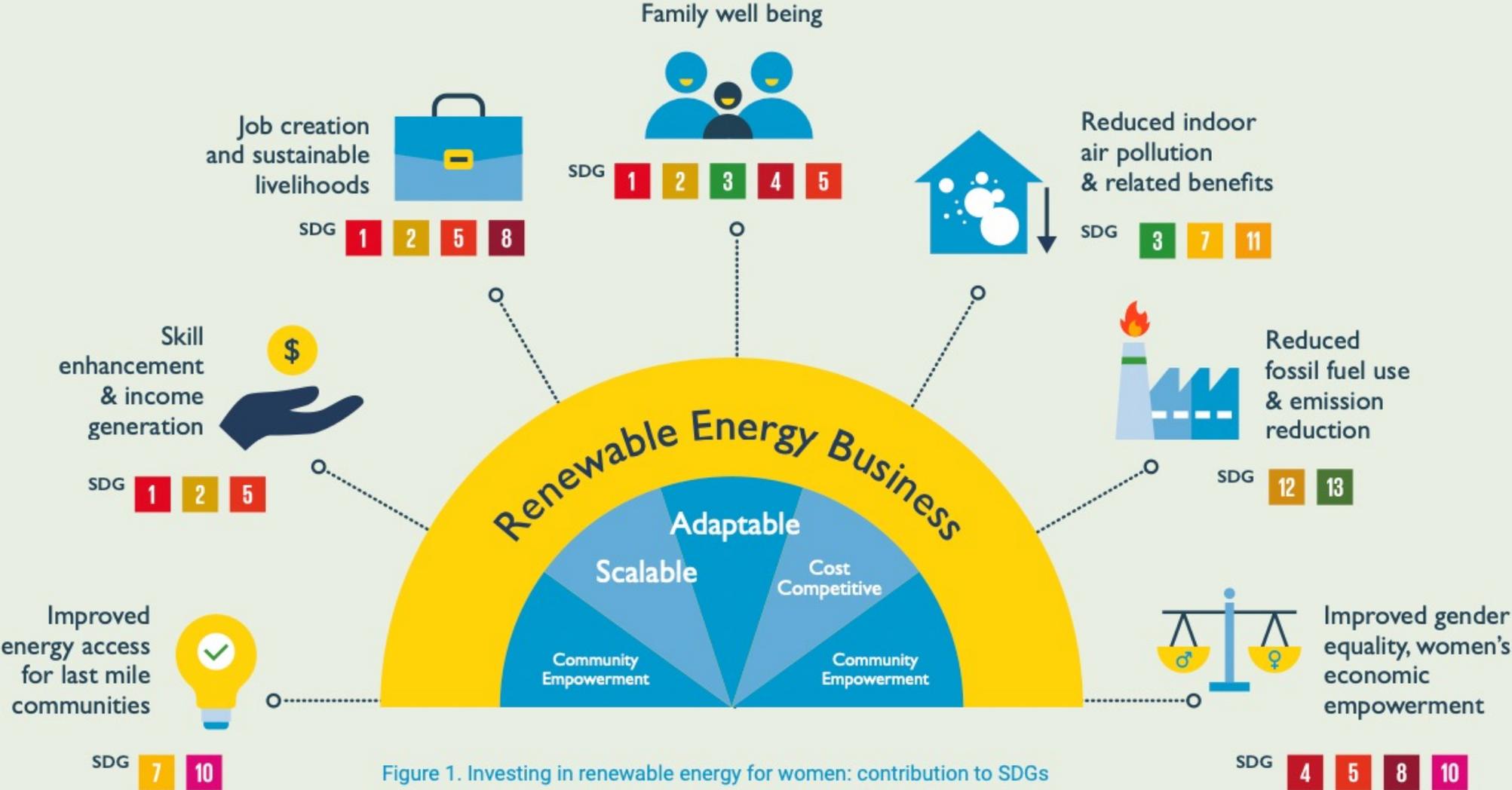


Figure 1. Investing in renewable energy for women: contribution to SDGs

Source: UNEP, 2020: Powering equality



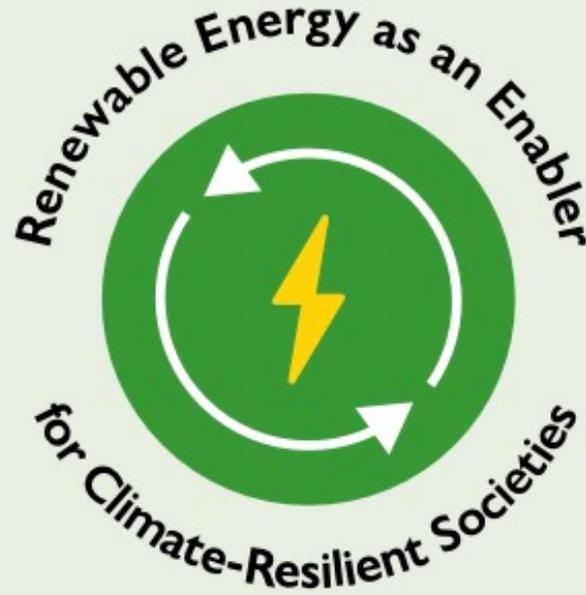
Alternate, climate-resilient livelihoods



Stronger ability to bounce back from disasters



Economic empowerment through women's entrepreneurship across the value chain



Overall socio-economic development and well-being of communities



Energy savings and cleaner environment



Reduced drudgery, time savings and increased productivity

