MIND THE GAP
Gender and Climate Change

Itzá Castañeda
(Based on presentation of Lorena Aguilar, Global Senior Gender Adviser)
Overview of Women and Gender within INDCs

65 of 162 INDCs [40%] mention “women” and/or “gender” in the context of their national priorities and ambitions for reducing emissions.
Overview of Women and Gender within NDCs

13
Mention “women” and/or “gender” exclusively in their adaptation sections

3
Mention “women” and/or “gender” exclusively in their mitigation sections

5
Mention “women” and/or “gender” in both their adaptation and mitigation sections, but do not mainstream or integrate gender into all climate change actions strategies

33
Identify gender as a cross-cutting policy priority, or commit to either integrate or mainstream gender in all climate change actions and strategies

11
Mention “women” or “gender” exclusively in their introduction or national context sections
Africa: Gender in NDCs

20% of MENA countries (3):

- Jordan
- Morocco
- Yemen

71% of SSA countries (34)
## 34 SSA countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SSA Country</th>
<th>Adjacent Country</th>
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<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>Mali</td>
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<td>Benin</td>
<td>Mauritius</td>
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<td>Burkina Faso</td>
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<td>Burundi</td>
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<td>Cameroon</td>
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<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>Senegal</td>
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<td>Chad</td>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
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<td>Cote d'Ivoire</td>
<td>Somalia</td>
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<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
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<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>South Sudan</td>
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<td>Ethiopia</td>
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<td>Gambia</td>
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<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
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<td>Liberia</td>
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<td>Malawi</td>
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25 Climate Change Gender Action Plans (ccGAPs)

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 woman of Liberia taking ownership and deciding what they want as it relates to climate change.

Julia Duncan Cassell, Minister of Gender and Development, Government


devized by: Liberia\n
Main Partners: Liberia\n
Developed by: Liberia\n
Partners: Government of Liberia\n
Date: April-May 2014\n
Contact: IUCN, Global Gender and Environment Network
ccGAPs in Africa

1. Egypt
2. Liberia
3. Mozambique
4. Tanzania
5. Zambia
How We Develop a ccGAP

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
- Impact reduction of emissions
- Improve quality of life
- Increase sustainability
- Impulse/propel transformational change
- Innovation
- Inclusive
- Resilient school certification
- Women environmental whistleblowers
- Climate change health kits
- A carbon footprint program
- Water taxi network
- Finance fairs
THE WAY FORWARD

✓ The conditions are given

✓ Anchor global agreements within national contexts so as to encourage a gender-responsive approach
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
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
THANK YOU

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