RELEVANCE OF KEY FINDINGS FROM GH-NDC GENDER ANALYSIS

UNDP WEBINAR GENDER AND NDCs
19TH DECEMBER, 2018

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BRIEF BACKGROUND

• Climate change remains central to Ghana's development agenda because of its risk to the sustenance of our key economic sectors.

• Discussions on gender issues gained momentum in 2001 – Increasing women’s participation and representation in bodies established under the UNFCCC

• 2014 – Significant milestone on gender and climate change

• Decision 18/CP.20 also known as the Lima Work Programme on Gender (LWPG): a 2-year work programme developed on Gender and Climate Change

• COP23 in Bonn, November 2017 - Establishment of a Gender Action Plan (GAP) under Decision 3/CP.23
BACKGROUND CONT.

- The current climate architecture to address global climate change under the UNFCCC is the Paris Agreement.

- Key Requirement under the Paris Agreement: Development of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)
THE NCCP AND GENDER

FOCUS:
promoting equal opportunities and affirmative action for women and vulnerable groups in Climate change adaptation and mitigation through gender mainstreaming into national and sub-national climate change related policies” (NCCP, 2013).
Gender was recognized in Ghana’s NDCs and a whole programme has been dedicated for gender

- build resilience by implementing a community-led adaptation and livelihood diversification for sensitive groups.

Some consultations were done on gender, however, gender views are still under represented
UNDP’S NDCs Support programme

- Assisting Ghana to scale up action in support of its National Determined Contributions (NDCs).

- Facilitate the implementation of Ghana’s NDCs, within a policy, institutional and operational framework that is forward looking and results driven.
Work packages

- MRV of NDCs
- Gender-responsive NDCs
- Mitigation planning
THE GENDER ANALYSIS

The analysis examined legal, policy and institutional frameworks related to climate change and gender with focus on the energy and agriculture sectors of Ghana’s NDC commitments

KEY FINDINGS

• Legal framework for gender responsive actions in Ghana is supportive (existing structures conducive but need to be enhanced)
• Women constitute a very significant portion of agriculture labour force in Ghana
• Identification of wider stakeholder network for future work (broadened space for future engagement)
• Awareness created on Ghana’s NDCs through the consultations
FINDINGS CONT.

• Institutional capacity to address gender and climate change in Ghana is limited
  1. Weak coordination mechanisms
  2. Limited personnel
  3. Absence of reliable database for gender disaggregated data
Policy Environment/Framework

- National climate change adaptation strategy (NCCAS)
- National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) & its master plan
- NDC implementation institutional framework country report
- REDD+ Strategy
- National Gender policy
- Gender Responsive National Communications Toolkit

Gender Equality in National Climate Action: Planning for Gender-Responsive Nationally Determined Contributions
Gender Technical Working Group
GOING FORWARD WITH GH-NDCs GENDER MAINSTREAMING

- Resourced the Technical Working Group to function properly
- Develop a guide to facilitate effective gender mainstreaming
- Resourced the MoGSP to effectively lead the coordination of the gender mainstreaming into our NDCs and other climate change actions
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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