GENDER ANALYSIS

MAINSTREAMING GENDER EQUALITY IN NDC(S)

UNDP GENDER EQUALITY TEAM
POINTS FOR DISCUSSION

• Gender Analysis: The Essentials
• Gender Analysis throughout the NDCs
• Q & A
GENDER ANALYSIS - WHY?

- Climate change impacts and causes are not neutral and gender is key determinant of social exclusion
- Gender analysis help us to understand the complexity of climate change challenges and the different ways in which they affect women and men

Gender analysis helps to address effectively climate change challenges
GENDER - ANALYTICAL CATEGORY

• Gender establishes traits that are expected, allowed and valued in men and women
• Gender determinates women’s and men’s responsibilities, opportunities, access to resources and how power is distributed in society
• Gender roles vary across different settings and contexts and intersects with other personal identities and characteristics that influence an individual’s social standing and other unique challenges they face
GENDER ANALYSIS OBJECTIVE

Identify gender gaps

- Examine how differences in gender roles, opportunities and entitlements affect men, women, in certain situations or contexts,
- Better understand relationships between women and men, including their access to, and control of resources, and the constraints they face;
- Examine social relationships with respect to rules, resources, and power;
- Consider relationships women and men have with local and state institutions, and within communities and households;
- Generate recommendations for concrete strategies and interventions to address existing gender equality challenges that do not exacerbate gender-based injustices and inequalities
EMPHASIS ON WOMEN AND GIRLS?

Women face a number of sociocultural and economic barriers to cope with climate change and mitigate its impact to lead to sustainable development.
GENDER ANALYSIS - COMPONENTS

- Sex disaggregated data
- Gender-based evidence serve as basis for gender analysis
- Gender-based evidence consists of: collected disaggregated data, reflects specific gender issues, and diversity of sub-groups and capture different socio-economic aspects of their lives.
### GENDER ANALYSIS - COMPONENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex and age disaggregated data</th>
<th>Gender-based evidence</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80 % of the Laliland’s population uses transport sector (50 % men and 30 % women)</td>
<td>80 % of public transportation users are women, among them 50 % are young women with children and 20 % elderly women. Among men over 50 % of public transportation users are elderly men above 60 years old. 80 % of men are single users of their car on daily basis.</td>
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<td>56 representatives of the national ministries attended the meeting to discuss the objective of the National Adaptation Plan. 46 of attendees were men and 10 were women.</td>
<td>The targeted ministries employ 150 persons with an even split of women and men. Approximately 20 % of the staff are in the decision making position 3 % of these being women. The majority of the women in decision-making positions are in departments such as HR, social affairs that are less involved in the NAP processes.</td>
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## GENDER ANALYSIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic Analysis</th>
<th>Analysis looking at practical needs and strategic needs</th>
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<tr>
<td>Women were in low attendance in the NAP design because:</td>
<td>Women are primarily responsible for unpaid care and household work, are discriminated against when accessing employment and face obstacles in accessing decision-making positions. When considering the low participation of women the following questions should be asked:</td>
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<td>Women are not interested in the subject</td>
<td>• Were women informed about the meeting?</td>
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<td>Women have less knowledge about those issues</td>
<td>• What are the criteria to participate in the process?</td>
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<td>Men are in the decision-making roles on those issues</td>
<td>• Are women systematically shut out of decision-making processes?</td>
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<td>Conclusion: the low participation of women in this process will not have any negative consequences, since they will benefit from the solutions anyways</td>
<td>• Are the decision-makers aware of gender-issues?</td>
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GENDER ANALYSIS

• Looks at the differentiated needs of women and men – **disaggregated data**
• Identify **unequal power relations**- who uses the transportation, who is in decision-making etc.? 
• Addresses **the structural barriers** of women and girls- **barriers in institutions, in access to information, capabilities … etc.**
• Addresses **systemic causes** - social norms, macroeconomic policies, infrastructure etc…
• **Reflect on how to empower women and girls** to:
  ✓ benefit from climate mitigation and adaptation strategies
  ✓ participate in the planning and implementation of NDC
GENDER ANALYSIS IN NDCS

• Analysis of national, institutional, community context – sex and age disaggregated data, gender-based evidence in targeted context
• Looks at institutional frameworks in place- gender capabilities
• Looks at gender equality dimensions in policies and planning, monitoring and financing mechanisms
BUILDING BLOCKS FOR GENDER-
ANALYSIS NDCS

- NATIONAL ANALYSIS AND CONSULTATIONS
- INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS AND COORDINATION MECHANISMS IN PLACE
- ALIGNMENT OF NATIONAL POLICY & PLANNING INSTRUMENTS
- MONITORING AND EVALUATION
THANK YOU

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