UNDP Global Gender Workshop on NDC Planning

SUMMARY OF DAY 2 (25 APRIL 2019, NAIROBI, KENYA)
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National coordination for gender-responsive NDC planning

Key Opportunities

▪ Build on **existing policy frameworks** (e.g., constitution)

▪ Use **existing coordination mechanisms** (e.g., interagency mechanisms or TWGs that include various stakeholders like CSOs, private sector, academia)

▪ **Engage the women’s ministry** and focal points

▪ **Link national UNFCCC and Gender Focal Points**

▪ **Address limited (gender) staff capacity** to engage (e.g., provide incentives for staff)

▪ **Build in a budget for gender** to support national planning and integration

▪ **Support research** on linkages between climate change & gender to improve conceptual clarity on why gender is important in country context

▪ **Identify gender champions** in government and civil society
Integrating gender into CC roadmaps/plans

- Mapping and match different gender policies and strategies/instruments with development, climate and NDC instruments
- Support both horizontal and vertical integration of gender frameworks into climate policies, and monitoring this
- Coordinate inputs to feed into existing NDC processes and national/sectoral planning timelines
- Broad inclusion of stakeholders and building alliances (UN, private sector, academia, CSOs, marginalized groups)
- Ensure active participation of women
- Identify leading organizations, champions and decision makers
- Identify gender indicators contributing to larger NDC indicators, align indicators, with supporting data and reporting mechanisms
- Capacity building for women and men
Subnational implementation

CHALLENGES

Limited staff capacity at local level to implement gender responsive NDCs
The lack of financing resources
Shoring up political will and commitment at local level
Getting sex-disaggregated data
Developing related indicators

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

Work with local and traditional leaders and champions to support local implementation
Consult local stakeholders, understand local attitudes, cultural and social norms and then translate CC and gender co-benefits into terms that local communities can relate to
Carrot and stick: Use national laws and frameworks as a legal basis for action, obligating local levels to implement, but also supporting local authorities with financing and technical support to fulfill this mandate.
Centralized systems for gender mainstreaming (ref: Bhutan), using a national system for GE monitoring or an agency that works on mainstreaming key issues CC, GE across sectors.
Gender-responsive climate financing

- Use **well established GRB methods and budget tagging**, to support gender-responsive climate financing, ensuring no parallel processes

- **Link gender budgeting work to higher-level finance allocation process**, engaging ministries of planning, finance, sectors

- **Use existing gender policy frameworks** (if any) to justify gender budgets in NDC financing

- **Develop narrative and metrics to show impact** - to make case to finance ministries

- **Define gender-responsive climate elements and cost** to build concrete figures into budgets

- **Need for transparent and accountability frameworks** to support climate financing

- **Develop a gender-responsive national climate finance strategy** – for both intl and domestic funds

- **Explore new resource mobilization initiatives** at national and local level (eg green bonds)