MAINSTREAMING GENDER IN THE MRV SYSTEMS: EXAMPLE OF URUGUAY

WEBINAR: “LINKING GENDER AND MRV TO ENHANCE CLIMATE ACTION”
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Synergy between National Climate Change Policy and National Strategy for Gender Equality

- **CC National Policy** was prepared in 2016 and **First NDC** was prepared in 2017 by the National Climate Change and Variability Response System (SNRCC). **Approved in 2017.**

- Within the framework of the National Gender Council, the **National Strategy for Gender Equality** was elaborated and approved by Decree 237/18. This document is a road map for enhancing gender equality policies, and contains adaptation and mitigation climate change lines of action and strategies.

- Within the framework of the SNRCC, the **National Strategy for Gender and Climate Change** was approved to integrate the gender perspective in climate policy instruments.

Institutional Arrangements - Gender

- The SNRCC Coordination Group created an inter-institutional Ad-hoc Working Group (pMRV Working Group) with the task of generating a mechanism that facilitates programming, monitoring, reporting and verification of the measures and objectives included in the NDC.

- In 2018, and within the framework of the SNRCC, the Gender Working Group was created with the mission of integrating the gender dimension in all climate change policy instruments.

- National Women's Institute focal points and members from MIEM (Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining), MGAP (Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries), MVOTMA (Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and Environment) and SINAE (National Emergency System) were actively engaged.

- For the SNRCC agencies that didn’t participate actively in the Gender Working Group, bilateral dialogues were generated in order to advance according to the set definitions.
Gender and Climate Change Strategy (2016-2019)

- Gender integration in the NDC
- Gender integration in the measures included in the GCF Country Program
- Gender integration in NAPs and sectoral projects in adaptation and mitigation
- Gender integration in National Communications and Biennial Update Reports

NDC, GCF Country Program and sectoral projects in adaptation and mitigation

- Categorization of the measures according to their potential impact on gender inequalities

NAPs

- Disaggregation of indicators by sex and construction of gender-sensitive indicators
- Identification and implementation of responsive gender measures in adaptation

National Reports

- Integration of sectoral gender analysis
- Feasibility analysis of generating gender sensitive information in NGHGI
- Categorization of the mitigation measures according to their potential impact on gender inequalities
Process to build gender responsive measures in NDC, GCF Country Program and sectorial projects in adaptation and mitigation

- **Categorization** of measures based on the potential response to the reduction of gender gaps and inequalities in mitigation and adaptation.
  - Neutral, Sensitive, Transformative and Potentially transformative.

- **Definition of Gender Specific Actions** within each measure

- **2019**: to establish an specific gender action in at least one measure of the following sectors/areas: energy, agriculture, tourism and protected areas.
NDC measures categorization

Categories are established in relation to its gender approach as:

- **Neutral**: the gender approach is not considered applicable. This category is defined by the associated technical group, in those cases where the relationship with the population is very indirect or is not considered to have interesting impacts on it.

- **Gender sensitive**: integrates the gender approach based on the generation of basic information disaggregated by sex, which allows measuring and monitoring inequalities between men and women but does not necessarily imply corrective actions.

- **Gender Transformative**: measures that integrate corrective actions of gender inequalities and/or reduction of gaps in sectors traditionally structured by gender; measures that promote cultural changes that allow progress in the deconstruction of concepts linked to sex-generic representations.

- **Potentially transformative**: measures that do not integrate corrective actions of gender inequalities, but have the potential to do so, mainly because the sector has equality policy frameworks or clearly established strategies, which allows and forces the incorporation of actions for such finish.
Domestic pMRV system recently launched, which is gender sensitive

http://www.mvotma.gub.uy/medidas-mitigacion
Domestic pMRV system recently launched, which is gender sensitive
First step: Feasibility analysis of disaggregating emissions sources by sex.
The analysis was carried out on the key categories identified according to the IPCC criteria. The respective activity data was analyzed in order to know if it is feasible to perform a gender analysis.

Next step: Based on the identification of the categories in which it is pertinent to cross-check the activity data with the individual unit, the gender analysis will be carried out, as appropriate, based on categories of control, access, use, benefits or differentiated impacts.
Feasibility analysis road map

Example:

### Step 1
**IPCC Category:** Land converted to forest land

**Activity Data:** Forest land (ha)

### Step 2
Identification of the information sources that support the activity data.

- Annual declaration of forestry companies (company name or individuals).
- Workforce analysis is done through other institution.

### Step 3
Analysis of the quality of information for social analysis.

- Level of information scope
- Possibility of sex-disaggregated information

### Step 4
Analysis of the relevance of social information disaggregated by sex.

- Potential uses of information for decision making
Challenges and Responses

- Commitment and political will to face the issue in an integral way
- Definition of medium-term strategic guidelines that influence the definition of public policies (ENIG to 2030)
- Regulatory framework that strengthens institutional and inter-institutional gender architecture
- Assign specific budget for gender integration in climate change action.
Challenges and Responses

- Ensure that gender approach remains mainstreamed into public policies.

- Capacities in relevant institutions to design and implement gender specific actions in climate change policies.

- Accountability and social control mechanisms that grant public monitoring of the commitments assumed. (Domestic and gender sensitive pMRV system)

- Strengthening of capacities on gender and climate change: Training and sensitization of relevant institutions representatives.
Thanks !