Gender entry point for MRV arrangements

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UNDP Webinar series: Mainstreaming Gender Equality in NDCs
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Photo credit: UNFCCC – COP25 – Gender Day 10 - No changes made
Definition of MRV

Measure efforts to address climate change

Report results and activities, through national reports, of the actions taken to address climate change and implement the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Verify the information measured and reported with the objective of increasing the transparency, accuracy, and reliability.

Source: (Wartmann, Salas-Reyes, & Blank, 2018)
Understanding the MRV Framework

The MRV Framework has been the product of various decisions taken by the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC from 2004 to 2013
Key elements of the MRV framework

International MRV

National communications
- Measurement of GHG emissions and sinks (GHG inventory)
- Steps to implement Convention

BURs
- GHG inventory report
- Measurement of mitigation actions and their effects
- Reporting on domestic MRV system
- Needs and support received

ICA
- Technical analysis of the BURs
- Facilitative sharing of views

Domestic MRV

Determine arrangements for domestic MRV of domestically supported NAM As (voluntary)

Report on domestic MRV in the BUR

MRV for REDD-plus (voluntary)

Report REDD-plus results in a technical annex to the BUR
- Applies to Parties seeking to obtain and receive payments for results-based actions

Source: (UNFCCC 2014)
Domestic MRV types

- **MRV of emissions**
  - National GHG emissions inventory
  - Corporate
  - Facility-level

- **MRV of mitigation actions**
  - Policies and measures
    - GHG effects
    - Non-GHG effects (co-benefits)

- **MRV of support**
  - Provided
  - Received
  - Needed
A transition period

The Enhanced Transparency Framework for action and support (ETF) is meant to supersede the existing MRV Framework

(United Nations 2015)
Gender and climate governance

“Gender inequalities are evident in formal institutional responses to climate change; women are underrepresented in governing agencies, and climate policy can negatively affect groups of women”

(Pearse 2017, p.1)

“[W]omen’s representation in the politics and policies of climate change is crucial, not just as a matter of democracy and justice but as a source of change because, due to the gender power order, women as individuals and in groups have different experiences to men, and also different values which can become important in generating alternative climate change policies and strategies.”

(Kronsell 2017, p.109)
Gender entry point to MRV arrangements

• MRV presents an opportunity to have a clearer picture of what is the role of climate actions and identify who is receiving the benefits of these actions and also know who is not

• MRV can enable a better understanding of gender-based roles and the impacts of climate actions, and thus, more effective climate actions

• MRV can empower women – beneficiaries of development and decision makers

(Huyer 2016)
MRV of emissions and gender equality aspects

1. **Capacity-building within inventory teams on gender equality**

2. **Disaggregate GHG emissions by gender-based roles**
   - Opportunity to shed light on the power relations and power structures
   - Enables an opportunity to understand entrenched patterns of social inequality in terms of race, class and gender (Cuomo 2011, Kronsell 2017)
MRV of mitigation actions and gender equality aspects

Reproduced from the Policy and Action Standard (WRI 2014)
MRV of mitigation actions and gender equality aspects

- Shed light on **who benefits (i.e., gender based roles)** in the policy making and policy implementation process
- Address **social inequalities** and enhance **women's agency**
- Identify **gaps in participation and decision-making processes**.
- Enable the **engagement of women** within organizations and institutions, and ensure that they are involved within the dialogues and decision making processes.
MRV of support and gender equality aspects

There are two relevant questions when considering gender equality aspects in the MRV of support:

1) Who is going to receive the support and why

2) Who participates in the decision-making process.

The aim is to enable more effective and just distribution of support by requiring equal representation, rights, access and opportunities

(Nelson 2015)
Recommendations

• Transition period to the ETF, this is the perfect moment to re-thing the existing MRV arrangements, and also see how can ambition in NDCs be raised by including gender equality aspects.

• **Building capacities on gender equality** within the MRV teams

• Develop a platform to make inequity and inequality visible and design more effective climate policies and measures

• Identify partnerships within national and sub-national institutions who have an interest in gender equality – win-win scenario
Thank you

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References


UNFCCC COP25 Gender Day  https://www.flickr.com/photos/unfccc/49218559917/in/album-72157711934280806/
