



Gender-Responsive Climate Change Adaptation Policies and Policy at Regional and International Level

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Adaptation Policy

- Ç To be most effective, adaptation must proceed at several levels simultaneously.
- Ç “local”—the direct impacts of climate change are felt locally, and response measures must be tailored to local circumstances
- Ç Supported by national policies and strategies.
- Ç Facilitated through International/global measures.

International law instruments as a framework for mainstreaming gender in climate change

Ç There are innumerable global mandates calling for integrating a gender perspective that apply to climate change. This includes instruments that deal with human rights, gender equality, sustainable development and environment, and disaster risk reduction

Human rights as a starting point

Equality and protection against discrimination are enshrined in major human rights instruments:

1. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
2. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,
3. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

Human rights relevance for climate change efforts is:

- Ç Further define the obligations of states to ensure that any laws and policies adopted in this area fully **respect the rights of women to equal treatment before the law**
- Ç Reinforce any **obligations** on states to secure fair and **equitable distribution** of benefits (**funds, technology, information**)
- Ç Ensure **women's participation** in decision making regarding adaptation and mitigation initiatives, policies and mechanisms

CEDAW

- Ç Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) is the principal instrument for the protection of women's rights, adopted in 1979 by UN- GA
- Ç CEDAW defines discrimination against women as: “any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, on a basis of equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field”
- Ç CEDAW also recognizes that women should have equal rights to conclude contracts and to administer property

Disaster Risk Reduction

- Ç Hyogo Framework for Action (World Conference on Disaster Reduction 2005)
- Ç Expert Group Meeting on “Environmental Management and the Mitigation of Natural Disasters: A Gender Perspective” (ISDR/DAW, Ankara, 2001)

Sustainable Development/Environment

- Ç Agenda 21 (UN Conference on Environment and Development 1992)
- Ç Johannesburg Plan of Action (2002)
- Ç Millennium Declaration (2000)
- Ç Convention on Biodiversity (1992)
- Ç Convention to Combat Desertification (1994)

UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

- Ç Initially failed to recognize the gender aspects of climate change and omits the issues of gender equality and women's participation entirely
- Ç Women's caucuses since COP-11 have for a long time been strongly lobbying for a gender approach in UNFCCC climate change policy outcomes.



Gender Advocacy

Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA)

Gender CC - Women for Climate Justice

Ç Key principles promoted:

- ñ Integration of gender perspective in all working groups/negotiation processes + concerns about women's rights
- ñ Fair representation/participation of women in the processes + inclusion of gender expertise
- ñ “Gender language” in the texts: commitments need to be visible in the texts

Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA)

Strategic approaches

- Ç Advocacy, side events ...
- Ç Capacity development - regional and global
- Ç National level work
- Ç Access to finance
- Ç Knowledge products, tools, and resources
- Ç Strengthening the Network of Women
Environment Ministers and Leaders in Climate
Change

Women Delegates Fund

- Ç From 2006-2007, women made up only 12% of all delegates at the UNFCCC.
- Ç Recognizing the need for increased access and participation of women in this process, the Government of Finland, in partnership with the Global Gender and Climate Alliance, has spearheaded an initiative to support women's leadership in the climate change negotiations.

Women Delegates Fund

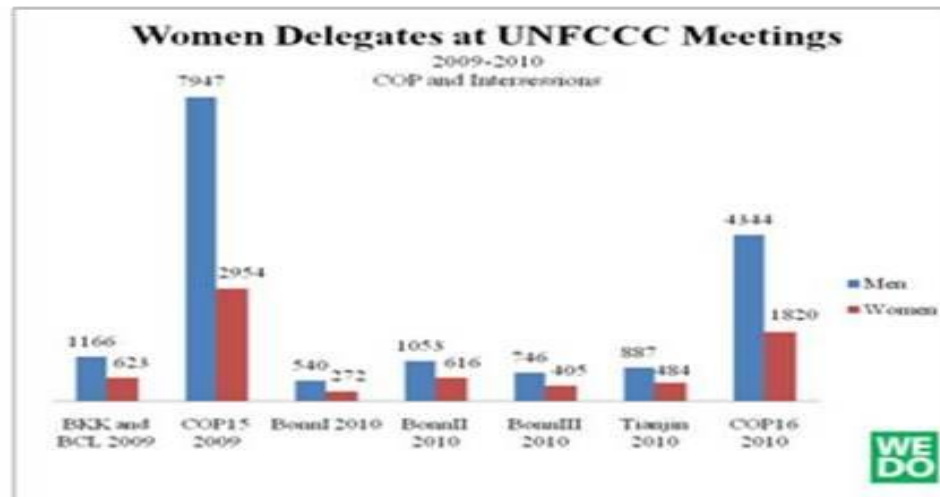
Objectives:

- Ç Increase the number of women in international negotiation's table
- Ç Increasing women's leadership in decision making
- Ç Increase opportunities for networking
- Ç capacity building through training on negotiation skills, media, and communications.
- Ç Information on different elements of the negotiations such as REDD and climate finance, as well as
- Ç information on opportunities for national level implementation.

Women Delegates Fund

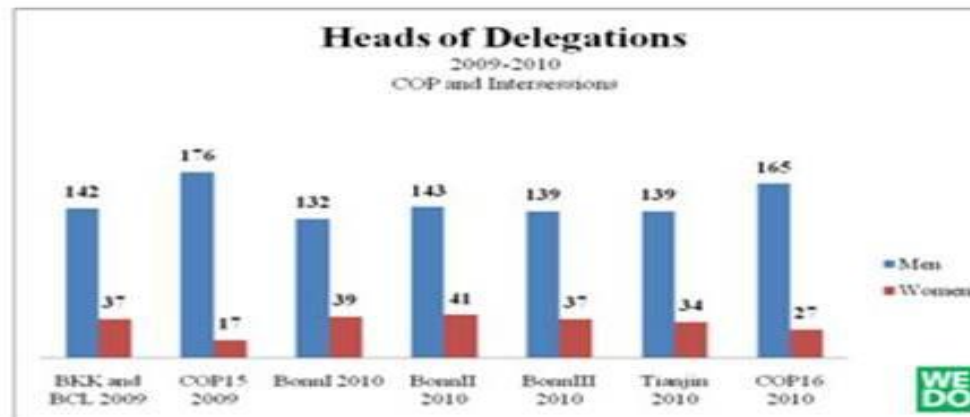
Some results:

- Ç Throughout 2010, the average participation of women in country delegations rose to 34%; the highest representation of women in the history of the UNFCCC.
- Ç The network of women delegates is growing stronger
- Ç Visibility and positions of leadership within delegations continue to grow,
- Ç understanding of the need for equitable participation of both men and women at this level of decision making.



Meeting	% of Women Delegates
BKK and BCL 2009	35%
COP15 2009	27%
Bonn I 2010	33%
Bonn II 2010	37%
Bonn III 2010	35%
Tianjin 2010	35%
COP16 2010	30%

The average participation for women delegates in 2010 is 34%.



Meeting	% of Women Heads of Delegations
BKK and BCL 2009	21%
COP15 2009	9%
Bonn I 2010	23%
Bonn II 2010	22%
Bonn III 2010	21%
Tianjin 2010	20%
COP16 2010	14%

All data collected by ©WEDO

Unprecedented Gains on Mainstreaming Gender in Climate Change at COP 16, Cancun

- Ç **eight gender** references across seven sections of the Cancun Agreements
- Ç **The gender references particularly acknowledge:**
- Ç The particular vulnerability of women to climate change
- Ç The positive effect of gender equality *and* inclusion of women on the effectiveness of climate action
- Ç The need for a gender approach to enhanced adaptation actions
- Ç A request to address gender considerations in enhanced mitigation actions
- Ç The need to take into account the possible adverse impacts and consequences of climate change responses on women and children in particular
- Ç The importance of taking gender aspects into account when enhancing capacity at all levels and for the full and sustained implementation of the Convention
- Ç The need for gender balance within the membership of the newly forming Technology

Unprecedented Gains on Mainstreaming Gender in Climate Change at COP 16, Cancun

- Ç *References found in the:*
- Ç **Preamble**
- Ç A shared vision for long-term cooperative action (**LCA**)*Recognizes* the need to engage a broad range of stakeholders at global, regional, national and local levels,and that gender equality and the effective participation of women and indigenous peoples are important for effective action on all aspects of climate change;
- Ç Enhanced action on **Adaptation**
- Ç Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation in developing countries; (**REDD**)
- Ç Enhanced action on **Mitigation**
- Ç **Capacity-building**
- Ç Composition and mandate of the **Technology** Executive Committee

SUBSIDIARY BODY MEETINGS AND NEGOTIATIONS OF THE UNFCCC IN BONN, 5-17 JUNE 2011

Adaptation committee

- Ç Strengthened participation of women
- Ç Adaptation Committee include in its composition decision a reference to gender balance.
- Ç The draft text now includes gender integration in its working principles.

Other COP decisions,

- Ç Nairobi work program on the vulnerability and adaptation - new work program includes a gender perspective.
- Ç Adoption of Least Developed Countries/LEG Program with gender priority

Regional level

Example of the Pacific Region

- Ç Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)
- Ç The Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) and /SIDS –is very visible at the UNFCCC

Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change 2006 to 2015

Purpose

- Ç Raising awareness of climate change issues in the Pacific
- Ç Technical advise on design and implementation of national and regional climate change measures
- Ç providing guidance on development of climate change policies
- Ç providing a framework to enable measurement of progress of climate change action in the region.

AOSIS/SIDs are visible at the UNFCCC

Some Challenges on gender and CC in the pacific

Government's

- Ç Absorption capacity
- Ç The How to mainstream gender, and application to the pacific
- Ç No Regional Advisors on gender and poor Coordination and synergy with regional Advisors on climate change

CSO's

- Ç Gender entry points for civil society organizations
- Ç It is not easy to engage with governments

What is needed

- Ç **Information**—data on the nature and severity impacts over different timeframes in given locales, and on the cost and efficacy of possible response measures.
- Ç **Capacity development**—to devising gender responsive response strategies.
- Ç **Advocacy skills and Awareness**
- Ç **Coordination, Communication and Networking**
- Ç **Financial Resources**— clear information and equal access
- Ç **Institutions**—focal points are needed at the national and international levels to garner expertise, develop and coordinate comprehensive strategies, and advocate for broad-based planning and action.
- Ç **Technology**—suited to the specific needs and circumstances of different countries.

UNDP's Adaptation Policy Frameworks for Climate Change

- Ç Developed by UNDP on behalf of the Global Environment Facility,
- Ç Provides a structured approach to Developing Adaptation Strategies, Policies and Measures
- Ç Ensures human development in the face of climate variability and change.
- Ç Example of the Africa Adaptation programme (AAP) where a gender approach has been prioritized through the cross-practice strategy

Adaptation Policy Frameworks for Climate Change

1. Scoping & Designing an Adaptation Project
2. Assessing Current Vulnerability of Development Objectives to Climate
3. Assessing Future Climate Change Risks to the Development Objective
4. Formulating an Adaptation Strategy
5. Continuing the Adaptation Process through Monitoring and Evaluation

Final remarks

- Ç There is a mandate and need to integrate gender considerations into national, regional and global adaptation policy
- Ç Ensuring that the needs and input of both women and men contribute to addressing the climate challenge.
- Ç This will facilitate efficiency in adaptation policy formulation and implementation