



MAINSTREAMING GENDER IN MITIGATION AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER INTERVENTIONS

CAPACITY-BUILDING PACKAGE



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PART 1: GENDER MAINSTREAMING TOOLKIT

1

Introduction

1.1 BACKGROUND

At the Twentieth Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 20) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (Lima, December 2014), the Parties adopted the Lima Work Programme on Gender, which aims to advance the implementation of existing gender mandates across all areas of the climate negotiations.¹

BOX 1. GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN THE LECB

The US\$40 million Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) Programme (2011-2017) aims to support climate change mitigation efforts and low-emissions development strategies and to enhance monitoring and reporting systems. Active in 25 countries, the Programme supports the capacity-building of public and private sectors on Low-Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), as well as the underlying Greenhouse Gas (GHG) national inventory systems and Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems.

The LECB has produced a step-by-step guide to help practitioners incorporate gender considerations into low-emission development planning and implementation. This practical guide suggests entry points for gender mainstreaming and is accompanied by a comprehensive 'Toolkit', which provides users with hands-on resources to accompany the process of gender inclusion. It also provides first-hand data on how to operationalize and incorporate gender considerations that simultaneously support national low-carbon.

This capacity-building package has been designed for policymakers to guide them on how to promote gender equality across all levels of policy and programming in climate change, and to provide them with the necessary tools to do so.

UNDP has been working with governments to integrate gender equality and women's empowerment into climate change dialogue and climate finance structures. At the global level, UNDP, along with its partners from the Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA), has been supporting the integration of gender equality into the climate negotiation processes and into the policy and governance structures of key climate finance mechanisms, such as the Green Climate Fund. At a local level, UNDP engages with communities to

1 Conference of the Parties (COP 20) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 'Lima Work Programme on Gender', unfccc.int/files/meetings/lima_dec_2014/decisions/application/pdf/auv_cop20_gender.pdf.

address the specific vulnerabilities of women to climate change and empower them as agents of change. This exposure places UNDP in a unique position to extend support on integrating gender equality into climate change mitigation and technology development and transfer initiatives.

1.2 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THIS PACKAGE

As an awareness-raising tool for policymakers on mainstreaming gender in climate change actions, this package aims to:

- Raise awareness on the need to/relevance of mainstreaming gender in climate change actions, including in decision-making at the top level;
- Encourage policymakers to mainstream gender across institutions and at international, national and local levels;
- Inform non-gender specialists about the tools and strategies available to ensure that gender sensitivity is meaningfully employed in policy and programme implementation at all stages, including in policy appraisal, implementation and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E); and,
- Assist policymakers in identifying concrete entry points for gender sensitivity action and on how to determine which actions are appropriate.

The package provides tangible examples taken from UNDP's work with gender mainstreaming (GM) in Bhutan and Cambodia. Not only will the information provided be useful to policymakers, the content can also be adapted for use by practitioners working on integrating gender into climate change projects and programmes.

BOX 2. WHAT DOES THE PACKAGE CONTAIN?

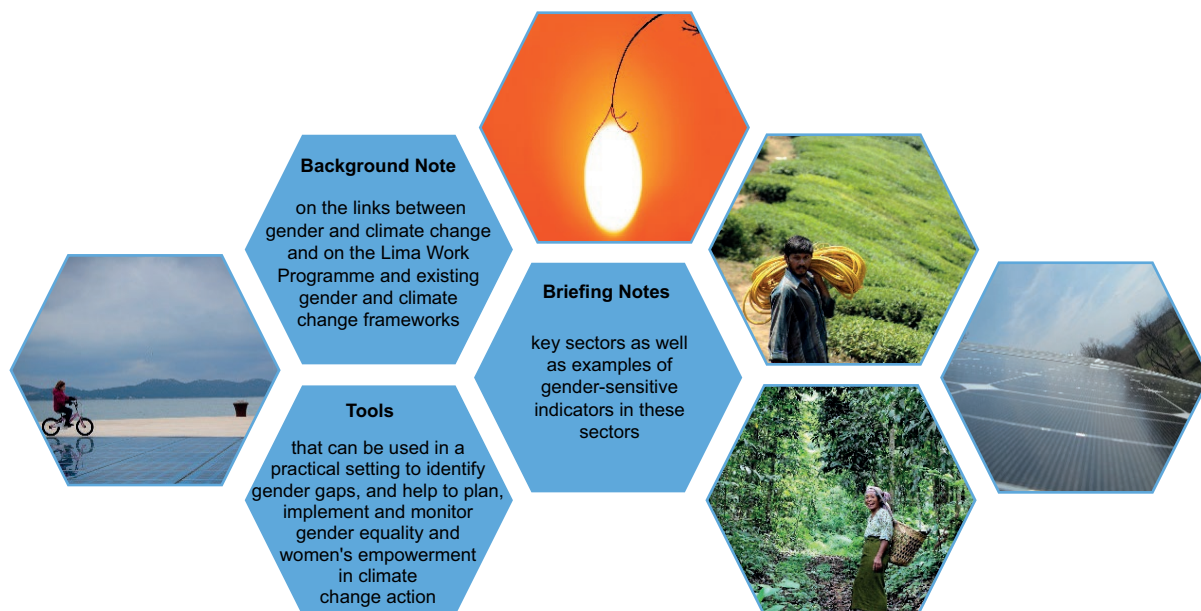
- Provides an overview of the core issues on the ground in the developing world in the key areas of transport, waste management, energy, water and housing.
- Demonstrates the links between gender and climate change in these core sectors by drawing on best practice examples from UNDP projects and programmes as well as by highlighting climate change policies and strategies that are demonstrating results.
- Provides an inventory of tools and strategies that can be utilized by policymakers to mainstream gender in climate change action.
- Presents in detail some of the key tools and concepts related to incorporating gender in reporting.

1.3 USING THIS PACKAGE

The package consists of two elements, which are to be used together:

- This document, designed to be used as a background note;
- Briefing Notes on gender issues pertaining to the energy, water, transport, housing and waste management sectors, which can be used as stand-alone documents to develop a basic understanding and give ideas about possible entry points for gender work in these sectors; and,

The following infographic provides an outline of what you can expect to find in this package. While the various sections are connected to and build on each other, each of the sections can also be treated as separate, stand-alone notes for guidance in the particular area. For example, the Briefing Notes are materials that can be used to provide an issue overview to consultants carrying out specific tasks, such as, for example, formulating a NAMA proposal.



This package has been designed to give policymakers the tools and information needed to systematize gender mainstreaming across all levels of a climate change initiative. After an introduction, the package elaborates on the rationale for integrating gender into climate change actions. This is followed by a set of practical tools that may be applied at various stages of programme/policy formulation and implementation. The last section of this document presents a case study from Cambodia that exemplifies how gender has been incorporated into climate change programming and national policies.

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