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GENDER RESPONSIVE NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS TOOLKIT



GLOBAL SUPPORT
PROGRAMME

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Design and printing: Phoenix Design Aid A/S, Denmark.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



Production of this publication has been a collaboration between the UNDP Gender Team and the UNDP–UNEP Global Support Programme for Preparation of National Communications and Biennial Update Reports. The toolkit was jointly conceptualized and developed by a project management team comprised of Yamil Bonduki, Damiano Borgogno and Verania Chao. The Government of Finland provided the funding through the Global Gender Responsive Climate Change Programme.

The project management team would like to thank government and UNDP staff from 31 countries and 4 UNDP country offices for participating in the survey on gender in National Communications that was conducted prior to preparation of the document. Participants in the survey are identified in Annex 1 and they are warmly thanked, as their experiences and perspectives have greatly enriched the accuracy of the document. UNDP Regional Gender Advisers—Yolanda Villar from Latin America; Odette Kabaya and Vivianne Ramila from Africa; and Lina Alqudwa from Arab States—contributed valuable insight to the document. Moa Westman from UNEP provided important context and information in the developmental stage. UNFCCC Associate Program Officer Genet Hunegnaw also provided insightful comments.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

BUR	Biennial Update Report
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CNS	Carbon-Neutral Strategy
COP	Conference of Parties
DHS	Demographic and Household Survey
FBO	Faith-Based Organization
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GGCA	Global Gender Climate Alliance
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GSP	Global Support Programme for Preparation of National Communications and Biennial Update Reports
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contributions
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LEDS	Low Emission Development Strategies
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NC	National Communication
NGO	Non-Government Organization
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Climate Change Convention
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

GLOSSARY

Gender: Gender is about women and men, boys and girls and their relationship to each other in different groupings. Gender refers to the roles, behaviours, activities and attributes that a given society, at a given time, considers appropriate for men and women. Gender also refers to relations between groups of women and between groups of men. These roles and attributes are socially constructed and learned through socialization processes. As such, gender roles and relations are different between societies and at different points in history.

Gender analysis: This refers to careful and critical examination of how differences in gender roles, activities, needs, opportunities and rights/entitlements affect men, women, girls and boys in certain situations or contexts. A key element of gender analysis is the examination of women's and men's access to and control of resources—especially economic, political and knowledge resources and access to and control of time. Other important analysis factors that should be considered along with gender include age, poverty levels, ethnicity, race and culture.

Gender and sex: Gender and sex are different but interlinked. Gender is a social attribute and sex is a biological attribute where individuals are almost always clearly male or female. Society shapes and normalizes different roles and behaviours based on people's male or female sex and these socially determined roles and relationships are referred to as gender attributes. Sexual orientation also influences the roles and behaviours of individuals and different societies treat lesbian, gay, bisexual and transsexual people with differing degrees of expectations and discrimination.

Gender equality: Equality between men and women, or gender equality, refers to the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men, boys and girls. Equality does not mean that women and men will become the same but that their rights and opportunities will not depend on whether they were born male or female. Gender equality implies that the interests, needs and priorities of both women and men are taken into consideration, recognizing the diversity of different groups of women and men. Gender equality is not a women's issue as it provides

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