

UNITAR CIFAL Jeju Workshop on
Gender & Environmental Sustainability in the Asia-Pacific Region
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Environment Meets Gender

Introduction to Gender Equality and Sustainable Development

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OUTLINE

INTRO

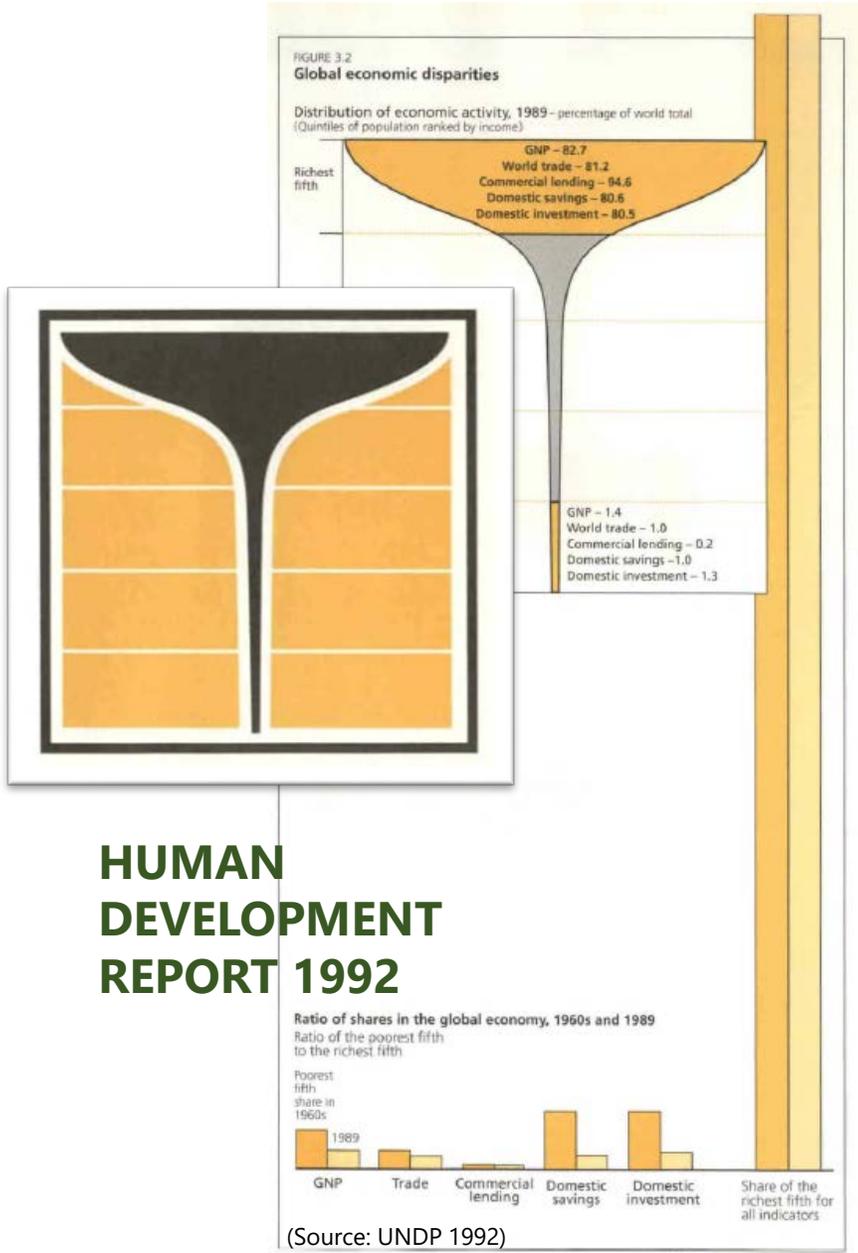
CONCERNS

- Environmental Justice
- Ecological Ideas
- Gender equality
- Ecofeminism

CASES

- Climate Impact & Response
- Empowering Women to Mitigate Climate Change
- Gaps on Gender

DISCUSSION



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT 1992

“Poverty is hierarchical; while, smog is democratic.”

By U. Beck [Risk Society]



Based on empirical studies, many environmental harms are distributed just as unevenly as most commodities.

Environmental Injustice

■ Intra-generational

Income

Race/Colour

North vs. South

Gender

e.g. Race has high correlation with toxic waste facilities because

- 1) Minority live in cheapest area
- 2) Less resistance for job creation
- 3) Unable to move out (even move in)
- 4) Low economic/political status



■ Inter-generational

Sustainable Development is

“Development that meets the needs of the present

without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

The Brundtland Report 1987 [Our Common Future]

■ Inter-species

Ecological Concerns

Deep Ecology

aim for the radical transformation of the existing anthropocentric and dichotomous worldview to ecological ones i.e. interconnected humans and nature. Influenced by the Eastern philosophy i.e. coexistence and mutual prosperity of all the living beings sustains the whole of nature.

Social Ecology

place the struggle in a political and a historical context and seek to fundamentally transform current society which dominated by bureaucratic rationality and capitalism those subdued both workers and nature.

Eco-feminism

appeared first in D'Eaubonne's *Le Féminisme Ou La Mort* that encourage women to lead an ecological revolution to save the planet from environmental and inequality problems.

envisage a new society: ecologically sustainable with no gender division of labour; commitment to a non-gendered egalitarianism rather than 'power-to-women'; revaluation of the spiritual and intuitive as alternative forms of knowledge to science and rationalism.

argue women in Third World are often at the forefront of change to protect their own lives, those of their children, and the life of the planet vs. First World combat by altering consumption habits, recycling wastes, and protesting production and disposal methods (Shiva, 1988; Merchant 1992)

“Women are often primarily responsible for the everyday choices made in households, for the majority of agricultural work, and for ensuring families’ food security. This means that they play a key role in both production and consumption, and can make valuable contributions to low carbon development. Gender equality must be incorporated into all matters connected to climate change.”

- **Tarja Halonen, former President of Finland.**



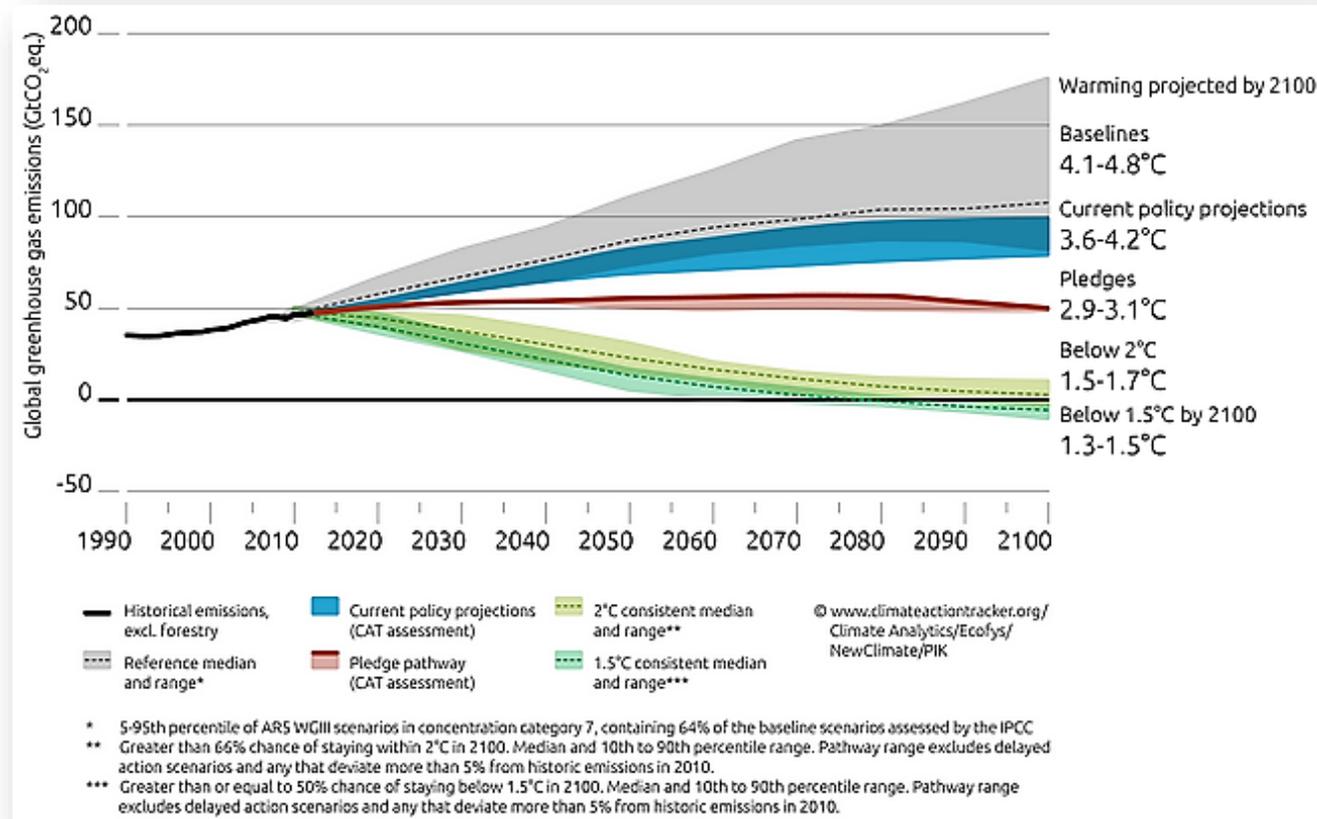
Issues related to climate change in women’s lives

(Source: Nordic Council of Ministries 2016)



Impacts of Climate Change

Emission Scenarios and Projected Changes in Temperature



(Source: Climate Action Tracker 2014)

Ref.
The last ice age was
5°C lower than now

Kyoto Protocol 1997
IGES
 Institute for Global
 Environmental Strategies
 Paris Agreement 2015

Current Trend on Climate Response



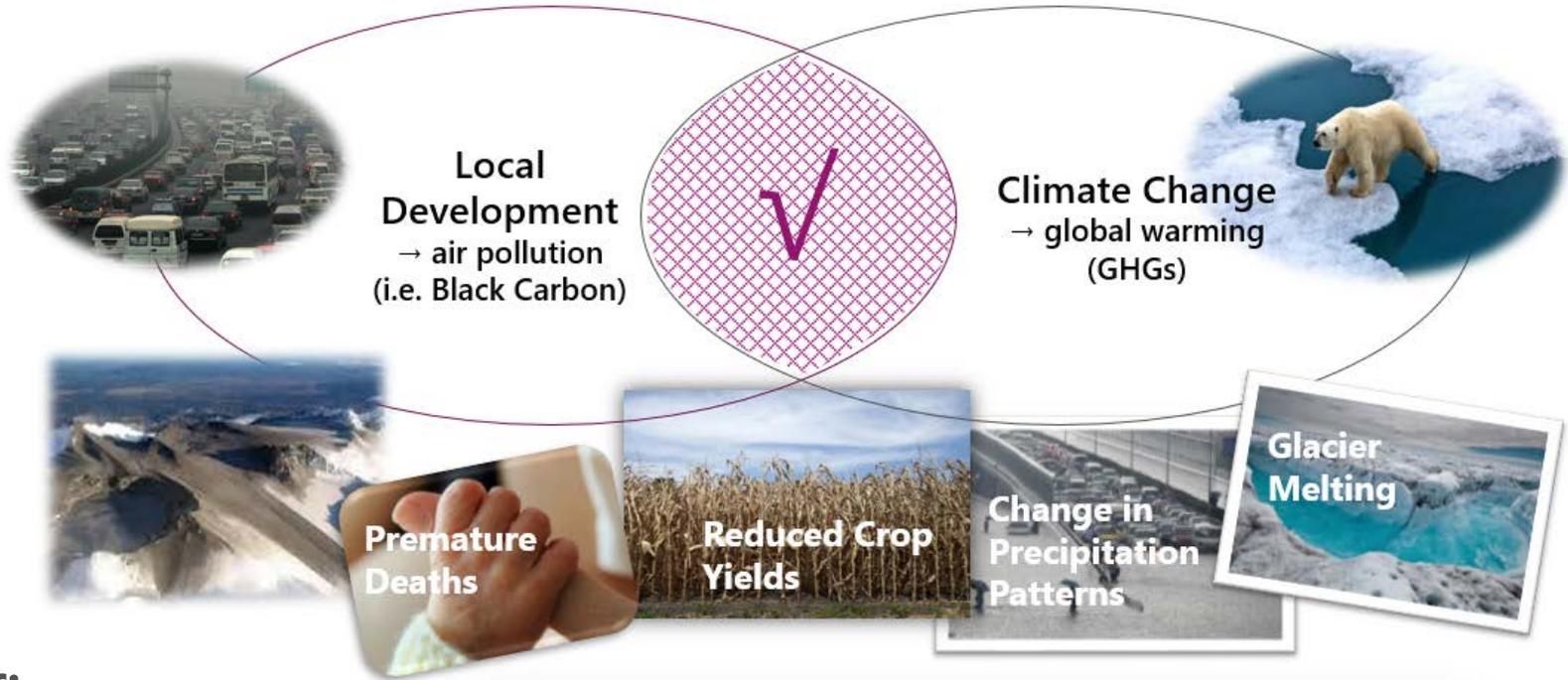
(Source: www.undp.org)

As countries implement 2015 Paris Agreement and 2030 Agenda for SD, NDCs and SDGs become the priority of its national development planning.

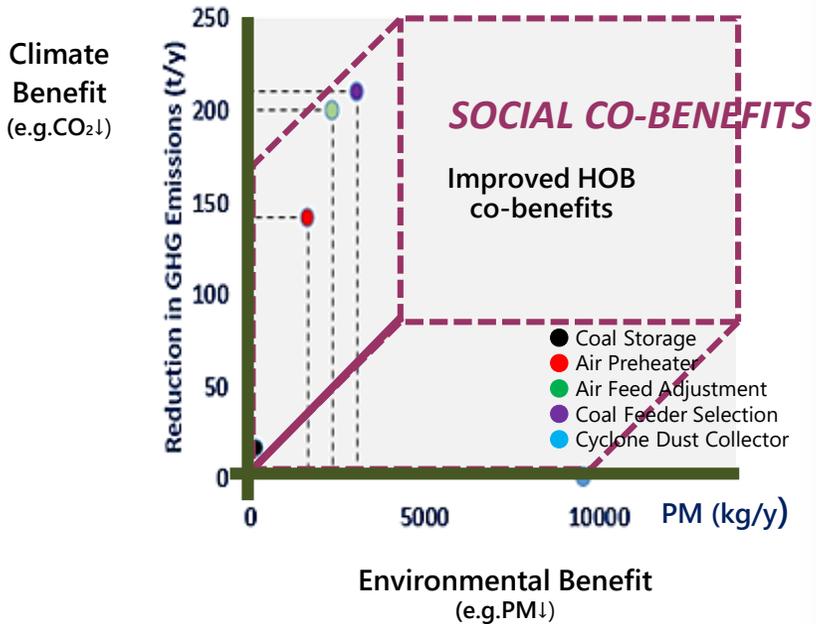
Nationally Determined Contributions

Emphasis on sustainability and inclusivity is growing: need to ensure climate change mitigation actions are consistent with other environmental priorities and socioeconomic needs.

Visualising Co-benefits



Expand view of Co-benefits



ANNUAL BENEFITS

From large-scale mitigation by 2030

CLIMATE		AVOIDED WARMING	REDUCED RATE OF SEA-LEVEL RISE BY ~20% BY 2050	REDUCED RATE OF MELTING	REDUCED RATE OF SEA-LEVEL RISE BY ~20% BY 2050
HEALTH		2.4 MILLION	AVOIDED PREMATURE DEATHS ANNUALLY FROM OUTDOOR AIR POLLUTION	REDUCED AIR POLLUTION - WORLD'S LARGEST ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH RISK	
CROPS		52 MILLION	TONNES OF AVOIDED CROP LOSSES FROM 4 MAJOR STAPLES YEAR	Gender?	

(Source: www.ccacoalition.org/en/science-resources)

Gaps in knowledge on gender & climate issue

Clean Development Mechanism

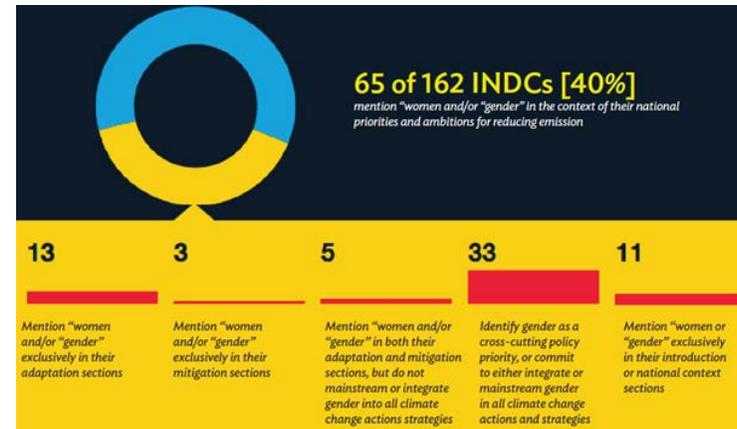
Out of 3,864 CDM projects,
5 mentioned empowerment of women
 (Source: CDM Executive Board)

Georgia's Gender-Responsive NAMA is the only case developed to involve women and men equally throughout the design and implementation phases.

(Source: NAMA Database Pipeline)

Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action

Nationally Determined Contribution



(Source: IUCN and USAID 2016)

- Gender experts often know little about climate change; climate experts often know little about gender.
- The same climate-gender gaps that affect experts are often even greater for policymakers.
- These gaps are likely greater for mitigation as opposed to adaptation.

CASE

Harnessing Climate Change Mitigation Initiatives to Benefit Women

ADB TA7914-REG

Create a gender-sensitivity by

- promoting a policy dialogue partnership
- developing the capacity of key stakeholders
- proactively affecting country-level pipeline initiatives
- preparing gender-mainstreamed climate finance proposal i.e. GCF project to ensure that the multi-stakeholder partnerships increase the flows of benefits for women from climate mitigation
- Through national level Stakeholder consultation, interviews, training identify mutually beneficial ways for the collaboration of the Ministries and women’s groups



Gender & Climate Finance
POLICY BRIEF

Effective, Efficient, Equitable.
MAKING CLIMATE FINANCE WORK FOR WOMEN

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KEY MESSAGES

- Women possess an extraordinary—and often underestimated—potential in contributing to climate change mitigation and resilience development.
- Investments, initiatives or responses to climate change that are not gender-sensitive risk being ineffective or even counterproductive.
- High transaction costs and gender biases hinder women's access to project development and access to finance, despite the significant social development and resilience benefits of these projects.
- Interventions to improve women's access to climate finance should be designed to address their specific needs and constraints.
- An enabling environment that supports women's full participation in climate finance can be developed to address their specific needs and constraints.
- Climate finance is a critical source of a sustainable and inclusive growth, and women's participation in its development and implementation is essential.
- How is the financing going to be used? It is important to ensure that the financing is used to support inclusive mitigation action.

1. INTRODUCTION

Women in developing countries possess an extraordinary potential to contribute to climate change mitigation. On the international climate policy stage, the positive impact women can have on their environment and on sustainable development goals has generated widespread demand for more inclusive climate action and gender-sensitive financing channels. Answering this call, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) launched a regional technical assistance (TA) project with a grant from the Nordic Development Fund that demonstrates how developing countries can be supported to voice a demand for inclusive mitigation action.

The TA aims to create a gender-sensitive enabling environment in Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), and Viet Nam through the following measures:

1. **Creating a policy dialogue partnership** among policy makers, focused with climate change finance and women's organizations charged with mainstreaming gender.
2. **Developing the capacity** of key stakeholders to mainstream gender into climate projects and to raise climate finance.
3. **Proactively affecting country-level pipeline projects** and supporting replication and scaling up of gender-responsive climate finance projects.

This publication is a revised and updated brief that draws from a previous working paper published by the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) in cooperation with the ADB regional capacity development technical assistance (TA) on Harnessing Climate Change Mitigation Initiatives to Benefit Women (ADB TA7914-REG). Technical Assistance for Improving Climate Change Mitigation Initiatives to Benefit Women (ADB TA7914-REG). For more information about the TA, visit <http://www.iges.or.jp/ta7914-REG/>.

IGES is a research center of the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), which is a non-profit organization established in 2002. IGES is a research center of the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), which is a non-profit organization established in 2002. IGES is a research center of the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), which is a non-profit organization established in 2002.

ADB

DISCUSSION



Empowering Women to Mitigate Climate Change
Gender-responsive Approaches in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam

VIDEO SERIES
Harnessing Climate Change Mitigation Initiatives to Benefit Women

ADB **IGES** **NDF** **SNV**

REFERENCE:

	Institutional	Policy	Pilot Project
Challenges	Lack of institutional coordination, formalised partnerships and knowledge and technical skills	Linking global climate policy frameworks and finance opportunities to enhance country level and responses accountability	Improving women's access to low carbon technologies, cultural bias against women in leading or technical roles, acknowledging and rewarding women's efforts in climate mitigation and accessing climate finance
Entry Points	Stakeholder engagement and joint capacity development to support women's leadership in climate change policy, strategy, action plan formulation and to improve accountability	Policy and Strategy mapping identify strategic opportunities and joint strategy review and update	Value chain approach (not just end users), private sector engagement (engender business models), skills development reduce barriers and climate finance development plan
Cambodia	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) Gender and Children's Working Group has 1/3 seats at MAFF TWG for <i>Policy and Strategy to Respond to Climate Change of MAFF</i>	<i>Gender Mainstreaming Policy and Strategic Framework for Agriculture 2016-2020</i> include climate issues and women's participation	Establish gender-responsive Advanced Biomass Stoves (ABS) private sector business model to increase women's employment opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 1148 households purchasing/selling ABS, , VGS PoA · estimated 3,134 tCO₂e reduction
Lao PDR	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) invited Lao Women's Union (LWU) to join member of National Climate Change TWG	Gender concerns integrated in high priority sectors i.e. clean energy, forest management in <i>Climate Change Action Plan for Lao PDR 2013-2020</i>	Launch Improved Cookstove (ICS) production centres and national ICS programme, VGS PoA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 4489 households purchasing/supplying ICS where 5 enterprises involved in ICS production · estimated 4,470 tCO₂e reduction
Vietnam	VWU included city level preparation and implementation on planning of <i>Dong Hoi City Action Plan for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation 2016-2020</i>	<i>Dong Hoi City Climate Change Action Plan 2020</i> includes mitigation and gender elements	Women accredited Biogas Masons, BMEs and NBP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 283 households constructing/purchasing bio-digesters · estimated 39,270 tCO₂e reduction
Lessons Learned	<p>Ministries/agencies with climate response mandate lead partnerships with women's machineries and positions potential for greater impacts (NDA for GCF)</p> <p>Capacity development support interministerial climate change coordination</p> <p>Strategic support to gender units within climate response ministries/agencies allows opportunity for cross-fertilisation</p>	<p>Capitalise on windows of opportunity in national/sector climate policy review cycle schedules and updating of action plans</p> <p>National/sector level agencies more effective to maximise influence on strategic directions and opportunities</p> <p>Country-wide review of climate change policy and strategy instruments to embed gender-responsiveness</p>	<p>Support national/sector projects with upscaling potential position earing larger flows of finance from climate finance mechanisms</p> <p>Private sector engagement in clean energy supply chain support women's entrepreneurship and women's confidence on technical and business development skills</p> <p>Women's pre-training to increase familiarity male dominated spheres and initial support to establish respectful relationship with local authorities, suppliers, service providers</p>

REFERENCE:

GCF released \$183 million for the initial 8 projects in SIDS & LDCs (as of 2015);
and approved \$207.8 million for New Projects (as of 2019)

Proposal Outline

- A. Summary
- B. Detailed Description
- C. Rationale for GCF Involvement
- D. Expected Performance against Investment Criteria
 - D.1. Impact Potential
 - D.2. Paradigm Shift Potential
 - D.3. Sustainable Development Potential.
*Describe environmental, social and economic co-benefits including the gender-sensitive development impact.***
 - D.4. Needs of the Recipient
 - D.5. Country Ownership
 - D.6. Efficiency and Effectiveness
- E. Appraisal Summary
- F. Implementation Details
- G. Risk Assessment and Management
- H. Results Monitoring and Reporting
- I. Timeline

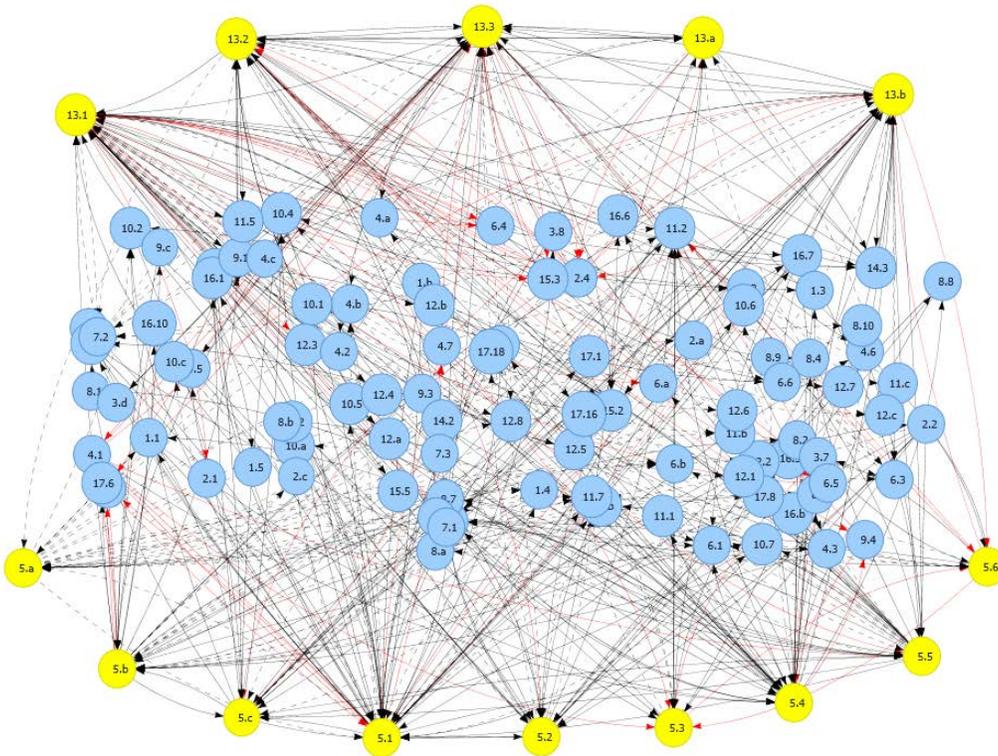


Climate Fund (GCF) is seeking high-quality funding proposals.
Entities are expected to develop their funding proposals, in close consultation with the relevant national designated authority, with due regard to the GCF's Investment Framework and Results Management Framework. The funding proposals should demonstrate how the proposed programmes will perform against the investment criteria and deliver or all of the strategic impact results.

REFERENCE:

Challenges in data collection & analysis to strengthen gender inclusiveness

- Collecting data itself in areas where no lengthy history of systematically gathering and analyzing data, particularly for environmental and social phenomena.
- Should consider the relationship between multiple indicators for gender and climate.
- Need to consider ways for creating incentives for the data collection for different stakeholders.



IGES trial of the SDGs Interlinkages & Data Visualization

Note:

- Each node represents one SDG Target, e.g. Target 5.5, with yellow ones indicating the selected targets.
- Each line with an arrow linking two nodes represents a directional/causal link between two Targets, e.g. from Target 5.5 to Target 13.B. The value over the line (by putting the cursor on the line) indicates the strength of the linear relation between the pair of targets.
- A line in black represents a positive link and a line in red represents a negative link.