

# Gender-Responsive Climate Change Mitigation: A Multi-level Perspective

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From IGES perspective, a research institution focused on strategic and innovative research on sustainable development, what are proven research findings on the linkages between gender and climate change? What are the gaps in knowledge on gender and climate adaptation and mitigation?

What are key challenges in data collection and analysis to strengthen gender inclusive climate action and outcomes at policy and project level?

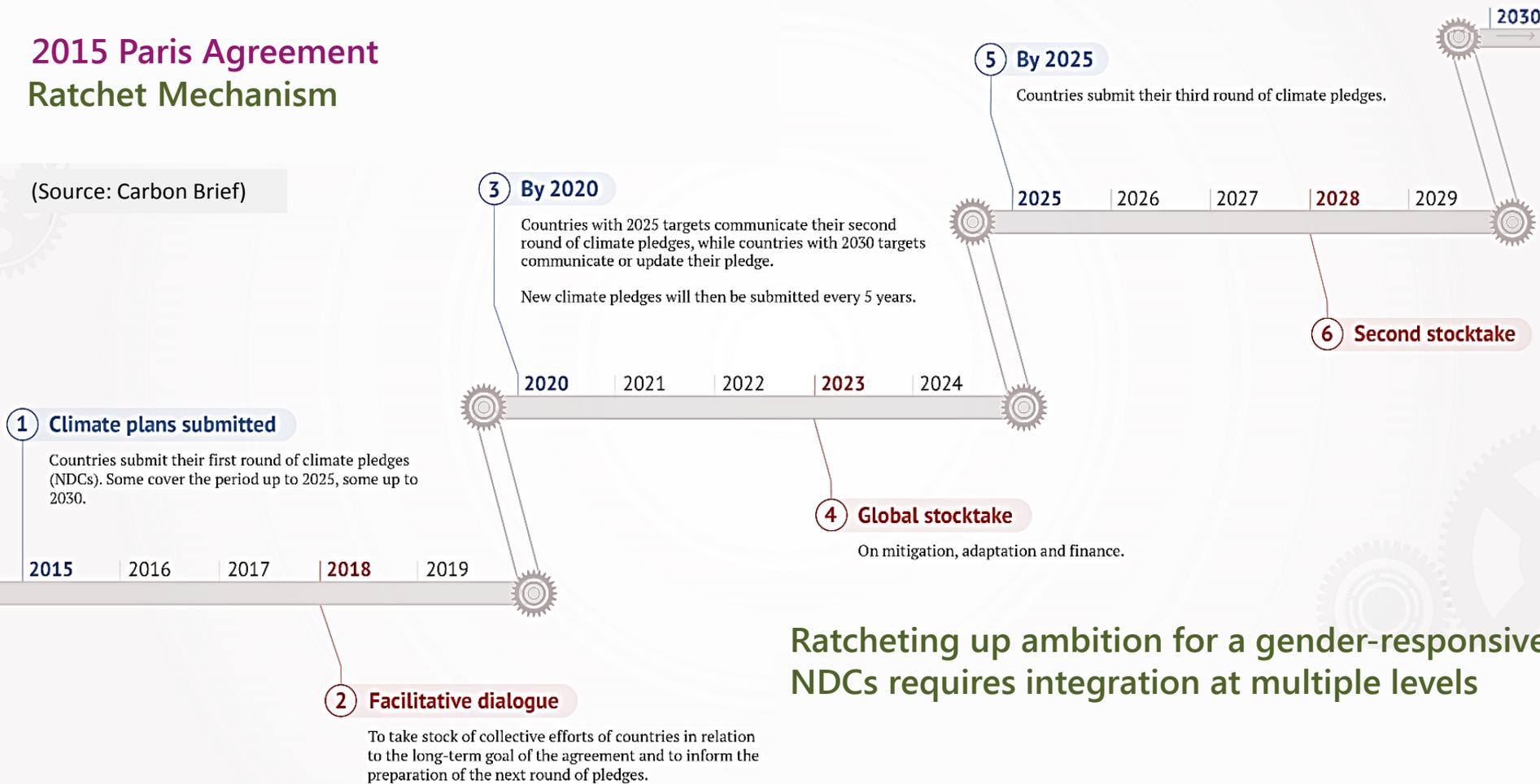
Based on the experience under RETA 7914, what are the lessons learned on the benefits of partnerships between donor organizations, research institutes, government agencies and CSOs working together to achieve inclusive climate resilient solutions to complex dimensions of sustainable development?

# Current Trend on International Climate Policy

- 1) Scope of climate mitigation is increasing – from projects to policies to institution
- 2) Direction of climate mitigation is changing – from top down to bottom up

## 2015 Paris Agreement Ratchet Mechanism

(Source: Carbon Brief)



Ratcheting up ambition for a gender-responsive NDCs requires integration at multiple levels

# Current Trend on International Climate Policy

3) Emphasis on sustainability and inclusivity is growing – need more systematic ways to ensure that climate change mitigation actions are consistent with other environmental priorities and socioeconomic needs.

(Source: www.undp.org)



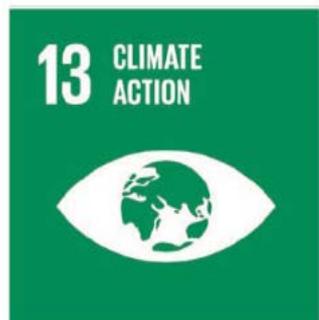
All of these changes underline the importance of working with multiple stakeholders at multiple levels. In particular, we need concrete models of how to bring together SDG 5 Gender and SDG 13 Climate at multiple levels.

- 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all
- 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all
- 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices
- 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work
- 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership
- 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights
- 5.A Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources
- 5.B Enhance the use of enabling technology
- 5.C Adopt and strengthen sound policies for the promotion of gender equality



(Source: www.undp.org)

**As countries prepare to implement 2015 Paris Agreement and 2030 Agenda, mainstreamed gender equality in both, NDCs and SDGs should be the priority of its national development planning.**



- 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity
- 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
- 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity
- 13.A Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country
- 13.B Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

# Gaps in knowledge on gender and climate change issue

## Clean Development Mechanism

Out of 3,864 CDM projects,  
5 mentioned empowerment of women

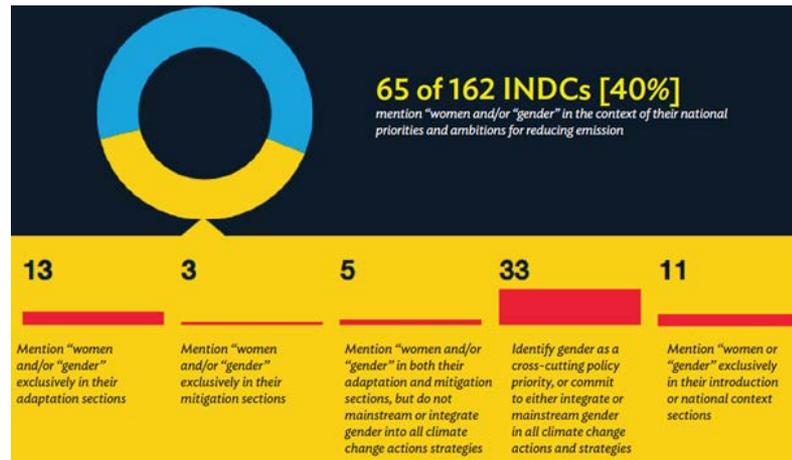
(Source: CDM Executive Board)

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

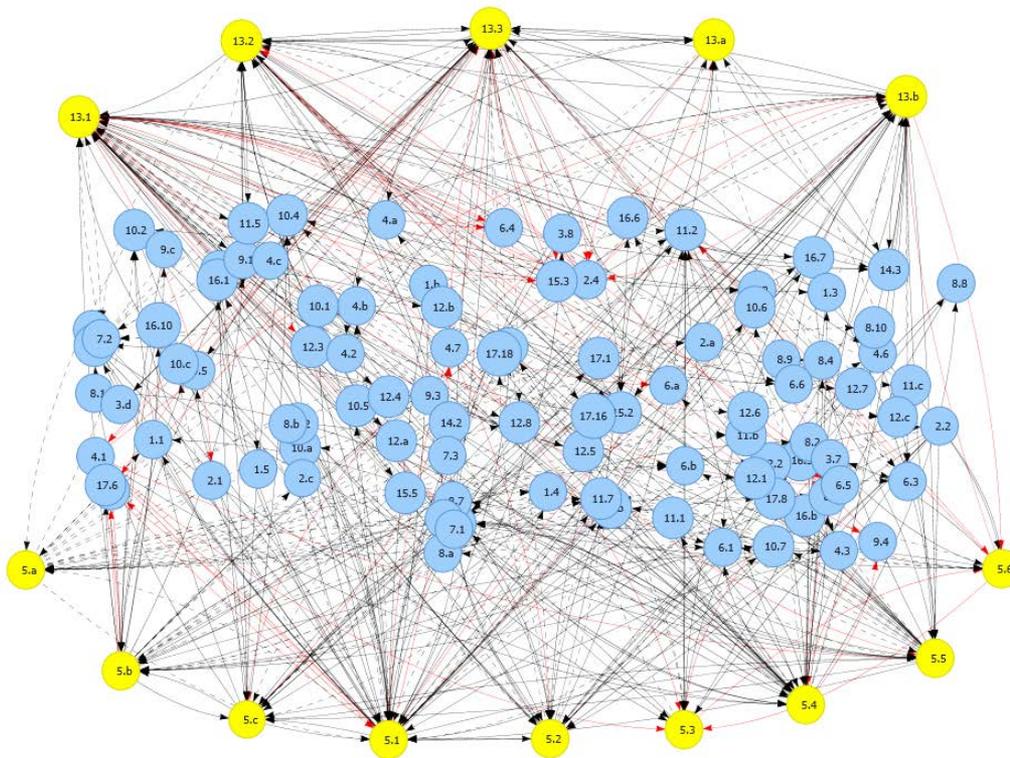


(Source: IUCN and USAID 2016)

- 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.

# 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.



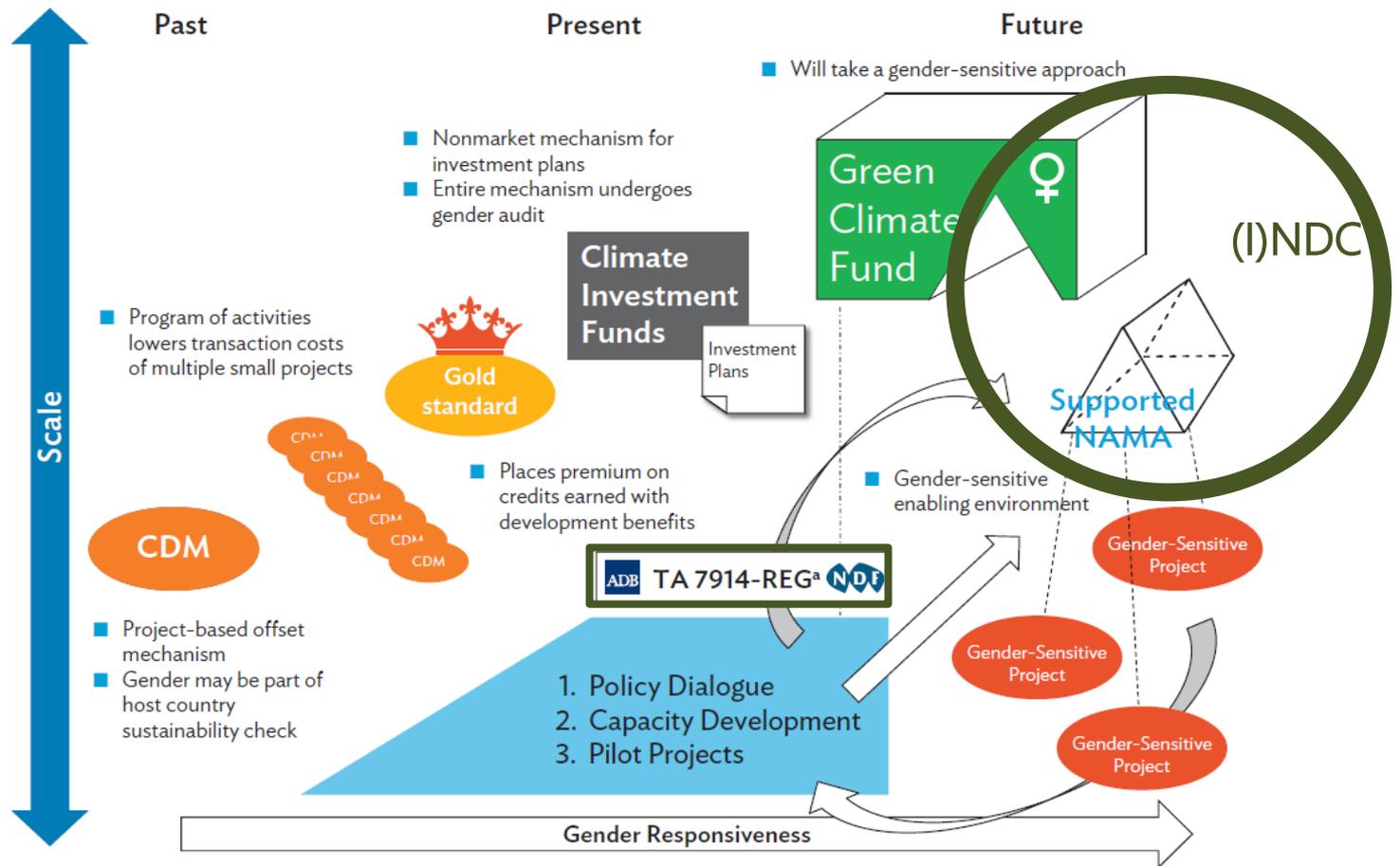
## Ref: IGES trial of the SDGs Interlinkages & Data Visualization

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.

Much of the discussion aims to identify good practice solutions that aim to bring together gender and climate in a single project rather than how to bring projects to scale.

This is why we need to think about interactions across multi-levels and ADB TA7914-REG project offered such a model.



Developments in Climate Finance (Source: ADB 2014)

# 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 projects
- national level Stakeholder consultation, interviews, training
- identify mutually beneficial ways for the collaboration of the Ministries and women's groups
- 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



**Gender & Climate Finance**  
**POLICY BRIEF**

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

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Country Specialist, ADB

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Monitor Fellowship seconde

**KEY MESSAGES**

- Women possess an extraordinary—and often underestimated—potential in contributing to climate change mitigation and resource management.
- Increasing women's income stream as a priority of climate policy and financial reform.
- High transaction costs and gender biases impede women's access to project development and access to finance, thereby reducing their economic and social development and increasing the cost of their projects.
- Integrating gender and climate change into development planning and financing strategies. A gender-mainstreamed policy makes an important contribution to climate change mitigation and gender equality.
- An enabling environment that increases women's participation in decision-making and their productivity is needed in this context to ensure and realize climate finance work for women.
- Climate finance is a critical component of a sustainable and resilient economic growth and development strategy.
- How is the finance used? The investment is used to include mitigation action.

**1. INTRODUCTION**

Women in developing countries possess an extraordinary potential to contribute to climate change mitigation. On the operational 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 faced with climate change issues and women's organizations charged with mainstreaming gender.
2. **Developing the capacity** of key stakeholders to mainstream gender into climate policies 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 version published by the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) under the leadership of the IGES 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.adb.org/reg/capdev/ta7914-1>. The publication is a revised and updated brief that draws from a previous working version published by the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) under the leadership of the IGES 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.adb.org/reg/capdev/ta7914-1>. The publication is a revised and updated brief that draws from a previous working version published by the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) under the leadership of the IGES 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.adb.org/reg/capdev/ta7914-1>.

**ADB**

TA7914-REG project employed a multi-level approach: Institutional capacity building for climate and gender agencies enabled the mainstreaming of gender into mitigation policies (or vice versa) that supported gender-responsive mitigation pilot projects. These different elements were mutually reinforcing. The pilot projects involved women in concrete on-the-ground initiatives that built knowledge and skills to mitigate climate change while earning other livelihood benefits. Simultaneously, the institutional capacity building and policy mainstreaming empowered women and women's groups, engaging them in decisions that could help achieve longer-lasting results.





## Empowering Women to Mitigate Climate Change

Gender-responsive Approaches in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam

VIDEO SERIES

Harnessing Climate Change Mitigation Initiatives to Benefit Women



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<https://gender-climate.iges.jp/>