

Mainstreaming gender into climate mitigation activities in Developing Countries

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So-Young Lee
Senior Policy Researcher/
Research Manager
lee@iges.or.jp

IGES
Institute for Global
Environmental Strategies



Mission

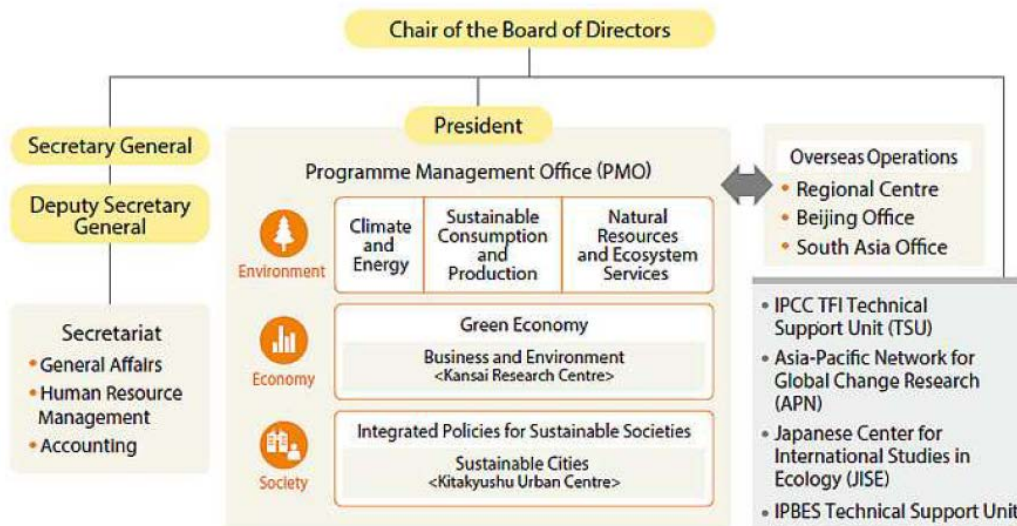
To redefine the values and value systems of our present societies that have resulted in the global environmental crisis, in order to create new ways of conducting activities and a new paradigm for civilization and to build new social and economic systems based on the principles of the new paradigm.

- Mar. 1998 : Establishment of IGES in response to the recommendation by Prime Minister’s Advisory Group on the Global Environment in the 21stC. Conduct 3-year strategic research prog. (1st–5th phase).
- Apr. 2012 : Transition to a public-interest incorporated foundation (registered under the Cabinet Office)
- Apr. 2013 : Start of 6th phase
- July 2017 : Launch 7th 4-year strategic research programme

Chronology

Vision

IGES aims to act as a *change agent*, promoting the global transition towards a sustainable society. IGES conducts strategic research relevant to new policy needs and make impacts for policy formation.



Organisational Structure

- No. of employees: 190 (as of Mar. 2016) – Research employees 110 (Non-Japanese 46)
- Offices: HQ in Hayama, Tokyo Sustainability Forum, Kansai Research Centre, Kitakyushu Urban Centre, Regional Centre in Bangkok, Beijing Office, South Asia Desk in New Delhi

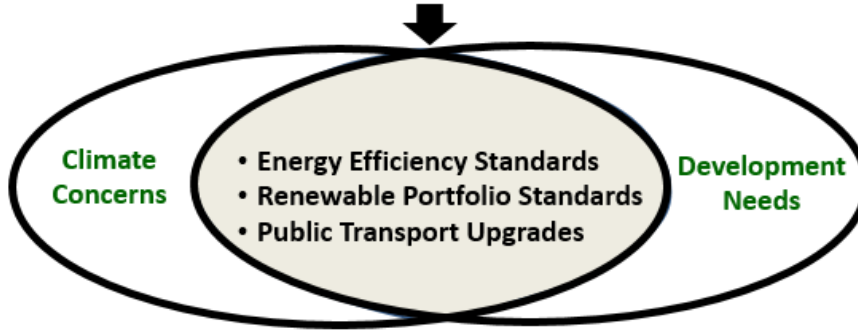
Top Climate Think Thank in the Rest of the World

outside of North America and Europe in the 2016 edition of the ICCG Climate Think Tank Ranking.

- 1.** What were the background concepts and challenges to analyse gender inclusive climate mitigation actions and outcomes at policy and project level?
- 2.** What are proven research findings on the linkages between gender and climate change based on the experience under the Asian Development Bank Technical Assistance project (TA7914-REG)?
- 3.** What are potential topics to elaborate further gender and climate mitigation actions and outcomes based on the current trends on international climate policy?

1.

Mitigate Greenhouse Gas



Development Co-benefits

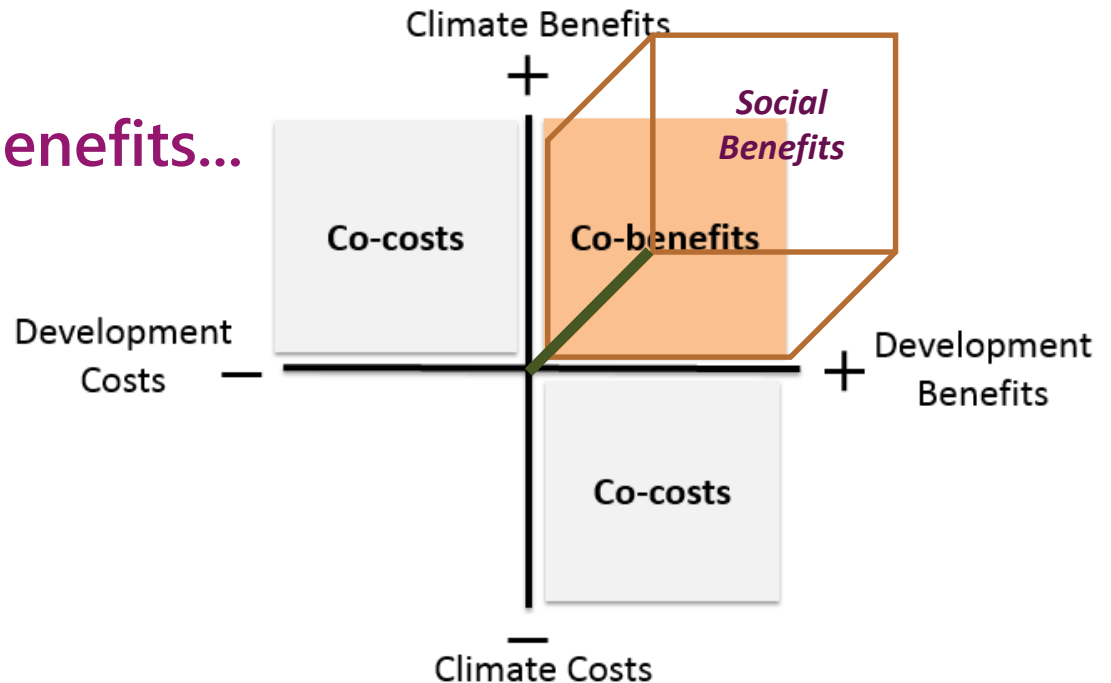
| Economic | Environmental | Social |
|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cleaner Technologies• Faster Commutes | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improved Air Quality• Reduced Waste | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Greater Energy Access• Enhanced Mobility |

Illustrating Co-benefits

Win-win strategy capturing both development and climate benefits in a single policy/ measure.

Expand view of co-benefits...

In terms of costs and benefits



1.

Asian Co-benefits Partnership

ACP Good Practice Map

Cambodia close X

The Asian Development Bank's (ADB) project, Harnessing Climate Change Mitigation Initiatives to Benefit Women, aims to help women work in productive roles in mitigating climate change. In Cambodia, the project brought women into the supply chain for advanced cookstoves, tapping a source of labor that is frequently overlooked when it comes to marketing and selling energy efficient technologies. This approach demonstrates the feasibility of achieving both environmental (climate and other pollutants) as well as social co-benefits.

Advanced Clean Cookstove Supply Chain

Lao PDR close X

Since 2015, SNV and the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) have been involved in the Asian Development Bank (ADB) project, Harnessing Climate Change Mitigation Initiatives to Benefit Women. The project supported a set of pilots that engaged women in the construction, marketing and sales of improved cookstoves. The project not helped only mitigate climate change but brought important livelihood benefits to women in Lao PDR.

Gender Integration in Supply of Improved Cookstoves

Vietnam close X

Thousands of households in Dong Hoi, Viet Nam are raising pigs without appropriate manure treatment facilities such as biogas digesters. In addition, large gaps have been identified in the knowledge of digester end-users, particularly regarding the use of bio-slurry as an organic fertilizer. This case illustrates how actively engaging women in a biogas pilot project can help remedy these problems, mitigate climate and empowering women.

New Roles for Women in Biogas Supply Chain

New roles for women in the biogas supply chain in Vietnam

Background

Thousands of households in Dong Hoi are raising pigs without appropriate manure treatment facilities such as biogas digesters. In addition, large gaps have been identified in the knowledge of digester end-users, particularly regarding the use of bio-slurry as an organic fertilizer. It is discharged into the environment releasing CH₄, a powerful GHG which contributes to Climate Change. Women are the primary decision-makers regarding energy consumption and waste management, but they are often excluded from biogas-related activities. They do not have the opportunity to learn about the benefits of bio-digesters. This means that they lack the necessary knowledge and tools to enable them to respond to climate change. The biogas sector in Vietnam has been driven mainly by men, because women's lack of business experience and essential skills has made it difficult for them to join biogas construction training. IGES provided ADB regional technical assistance (RETA) to pilot gender inclusion in the biogas sector. This is providing opportunities for local women masons to participate in the biogas supply chain as well as giving women biogas end-users the chance to build businesses and generate income from manure and waste.

| Barriers | Solutions |
|--|---|
| Gender stereotypes in construction work | Identify the challenges for women to enter into the mainstream biogas construction program in leadership roles. |
| Women have limited masonry skills | Develop an inclusive and sensitized selection process, focusing on women who already work away from home as mason assistants and enabling those selected to attend training with a partner – husband, family member, friend or other acquaintance. |
| Gender mainstreaming was not considered in BP. Mason trainers were inexperienced in training women | Provide additional introductory training for women (and inexperienced men) to improve their basic masonry skills and develop self-confidence, enabling them to join the standard biogas construction training. |
| Women masons take longer to master the technical issues | Gender-sensitize existing training materials and programs to address technical and soft skills required to successfully operate a Biogas Mason Enterprise (BME). Provide sensitization sessions and review of training methodologies to BP trainers to reduce gender-biases. |
| Lack of soft skills for communication and business development | Provide intensive coaching and mentoring to build skills and confidence to work independently. After the first 8 days' coaching and mentoring, all 9 men felt confident to work independently, while all 9 women requested an additional 5 days' coaching and mentoring. The third round of 3 days' coaching was mainly for biogas piping and appliances. |
| | Provide two trainings on business development skills and effective sales skill for all BMEs and WU staff in order to improve capacity for BMEs and WU staff to sell biogas digesters. |

IGES Institute for Global Environmental Strategies
TEL +81-46-855-3700 URL <http://www.iges.or.jp/>

ACP Asia Co-benefits Partnership
URL <http://www.cobenefit.org/>

New roles for women in the biogas supply chain in Vietnam 1

www.cobenefit.org

1.

“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)



1.

Gaps in knowledge on Gender & Climate Change Mitigation

Clean Development Mechanism

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

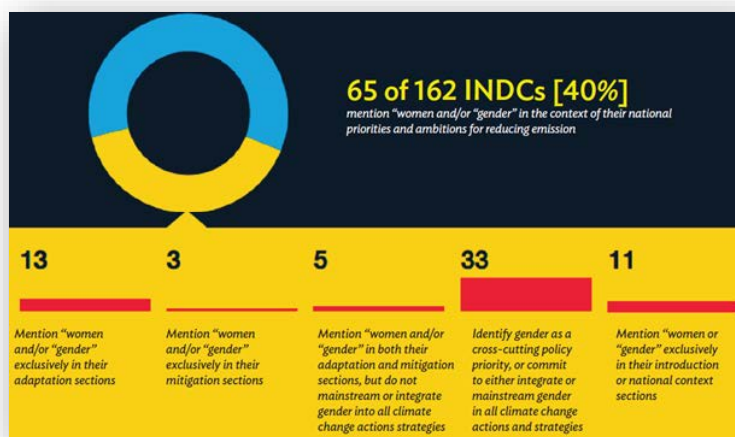
(Source: CDM Executive Board)

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



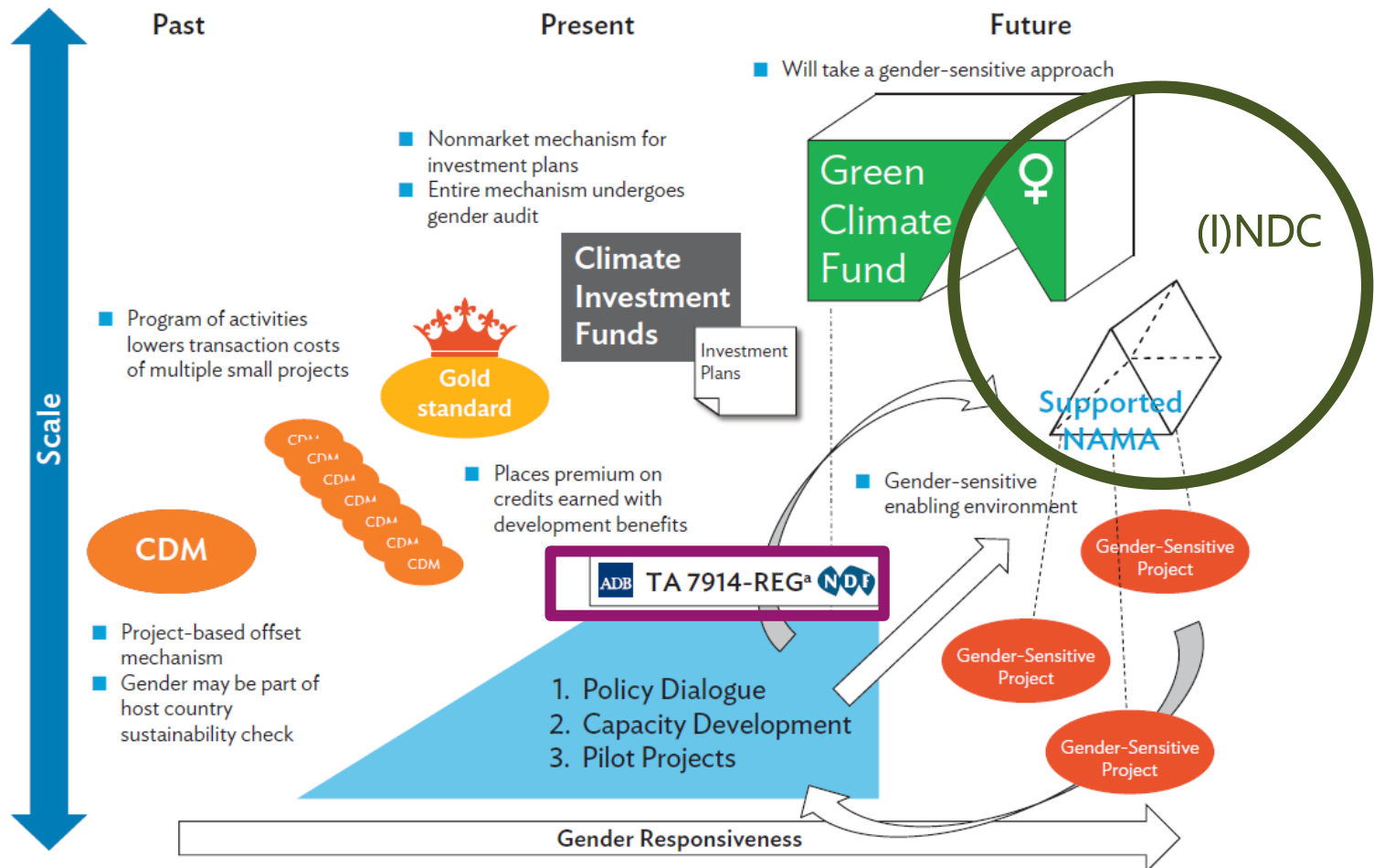
(Source: IUCN and USAID 2016)

- Gender/Climate experts often know little about climate change/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.

2.

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)

2.

Institutional

Policy

Pilot Project

| | 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 tCO_{2e} 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 tCO_{2e} 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 tCO_{2e} 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> |

2.

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.



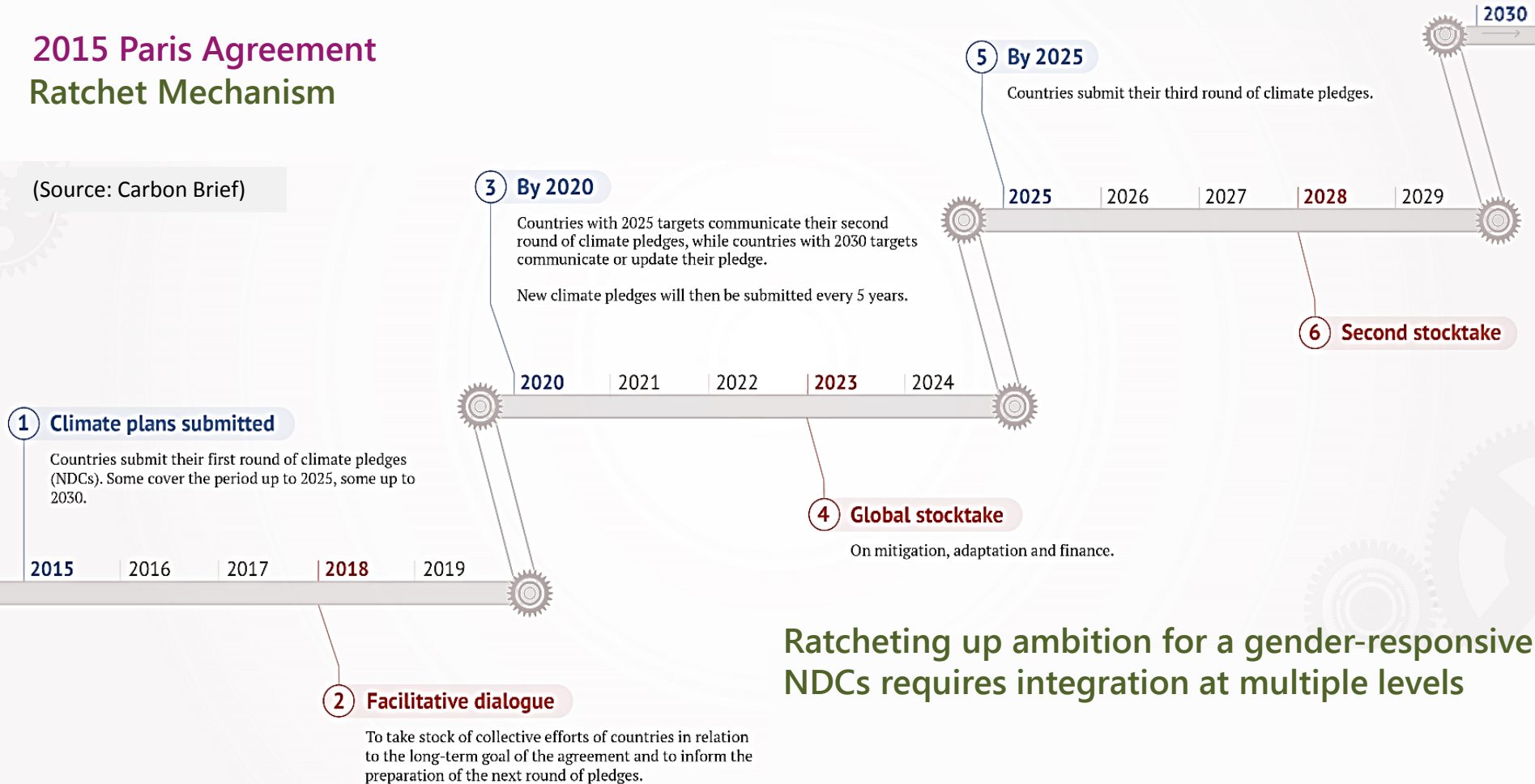
3.

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

3.

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.



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.

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.

3.

Reference:

IGES trial of the SDGs Interlinkages & Data Visualization

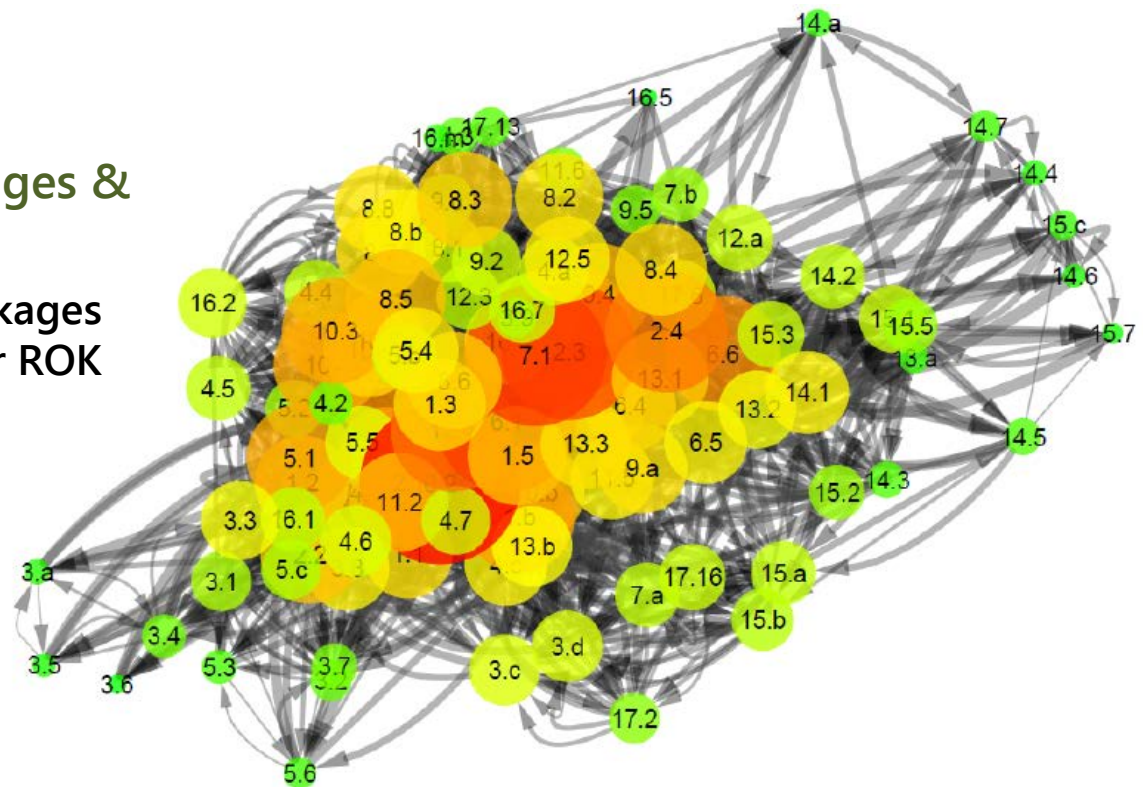
The weighted SDG interlinkages network for ROK

Legend:

Low values to small sizes

Low values to bright colours

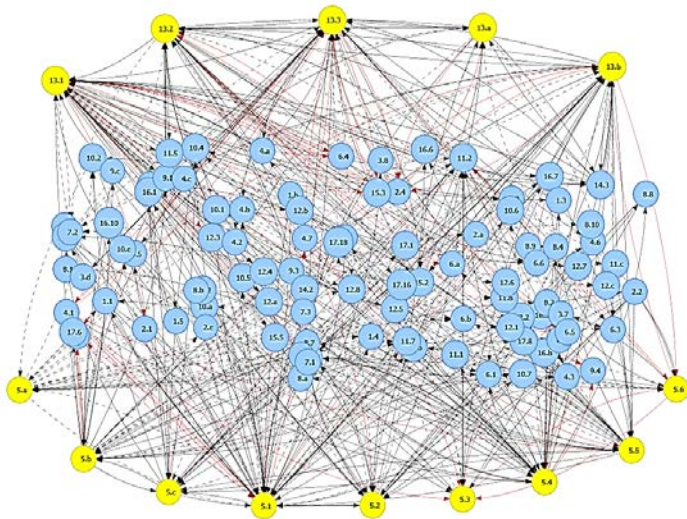
(Source: IGES Research Report 2017)



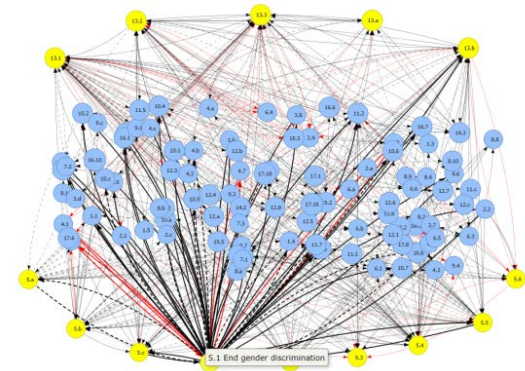
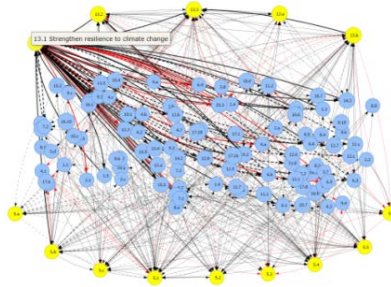
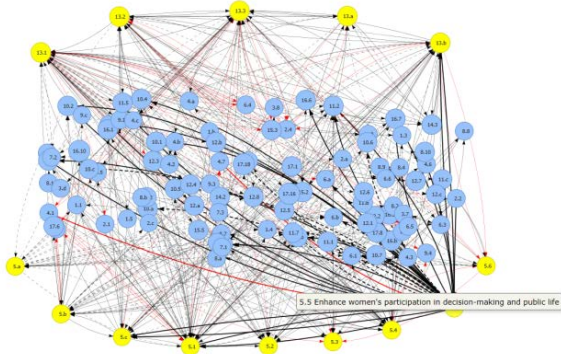
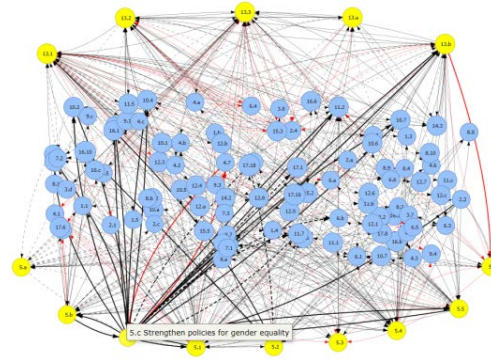
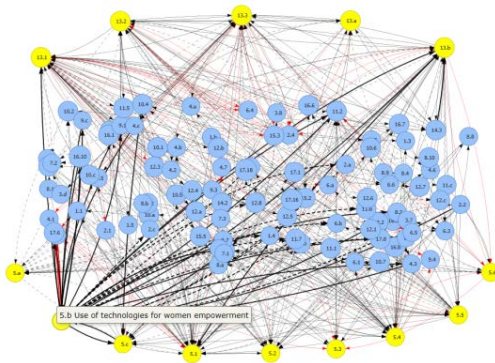
Trial analysis of the Interlinkages of G5 & G13

Note:

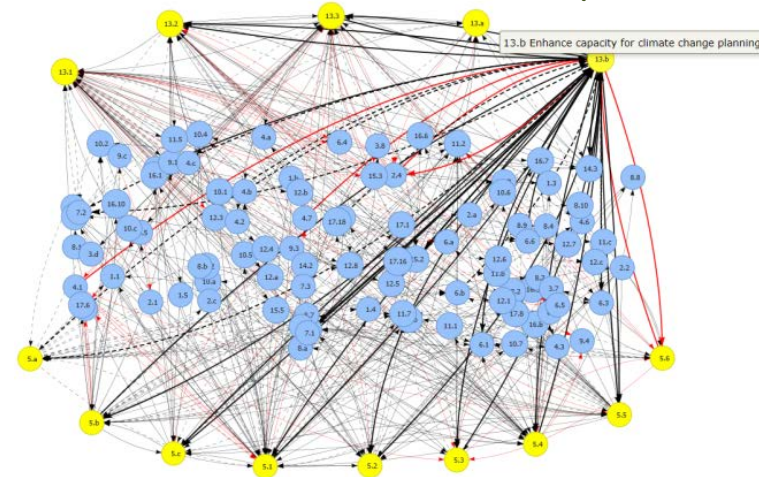
- Each node represents one SDG Target, e.g. Target 5.5, with yellow ones indicating the selected targets.
- Each line with an arrow linking two nodes represents a directional/causal link between two Targets, e.g. from Target 5.5 to Target 13.B. The value over the line (by putting the cursor on the line) 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.



- 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



e.g. The black lines between Target 13.B 'Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management' and most of G5 Targets indicate strong and positive relation between targets.



- 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