



TRAINING MANUAL TO SUPPORT COUNTRY-DRIVEN GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Policies, Strategies, and Program Development



NORDIC
DEVELOPMENT
FUND



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AND CLIMATE CHANGE**

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Abbreviations

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
CDM	-	Clean Development Mechanism
CFC	-	chlorofluorocarbon
CIF	-	Climate Investment Funds
COP	-	Conference of the Parties
CTF	-	Clean Technology Fund
FIP	-	Forest Investment Program
GCF	-	Green Climate Fund
GGCA	-	Global Gender and Climate Alliance
GHG	-	greenhouse gas
IPCC	-	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
Lao PDR	-	Lao People's Democratic Republic
MRV	-	monitoring, reporting, and verification
NAMA	-	nationally appropriate mitigation action
PPCR	-	Pilot Project on Climate Resilience
Q&A	-	questions and answers
RETA	-	regional technical assistance
SREP	-	Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program
UN	-	United Nations
UNCED	-	UN Conference on Environment and Development
UNCHE	-	UN Conference on the Human Environment
UNFCCC	-	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
WCC	-	World Climate Conference

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Introduction

This training manual is based on a series of workshops on gender and climate change held in Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), and Viet Nam in the context of the Asian Development Bank's (ADB) regional technical assistance (RETA) program *Harnessing Climate Change Mitigation Initiatives to Benefit Women* (RETA 7914).¹ The manual provides trainers, policy makers, and practitioners with background information to inform the development of gender-sensitive mitigation measures and includes material to conduct training on gender and climate change. The following chapter introduces the nexus of gender and climate change, lays out the objectives of the training course, gives instructions on how to use this manual, and provides a recommended training agenda.

Key Concepts

Adaptation refers to “the process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects, in order to moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities.”²

Climate change means “a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods.”³

Gender refers to “the social differences between women and men [...] that have been learned, are changeable over time and have wide variations both within and between cultures.”⁴ Gender shapes roles, rights, relationships, and responsibilities ascribed to women and men in a specific society and cultural context. Gender refers to both men and women.

Gender analysis is “the study of differences in the conditions, needs, participation rates, access to resources and development, control of assets, decision-making powers, etc., between women and men on their assigned gender roles” (footnote 4).

Gender equality refers to the equal rights, responsibilities, and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys. It is “the concept that all human beings are free to develop their personal abilities and make choices without the limitations set by strict gender roles; that the different behaviour, aspirations and needs of women and men are considered, valued and favoured equally” (footnote 4). “Gender equality does not mean that women and men have to become the same, but that there should be no differences in the rights, responsibilities and opportunities of individuals.”⁵

¹ ADB. 2011. *Technical Assistance for Harnessing Climate Change Mitigation Initiatives to Benefit Women*. Manila (TA 7914-REG). For more information, see <http://www.adb.org/projects/45039-001/main>

² J.M. Allwood, V. Bosetti, N.K. Dubash, L. Gómez-Echeverri, and C. von Stechow. 2014. Glossary. In O. Edenhofer, O., R. Pichs-Madruga, Y. Sokona, E. Farahani, S. Kadner, K. Seyboth, A. Adler, I. Baum, S. Brunner, P. Eickemeier, B. Kriemann, J. Savolainen, S. Schlömer, C. von Stechow, T. Zwickel, and J.C. Minx, eds. *Climate Change 2014: Mitigation of Climate Change. Contribution of Working Group III to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York: Cambridge University Press.

³ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). 1992. *General Assembly, Art. 1.2*. New York: United Nations.

⁴ European Commission. 1998. *One Hundred Words for Equality: A Glossary of Terms on Equality between Women and Men*. Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities.

⁵ United Network for Young Peacebuilders (UNOY). 2011. Peacebag for Euromed Youth. <http://peacebag.org/files/PeaceBagforEuromed14032012.pdf>

Gender equity “is the process of being fair to men and women, boys and girls. It refers to differential treatment that is fair and positively addresses a bias or disadvantage that is due to gender roles or norms or differences between the sexes.”⁶ To ensure equity, policies must often compensate for historical and social discrimination that disadvantages women in accessing income and resources. Gender equity includes “[f]airness in women’s and men’s access to socio-economic resources.”⁷ Gender equity leads to gender equality.⁸

Gender mainstreaming “is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women’s as well as men’s concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality.”⁹

Greenhouse gases (GHGs) refer to those “gaseous constituents of the atmosphere, both natural and anthropogenic, that absorb and re-emit infrared radiation” (footnote 3). These gases include carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O).

Mitigation refers to “a human intervention to reduce the sources or enhance the sinks of [GHGs]” (footnote 2). Mitigation measures or policies are aimed at, but not limited to, reducing GHG emissions.

Sex-disaggregated data are the collection and separation of information of men and women to identify inequalities for effective gender analysis.

Sex in contrast to gender refers to “the biological characteristics, which distinguish human beings as female or male” (footnote 4).

Sustainable development is “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”¹⁰ “Sustainable development calls for improving the quality of life for all of the world’s people without increasing the use of our natural resources beyond the earth’s carrying capacity. ... [T]he efforts to build a truly sustainable way of life require the integration of action in three key areas.”¹¹ These are economic growth and equity, conserving natural resources and the environment, and social development.

Women empowerment is central to achieving equality. Empowerment means removing power imbalances and giving women greater capacity to access resources and manage their lives unconstrained by their sex/gender. “Achieving gender equality [often] requires women’s empowerment to ensure that decision-making at private

⁶ United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). 2014. *Guide on Gender Mainstreaming: Energy and Climate Change Projects*. https://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media_upgrade/What_we_do/Topics/Women_and_Youth/Guide_on_Gender_Mainstreaming_ECC.pdf

⁷ European Commission. 2004. *Toolkit on Mainstreaming Gender Equality in EC Development Cooperation*. Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities. Section 3. Glossary of Gender and Development Terms.

⁸ For a comparison of gender equity and gender equality, see United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). Promoting Gender Equality. Frequently Asked Questions about Gender. https://www.unfpa.org/gender/resources_faq.htm#2

⁹ United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). Decision 2. 1997. <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/pdf/ECOSOCAC1997.2.pdf>

¹⁰ World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED). 1987. *Our Common Future*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

¹¹ United Nations. 2002. *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002*. New York.

and public levels and access to resources are no longer weighted in men's favor, so that both women and men can fully participate as equal partners in productive and reproductive life."¹²

Background: Gender and Climate Change

Climate change is a global phenomenon that affects all countries and peoples across borders. Nonetheless, social and cultural systems influence both how environmental pressures affect societal groups and how they can contribute to reducing harmful emissions. The roles and responsibilities ascribed to women and men in a society impact their respective dependence on their natural environment, shape their capacity to adapt to a changing climate, and lead to specific knowledge of how to influence their environment. When these inequalities between men and women are removed and their specific abilities and knowledge promoted, their full potential to contribute to fighting climate change can be unlocked. Women's agency in particular has been woefully neglected by mitigation measures in the past. There is growing recognition that by empowering women to actively participate in reducing emissions and strengthening community resilience, climate change projects become more successful, more sustainable, and more equitable.

Women are involved in helping their communities and families adapt to environmental changes every day all over the world, but their potential to contribute to reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions is often overlooked. In the past, academic work and development cooperation has focused chiefly on women's role in adaptation and has only recently turned to women's role in averting climate change impacts. This manual includes examples from adaptation but focuses on facilitating the design of inclusive climate change mitigation.

For instance, mitigation measures that target women on the household and community level and give them access to energy-efficient technologies such as improved cookstoves can significantly reduce GHG emissions and produce important development cobenefits such as improved health and less time spent on collecting biomass for fuel. The efficiency and equitability of such measures is increased if women are empowered to produce and sell such cookstoves themselves and are enabled to engage in continued education or training in ways to generate income and adapt to environmental changes. In short, climate change responses that take into account social factors produce more sustainable outcomes.

Inclusive climate change action is a crosscutting approach to achieving gender equality, emission reductions, and development goals that are embedded in country development strategies and sector policies. In order to make climate policies and projects more effective, efficient, and equitable, policy makers and practitioners need to engage in a policy dialogue to bridge the gap between climate change and gender expertise. An integral part of planning and implementing climate change measures that benefit women, reduce emissions, and achieve sustainable development goals is the ability to access appropriate finance.

ADB's *Harnessing Climate Change Mitigation Initiatives to Benefit Women* demonstrates an approach to supporting developing countries' readiness for inclusive mitigation in Cambodia, the Lao PDR, and Viet Nam. The multilevel project aims to create a gender-sensitive enabling environment by

- 1) **creating a partnership** among policy makers faced with climate change issues and women's organizations charged with mainstreaming gender,

¹² United Nations Office of the Special Advisor on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women. Gender Mainstreaming – Concepts and Definitions. <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/conceptsanddefinitions.htm>

- 2) **developing the capacity** of key stakeholders to mainstream gender into climate policies and access climate finance, and
- 3) **proactively affecting country-level pipeline projects** and supporting replication and upscaling of gender-responsive climate finance projects.

This training manual serves to aid the process of developing country readiness for effective, efficient, and equitable climate policies and projects.

Objectives of the Training Course

The content of this manual gives the training audience an overview of the links between gender and climate change as well as of the climate policy and finance landscape, and it provides information on how to mainstream gender into climate policies and projects. By developing an understanding of gender and climate change issues and inviting a diverse group of participants to share their knowledge and expertise, the training aims to develop capacity and a multilevel cross-sector partnership that will enable decision makers to identify and prepare more equitable projects and access climate finance. This manual serves to facilitate this training as a progressive model for replication in other countries.

The training course on gender and climate change and mitigation finance has the following aims:

- » Create awareness of the advantages of and need for gender-sensitive mitigation action
- » Develop participants' capacity to mainstream gender into climate policies and projects
- » Encourage a policy dialogue and knowledge exchange between policy makers, especially from environment and line ministries, and representatives of women's organizations and groups
- » Support country readiness for new gender-sensitive climate finance mechanisms
- » Lay the foundation for gender-sensitive climate policies and projects that enable equitable access to technologies and distribution from climate finance
- » Develop participants' understanding of the concept of gender, of climate change issues and policies, of the links between gender and climate change, and of the climate finance landscape
- » Empower marginalized stakeholders to participate in decision making to facilitate a partnership between representatives working on climate change and gender issues

How to Use This Manual

This manual is meant as a sourcebook for trainers of workshops on gender and climate change and climate finance, particularly in Southeast Asian developing countries. The manual offers guidance on how to develop training courses for policy makers and practitioners faced with designing and implementing climate change measures and policies. The manual also serves as a workshop participant's handbook to accompany presentations and to provide additional reading material. Each chapter includes recommendations for the delivery of training sessions. The examples and case studies used in the modules can be adjusted to the country context and audience and can be complemented by further illustrative material. The information provided in this manual is presented in a manner to accommodate readers and training participants who are

not intimately familiar with climate change issues or gender concepts. Trainers should enable the audience to become acquainted with technical jargon and terms used in both policy areas.

The manual is divided into several modules to ensure that all participants with varying backgrounds acquire a mutual understanding of the following:

- » Key concepts of gender and gender equality
- » The links between gender and climate change
- » What is climate change and climate mitigation
- » Key developments in climate policy and negotiations
- » The landscape of climate finance
- » How to design gender-sensitive climate policies and projects

The modules can be selected for training sessions depending on the participants' level of background knowledge. The contents of each module can be used to create presentations and additional training material. Examples of PowerPoint presentations that can be adjusted to the workshop audience and country context can be accessed online via links provided in the manual.

Trainers should keep in mind that there is no one-size-fits-all solution for gender mainstreaming and that the contents of this manual need to be adjusted to the host country's social and political context. Trainers should be mindful of restrictions and rules of conduct in the host country's social and political system, e.g. with regard to the role of civil society actors, as well as religious and cultural traditions. The language used in this manual may need to be adjusted accordingly. The manual's main goal is to create a dialogue, share knowledge, and develop capacity. In order to ensure that the messages in this training manual are received in the manner intended, trainers may require the support of appropriate translators that are familiar with climate and gender issues and the audience. The content may need to be adjusted to the level of experience of the participants in both subject areas. The information presented should be updated prior to use for recent developments particularly in climate negotiations and finance.

This manual also includes suggestions for icebreaker and energizer games that can be played at the beginning of some sessions. Trainers should once again choose games that are appropriate to the social and political context of the workshops.

The following icons are used throughout the manual to highlight particular information:



Time frame of a presentation or exercise



Example to be presented by the trainer and discussed with the participants or questions and concepts for discussion in the group



Key messages to be highlighted by the trainer



Exercises or group activities

Training Agenda

The training is divided into different sessions along four modules and can be held on 2–3 consecutive days. The workshop should begin with an introductory session to give an overview of the course schedule, the background, and the objectives of the training as laid out in the introduction of this manual. The training can be concluded by a field visit to a project site. The last workshop day should end in a plenary session to recap lessons learned and should allow for an anonymous evaluation of the training.

Each session begins with an input presentation by the trainer of maximum 60 minutes, followed by a question-and-answer session in the plenary. Sessions may include exercises such as role-playing games, case studies, or quizzes to help enrich understanding of the issues discussed. Trainers should allow for frequent breaks and include icebreaker and energizer exercises to capture and maintain the attention of the participants.

	Topic/Activity	Duration
Day 1	Introduction and Workshop Overview	30 mins
	Mapping of Participants' Expectations	15 mins
Module 1: Gender and Climate Change		
Day 1	Session A: Overview of Gender Issues and Concepts	
	Icebreaker Exercise	15 mins
	Presentation	60 mins
	Questions and Answers	30 mins
	Interactive Exercise	30 mins
Day 1	Session B: The Links between Gender and Climate Change	
	Presentation	60 mins
	Questions and Answers	30 mins
	Case Study	60 mins
Module 2: The Climate Policy Landscape		
Day 1	Session A: Climate Change and Mitigation Explained	
	Energizer	15 mins
	Presentation	60 mins
	Questions and Answers	30 mins
	Quiz	20 mins
Day 2	Session B: Key Developments in International Climate Policy	
	Presentation	60 mins
	Questions and Answers	30 mins
	Interactive Exercise: Negotiating Inclusive Action	30 mins

Module 3: Making Climate Finance Work for Inclusive Mitigation**Day 2 Selected Climate Finance Instruments and Opportunities**

Presentation	60 mins
Questions and Answers	30 mins
Case Studies	30 mins

Module 4: Mainstreaming Gender – From Policies to Projects**Day 2 How to Make Mitigation More Effective, Efficient, and Equitable**

Presentation	60 mins
Questions and Answers	30 mins
Interactive Exercise: A Gender-Sensitive Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action	60 mins

Day 2 Closing Plenary

Evaluation	15 mins
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Module 1: Gender and Climate Change

This module is split into two sessions and may be preceded by an icebreaker game. The level of detail with which gender issues are discussed should be adjusted to the participants' previous knowledge. Trainers should acknowledge the diverse group of workshop participants who may include both representatives from women's organizations well versed in women empowerment issues and policy makers from environment ministries who may lack basic knowledge of these issues.

Objectives of This Module

In a first step, this module addresses key concepts of gender and gender equality before establishing the links between gender and climate change. This module lays the foundation for a mutual understanding of gender issues and the importance of mainstreaming gender into climate policies and projects. The capacity to identify gender inequalities and awareness of the advantages of an inclusive approach are prerequisites for the design of successful and equitable mitigation measures.

Session A aims:

- » Familiarize policy makers and representatives from environment and other line ministries with key gender issues and concepts
- » Facilitate a mutual understanding of the significance of gender equality and the necessity of women's empowerment
- » Lay the foundation for a partnership approach to decision making that enables marginalized actors from women's organizations to share their expertise and experience
- » Illuminate prejudices and misconceptions surrounding gender issues

Session B aims:

- » Introduce the links between gender and climate change
- » Highlight the importance of acknowledging the gender-climate nexus in the design and implementation of policies and projects
- » Encourage a shift in perception from women as victims to recognizing women's potential to contribute to and benefit from climate change
- » Internalize the environmental, social, and economic development benefits of inclusive mitigation measures
- » Outline a partnership approach that supports gender mainstreaming in climate policies and projects

Session A: Overview of Gender Issues and Concepts



max. 60 mins
presentation

At the end of this session, participants should be able to understand and explain the concept of gender and related issues such as gender equality, women empowerment, gender analysis, and gender mainstreaming. All participants with varying degrees of previous knowledge should be able to engage in informed discussions on gender considerations.

The presentation should give an overview of the objectives and the contents of the session before introducing key gender concepts.

Contents

The presentation should cover key gender concepts and should answer the following questions:

- » What is gender?
- » What are gender relations?
- » Why consider gender?
- » What is gender equity and equality?
- » What is gender mainstreaming?
- » What is gender analysis?

What is gender?

Gender does *not* refer to biological distinctions (referred to as “sex”), but rather to the *social differences* between women and men. Gender refers to roles, rights, relationships, and responsibilities ascribed to women and men in a specific society and cultural context. What it means to be a man or a woman is (re)created and learned in everyday life in our families and societies. These gender roles and responsibilities of men and women are not fixed, but are *changeable* over time.



Discussion: What does it mean to be a man or a woman in your country’s society and culture? What are viewed as women’s and men’s roles? Give examples of what you consider male or female responsibilities and jobs.

Discussion of perceived gender roles: Highlight that roles and responsibilities are often attributed to supposed biological differences between men and women or their emotional dispositions, but that they are socially constructed and changeable. For instance, how is the ability and responsibility to cook linked to the capacity to give birth? If women are responsible for and better at cooking, why are celebrity cooks on TV almost all male?

What are gender relations?

Gender relations define the way in which roles, responsibilities, and access to and control of resources are allocated between men and women. For instance, gender roles may define men as being responsible for providing for their families and generating an income, while depicting women as being responsible for reproductive duties such as raising children. This distribution of roles, responsibilities, and access to and control over resources can mean that women often become dependent on their husband's income and that they cannot participate in making decisions at the community level.

Hence, gender relations refer to the distribution of power between women and men. This distribution of power can be uneven, which makes relations between men and women unequal.

Gender roles and relations also change over time, because they are not rooted in biological differences, but are created by societies.



Discussion example: In many societies, women are responsible for food security and childcare. They may spend many hours a day collecting water or fuel for cooking and working on fields and are dependent on these natural resources that are endangered by climate change. Women may also become exposed to smoke from cooking, have to carry heavy loads every day, and have limited time for leisure, education, or a job. Women's roles as caregivers may prevent them from participating in public decision-making and generating an income. For instance, village meetings may be scheduled in the evenings when women have to put children to bed and cook. They are then dependent on their partner's income and are often restricted from making decisions in the public sphere. This reinforces an unequal power relationship within families.

Why consider gender?

Practical: The differences in women's and men's roles, needs, and interests demand different policy and project approaches.

Smart economics: Women still face inequality in access to resources, opportunities, participation, and decision making that constrains them from reaching their full potential. If inequalities are not addressed, half of the population's potential to contribute to social, economic, and environmental development is lost to a society.

Sustainable: Long-term development is only possible if all parts of a society are empowered to improve their livelihoods. Women are central to socialization—that is, they teach future generations the importance of protecting their environment and play an important role in their education for a better future. Gender equality is central to sustainable development (also recognized in the Millennium Development Goals¹³).

Just cause: Equality for all social groups independent of their gender, age, or wealth is a development goal in itself and is a prerequisite for a flourishing and happy society.

¹³ The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were a set of eight overarching goals and accompanying targets that were the highest profile result of the Millennium Summit of the United Nations in 2000. The goals offered national governments and development partners a relatively succinct set of priorities that helped guide development planning and budgeting from 2000 until 2015. The MDGs have recently been succeeded by the post-2015 Development Agenda and set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



Discussion: Why is gender important? What other social factors are equally important?

What is gender equity and equality?

Gender equity is the process of creating a level playing field for women and men. It means fairness of treatment for women and men, according to their respective needs. This may include equal treatment or treatment that is different but considered equivalent in terms of rights, benefits, obligations, and opportunities (footnote 5). To ensure equity, policies must often compensate for historical and social discrimination that disadvantages women in accessing income and resources. Thus, gender equity includes fairness in women's and men's access to socioeconomic resources (footnote 7). Gender equity leads to gender equality (footnote 6).

Gender equality refers to the equal rights, responsibilities, and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys. The concept means that all human beings are free to develop their personal abilities and make choices without the limitations set by strict gender roles; that the different behavior, aspirations, and needs of women and men are considered, valued, and treated equally (footnote 4). Equality does not mean that women and men have to become the same, but that their rights, responsibilities, and opportunities will not depend on whether they are born male or female (footnote 5).

Addressing gender inequalities in development and climate policy aims to enhance the collective welfare of societies and to benefit men and women. In most societies, however, it is often women who are historically excluded from or disadvantaged in decision making and access to economic and social resources. To ensure that both men and women can benefit equally from sustainable development, policies need to address inequalities that often disadvantage women.¹⁴ One way of creating a level playing field is by specifically designing measures to target women and support them in overcoming social and economic barriers to improving their livelihoods. Policies and projects that focus on women empowerment are an important means to achieve equity and allow for equality. Empowerment means evening out power imbalances and giving women greater capacity to access resources and manage their lives unconstrained by their sex.

This does not mean that women are somehow naturally weaker or more incapable than men. Rather, they are constrained by their gender roles and social and cultural barriers that hinder them from owning land, generating an income equal to that of men, or participating in community life and decision making. Women themselves often learn, accept, and recreate these restricting roles they are expected to play as women.

¹⁴ L. Aguilar Revelo. 2009. *Training Manual on Gender and Climate Change*. San José, Costa Rica: International Union for Conservation of Nature, United Nations Development Programme, and Global Gender and Climate Alliance.



Discussion: Is gender a woman's issue? Highlight that gender equality means equality for men and women. Men are also constrained by their gender roles, e.g., in the sense that they often face prejudice from their colleagues if they want to take leave from work to care for their children, whereas women can take *maternity* leave. Nonetheless, differences in gender roles and responsibilities and respective social and economic barriers more often disadvantage women as illustrated by unequal property rights and wages. In order to create a level playing field, women have to be supported and empowered to remove these socioeconomic barriers. Hence, gender is not a women's issue; rather, the creation of equality often requires the empowerment of women specifically to compensate for discrimination.

What is gender mainstreaming?

Gender mainstreaming is the process of integrating gender considerations into any planned action, including legislation, policies, programs, and projects in all areas and at all levels to address and reduce existing inequalities. It is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral part of the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of policies and programs in all political, economic, and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality (footnote 8).

Gender equality is the goal—gender mainstreaming is the strategy or means to achieve it. As social discrimination often hinders women in particular from participating in decision making or benefiting from efficient technologies, women empowerment measures can achieve gender equality. Gender considerations such as the necessity to empower women need to be integrated into policies and projects.

Gender considerations are specific to the context in which a project and/or policy will be implemented. Hence, it is necessary to undertake a gender analysis as a first step toward gender mainstreaming; a properly executed gender analysis will allow stakeholders to understand the existing gender roles and relations on the ground and comprehend the extent to which women and men can benefit equally from a particular project. The first step of gender mainstreaming is therefore to conduct a gender analysis to identify gender roles and relations on the ground. Without a targeted analysis, existing inequalities may go unnoticed or even be strengthened by uninformed policies and projects. Mainstreaming gender considerations into policy making can counteract this gender blindness. Gender mainstreaming is a very practical exercise that aims to achieve equality and effectiveness. The various steps of gender mainstreaming will be discussed in more detail in Module 4.

What is gender analysis?

Gender analysis is the sex-disaggregated study of differences in women's and men's needs, interests, participation rates, access to resources and development benefits, control of assets, decision-making powers, etc. The primary aim of a gender analysis is to identify, understand, and redress inequalities based on gender status, roles, responsibilities, and relations.

Gender analysis needs to take place as a first step of gender mainstreaming to identify gender roles, needs, interests, and inequalities and then to design measures in a manner that reduces inequalities and empowers both men and women to participate and ensure the measure is sustainable and effective.



Discussion example: What could be different needs and interests of women and men in the transport sector and what needs to be considered to ensure that women and men benefit equally from an improved public transport system? How can a transport system be made more sustainable and also ensure that it equally caters to everybody's needs?

A project to develop a sustainable public transport system needs to assess the needs and interests of residents in a sex-disaggregated manner. Women and men may need to travel along different routes and at different times; women may need a transport system that allows them to go to work, shopping, and pick up their children from school in one trip. In many societies, women may feel insecure to travel at night if stations are not well lit or surveyed by security staff. These needs and interests need to be incorporated in the project design so that women and men, the elderly, and children can access and benefit from public transport equally.

An additional slide can be inserted to discuss the gender structures in a given country context. Country-specific information can be collected from the World Bank's Gender Assessment Reports¹⁵ and other databases.

Questions and Answers



min. 30 mins
Q&A

Discuss with participants their understanding of the concept of gender, gender equality, and gender mainstreaming. Also discuss what gender inequalities exist in their country of origin and what the biggest challenges are in mainstreaming gender on the policy level. Is there a lack of knowledge of what gender means and why gender equality is important? Is gender mainstreaming “outsourced” to women's ministries and women's organizations that are marginalized in decision making?

What is the significance of gender for a society? What do you consider to be women's and men's roles and responsibilities? Where do you see gender inequality in your country? What are the challenges of gender mainstreaming in your country? What prejudices do you face, e.g., in policy-making discussions if you mention gender?

¹⁵ World Bank. Gender Equality Data and Statistics. <http://datatopics.worldbank.org/gender/>

Exercise: Powerwalk



approx. 30 mins exercise

This role-playing game demonstrates gender roles and social discrimination. Chairs and tables should be moved out of the way. Without long explanations, all participants receive a piece of paper with a role they will assume (see below)—the roles are not discussed. All participants position themselves in one line in the middle of the room (they all begin as equals). During the exercise, various statements relating to actions or choices are read aloud (see below) and participants are asked to either take a step forward (if in their role they agree with the statement) or backward (if they disagree). If they can neither agree nor disagree, they stay where they are. There should be no discussion during the exercise.

After all statements have been read aloud and the participants have moved around the room, they are asked to remain where they are. First, the trainer asks the participants who have moved forward how they feel. Then they are asked to face the rest of the room, reveal their role, and explain why they are at the front. Then, the middle field is asked how they feel and how they view their role. Finally, the participants in the back are asked how they feel and then to describe which role they assumed (How did you feel when the others moved ahead of you?).

The aim of the exercise is discussed: It shows that inequalities are created within a society and that gender roles often determine opportunities and choices and can thereby cause discrimination. The exercise also shows that gender interacts with other social issues such as access to education or poverty.

Example Powerwalk roles: *(adjust to number of participants and country context)*

- Female agricultural worker, 17 years old, from a neighboring country
- Male store owner, 32 years old, in the village
- Married woman, 35 years old, in the rural area
- Girl who takes care of her sick mother and siblings, 16 years old
- Female parliamentarian, 45 years old, in the city
- High-ranking male civil servant in the finance ministry, 45 years old, in the city
- Male supreme court judge, 55 years old, in the city
- Female sales merchant, 35 years old, unmarried
- Male taxi driver, 40 years old, 3 children

Powerwalk statements: *(adjust to country context)*

- I can influence decisions in my community/neighborhood.
- I can vote/have already voted for my member of parliament.
- I have the time and opportunity to watch television, listen to the radio, or read a newspaper.
- I have access to micro credit or small loans.
- I can buy the food I like.

- I can buy contraceptives.
- I can make family planning decisions/choose to use a contraceptive.
- I attend(ed) secondary school or will do so.
- I can pay for treatment in a private hospital for myself and my family.
- Policy makers/community leaders/village elders listen to my opinion.
- I have never experienced physical or sexual violence.
- I can eat at least two meals a day.
- I am protected against natural disasters such as storms and droughts.
- I own my own land/house/business.

Source: The Powerwalk exercise is adapted from a guidebook for gender training from the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).

Session B: The Links between Gender and Climate Change



max. 60 mins
presentation

At the end of this session, participants should be able to describe the links between gender and climate change. The presentation should emphasize that gender roles influence how women are affected by climate change, that women have a unique potential to contribute to mitigation and sustainable development, and that climate change measures need to be gender sensitive. The session lays the conceptual foundation for representatives from both environment and line ministries and women's organizations to engage in joint policy discussions on how to integrate gender into climate policies and projects. The presentation can be complemented by further case studies and the examples should be adjusted to the country context and audience.

Contents

- » Why gender and climate change?
- » What are the links between gender and climate change?
 - How does climate change affect women?
 - How can women contribute to climate change action?
 - How do climate change measures affect women?
- » Why integrate gender?
- » How to integrate gender?

Why gender and climate change?

Why should gender be an issue for climate change policy and projects?

- » Gender is a factor that cuts across many sectors like age and economic wealth. As with other cross-cutting factors, gender must be taken into account when planning and implementing policy measures. Such measures can only be effective if they identify the appropriate target groups, men and women, and their needs and interests.
- » Gender equality is both a goal in and of itself as well as a condition that can help achieve other sustainable development objectives. Moreover, both gender and climate change are crosscutting issues often recognized in country development strategies and sector policies.
- » Gender is inextricably linked to the effects of global climate change and influences the effectiveness of climate change measures.

What are the links between gender and climate change?

The interlinkages between gender roles and climate change, and respective action, can be summarized as follows:

- 1) Climate change affects women and men differently.
- 2) Women and men exhibit different ways of responding to climate change.
- 3) Climate policies and measures affect women and men differently.

Climate change affects women and men differently

While climate change is a global challenge, it affects some social groups and their ability to respond differently than others. Gender-specific roles and responsibilities ascribed to men and women within a given society lead to inequalities in the access to resources affected by environmental change, to barriers to participation, and to unequal adaptive capacities.

In other words, women are *not* naturally weaker than men. Rather, especially poor women face social discrimination that makes them more vulnerable to the effects of climate change and can hinder their capacity to adapt. Women are disproportionately affected by climate change because of their different *roles* and *status* in a society. Especially poor women often have less access to land rights, education and extension services, an income, etc., which makes them more vulnerable to droughts, floods, crop failure, and increasingly limited supplies of natural resources, among others. Their limited access to resources and economic security and their responsibility for their family's food and energy security often means that they have less capacity to adapt to climate change, to recover from disasters, or to adjust their lives to changes in their environment.



- » Women and men are not more vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change due to some biological differences or “natural” weaknesses.
- » Gender roles are socially constructed and act as an intervening variable that causes women and men to be affected differently by climate change.

- » Policies and measures that focus solely on gender-specific vulnerability run the risk of victimizing women.
- » Climate change exacerbates gender inequality.
- » Gender inequality leads to greater negative impacts for women.



Discussion example—gender and agriculture: In many rural areas of developing countries, women remain responsible for household duties and for harvesting food for their families, while men more often pursue paid employment. Women who are responsible for collecting firewood and tending to crops to ensure their family’s food security are particularly dependent on natural resources such as forests, water, and fertile land. When the availability of these resources is endangered by the changes in climate, women may have to walk longer distances and spend larger amounts of time collecting resources and managing food sources. Moreover, the added time pressure compromises women’s ability to pursue paid employment and partake in public life, thereby encroaching further on their capacity to (re)act as well as enforcing gender dependencies and inequalities. Furthermore, gender roles may hinder women from participating actively in decision making in the household and the community, making it difficult to voice their needs and opinions relating to necessary climate action.



Discussion example—gender and disaster risk management: Floods and droughts that destroy crops and resources put a greater burden on women who are dependent on these resources to ensure their family’s food security, health, and sanitation and may possibly lose their livelihoods through natural disasters. The effects of climate change increase the time and health burden on women who collect water and firewood and tend to crops. At the same time, lack of access to land rights or an income can make it more difficult for women to adapt to these effects and to recover from natural disasters. Sometimes cultural barriers and threats of gender-based violence increase women’s vulnerability. In Bangladesh for instance, floods are an increasing threat, but sometimes women are afraid or forbidden to leave their houses alone to seek shelter from storms without their husbands present.

How can women contribute to climate change action?

Mitigation measures aim mainly to reduce harmful emissions caused by burning fossil fuels for energy or transport or produced in agriculture.

Adaptation refers to the process of adjustment to actual or expected climate changes and their effects.

For a detailed discussion of climate change issues and causes, see Module 2.

A second link besides the effect that climate change has on men and women is the impact that men and women can have on climate change.

Women and men exhibit different ways of responding to and coping with the effects of climate change. Many women have a unique approach to managing resources they are dependent on to ensure their family’s food and

energy security. Their efforts both to adapt to climate change and to manage resources remain largely unrecognized and unsupported.

Unfortunately, the untapped potential of women as “agents of change” and their role as energy managers and consumers remain woefully neglected on the climate stage. However, it is crucial for efficient and just climate action not only to take into account the particular needs of both men and women with regard to gender structures, but also to assess their potential to contribute to and shape climate action. Both men and women must be involved in decision making, planning, and implementation of climate action on all levels, and gender-specific factors must be included when identifying stakeholders in the formulation of climate policies and measures and identifying target groups.



- » Women have a unique potential to contribute to the fight against climate change.
- » Women can be important agents of change that need to be empowered to benefit from protecting their environment.
- » Because of their responsibilities and roles and their dependence on natural resources, women often have a unique understanding of their natural environment.
- » Women are at the forefront of fighting climate change and helping their communities adapt to environmental changes.
- » Policies and projects that do not recognize the potential of both men and women to contribute to climate action may strengthen unequal gender roles.
- » Gender-sensitive climate action is not limited to adaptation measures and disaster risk reduction.



Discussion example—gender and renewable energy: Emissions from household energy use (cookstoves, burning of fossil fuels and biomass) and smallholder agriculture (gases produced by livestock or the use of fertilizers) could be significantly reduced, if women who are managing household energy use, livestock, and crops are provided with more efficient technology, are trained in sustainable farming, are rewarded for conserving resources, and are empowered to lead their communities toward sustainable development. For instance, biodigesters¹⁶ are a simple technology to make use of otherwise harmful gases produced by livestock waste for cooking or energy purposes. Biodigesters consist of a tank made of fiberglass or a brick dome, into which livestock waste and other biomass waste can be filled. In combination with water, the waste is disintegrated in a natural process, releasing flammable gases. These gases are captured in the tank and fed into a gas pipe that can, for instance, power a cookstove. Women who are provided with biodigester systems and are trained to use or produce them can benefit in two ways: from cleaner cookstoves that produce no smoke and reduce energy expenses or women’s time spent collecting biomass for fuel, as well as from increased incomes from producing biodigesters themselves (i.e., masons, quality controllers, entrepreneurs, etc.) or initiating additional productive activities as a consequence of the time saved.

How do climate change measures affect women?

Connected to the previous two dimensions, gender roles influence the way climate change measures and actions affect men and women. Actions that disregard links between gender and climate change and fail to

¹⁶ SNV. National Biodigester Programme. Case Study 3 in Module 3. <http://www.snvworld.org/en/cambodia/our-work/energy/NBP>

identify women as a target group for specific measures may allocate resources inefficiently or may strengthen gender inequalities. It is essential that gender considerations are taken into account in climate policies and subsequent climate strategies and ultimately in the design of climate projects. Gender-blind policies, strategies, and projects that fail to address the needs of a significant portion of a community's population may deepen and widen unequal gender roles and hinder households, communities, and countries from responding to climate change.¹⁷ It is not only the specific needs and capacities of *both* men and women that must be identified and taken into account when planning, implementing, and monitoring climate policies and measures, but also the possible (unintended) effects of such actions.



Discussion example—gender and resource management: Conservation programs that aim at protecting forest areas from deforestation may make it difficult for indigenous women to access the conservation zones to collect the nontimber forest products they are dependent on to provide food security for their families. By neglecting these women's needs and dependency on forest products, such programs may place an additional time burden on women who have to travel further to reach unprotected forest areas.

Why integrate gender?

Climate action that recognizes women's knowledge of resource management and their potential to effect long-term change is not only more just, but also more successful and sustainable. Gender inclusive mitigation is recognized as because it targets women as essential stakeholders, harness their knowledge and potential, and empower them to contribute to poverty reduction, sustainable development, and effective climate change responses (Figure 1).



Inclusive climate action is

- more effective
 - » because it identifies all relevant target groups and stakeholders
- more efficient
 - » because it achieves greater outputs with the allocated resources
- more equitable
 - » because it identifies and reduces inequalities
- more sustainable
 - » because it leads to long-term social and economic development

Figure 1: Inclusive Climate Action

effective



efficient



equitable



sustainable



Source: Authors.

¹⁷ E. Skinner. 2011. *Gender and Climate Change: Overview Report*. Brighton: BRIDGE Cutting Edge Pack on Gender and Climate Change, Institute of Development Studies.



Discussion example—gender and waste management: In many urban areas in Southeast Asia, waste management is a considerable challenge. Improper waste management in open landfills or accumulation of waste in waterways causes pollution, can contaminate drinking water and soil, and produces harmful gases that are released into the earth's atmosphere. Efforts to formalize waste collection, recycling, and proper storage rarely take into account the informal systems of waste management that may be strongly influenced by gender roles. On the household level, it is mostly women who decide which food products to buy and how to dispose of household waste. The management cycle can be made more efficient if men, women, and their children are informed on how to separate their waste and are provided with separate bins on the household level through appropriate channels (i.e., television, radio, magazines read by both sexes, school, etc.). Community waste banks can provide women and their families with a small additional income while incentivizing waste separation and recycling. By contrast, women's efforts to separate trash on the household level are wasted if they are not taken into account on the urban level. The waste that may already have been presorted on the household level may be mixed again during transportation to city sorting sites or landfills, making waste management more inefficient. Moreover, waste pickers in Asian cities are often poor women and children whose waste-sorting efforts go unrecognized and who are exposed to unsafe working conditions.

How to integrate gender?

To ensure that climate change measures are designed in an effective, efficient, and equitable manner that reduces emissions and promotes sustainable development, gender must be mainstreamed into policies, institutions, and projects. As introduced in the previous session, this requires a gender analysis to identify the roles and responsibilities of men and women to understand their needs, interests, and also their knowledge. The analysis should uncover inequalities, acknowledge women's potential to contribute, and identify what measures are needed to empower them to reduce emissions and improve their livelihoods.

In a next step, this analysis should inform the design and implementation of projects. Gender considerations need to be mainstreamed into all phases and levels of project planning, implementation, and monitoring to ensure success and promote equality.

Exercise: A Clean Cookstoves Project



60 mins preparation
30 mins presentation

The participants are split into groups and tasked with preparing a gender analysis for an improved cookstoves project in a local community in their country.

Participants are given 60 minutes time to prepare the following:

- » Which information must be collected (and sources)?
- » What are potential social, economic, and environmental (co)benefits?
- » What are next steps?

Participants are then asked to present their results and suggestions.

Sample results:

Information collected (sex-disaggregated)	Expected (co)benefits
Division of labor in households	Reduced emissions
Household income	Improved health (less smoke)
Level of education	Decrease in time burden
Time spent on collecting biomass for fuel	Income from producing stoves
...	...

Reading Material

L. Aguilar Revelo. 2009. *Training Manual on Gender and Climate Change*. San José, Costa Rica: International Union for Conservation of Nature, United Nations Development Programme, and Global Gender and Climate Alliance.

G. Askin. 2012. *Achieving Gender Equality through Response to Climate Change: Case Studies from Local Action to Global Policy*. Bangkok: The Center for People and Forests. http://gender-climate.org/wp-content/uploads/docs/publications/FINAL_addressing_inequalities_ggca.pdf

I. Dankelmann, ed. 2010. *Gender and Climate Change – An Introduction*. London: Earthscan.

S. Fenstermaker and C. West, eds. 2002. *Doing Gender, Doing Difference: Inequality, Power, and Institutional Change*. New York: Routledge.

Gender Climate – Publications. <http://www.gender-climate.org/Publications/>

GenderCC – Women for Climate Justice. GenderCC. <http://www.gendercc.net>

J. Lorber and S. Farrell, eds. 1991. *The Social Construction of Gender*. Newbury Park, CA: Sage.

Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women. 2002. *Gender Mainstreaming. An Overview*. New York: United Nations.

E. Skinner. 2011. *Gender and Climate Change: Overview Report*. Brighton: BRIDGE Cutting Edge Pack on Gender and Climate Change, Institute of Development Studies.

United Nations Development Programme. 2009. *Resource Guide on Gender and Climate Change*. New York.

WomenWatch. 2009. *Fact Sheet: Women, Gender Equality and Climate Change*. http://www.un.org/womenwatch/feature/climate_change/downloads/Women_and_Climate_Change_Factsheet.pdf

World Bank. 2011. *World Development Report 2012: Gender Equality and Development*. Washington, DC.

Module 2: The Climate Policy Landscape

This module is split into two sessions and may be preceded by an energizer game. As with the previous module, the level of detail with which climate issues are discussed should be adjusted to the participants' previous knowledge. Trainers should acknowledge the diverse group of workshop participants which may include both policy makers from environment ministries with many years of experience working on climate issues and representatives from women's organizations who may lack basic knowledge of climate change issues and policy.

Objectives of This Module

This module addresses key concepts of climate change and of mitigation; it then introduces key developments in climate policy and negotiations. It lays the foundation for a mutual understanding of climate change issues and of the policy environment concerning climate change and gender on the international level. The capacity to understand climate change issues and the specific language of climate policy, as well as knowledge of developments on the international climate stage are prerequisites for a meaningful participation in policy discussions. Especially marginalized women's groups and gender experts need to understand the fundamentals of climate change and climate policy to join policy makers from environment ministries at the decision-making table when designing more equitable mitigation measures.

Session A aims:

- » Familiarize participants with the causes and consequences of climate change
- » Introduce the concepts of climate mitigation and adaptation
- » Introduce and underline the importance of cobenefits from mitigation
- » Lay the foundation for a cooperative approach to decision making that enables women's organizations to join policy discussions

Session B aims:

- » Introduce the climate change architecture and key developments in international climate negotiations
- » Highlight the increasing acknowledgment of gender issues on the international climate stage
- » Lay the foundation for a partnership approach that explicitly acknowledges gender in climate action
- » Encourage participants to take the lead and answer the call for inclusive climate change measures

Session A: Climate Change and Mitigation Explained



max. 60 mins
presentation

At the end of this session, participants should be able to understand the causes and consequences of climate change and be familiar with the concept of adaptation and mitigation in particular. The presentation should emphasize that climate change as we experience it today is caused mainly by human activity and that mitigation action is central to fighting climate change. The trainer should highlight that mitigation measures can and should produce additional social, economic, and environmental cobenefits. The session lays the conceptual foundation for representatives from both environment and sector ministries and women’s organizations to engage in joint policy discussions on how to design more gender-sensitive climate change measures. The presentation should be adjusted to the country context and audience and should be expanded to include additional slides on the target country’s main emission sources and existing climate policies.

Contents

- » What is climate change?
- » What are the causes of climate change?
- » What is the carbon cycle?
- » What are sources of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions?
- » What are the consequences of climate change?
- » What is climate adaption and mitigation?
- » What are mitigation cobenefits?

What is climate change?

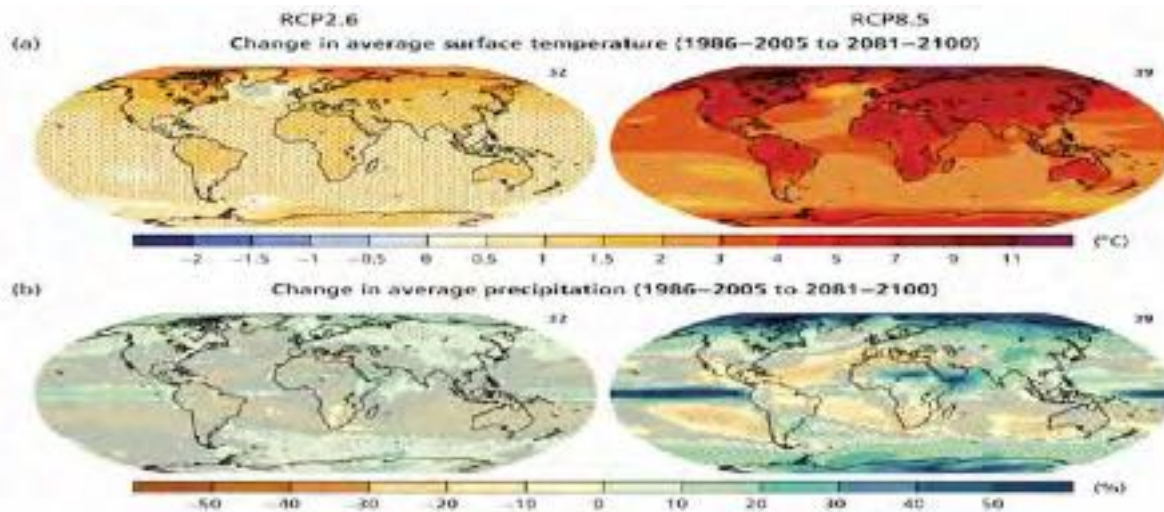
Throughout the world’s history, climate has been known to change. However, the climate change that is of interest in this training is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity as opposed to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods (footnote 3).

While the earth’s climate has always experienced a natural variation of colder and warmer periods, there is overwhelming scientific consensus that the current increase in the earth’s average temperature is caused by human activity.

The most recent assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), a global group of scientists who publish an authoritative report on climate change every 5–7 years, reveals that “[e]ach of the last three decades has been successively warmer at the Earth’s surface than any preceding decade since 1850. ... In the Northern Hemisphere, 1983–2012 was likely the warmest 30-year period of the last 1400 years.”¹⁸ Both the temperature of the earth’s surface air and the world’s oceans has increased rapidly (Figure 2).

¹⁸ IPCC. 2013. *Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* (T.F. Stocker, D. Qin, G.-K. Plattner, M. Tignor, S.K. Allen, J. Boschung, A. Nauels, Y. Xia, V. Bex, and P.M. Midgley, eds.) Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York: Cambridge University Press. pp. 3–29, Summary for Policymakers.

Figure 2: Change in Average Surface Temperatures and Precipitation (1986–2005 to 2081–2100)



Source: Qin, D., Plattner, G. K., Tignor, M., Allen, S. K., Boschung, J., Nauels, A., & Midgley, P. M. (2014). *Climate change 2013: The physical science basis*. T. Stocker (Ed.). Cambridge, UK, and New York: Cambridge University Press.

Figure 3: Greenhouse Effect



Source: Hong Kong Observatory. 2014. Greenhouse Effect and Global Warming. http://www.hko.gov.hk/climate_change/human_activities_e.htm^a

^a ADB recognizes "Hong Kong" as Hong Kong, China.

What are the causes of climate change?

The main causes of climate change are burning fossil fuels and large-scale deforestation. The emissions that are released into the atmosphere by human activity contribute to what is frequently called the greenhouse effect (Figure 3). This effect describes the process by which thermal radiation that was absorbed by the planet is then radiated into the atmospheres and trapped by GHGs. The concentration of these GHGs in the earth's atmosphere means that part of this radiation is reflected back toward the surface, resulting in an increase in surface temperature, similar to the effects of heat trapped in a greenhouse with a glass ceiling. These GHGs that absorb and reemit infrared radiation include carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), and nitrous oxide (N_2O).

Although GHGs occur naturally in the atmosphere, the elevated levels, especially of CO_2 and CH_4 , have increased significantly in recent decades. These increases are related, at least in part, to human activities such as the previously mentioned burning of fossil fuels and deforestation.

What is the carbon cycle?

What is carbon?

- » Carbon is a chemical element symbolized by the letter C
- » It is the fourth most abundant element by mass in the universe (after hydrogen, helium, and oxygen).
- » It is the chemical basis for all life on earth.
- » The human body is composed of 18% by carbon.
- » Pure carbon can be found in materials such as diamond and graphite.

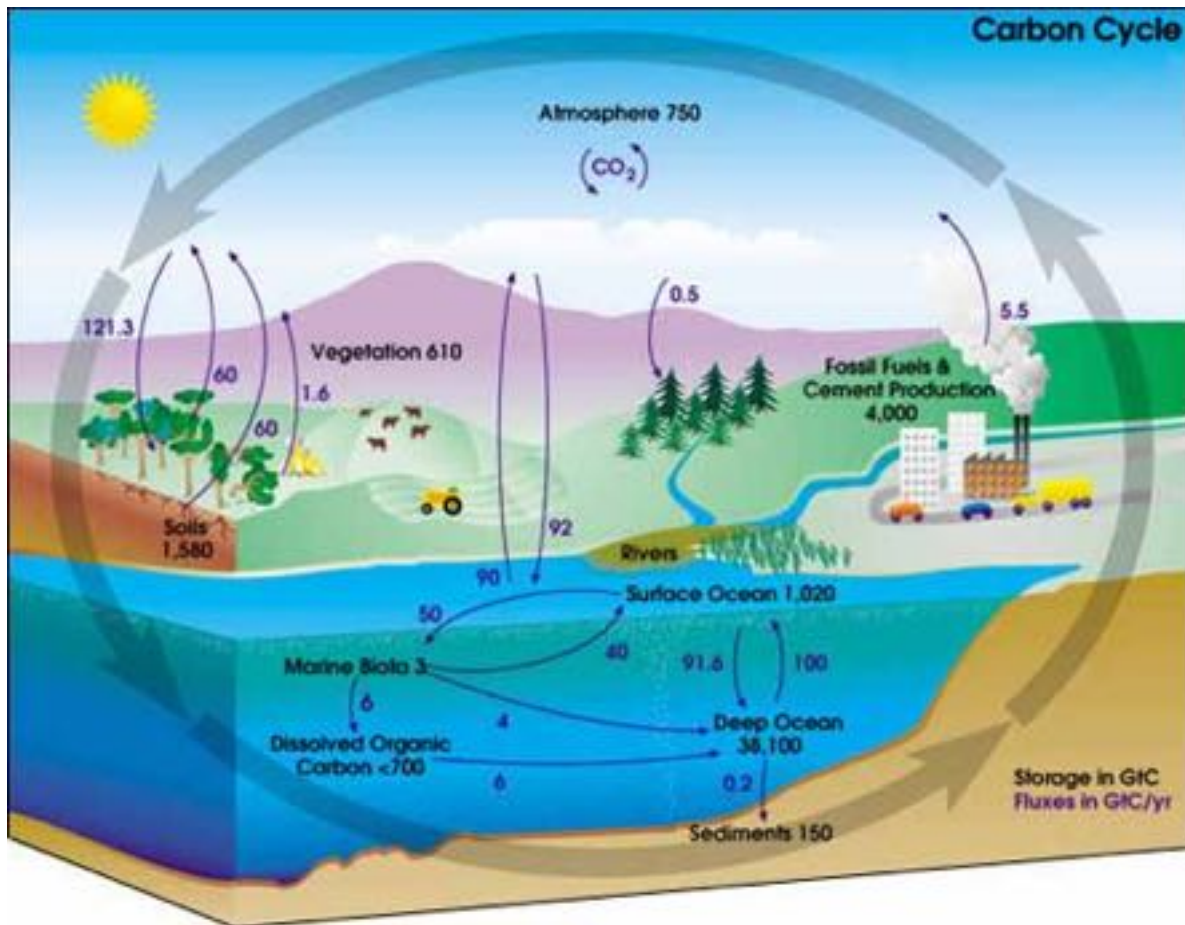
As illustrated in Figure 4, the earth has a natural carbon cycle that has kept just enough CO_2 in the atmosphere to sustain human lives. But since the industrial revolution, human activities have begun to add billions of tons of CO_2 to the atmosphere and disrupted the natural carbon cycle.

What are sources of GHG emissions?

There are two sources of GHGs:

- 1) Direct emissions:
 - » Agriculture: livestock emit tons of CH_4 by passing gas
 - » Land use: cutting down trees for logging or agriculture releases CO_2 stored in biomass, wet rice cultivation
 - » Waste: organic matter in landfills or open lagoons emits tons of CH_4
- 2) Fossil-fuel-related emissions:
 - » Burning fossil fuels (coal, natural gas, and oil) in power plants, industries, residences, and vehicles

Figure 4: The Carbon Cycle



Note: The figure shows the total amounts of stored carbon in gigatonnes in black text and annual carbon fluxes in gigatonnes of carbon per year in purple text.

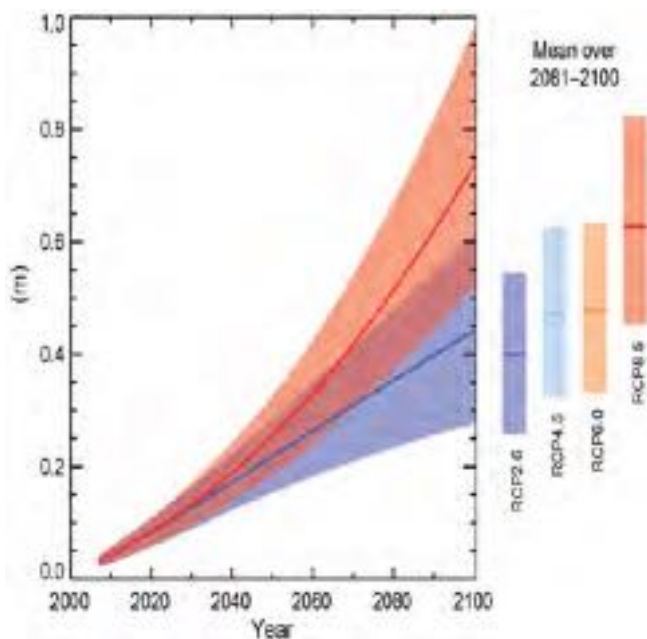
Source: NASA Earth Observatory as cited in NASA Researcher News. 2007. Humans and Global Carbon Cycle: A Faustian Bargain? 12 April. http://www.nasa.gov/centers/langley/news/researchernews/rn_carboncycle.html

What are the consequences of climate change?

Climate change is already increasing the frequency and intensity of tropical cyclones, drought, flooding, and other extreme weather events (including heat waves).

A rise of just 2 degrees Celsius ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) in average temperatures by 2050 would not only alter weather patterns but induce rapid melting of Arctic sea ice and lead to significant sea-level rise. Sea-level rise could force the relocation of many coastal communities and submerge some of the world's most populated cities. Moreover, rising emissions are making oceans more acidic, killing coral reefs that support the livelihood of about 500 million people around the world. Rapidly warming oceans and melting ice sheets contribute to accelerating sea-level rise.

Figure 5: Global Mean Sea-Level Rise over 2081–2100



Source: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. 2013. *Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* (T.F. Stocker, D. Qin, G.-K. Plattner, M. Tignor, S.K. Allen, J. Boschung, A. Nauels, Y. Xia, V. Bex, and P.M. Midgley, eds.) Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York: Cambridge University Press. pp. 3–29, Summary for Policymakers.

Figure 5 illustrates that the global mean sea level may continue to rise more quickly than expected during the 21st century, threatening many coastal communities.

If we continue to produce emissions in a business-as-usual manner, this could lead to the worst-case scenario of a global temperature rise by more than 4°C above preindustrial levels by 2100. In this scenario, we would fail to meet the “under 2°C” of warming that was agreed upon by the international community (discussed in the next session) to prevent the most dangerous climate impacts on humans. Urgent action is needed to achieve this goal: global emissions must fall by an average of 50% below 1990 levels by 2050.

What is climate adaptation and mitigation?

To ensure a safe climate, we must mitigate GHG emissions and adapt to climate impacts.

Climate adaptation refers to the process of adjustment to actual or expected climate changes and their associated effects; adaptation seeks to moderate harms or exploit beneficial opportunities from a changing climate (footnote 2). There is a

wide variety of adaptation actions. One example is protecting coastal communities from storms by preserving their coastal vegetation and building dams. Another example is adjusting to soil erosion and droughts by planting more resilient crop seedlings and alternating crops. These activities aim to manage the unavoidable.

Mitigation refers to a human intervention to reduce the sources or enhance the sinks of GHGs (footnote 2). Mitigation measures or policies are aimed at, but not limited to, reducing GHG emissions.

Actions associated with mitigation can be grouped into two categories:

- » GHG emission reduction
- » Carbon capture, fixing, and sequestration

Carbon capture and sequestration describes the long-term storage of CO₂ or other forms of carbon to either mitigate or defer global warming and avoid dangerous climate change. It has been proposed as a way to slow the atmospheric and marine accumulation of GHGs that are released by burning fossil fuels.

For the purpose of this training, the discussion will focus on the first category, efforts to reduce GHG emissions.



Examples of mitigation activities

Reforestation: This is the process of replanting trees on marginal crops and pasturelands to absorb carbon from atmospheric CO₂ into biomass. It is essential that carbon must not return to the atmosphere from burning or breakdown of dead trees. To this end, the trees must grow in perpetuity or the wood from them must be sequestered (e.g., into biochar, bioenergy with carbon storage, or landfill).

Improved agricultural practices: Soil can act as an effective carbon sink. Examples of improved agriculture include practicing zero till farming, increasing crop yields, reducing overuse of fertilizers, reducing soil disturbances, improving irrigation, and breeding crop strains based on locally beneficial traits. Emissions can be reduced by

- » covering crops,
- » concentrating livestock in paddocks and covering bare paddocks with hay or dead vegetation (covered paddocks protect soil from the sun and allow the soil to hold water and be more attractive to carbon-capturing microbes), or
- » restoring degraded land which slows carbon release while returning land to agriculture or other natural uses.

Energy-efficient technology: Investing in renewable energy sources to produce electricity (such as solar, wind, or hydro) and supporting the use of efficient low-carbon technology in the industrial (more efficient cement production), commercial (more efficient heating processes), transport (more efficient cars and public transport systems), and residential (more efficient household appliances) sectors can reduce or prevent emissions in the frame of economic development.

Wetland restoration: Wetlands are important carbon sinks; 14.5% of the world's carbon is found in wetlands, while only 6% of the world's land is composed of wetlands.

Carbon sequestration processes: Peat bogs are important because they can store carbon. Creating new bogs or enhancing existing ones can help sequester carbon.



Women and mitigation

- » As regards clean energy sources and technologies, women's roles cannot be underestimated as they are mainly responsible for ensuring energy supply and security on the household level.
- » Concerning carbon capture, fixing, or sequestration, it is essential to highlight women's role in forestry and agriculture.
- » Sustainable consumption is strongly linked to gender as women often make household consumer decisions and can educate their children to recycle, save energy, and invest in energy-efficient technologies.



The links between gender and climate mitigation have received less attention than the links between gender and climate adaptation. There may be several reasons for the difference:

- » The “scientific” or “technical” nature of mitigation is perceived to align with male gender roles, while more “human-focused” adaptation activities are perceived to align with female gender roles.
- » Climate mitigation projects often focus on large-scale technologies to reduce emissions where the involvement of individuals (and women in particular) is not considered. Projects focused on small-scale low-carbon technologies used primarily by women face high up-front costs and may be less visible as good practice examples.
- » Women are poorly represented in planning and decision-making processes in climate policies at all levels, limiting their capacity to engage in decisions related to climate change. For instance, though the share of women in delegations of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity increased slightly between 1996 and 2006 (from 20.5% to 28.0%), the percentage of female heads of delegation actually dropped over the same period from 13.5% to 12.0%.¹⁹

What are mitigation cobenefits?

Often climate mitigation activities have other desirable social, economic, or environmental benefits. These additional benefits are known as cobenefits. For many communities, three categories of cobenefits are actually the main driver behind climate change mitigation:

- » Environmental cobenefits can include the preservation of wildlife habitat and biodiversity from reforestation, or improved air or water quality.
- » Economic cobenefits can include creating jobs, improving incomes, and supporting commercial and industrial development.
- » Social cobenefits can include increasing education opportunities, improving public health, or reducing gender inequalities.

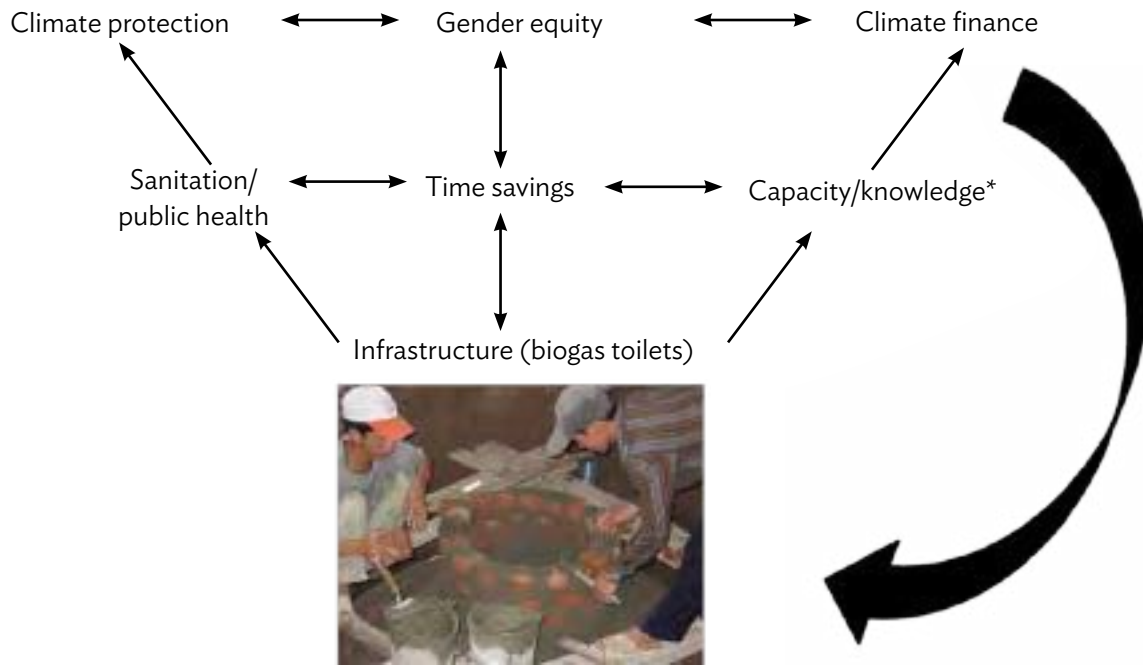
Gender cobenefits, a type of a social cobenefit, refer to a range of benefits that improve women’s social condition and position. As illustrated in Figure 6, often different types of cobenefits are linked together and climate change finance can help strengthen these linkages.

Questions and answers

Allow for a question-and-answer session of up to 30 minutes before starting the quiz.

¹⁹ M. Hemmati. 2008. Gender Perspectives on Climate Change. Interactive Expert Panel on the Theme. UN Commission on the Status of Women, 52nd Session. New York. 25 February–7 March.

Figure 6: Linked Cobenefits in a Biogas Project



* Improved knowledge of climate change, climate finance, official development assistance, gender, and English language.

Source: Authors.

Exercise: Quiz



15 mins preparation
20–30 mins discussion

The participants are split into groups and provided with a quiz on climate change. Participants have 15 minutes to decide whether the statements on the handout are true or false. The solutions are presented at the end of the exercise and the answers are discussed.

Quiz:

- 1) **True or False:** The most abundant greenhouse gas (GHG) in the earth's atmosphere is carbon dioxide (CO₂).
- 2) **True or False:** Methane (CH₄) is considered a GHG.
- 3) **True or False:** Climate change mitigation is the same as climate change adaptation.
- 4) **True or False:** One of the possible impacts of climate change is sea-level rise.
- 5) **True or False:** Concentrations of CO₂ in the atmosphere are at a higher point than at any other juncture over the past 650,000 years.
- 6) **True or False:** The only source of GHG emissions is the burning of fossil fuels.
- 7) **True or False:** The energy sector is the largest source of human-made GHGs.
- 8) **True or False:** The heat that is trapped by GHG is a form of radiation.
- 9) **True or False:** Humans would be better off if there was no CO₂ in the earth's atmosphere.
- 10) **True or False:** In addition to mitigating GHGs, some climate projects have other benefits known as cobenefits.

Answers:

- 1) False, the most abundant GHG is water vapor.
- 2) True
- 3) False, climate mitigation refers to actions intended to reduce emissions of GHGs before they have an impact on climate systems; adaptation refers to actions intended to avoid the impacts of climate change once those systems begin to change.
- 4) True
- 5) True
- 6) False, there are both natural sources as well as human-made sources from land use change and deforestation.
- 7) True
- 8) True
- 9) False, the earth would be cold and uninhabitable.
- 10) True

Session B: Key Developments in International Climate Policy



max. 60 mins
presentation

At the end of this session, participants should be familiar with key developments in international climate negotiations. The presentation should emphasize that there has been a significant shift in recent climate negotiations toward a more bottom-up approach. This shift has been accompanied by the increasing acknowledgment of gender issues on the international climate stage. The trainer should highlight the opportunity for developing countries' policy makers to capitalize on this shift and take the lead in demonstrating inclusive mitigation measures on the ground. This session provides the international policy framework within which national and local mitigation action is embedded. Understanding the dynamics on the international climate stage is an important prerequisite, especially for women's organizations, to meaningfully participate in policy making. The trainer should update the information and slides before the workshop to include new developments and outcomes of climate negotiations from 2014 onward. Boxes 1–3 provide more in-depth information that can be included in the presentations depending on the participants' background and interests.

Contents

- » Laying the foundation for the climate change architecture
- » The UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol: a top-down approach
- » From Bali to Paris: toward a bottom-up approach
- » Momentum for change: gender in the COP
- » The road ahead

Laying the foundation for the climate change architecture

Environmental problems have a long history, but international environmental agreements are only a recent part of that history. The first high-profile international environmental agreement came out of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (UNCHE) in 1972 in Stockholm, Sweden. That meeting's Stockholm declaration included language that led to a series of international agreements on transboundary air pollution and acid rain.

Approximately a decade later, negotiators would begin discussions on one of the more influential sets of international environmental agreements. The two agreements were the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and its Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. The Vienna Convention and its Montreal Protocol aimed to protect the ozone layer by phasing out the production of substances responsible for ozone depletion such as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), which were commonly used in aerosols and refrigerants. In the 1980s, these agreements were widely regarded as successful in reducing the production and consumption of CFCs. There were at least four important design features that contributed to that success:

- 1) The decision to negotiate a broad Vienna Convention and then place the more narrowly defined provisions of the Montreal Protocol within this larger architecture

- 2) The determination to separate the commitments of developed and developing countries
- 3) To use the negotiation process started by the Vienna Convention to agree upon national targets and timetables for reducing the production and consumption of CFCs from developed countries
- 4) To establish a financial mechanism to help developing countries purchase and operate technologies producing replacements for CFCs

By and large, the ozone agreements employed a top-down approach with targets and timetables negotiated at the international level for a select number of developed countries, as well as a modest funding mechanism to prevent increases in CFC production and consumption from developing countries.

The UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol: a top-down approach

The problem of global climate change had been on the international policy agenda as early as the 1970s. The first World Climate Conference (WCC), for instance, took place in 1979. Meanwhile, the first IPCC was set up in 1988 to review and assess scientific, technical, and socioeconomic data on climate change (see also section on the causes of climate change).

By the late 1980s, there was a strong push for the international community to work collectively to reduce emissions of heat-trapping GHGs. In 1990, this push gained momentum when the IPCC and second WCC called for a global treaty on climate change. At the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) or the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992—held 20 years after the UNCHE in Stockholm—the international community agreed upon the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

The UNFCCC, much like the Vienna Convention for ozone, created a broad superstructure that enabled negotiations over various climate agreements. These negotiations formally took place every year at a COP. The COP is the highest decision-making authority of the UNFCCC responsible for keeping international climate change efforts on track. The first COP to the UNFCCC was held in 1995.

From its inception, the UNFCCC had a number of distinguishing characteristics. It bound member states to act in the interest of global human safety in the face of scientific uncertainty. It held as its primary objective to stabilize GHG concentrations “at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic (human induced) interference with the climate system... within a time-frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner” (footnote 3). And it recognized the particular vulnerability of developing countries to climate change and emphasized their right to sustainable development and economic growth (footnote 3).

Arguably the most important contribution of the UNFCCC was that it set the stage for the negotiation and ratification of the Kyoto Protocol (Box 1), which was adopted in 1997 at the third COP in Kyoto and entered into force in 2005 following a complex ratification process. In short, the Kyoto Protocol operationalizes the UNFCCC.

Together the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol have four key design features that are similar to the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol:

- 1) The decision to negotiate a UNFCCC and then place the narrower provisions of the Kyoto Protocol within this larger architecture

- 2) To distinguish between developed (Annex I) and developing (non-Annex I) countries based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR)
- 3) To commit Annex I countries to a series of targets and timetables that aimed to reduce global emissions of GHGs by 5% from 1990 levels by 2008–2012
- 4) To include a financing mechanism known as the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) that would help fund GHG emission reduction projects in developing host countries (see Box 1 for additional details)

But while the ozone and climate change agreements exhibited important parallels in design, they achieved starkly different results on the ground. Emissions of GHGs originated from a far greater number of sources that were intimately tied to nearly every aspect of modern economic development. Moreover, whereas it was possible to draw a clear line between developed and developing countries when it came to CFCs, this task became exceedingly difficult for GHGs. One of the main questions confronting climate negotiators as the first commitment period was scheduled to come to a close in 2012 was how to alter the architecture of international climate change agreements so as to engage developing non-Annex I countries but without binding them into top-down targets and timetables that might slow their development.

Box 1: The Kyoto Protocol

The Kyoto Protocol turned greenhouse gases (GHGs), prevalently carbon dioxide, into a tradable commodity. While countries must meet their reduction targets primarily through national measures, the Kyoto Protocol introduced three flexible market mechanisms that allow countries to meet their targets by encouraging GHG abatement where it is most cost-effective, for instance in developing countries. The aim is to reduce overall emissions from the planet's atmosphere, while stimulating sustainable economic growth and technology transfer in developing countries.

The three Kyoto mechanisms are:

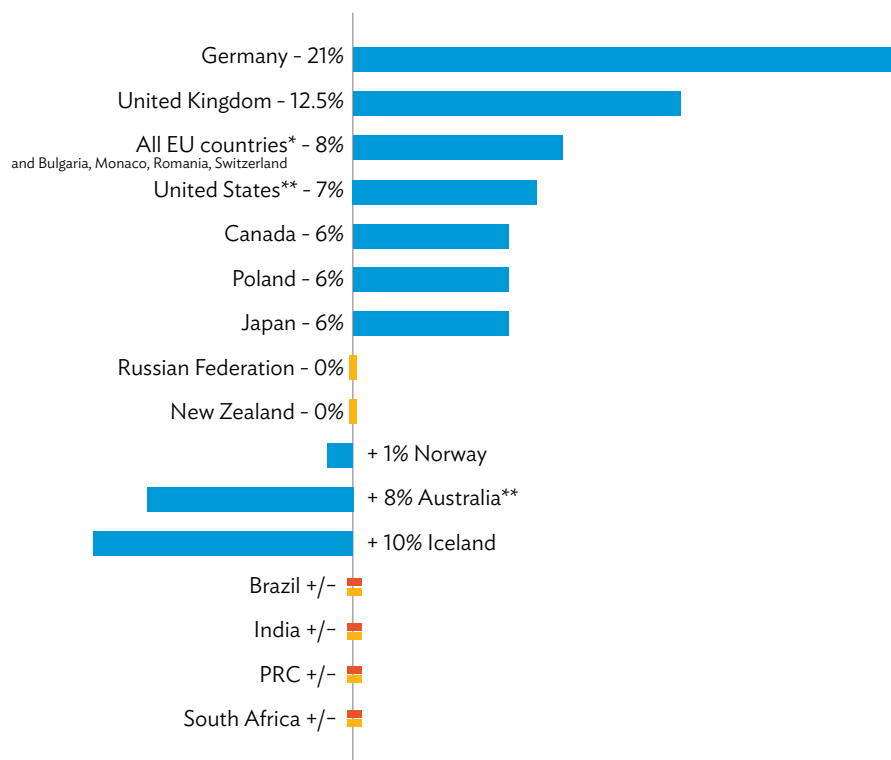
- » Emissions trading
- » Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)
- » Joint Implementation (JI)

These mechanisms are part of what is known as the carbon market. Emissions trading allows countries that have unused emission permits to sell this excess capacity to countries that have exceeded their targets. JI and the CDM are project-based mechanisms which feed the carbon market. JI enables industrialized countries to carry out joint projects with other developed countries, while the CDM involves mitigation projects in developing countries. There are various carbon trading units equal to 1 ton of carbon dioxide, including

- » a removal unit (RMU) on the basis of land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) activities such as reforestation;
- » an emission reduction unit (ERU) generated by a JI project; and
- » a certified emission reduction (CER) generated from CDM project activity.

continued on next page

Box 1: continued

Figure B1: Emission Targets for Selected CountriesCO₂ Reduction**Emission Targets for Selected Countries (Kyoto Protocol)**

■ No restrictions under the Kyoto Protocol.

* The EU countries have redistributed their reductions commitments in a so-called burden-sharing commitment.

** The United States and Australia have not ratified the protocol.

CO₂ = carbon dioxide, EU = European Union, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Source: Allianz. 2014. Open Knowledge. Emission Targets for Selected Countries (Kyoto Protocol). <http://www.knowledge.allianz.com/en/media/graphics>

From Bali to Paris: toward a bottom-up approach

The answer to this question came out of negotiations at COP13 in Bali, Indonesia. The Bali Action Plan (see Box 2), the key agreement from COP13, included provisions that called for developing country parties to take nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) in the context of sustainable development in exchange for finance, technology, and capacity building in a measurable, reportable, and verifiable manner. As with much of the language in the Bali Action Plan, the term NAMA remains contested but many agree it implies that developing countries could voluntarily pledge some of their own climate-related policies and measures to the UNFCCC in exchange for capacity development, technology, and financial support. Further, as these NAMAs were to be taken “in the context of sustainable development” they were expected to deliver some of the environmental, economic, and social cobenefits mentioned in the previous module.

Box 2: The Bali Road Map

At the 13th Conference of the Parties (COP13) in Bali in 2007, the parties adopted the Bali Road Map to map out the planned work under various negotiating tracks needed to ensure a secure climate future. The Bali Action Plan included five pillars:

- » A shared vision for long-term cooperative action, including a global goal for emission reductions
- » Enhanced action on mitigation, including nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) by developing countries
- » Enhanced action on adaptation
- » Enhanced action on technology development and transfer to support mitigation and adaptation
- » Enhanced action on the provision of financial resources and investment to support action on mitigation and adaptation and technology cooperation

The loosely defined new concept of NAMAs aimed to support mitigation measures in developing countries in the context of sustainable development, enabled by technology, financing, and capacity-building support.

Source: Authors.

In the 3 years that followed COP13, international negotiations focused on operationalizing this bottom-up pledge and review system. The process has been far from seamless. Some of the challenges have been geopolitical in nature. At COP15 in 2009 in Denmark, negotiations resulted in the Copenhagen Accord. While it was sharply criticized for a lack of clarity and ambition, the Copenhagen Accord made the first reference to a Green Climate Fund (GCF) that would provide a portion of \$100 billion per year by 2020 for some of the pledged NAMAs (the Green Climate Fund is discussed in more detail in Module 3). Parties also recognized the need to limit the increase in the global average temperature to no more than 2°C above preindustrial levels, while some developing countries demanded a 1.5°C limit.

A year later in 2010, at COP16, the Cancun Agreements further specified the rules for the finance pledge and review system and the GCF. Importantly, during this period both developed and developing countries pledged a series of climate actions to the UNFCCC that illustrated tremendous cross-national diversity. Unfortunately, this diversity was not matched by ambition levels. Many of the pledged reductions were contingent on comparable commitments expected from other countries. Even with the most optimistic reading of proposed reductions, however, projected emission levels were anticipated to go far above the 2°C targets thought to risk dangerous climate changes.²⁰

²⁰ Ecofys, Climate Analytics, and Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK). 2014. Current Pledges Far from Agreed Goal. Climate Action Tracker. <http://climateactiontracker.org/>

In the years that followed, Parties to the Convention agreed to a second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol while setting up a process for negotiating a universal climate agreement by 2020. There have been continued efforts to develop the NAMA approach and set up the GCF. Many have suggested that the current climate regime is moving toward a hybrid structure with both top-down and bottom-up elements.²¹ Key milestones at recent COPs suggest this hybrid approach (Box 3). The next major climate meeting, COP21 scheduled for 2015 in Paris, France, will likely deliver a framework agreement for the post-2020 climate regime.

Box 3: Recent Milestones in Climate Negotiations

17th Conference of the Parties (COP17): Durban

- » Parties decided the continuation of the Kyoto Protocol in a second commitment period from 2013.
- » The Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action was established to help deliver a new and universal greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction agreement with legal force by 2015 (at the COP in Paris) for the period beyond 2020. This agreement is expected to raise the level of ambition of all countries to reduce GHG emissions.
- » Parties also agreed to continue the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and to protect forests and livelihoods via a Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) mechanism.
- » Parties strengthened the monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) framework for both developed and developing countries: non-Annex I developing countries will receive support to deliver their first biennial update reports (BURs) on domestic mitigation action by December 2014.
- » The operationalization of a registry to record nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) seeking international support was started. The NAMA Registry would facilitate the matching of financial, technological, and capacity-building support for NAMAs and provide recognition for developing country mitigation actions.

18th Conference of the Parties (COP18): Doha

- » Parties highlighted the need to work speedily toward a universal climate change agreement covering all countries from 2020, to be adopted by 2015, and to scale up existing efforts.
- » Parties launched the new commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol and completed the web-based NAMA registry to record developing country mitigation actions that seek recognition or financial support.
- » Parties also agreed to further elaborate a new market-based mechanism under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

continued on next page

²¹ D. Bodansky and E. Diringer. 2014. *Building Flexibility and Ambition into a 2015 Climate Agreement*. Arlington: Center for Climate and Energy Solutions (C2ES).

Box 3: continued

19th Conference of the Parties (COP19): Warsaw

- » Parties decided to further advance the agreements made in previous COPs. Progress was made in supporting developing countries' adaptation efforts and to bolster forest preservation.
- » An International Mechanism for Loss and Damage to address irreversible damages associated with climate change impacts in developing countries was launched.
- » Parties announced that the Green Climate Fund established in the Republic of Korea would be operational by the end of 2014.
- » Parties emphasized that GHG emissions need to peak this decade, which will require speedy and ambitious action on all levels by all countries.

Source: Authors.

Momentum for change: gender in the COP

While there has been a discernible shift in the orientation of climate negotiations since COP13, there have also been growing levels of participation from civil society. Civil society actors have been promoting the importance of gender equality for climate change action at side events of climate negotiations for many years. One of the most prominent actors on the gender and climate stage is the Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA), a network of 13 United Nations (UN) agencies and more than 25 civil society organizations led by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), and the Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO). GGCA aims to ensure that climate policies, decision making, and initiatives at the global, regional, and national levels are gender responsive.²² It publishes tools and information on gender and climate change and is very active on the climate policy stage to push for the integration of a gender perspective into policy and decision making.

GGCA was also significantly involved in achieving recognition of the importance of gender considerations for climate policy and action at the most recent COPs. COP16 first recognized gender equality and the effective participation of women as an element of the shared vision and long-term cooperative action. Gender was mentioned in the preamble, adaptation, mitigation, social consequences, finance, and the composition of the Technology Executive Committee. COP18 in Doha adopted a decision on promoting gender balance and improving the participation of women in UNFCCC negotiations and in the representation of parties established pursuant to the UNFCCC or the Kyoto Protocol. Since Doha, the UNFCCC has been tracking gender balance in UNFCCC bodies and meetings.

Warsaw was the first COP that explicitly acknowledged the link between gender and climate change in its negotiation agenda. COP19 included workshops on gender and climate change and a first Gender Day that included a high-level event, side events, and other activities dedicated to the topic of gender.

²² To learn more about GGCA's work, visit <http://www.gender-climate.org/>

GGCA and other actors are also actively involved in lobbying for more gender-sensitive climate finance instruments, such as the GCF (see next session). The increasing recognition of the links between gender and climate is further demonstrated by the involvement of UNFCCC Executive Secretary Christiana Figueres in actively promoting gender considerations in climate policy and measures. The head of the UN climate negotiations has launched the “Momentum for Change” platform²³ under the UNFCCC to showcase good practice initiatives of gender-responsive climate action.

The road ahead

The UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol have provided the framework for international climate policy. At past COPs, countries from around the globe have highlighted time and time again the importance of ambitious action to reduce GHG emissions and build resilience. Over the years, issues such as support for sustainable development and gender and climate change have received increasing attention in climate negotiations. As a next big step, developed and developing countries are expected to commit to a post-2020 universal climate agreement and climate policy may see a shift from the principle of “common but differentiated responsibility” to “equitable access to sustainable development.” There is an urgent call for inclusive mitigation action on the ground and the policy environment is right for developing countries to take the lead and demonstrate the social, economic, and environmental advantages of equitable climate action.

Questions and answers

Allow for at least 30 minutes of questions and answers before starting the exercise.

Exercise: Negotiating Inclusive Action



45 mins preparation
30 mins presentation

The participants are split into small groups and asked to prepare a fictional meeting with a department head and colleagues in the ministry of environment (or comparable ministry officials in charge of climate policy making). The groups have 45 minutes to prepare arguments to convince the ministry official(s) of the importance of planning gender-responsive mitigation measures. The groups are then asked to act out the meeting in 5–10 minutes. The participants play both the ministry officials and the policy makers. Trainers can ask representatives from environment and sector ministries and from women’s organizations to form mixed teams in order to encourage a partnership approach. After each group has acted out their meeting, the plenary discusses what they noticed and learned, etc.

²³ For more information on the Momentum for Change initiative, visit http://unfccc.int/secretariat/momentum_for_change/items/6214.php

Reading Material

A.E. Dessler and E. Parson, eds. 2010. *The Science and Politics of Global Climate Change: A Guide to the Debate*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.

S. Pacala and R. Socolow. 2004. Solving the Climate Problem for the Next 50 Years with Current Technologies. *Science* 305(5686): 968-972.

A. Quesada. 2013. *Gender Equality and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change: A Compilation of Decision Text*. New York: Women's Environment and Development Organization and Global Gender and Climate Alliance.

World Bank. 2012. *Turn Down the Heat, Why a 4°C Warmer World Must Be Avoided*. Washington, DC.

For publications and information on NAMAs, MRV, and low-emission development strategies (LEDS), visit the International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV website at <http://www.mitigationpartnership.net>

For publications, figures, and assessment reports on climate change science, visit the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change website at <http://www.ipcc.ch/>

For essential background information on the UNFCCC, past COPs, and climate agreements, visit https://unfccc.int/essential_background/items/6031.php

For information on gender in the UNFCCC process and the latest advocacy initiatives and opportunities, visit <http://womensgenderclimate.org/>

Module 3: Making Climate Finance Work for Inclusive Mitigation

This module introduces the participants to selected climate finance mechanisms and discusses opportunities for inclusive action. The session may be preceded by an energizer game. As with the previous module, the level of detail with which issues are discussed should be adjusted to the participants' previous knowledge. Trainers should acknowledge the diverse group of workshop participants which may include both policy makers from environment ministries with many years of experience working on climate issues and representatives from women's organizations who may lack in-depth knowledge of climate finance.

Objectives of This Module

Knowledge of the structure and available instruments of climate finance is a prerequisite for accessing finance for inclusive mitigation. Especially marginalized women's groups and gender experts need to understand the fundamentals of climate finance in order to improve their standing and join policy makers from environment ministries at the decision-making table to jointly design more equitable mitigation measures. Representatives from environment and sector ministries should be encouraged to identify financing tools that encourage cobenefits and are appropriate to fund gender-responsive mitigation.

Session aims:

- » Give an overview of the climate finance landscape
- » Introduce selected financing instruments
- » Identify options for gender-sensitive climate finance
- » Convey the importance of establishing gender-sensitive climate finance instruments
- » Develop participants' readiness to identify and access climate finance sources

Selected Climate Finance Instruments and Opportunities



max. 60 mins
presentation

At the end of this session, participants should have gained an overview of the climate finance landscape and be familiar with various financing approaches and instruments. The presentation should emphasize the need for more gender-sensitive climate funds. The trainer should highlight that for climate finance and projects to be truly gender responsive and encourage development cobenefits, they must go beyond hollow references to gender and acknowledge women as important stakeholders and beneficiaries, and support activities that address the needs and strengths of women. Representatives from both environment and sector ministries and women's organizations should be able to engage in discussions to evaluate appropriate national and international financing instruments for inclusive mitigation action. The presentation should be adjusted to the country context and audience. This training manual can only provide a selective overview of climate finance mechanisms. Trainers could suggest to participants to engage in in-depth workshops, in particular on the development of nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs).

Contents

- » What is climate finance?
- » Why gender and climate finance?
- » What are the challenges?
- » The climate finance landscape
- » Gender in climate finance
- » Engendering climate finance

What is climate finance?

Climate change and associated extreme weather events increasingly endanger people across the globe—developing countries in Asia and the Pacific witness sea-level rise, increased droughts and intense rains, flooding, and tropical cyclones. Measures to limit the increase in global average temperature and to build resilience to changes in climate are very costly and require adequate funding. Developing countries are often more vulnerable to climate change, lacking the financial and technical capacity to reduce emissions or adapt to climatic changes.

While there is no widely agreed definition of what constitutes climate finance, it often refers to financial flows from industrialized to developing countries to fund both mitigation and adaptation action. Climate finance should be adequate and appropriate in the context of low-carbon development and host country needs, should be additional to official development assistance, and follow the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.

Why gender and climate finance?

As elaborated in Module 1, there are links between gender and climate change that warrant an appropriate response. Women traditionally face social discrimination and limited access to social and economic resources. Further, women are often dependent on natural resources to fulfill their gender responsibilities. Social gender inequalities make (poor) women more vulnerable to climate change and limit their capacity to adapt. Climate change puts a strain on the environment from which people draw their livelihoods and endangers livelihoods in extreme weather events. Hence, climate change can worsen social and gender inequalities and deepen poverty. Climate change measures and climate finance should be designed to address these vulnerabilities.

Women's skills and experience (e.g., in resource management) can contribute to the effectiveness and sustainability of mitigation and adaptation and need to be acknowledged in the design and implementation of finance, policies, and projects. Climate change measures can become more successful and sustainable if they address social and economic barriers women face. Finance must target women to improve their access to loans and efficient technology and to empower them to benefit from protecting their environment.

Gender-responsive climate finance can address climate issues and simultaneously reduce social and economic inequality. This leads to benefits beyond emission reductions, including sustainable development, poverty reduction, and gender equality.

Gender equality and women empowerment enhance outcomes and ownership of climate action and require adequate financing mechanisms. Climate finance should address equity issues and fund action designed to promote equality, fairness, and sustainability. Hence, gender considerations need to be integrated into planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of climate change measures and climate finance.



Discussion example—gender and small-scale technology (see discussion examples from Module 1 Session B for more details): Emissions from household energy use and smallholder agriculture could be significantly reduced if women, who are managing household energy use and food resources, are provided with more efficient technology. Projects that focus on providing small-scale clean technologies to women, such as efficient cookstoves and biodigesters, can have a large impact on reducing emissions and can achieve additional cobenefits. Such measures can be combined with training activities for women on maintaining and producing the technologies or on entrepreneurship promotion. However, many climate finance instruments are biased toward large-scale centralized technologies such as hydroelectric power plants.

What are the challenges?

Because climate change is costly and has a greater impact on vulnerable people (including women and poor households) in developing countries, climate finance sources must be accessible, equitable, and transparent. Developing countries face the challenge of both accessing funds and delivering finance equitably and effectively. The climate finance landscape is vast and complex and developing country actors often lack the financial, technical, and human resources to identify and access funds. Capacity development should focus on building countries' climate finance readiness, that is, their capacity “to plan for, access, deliver, and monitor and report on climate finance, both international and domestic, in ways that are catalytic and fully integrated with national development priorities and achievement of the MDGs.”²⁴

Gender considerations should be integrated into all phases of project and policy development—from preparation to implementation to monitoring.



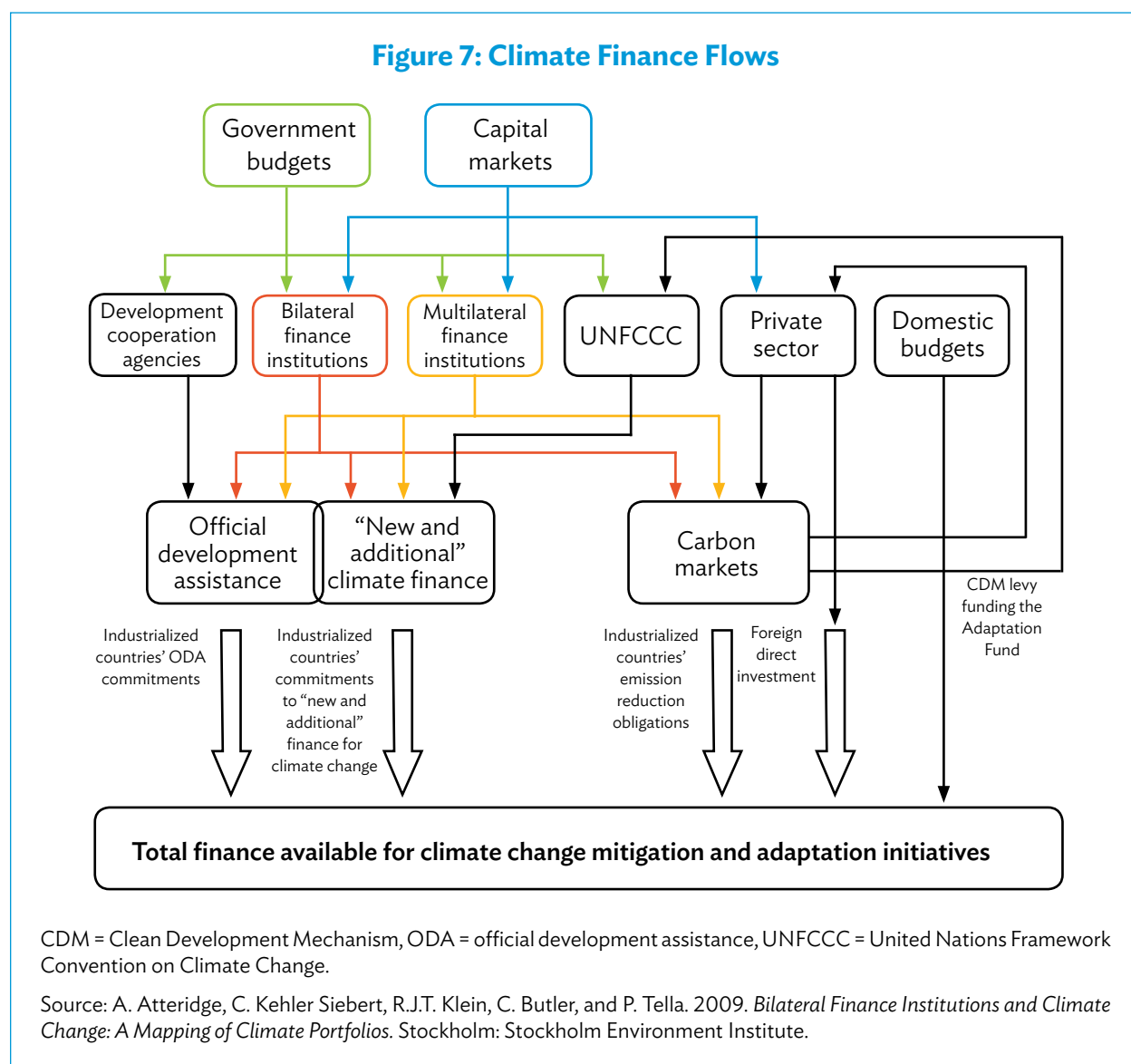
Recommendations

- » Support developing country readiness for climate finance: develop the capacity to identify appropriate funding channels, write funding proposals, and follow application procedures.
- » Promote equitable delivery of climate finance: gender concepts and considerations should be mainstreamed into capacity development efforts to ensure that national climate change measures seeking finance acknowledge women's needs and capacities.
- » Support developing country efforts to build monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) frameworks that include gender-responsive indicators and track the impact on gender equality: monitoring and evaluating finance flows and implementation of climate change measures increases transparency, effectiveness, and donors' trust.

²⁴ V. Vandeweerd, Y. Glemarec, and S. Billett. 2012. *Readiness for Climate Finance: A Framework for Understanding What It Means to Be Ready to Use Climate Finance*. New York: United Nations Development Programme. <http://www.mitigationpartnership.net/undp-2012-readiness-climate-finance>

The climate change landscape

The Clean Policy Initiative (CPI) finds that global climate finance flows have plateaued at \$359 billion, which is far below estimated investment needs.²⁵ In 2012, \$337 billion was invested in mitigation, while \$22 billion on average went toward adaptation interventions (footnote 23). Around 76% (\$273 billion) of climate finance is spent domestically in the country of origin and 24% (\$86 billion) of finance flows between countries. Approximately 29% of climate finance flowed to East Asia, the People’s Republic of China, and the Pacific. While much of the money flowing between developed countries is private, the vast majority of money flowing from developed to developing countries is public.²⁶



²⁵ B. Buchner, M. Herve-Mignucci, C. Trabacchi, J. Wilkinson, M. Stadelmann, R. Boyd, F. Mazza, A. Falconer, and V. Micale. 2013. *The Global Landscape of Climate Finance 2013: A CPI Report*. Venice: Climate Policy Initiative (CPI). p.1.

²⁶ Climate Policy Initiative. Where Is Climate Finance Going? The Landscape of Climate Finance. <http://www.climatefinancelandscape.org/#where-is-climate-finance-going>

The climate finance landscape is immensely complex and dynamic. Climate finance flows through various international, bilateral, and domestic channels; includes public and private sources of funding; and is sourced to mitigation and adaptation measures via a multitude of actors and organizations (see Figure 7 and Table 1).

Table 1: Types of Climate Finance and Channels

Financial Channel/Approach	Description	Actors and Instruments
Public finance	Public funds channeled through bilateral and multilateral processes and specialized market-oriented mechanisms. Official development assistance is another important source of funding for climate change measures in developing countries.	Bilateral donors, development agencies, multilateral finance institutions, United Nations institutions, the World Bank, multilateral/bilateral/regional funds (e.g., the Climate Investment Funds, Green Climate Fund)
Private finance	Private funds that operate similarly to conventional financial market instruments. Private capital may gain increasing importance for climate finance in the future.	Companies, financial intermediaries, foundations, venture capital funds, private carbon funds, green bonds, foreign direct investment, etc.
Domestic finance	National financial instruments and funds to collect finance, including taxation schemes	National governments (often international or bilateral assistance in the institutional setup)
Market-based finance	Market mechanisms involve private actors for climate investments. Market-based finance can be a mix of public and private finance, often initiated by the public sector and involving private actors. Public actors will likely become more involved in market-based climate finance.	Kyoto Protocol flexible mechanisms: the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), Joint Implementation (JI), and emissions trading The World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility and Carbon Partnership Facility The Gold Standard, carbon trading schemes

Source: Authors.

Gender in climate finance

Existing climate finance mechanisms and funds display varying degrees of gender sensitivity. Unfortunately, there is no systematic approach to equitable climate finance; however, some progress has been made in acknowledging the links between gender and climate change in climate finance mechanisms. The following sections introduce selected climate finance instruments and evaluate their responsiveness to gender considerations. Examples from different countries are illustrated in the case studies.



Recommendations

- » More ambition is needed to recognize women as stakeholders and beneficiaries in climate finance mechanisms, not only as vulnerable “victims” of climate change.



- » At a minimum, investment should require a gender impact analysis and the inclusion of gender equality safeguards.
 - » Ultimately, climate finance needs to be available to fund small-scale community-level initiatives that give women access to energy-efficient technology, promote equitable benefit distribution, involve women in decision making, and finance women empowerment and gender equality.
 - » Resources allocated for mitigation and adaptation need to “trickle down” and also involve women in the decision-making process from planning to implementation to resource allocation.
- » National policies as well as domestic and international finance mechanisms need to incorporate respective mechanisms to ensure equitable access, accountability, and transparency.

The Clean Development Mechanism

The CDM is one of the flexible mechanisms established under the Kyoto Protocol. It allows mitigation projects in developing countries to earn certified emission reduction (CER) credits that can be traded to industrialized countries to meet part of their reduction targets (project-based offsetting). Based on the assumption that emission reductions are often cheaper to achieve in countries with emerging markets, the CDM provides a channel for public and private funding to mitigation projects in developing countries.

The CDM pursues two objectives: to reduce GHG emissions and to promote sustainable development in host countries. Projects are envisioned to reduce emissions and produce social, economic, and environmental cobenefits. In reality, however, CDM projects exhibit a bias toward large-scale technology investments that are geographically focused on India and the People’s Republic of China where emission reductions are potentially cheapest. While some projects bring (indirect) benefits to women (see Case Study 1 and 2 for examples), gender equality is seldom a core project objective. Through June 2012, only 5 of 3,864 projects listed gender issues on project documentation.²⁷ Typical women’s activities that could count as adaptation and mitigation (such as reforestation) are easily overlooked.

The relatively new Program of Activities allows several small-scale projects to be bundled together and receive joint support as an attempt to facilitate projects with a stronger focus on social benefits.

²⁷ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). 2012. Benefits of the Clean Development Mechanism. http://cdm.unfccc.int/about/dev_ben/index.html

Case Study 1: Allain Duhangan Hydroelectric Project

Involving women stakeholders in project planning

Designing more inclusive mitigation action involves integrating gender considerations in all project phases—from preparation to design, implementation, and monitoring. Including both men and women stakeholders in project planning is crucial to recognizing relevant gender-specific needs and interests.

The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) rules mandate consultations with local stakeholders before project registration; however, the lack of respective methodological guidelines can lead to the exclusion of individuals or groups such as women’s organizations from such consultations. Unfortunately, few CDM project documents indicate the active involvement of women in project planning, meaning that gendered project implications are often overlooked.^a

The Allain Duhangan Hydroelectric Project (ADHP) in India is one positive example of gender-sensitive stakeholder involvement in a CDM-financed project. The hydropower plant utilizes flows from glacial snow melt and monsoon rains in two rivulets in Kullu district in Himachal Pradesh state and started generating electricity in 2010. The project aims to reduce emissions from energy generation by using a renewable energy source. Expected cobenefits include the creation of employment opportunities to the local community and the development of infrastructure in the region.

During project planning, professional experts were hired to conduct a social impact survey in affected villages, including meetings with village elders, household surveys, interviews, and focus group discussions with women and “below poverty line persons.” A variety of stakeholders, including women and women’s groups, were invited to share their opinion on project activity. The information gathered focused on socioeconomic, health, religious, and gender issues. In particular, the surveys gathered information on the role and status of women in the community, the division of labor within households, and the potential impact of the project on women.

The consultations with women’s groups concluded that some women feared the presence of migratory laborers from outside might lead to a loss of their freedom and a restriction of their movements within the village. Women were concerned about an impact on their social culture and customs. In order to address the concerns of local communities, including women’s security, project developers decided to fund the establishment of a village police station, to provide additional security staff, and to request the government to depute female police staff to register local complaints related to women.^b

While it can be argued that this focus on women’s security represents a minimal approach, inclusive stakeholder consultations can prevent negative social impacts and help to ensure that both men’s and women’s needs and concerns are addressed in the project planning process.

^a S. Alboher. 2010. *Clean Development Mechanism: Exploring the Gender Dimensions of Climate Finance Mechanisms*. New York: United Nations Development Programme.

^b United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. CDM Executive Board. Allain Duhangan Hydroelectric Project. <http://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/DB/DNV-CUK1169040011.34>

Case Study 2: India's Bagepalli Biogas Program

Providing women and local communities with efficient technology

The Indian Bagepalli Clean Development Mechanism Biogas Program (registered in 2005) provided clean cookstoves and introduced 5,500 biogas units that convert cow dung into cooking fuel in poor households. Local women and communities benefited from the income generated by selling emission credits. The project aims to reduce fuelwood collection and emissions from burning biomass. Cobenefits include the improvement of families' and especially women's health through the reduction of smoke from cooking. The availability of biogas for cookstoves also reduces the time women and children spend on collecting firewood, allowing women to engage in income-generating activities.^a

^a United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. CDM Executive Board. Bagepalli CDM Biogas Programme. <https://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/DB/DNV-CUK1131002343.1/view>

Other market approaches

The "Gold Standard" certification scheme enables projects that meet sustainability criteria to earn certifications that boost credit prices. Sustainability criteria can include gender-specific benefits such as improving the livelihood and education of women (see Case Study 3 for an example). Carbon trading schemes and market approaches have the potential to support inclusive mitigation action but face challenges:

- » Complex and bureaucratic process involving high transaction costs
- » High up-front costs for efficient technologies, requiring public sector support
- » High level of uncertainty surrounding the market demand for carbon credits
- » Need to create an enabling environment with the help of public funds to incentivize the private sector to pursue projects with high development benefits.

Case Study 3: Cambodia's National Biodigester Programme

Renewable energy technology that benefits women^a

As many as 94% of rural Cambodians rely on wood and charcoal for cooking and on kerosene or diesel for lighting. This places a substantial burden on household incomes and also has severe environmental implications.

The National Biodigester Programme (NBP) is a government-owned program initiated by the Cambodian Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the Netherlands Development Organization (SNV). The NBP aims for the establishment of a self-sustaining, market-driven national domestic biodigester sector in Cambodia by marketing locally produced domestic biodigesters to rural farmers. Roughly 25% of the approximately 2 million rural Cambodian households could benefit from biogas over the next several decades.^b Locally constructed biogas plants convert animal manure and human excrement into combustible methane gas, which can be used in simple gas stoves, rice cookers, and lamps.

continued on next page

Case Study 3: continued

The NBP has received its third consecutive issuance of tradable Gold Standard carbon credits for its nationwide program, which has decreased greenhouse gas emissions and improved local livelihoods through the building of approximately 20,000 household biodigester units. These carbon credits are sold in the international carbon market to those wishing to offset their environmental footprint. The Gold Standard certification process was designed to ensure that carbon credits are not only real and verifiable, but that they make measurable contributions to sustainable development worldwide. The NBP illustrates how carbon trading can help build a sustainable biogas sector that can support the extensive dissemination of sustainable, clean, and life-improving technology in rural areas.^b

Although the initial cost of a biodigester can be quite high, the investment usually pays off after only 2 years. Cobenefits from biodigesters include the following: The inexpensive lighting and electricity vastly improves people's lives and offers them opportunities to generate extra income from activities other than farming. The by-product of the biomass digestion process, known as bio-slurry, can be easily collected and used as organic fertilizer. Farmers using bio-slurry harvest up to 30% more rice and improve soil conditions as well. Not only do biodigesters solve the energy supply problem, they improve village hygiene by providing a disposal outlet for human and animal waste and by eliminating harmful household smoke emissions.^c The availability of biogas from biodigesters means that rice farmers (especially women) save time and money previously spent on collecting or buying firewood to cook food and boil drinking water for their families. Switching from biomass to methane-powered stoves also eliminates harmful smoke in houses and reduces women's dependency on natural resources such as wood.

While the program does not specifically target women, their responsibility for food security, household management, and involvement in livestock management means that women benefit largely from gaining access to biodigester technology. Moreover, the program is designed to be sustainable and involves a range of actors covering the entire biodigester value chain, from private entrepreneurs to public masonry training institutes to civil society actors and users of biodigesters. This wide range of stakeholder involvement and delivery of training for the production and use of biodigesters allows both men and women to participate in and benefit from the dissemination of this renewable energy technology.

^a SNV World. National Biodigester Programme. <http://www.snvworld.org/en/cambodia/our-work/energy/NBP>

^b SNV World. Nothing but the Gold Standard for Cambodia's National Biodigester Programme. <http://www.snvworld.org/en/sectors/renewable-energy/news/nothing-but-the-gold-standard-for-cambodias-national-biodigester>

^c SNV World. The Many Benefits of Biodigesters. <http://www.snvworld.org/en/cambodia/ourwork/energy/NBP2>

Case Study 4: A Fund for Clean Cookstoves

Targeting private investment for inclusive projects

In 2014, the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, the Gold Standard Foundation, and the Nexus Carbon for Development joined forces to create a fund to address the barriers to commercial financing for clean cookstoves and fuels that have held back entrepreneurs and private investors from developing a thriving market for these technologies. The details of this approach and its effects remain to be seen.

Source: Authors.

Climate Investment Funds

The majority of funding for climate change projects by multilateral development banks is sourced from donor funds, bilateral and multilateral development agencies, or from the Global Environment Facility. The Climate Investment Funds (CIF) are the largest single conduit of climate finance to date. They were designed to fill an immediate financing gap, to create an institution to invest in large-scale demonstration projects, and to help developing countries pursue a clean development path in coordination with development partners. The CIF consist of two main funds:

- 1) The Clean Technology Fund (CTF) targeted at large-scale technologies
- 2) The Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) which channels financing for
 - » small-scale energy technologies via its Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program (SREP),
 - » forestry via its Forest Investment Program (FIP), and
 - » adaptation via its Pilot Project on Climate Resilience (PPCR).

The CTF and the SCF are each governed by a separate Trust Fund Committee, having equal representation from contributor and recipient countries which constitute the decision-making members.²⁸

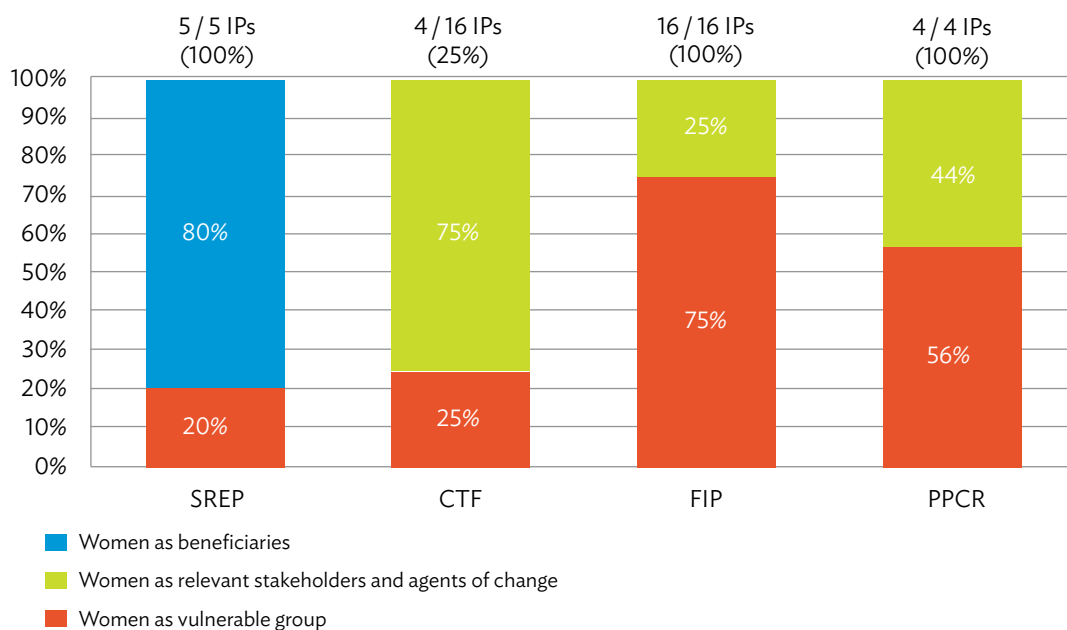
A gender audit of the CIF in 2012 revealed wide-ranging variations in the degree to which gender was integrated into the investment plans of the CIF.²⁹ While 70% of program documents referred to gender, only 27% characterized women as relevant stakeholders and agents of change.³⁰

The CTF in particular is biased toward large-scale energy and transport technologies and may overlook women's contributions. The gender audit found that of the investment plans that were reviewed at the time, only 25% of CTF programs reference gender (Figure 8). While the reviewed project documents under the other funds all refer to gender, they too rarely acknowledge women's potential as agents of change and thus fall short of taking a truly gender-sensitive approach.

²⁸ Climate Investment Funds. Trust Fund Committees. <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/node/150>

²⁹ International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). 2012. *Gender Review of the CIF*. New York.

³⁰ UNFCCC. CDM Executive Board. Allain Duhangan Hydroelectric Project. <http://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/DB/DNV-CUK1169040011.34>

Figure 8: How Women Are Characterized in the Climate Investment Funds

CTF = Clean Technology Fund, FIP = Forest Investment Program, IP = investment plan, PPCR = Pilot Project on Climate Resilience, SREP = Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program.

Source: International Union for Conservation of Nature. 2012. *Gender Review of the CIF*. New York.

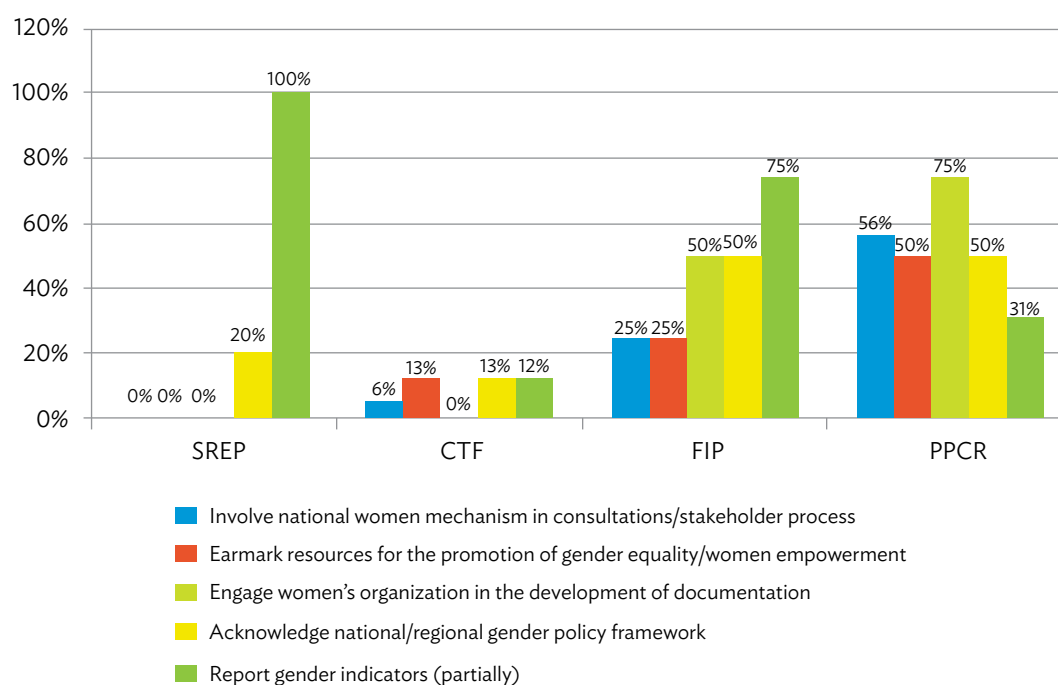
The funds supporting mitigation through more efficient technology (CTF) and renewable energy projects (SREP) in particular rarely involve women's organizations in the stakeholder and project development process, allocate a gender budget, or take note of gender policy frameworks (Figure 9). However, the more recent investment plans that are submitted from countries to receive support may acknowledge gender considerations more frequently.

While there is great potential to achieve social and gender cobenefits from CTF projects, the fund's investment plans that were reviewed generally did not discuss gender benefits in detail. In order to maximize development cobenefits for women and men, large-scale CTF measures such as public transport or electrification projects will require an explicit gender focus.³¹ Similarly, renewable energy projects under SREP need to be designed in a targeted pro-poor way to maximize social and gender cobenefits that would otherwise be overlooked.³²

As a follow-up to the report and recommendations of the gender review, a post for a gender focal point was created in the fund's administrative unit, and a CIF gender action plan was developed and approved. The action plan seeks to mainstream gender in the CIF policy and programming in support of gender equality goals via (i) policy, (ii) program support, (iii) analytical work, (iv) monitoring and reporting, and (v) knowledge and learning. This will help ensure that greater emphasis on gender considerations will be given to projects that are being developed in the fund portfolio.

³¹ Clean Technology Fund (CTF) Trust Fund Committee. 2010. *Strategic Environment, Social and Gender Assessment of the Climate Investment Funds, Meeting of the CTF Trust Fund Committee, CTF/TFC.6/Inf.3*. Washington DC.

³² UNFCCC. CDM Executive Board. Bagepalli CDM Biogas Programme. <https://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/DB/DNV-CUK1131002343.1/view>

Figure 9: The Extent of Gender Mainstreaming in the Climate Investment Funds

CTF = Clean Technology Fund, FIP = Forest Investment Program, PPCR = Pilot Project on Climate Resilience, SREP = Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program.

Source: International Union for Conservation of Nature. 2012. *Gender Review of the CIF*. New York.

While additional new funding for the CIF is expected to be marginal in the coming years, there may be opportunities to develop private sector projects with strong gender components for funding under the SCF's private sector set-asides. The SCF is targeting the private sector for greater involvement in its strategic programs in the respective pilot countries and regions. Each program has "set-aside" concessional resources for allocation through a competitive process to additional projects and programs that further the objectives of investment plans in the FIP and SREP as well as the PPCR. CIF funding may only be accessed through multilateral development banks.

Case Study 5: Ho Chi Minh City's Mass Rapid Transport System

Targeting private investment for inclusive projects

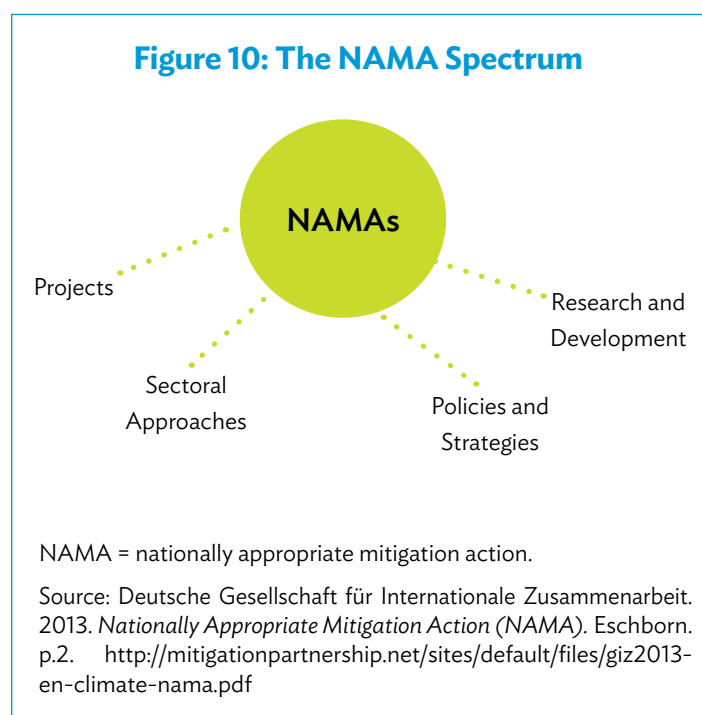
An Asian Development Bank Clean Technology Fund project that invests in Ho Chi Minh City's urban mass rapid transport system in Viet Nam includes the preparation of a gender action plan to provide employment for women, consider gender-inclusive design features of infrastructure, and target women's participation and capacity development.

^a The project documents and the gender action plan can be accessed at <http://www.adb.org/projects/documents/sustainable-urban-transport-ho-chi-minh-city-mrt-line-2-project-rp>

Nationally appropriate mitigation actions

The Bali Action Plan (see Module 2 Session B) defines NAMAs loosely as “mitigation actions by developing country Parties in the context of sustainable development, supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity-building, in a measurable, reportable and verifiable manner.”³³ NAMAs are voluntary mitigation contributions by developing countries that are embedded in host countries’ plans for development. International support for a category of supported NAMAs can range from financing to technology transfer to capacity building. NAMAs can be unilaterally financed and implemented within the host country or can seek international or bilateral support. In the future, there may also be a public–private form of credited NAMAs. International public funding sources for NAMA implementation include the joint United Kingdom–German NAMA Facility,³⁴ the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, and possibly the GCF. The UNFCCC NAMA Registry acts a matchmaking portal to help match developing countries’ NAMA proposals with funding sources. In the short to medium term, NAMAs are expected to access bilateral funding via existing channels of cooperation (Figure 10).

NAMAs can include a mix of activities over various sectors, from small to large-scale projects, measures, or policies that reduce emissions and produce social, economic, institutional, or other environmental cobenefits (Figure 10).



What sets NAMAs apart and makes them attractive for gender-sensitive mitigation is their scope, their alignment with existing (development) policies, the inclusion of support for capacity building, and their funding rules. This flexible definition allows developing countries to design their mitigation actions in a country-driven manner that is in line with sustainable development, results in GHG mitigation, and has an impact that can be measured, reported, and verified.

NAMAs present a new opportunity for the design of equitable mitigation action that potentially places a strong emphasis on social cobenefits such as women empowerment. The flexible definition of NAMAs and their integrated approach mean that developing countries will require support on how to design NAMAs in a manner that generates development cobenefits and how to develop NAMA proposals to access funding. At the same time, host countries can flexibly design

³³ UNFCCC. 2008 *Report of the Conference of the Parties on Its Thirteenth Session, Held in Bali from 3 to 15 December 2007, Addendum, Part Two, Bali Action Plan, Decision 1/CP.13, FCCC/CP/2007/6/A*. Bonn. Article 1(b)(ii).

³⁴ At the Doha climate negotiations in 2012 the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB), and the United Kingdom Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) jointly established the NAMA Facility. The fund has contributed an initial €70 million to support the implementation of ambitious country-led NAMAs. To receive support, NAMAs must meet a set of eligibility and ambition criteria that call for the inclusion of cobenefits such as the promotion of gender equality. For more information, visit <http://www.nama-facility.org/>

mitigation actions they deem appropriate. It is too early to tell whether the language outlining this approach will translate into practice. When prioritizing action for NAMAs, developing countries can not only target large-scale GHG emitters such as cement factories, but can receive support for cross-sector NAMAs that reduce emissions from household and community-based energy use and agriculture. Policy makers can propose NAMAs that give women the tools to effectively reduce household and community emissions on a broad scale. Developing countries should seize this opportunity to take the lead and secure support for truly inclusive mitigation action that stimulates sustainable development.

To avoid costly retrofitting, NAMAs should be designed in a forward-looking manner to meet cobenefit criteria and gender equality requirements that will become increasingly important in acquiring climate finance from multilateral or international sources such as the NAMA Facility and the GCF. Capacity development is needed to support country readiness to truly maximize the benefits of country-driven NAMAs. Particularly the requirement to monitor, report, and verify mitigation activities will require institutional changes and considerable support. At the moment, there is no credible long-term financing source for NAMAs in place beyond bilateral cooperation, although the GCF may play an important role for NAMA finance in the near future.

Case Study 6: Bhutan's Low Emission Capacity Building Programme

Integrating gender targets into low emission development strategies (LEDS) and nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs)

In Bhutan, the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) Low Emission Capacity Building Programme (LECB) conducted a gender assessment to identify entry points and targets for women to participate in LEDS and NAMA design. In 2012, Bhutan launched its Carbon Neutral Strategy and started developing NAMAs, LEDS, and monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) across a number of key sectors including transport, waste, housing, and industry, with the support of the LECB. To help mainstream gender balance into this design process, a rapid gender capacity needs assessment was conducted. The recommendations of the assessment are expected to enable more effective integration of gender balance into Bhutan's national strategies and the implementation of its NAMAs and LEDS.

The gender assessment was developed to identify and develop capacities to enhance scaled-up mitigation actions, integrate gender issues in climate policy development, and provide sex-disaggregated data to the government to improve policy making.

The assessment primarily focuses on the national level but also seeks to engage relevant stakeholders from local governments, civil society, and industry. It has improved capacity and provided key recommendations and entry points for gender mainstreaming in national strategies. The recommendations produced will be included in the long-term objective of developing NAMAs and LEDS in the country.

The program aims to overcome capacity, institutional, information, and sociocultural challenges by delivering training on gender issues, supporting gender focal points in national ministries, engaging in knowledge sharing, and encouraging women participation in decision making.

continued on next page

Case Study 6: continued

The integration of gender considerations in NAMA design included the following:

- » Prioritizing sectors for NAMAs and LEDS that would most effectively engage female participation and maximize benefits for women
- » Conducting rapid gender assessments in the beginning of the program to identify gaps, entry points, and specific opportunities. For instance, in the waste management sector, waste transfer stations were identified as a key component where increased female participation could be achieved. This was included in the NAMA design only after the rapid assessment took place.
- » Taking a practical and implementable approach adapted to institutional capacity needs
- » Targeting gender focal persons in each sector, agency, department, and ministry and developing capacities at each level to facilitate the gender-focused integration of plans and knowledge sharing.

This program illustrates how gender considerations can be integrated into national climate and development strategies by taking an inclusive NAMA approach. As NAMA development and implementation are still in the early phases, the success and the impacts of this approach remain to be seen.

Source: S. Agarwal and M.K. Shrivastava. 2013. Bhutan: Integrating Gender Targets into LEDS and NAMAs. Global Good Practice Analysis on LEDS, NAMAs and MRV. The factsheets are available at <http://www.mitigationpartnership.net/gpa/integrating-gender-targets-leds-and-namas>

The Green Climate Fund

The GCF is the first global climate finance mechanism to include gender equality considerations in its mandate, committing the fund to “strive to maximize the impact of its funding for adaptation and mitigation, [...] while promoting environmental, social, economic, and development cobenefits and taking a gender-sensitive approach.”³⁵ The GCF explicitly places climate change action within the context of sustainable and low-carbon development and emphasizes its role in providing improved access to funding, promoting a country-driven approach and encouraging “the involvement of relevant stakeholders, including vulnerable groups and addressing gender aspects” (footnote 35).

The GCF is governed by a board comprising 24 members with equal numbers of members from developing and developed country parties. The board is still in the process of operationalizing the fund and is receiving active civil society support in developing options for a meaningful gender-sensitive approach and adopting a comprehensive gender action plan.

One vital aspect of ensuring that the GCF will live up to its mandate is the inclusion of gender and cobenefit indicators in the results management framework that will measure the transformational change the fund plans to achieve. The GCF requires mitigation parameters that do not only measure emission reductions,

³⁵ Green Climate Fund. 2011. Governing Instrument for the GCF. Bonn: Interim Secretariat of the Green Climate Fund. para. 3. http://gcfund.net/fileadmin/00_customer/documents/pdf/GCF-governing_instrument-120521-block-LY.pdf

costs, and financial flows, but also monitor sustainable development and gender equality impacts. The GCF will need to include gender equality requirements in its fund allocation to incentivize inclusive mitigation action. Strong gender indicators should be a prerequisite in the allocation of funds to climate projects and measuring social impacts needs to be a central part of the results monitoring framework. The fund may also become a source of NAMA finance.

Over time, the GCF is expected to become the main multilateral financing mechanism to support climate action in developing countries, and it will be the first climate financing instrument to pursue a gender-sensitive approach from its inception.

Engendering climate finance

Integrating gender considerations into climate finance criteria will extend the reach of finance to women at the local level. In order to access climate finance for inclusive mitigation, developing countries need to improve their readiness for climate finance. In order to deliver climate finance more equitably, it is advisable to do the following:

- » Mainstream gender considerations into relevant institutions, policies, projects, and monitoring processes
- » Earmark a gender budget for mainstreaming activities
- » Include women and women's organizations in policy-making processes
- » Develop ministry staff's awareness of gender equality principles and develop capacity to identify and select appropriate financing channels
- » Establish gender-based cobenefit criteria and safeguards in fund allocation and project design
- » Incorporate gender analysis in program design and implementation

Developing countries can and do take a leading role in demonstrating how climate change action can become more inclusive and successful.

Questions and answers

Allow at least 30 minutes for questions and answers.

Exercise: A Gender-Sensitive NAMA



60 mins preparation
30 mins presentation

Divide participants into groups (e.g., according to their sector ministries or sector expertise) and ask them to prioritize actions for a NAMA proposal.

In groups, participants should discuss emission reduction benefits, costs, and social, economic, and environmental cobenefits of potential NAMAs and prioritize a measure, project, or policy that reduces emissions and produces cobenefits including gender equality. NAMA measures can be activities from relevant sectors, including transport, energy, waste, agriculture, etc.

Reading Material

- L. Adams, E. Zusman, L. Sorkin, and N. Harms. 2014. *Effective. Efficient. Equitable: Making Climate Finance Work for Women*. ADB Policy Brief. Manila: Asian Development Bank.
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- United Nations Development Programme. 2012. *Readiness for Climate Finance: A Framework for Understanding What It Means to Be Ready to Use Climate Finance*. New York.
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). 2013. *Gender and Climate Finance*. New York.
- For up-to-date information on climate finance flows, visit the Climate Funds Update website at <http://www.climatefundupdate.org>.

Module 4: Mainstreaming Gender – From Policies to Projects

This module concludes the training by giving participants the tools to mainstream gender into climate policies and projects. The session may be preceded by an energizer game. The level of detail with which issues are discussed should be adjusted to the participants' previous knowledge. Trainers should acknowledge the diverse group of workshop participants and encourage an interactive session and knowledge exchange between representatives from women's organizations and women's ministries who may have considerable experience with the steps and challenges of gender mainstreaming.

Objectives of This Module

This module builds on the foundation laid by previous modules and translates the acquired knowledge of gender concepts, climate change, and climate finance instruments into action. The session serves as a step-by-step guideline for policy makers of environment and sector ministries to mainstream gender into decision-making processes for the design, implementation, and monitoring of climate policies and projects. Exercising gender mainstreaming is a key output of the training. The session aims to bring policy makers from environment ministries and representatives of women's organizations to the decision-making table to jointly design more equitable mitigation measures. The trainer should actively encourage a partnership approach. The trainer should emphasize that this module provides a guideline to gender mainstreaming, but that it is necessary to consult with gender (and climate change) experts to successfully conduct gender analyses and mainstream gender into policies and projects.

Session aims:

- » Deepen the understanding of information discussed in previous modules
- » Apply gender and climate change knowledge to gender mainstreaming
- » Give a step-by-step guide to gender mainstreaming
- » Strengthen the partnership approach between gender and climate actors

Making Mitigation More Effective, Efficient, and Equitable



max. 60 mins
presentation

At the end of this session, participants should be familiar with the steps of gender mainstreaming and be able to engage in cooperative policy making. Representatives from both environment and sector ministries and women's organizations should be able to engage in discussions to identify and address gender inequalities on the project, policy, and institutional level. They should be familiar with the process of conducting a gender analysis and be able to reconstruct the steps of gender mainstreaming.

The presentation should be adjusted to the country context and audience. The trainer should research existing gender mainstreaming, development, and climate policies in the host country; identify ministries involved in climate change decision making; and apply the gender mainstreaming steps to the institutional

and policy framework. Trainers should communicate that there is no one-size-fits-all model for integrating gender considerations into climate policy and practice, but that this module introduces an exemplary pathway that can inform a country's mainstreaming process.

Contents

- Lessons learned
- Gender mainstreaming goals
- Entry points for gender mainstreaming
- Step-by-step guide
- Key messages



What we have learned so far

- » Gender roles and relations are created within a cultural and social context.
- » Gender roles affect women's and men's division of labor and access to and control over resources.
- » While climate change and sustainable development measures aim to improve the lives of both men and women, women often face social and economic discrimination that warrants specific attention to create a level playing field.
- » Inequality and gender-specific roles and responsibilities increase women's vulnerability to climate change impacts.
- » Climate change can worsen gender inequalities.
- » Both women and men have gender-specific knowledge and the potential to contribute to mitigation and adaptation.
- » Climate change measures need to empower women to overcome social and economic barriers.
- » Climate change measures need to be designed in a gender-sensitive manner to tap women's potential and enable them to benefit from protecting their environment.
- » Inclusive policies and projects are more effective, efficient, equitable, and sustainable in the long term.

Gender mainstreaming goals

As discussed in Module 1, gender mainstreaming is the process of integrating gender considerations into any planned action, including legislation, policies, programs, and projects in all areas and at all levels to address and reduce existing inequalities. The goal is not the process itself, but to achieve gender equality while simultaneously achieving emission reduction or adaptation benefits.

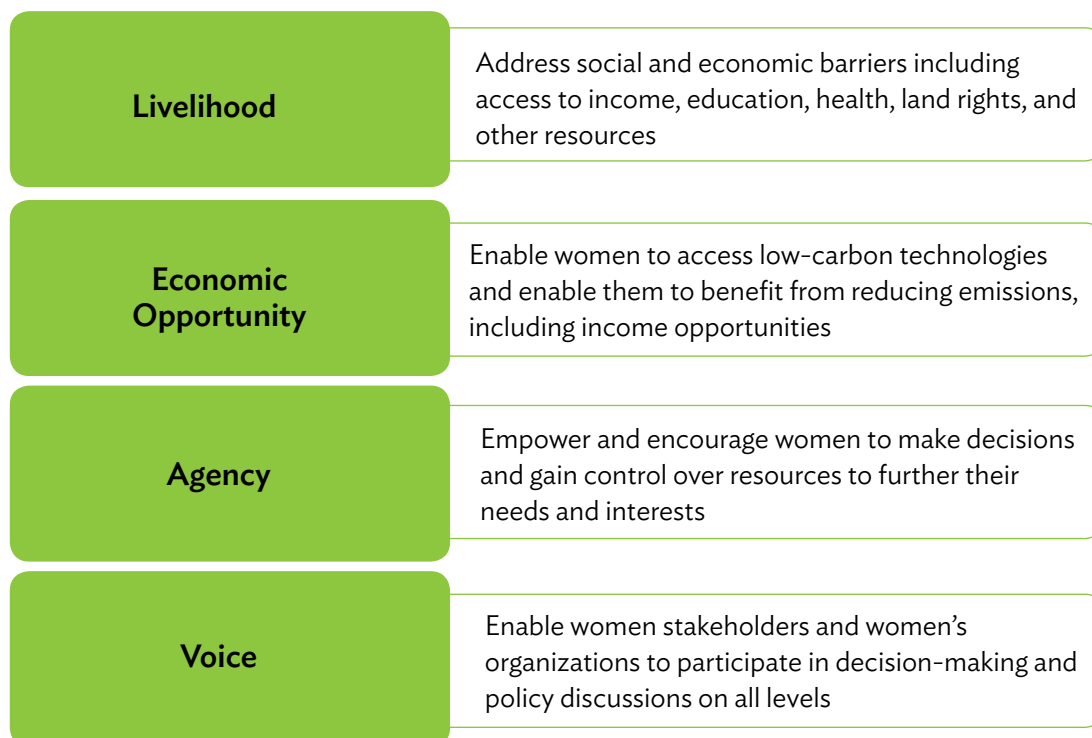
Gender equality is the goal—gender mainstreaming is the strategy or means to achieve it. Projects that additionally empower women specifically can reduce social and economic barriers and allow them to contribute to mitigation and adaptation while improving their livelihood. Gender mainstreaming can include or be complemented by explicit gender projects that target women or men specifically. As social discrimination often hinders women in particular from participating in decision making or benefiting from efficient technologies, women empowerment measures can achieve gender equality. Gender considerations such as the necessity to empower women need to be integrated into policies and projects.

Mainstreaming gender

- » improves governance and is central to sustainable development,
- » allows all members of society to benefit from development,
- » makes full use of a country's human resources and taps the dormant potential (of women), and
- » strengthens equity and equality.

The main aim of gender mainstreaming should be to enable and encourage both men and women to have a say at all levels, become an agent of change, and improve their livelihoods (Figure 11).

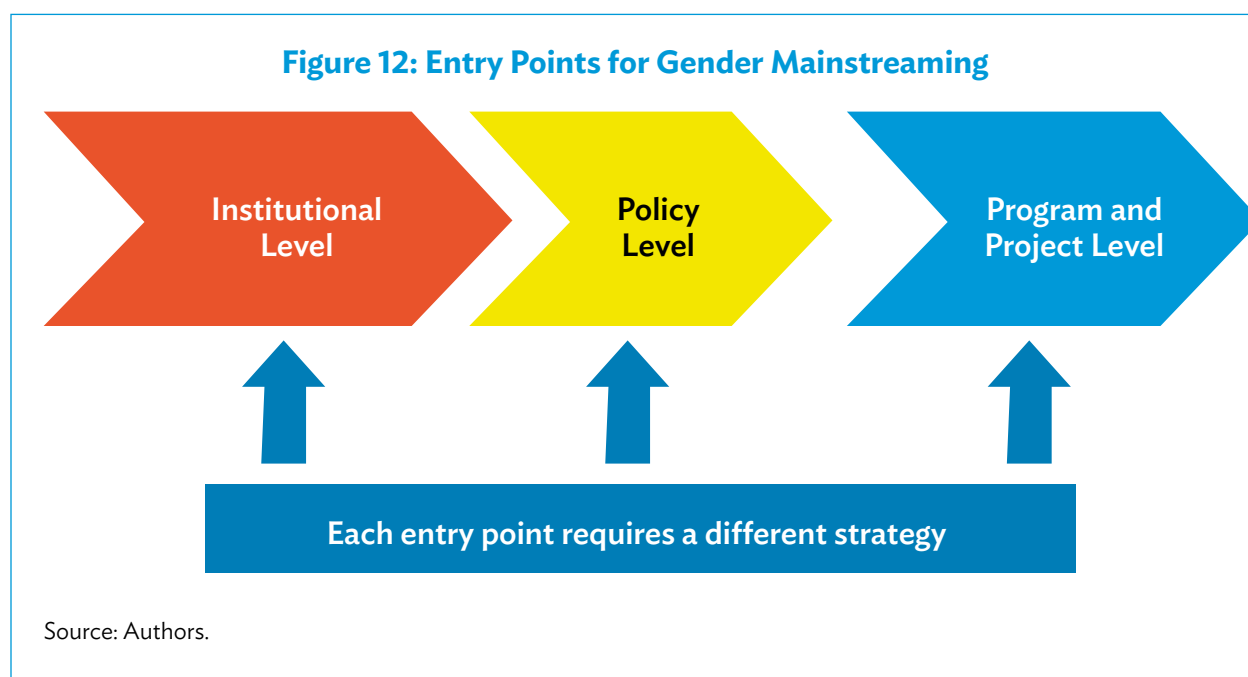
Figure 11: Gender Mainstreaming Targets



Source: Authors.

Entry points for gender mainstreaming

Gender mainstreaming is a process that should be considered at all levels: institutional, policy, program, and project level. Gender considerations need to inform the planning, prioritizing, and designing of projects and programs. These programs need to be embedded within a climate change and development strategy that equally includes gender considerations. These mechanisms and gender mainstreaming processes need to be institutionalized, for instance, through cross-ministerial working groups. Each entry point requires a different strategy adjusted to the context and actors involved (Figure 12).



Discussion: What is the situation in your country or ministry with regard to the policy and institutional framework? Is there a clear gender mainstreaming policy or strategy for ministries or climate change strategies? Is a specific ministry or agency tasked with gender mainstreaming (e.g., Ministry for Women’s Affairs) and if so, to what degree do environment and other sector ministries coordinate with this agency? Are there any available gender action plans, e.g., in the environment ministry? Do you know of any mechanisms or efforts to involve women stakeholders in policy discussions? Are women’s organizations, ministries, or civil society groups included?

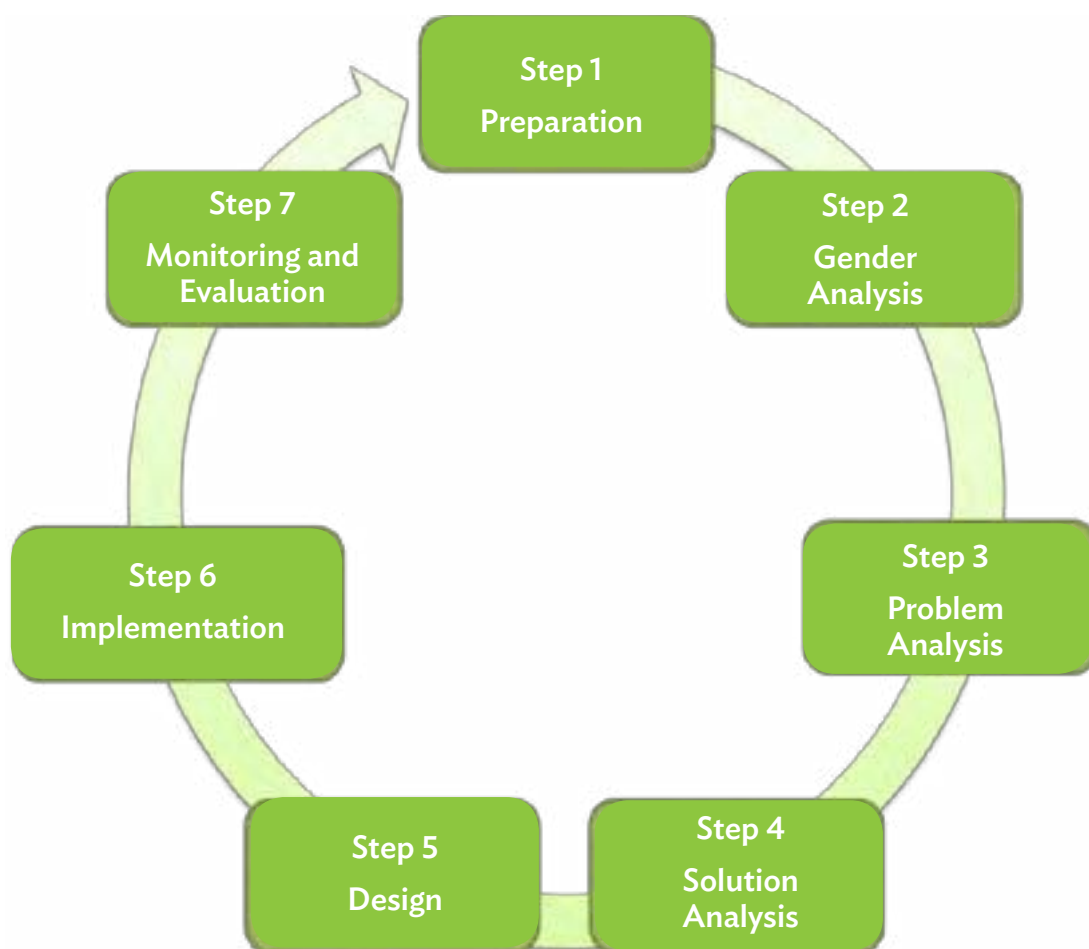
Seven steps of gender mainstreaming

The following steps illustrate the preparation of gender-sensitive projects, programs, and action plans (Figure 13). They provide a general guideline that can inform the gender mainstreaming process. However, the individual steps of integrating gender considerations into the policy process and project development must be specifically tailored to the country context, existing development policies and climate targets, the legal framework, the sector, and the level targeted by planned climate change measures. This training manual can only provide an exemplary overview of a mainstreaming process and workshops should be accompanied by

further in-depth training on developing gender-sensitive policies and projects in the specific country and sector context.

Institutionalization of gender concerns and opportunities is a key part of gender mainstreaming. Without an enabling framework, clear responsibilities, and actions, mainstreaming is not likely to be successful.³⁶

Figure 13: Seven Steps of Gender Mainstreaming



Source: Adapted from regional technical assistance delivery of training on climate change.

Step 1: Preparation

- Examine the political, organizational, and institutional foundation to integrate gender into climate policies, programs, and projects.

³⁶ E. Cecelski and S. Dutta. 2011. *Mainstreaming Gender in Energy Projects: A Practical Handbook*. Kathmandu: Practical Action (Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan Programme) for ENERGIA.

- Prepare and seek approval of a concept paper defining reasons, goals, scope, proposed solution, results, outcomes, justification, implementation responsibilities, and indicative budget.
- Put in place appropriate institutional arrangements, partners, and core project team—identify the plan players and actors.
- Identify types of information required—technical and/or social?
- Identify desired level of mainstreaming, e.g., policy, program, and project as well as the targeted measure, sector, and goals—when, what, and where?
- Establish the decision-making process.
- Raise awareness among institutional partners and civil society.

Step 2: Gender analysis

Gender analysis is the sex-disaggregated study of differences in women’s and men’s needs, interests, participation rates, access to resources and development benefits, control of assets, and decision-making processes. The aim is to identify, understand, and redress inequalities based on gender status, roles, responsibilities, and relations.

Gender analysis needs to take place as one of the first steps of gender mainstreaming to identify gender roles, needs, interests, and inequalities. The analysis then informs design measures in a manner that reduces inequalities and empowers both men and women to participate and ensure the measure is sustainable and effective. An analysis of gender relations and inequalities should also be undertaken at later stages of a policy, program, or project cycle to evaluate their impact on men and women.

A gender analysis involves collecting relevant sex-disaggregated data, identifying relevant gender issues relating to the roles of men and women and their position, capacity, and inequalities. These gender concerns and considerations are integrated into the planning, design, and implementation of a proposed intervention into policies, programs, and projects.

A gender analysis must ask the following questions:

- » Who does what? Are the roles, responsibilities, and priorities of men and women in the public and private sphere different? What are the responsibilities, needs, interests, and capacities of both women and men (in the context of the climate project, e.g., energy use in households)?
- » Who owns what? Who controls what? Who has access to what? Are there differences among men and women?
- » If there are differences in the above areas, what are the institutional, economic, and social factors that underlie, support, or influence them?
- » Will failure to consider these differences in formulating development policies or designing interventions and implementing programs and projects impact negatively in terms of causing undesirable outcomes for men and women? If so, how? And what response is appropriate?

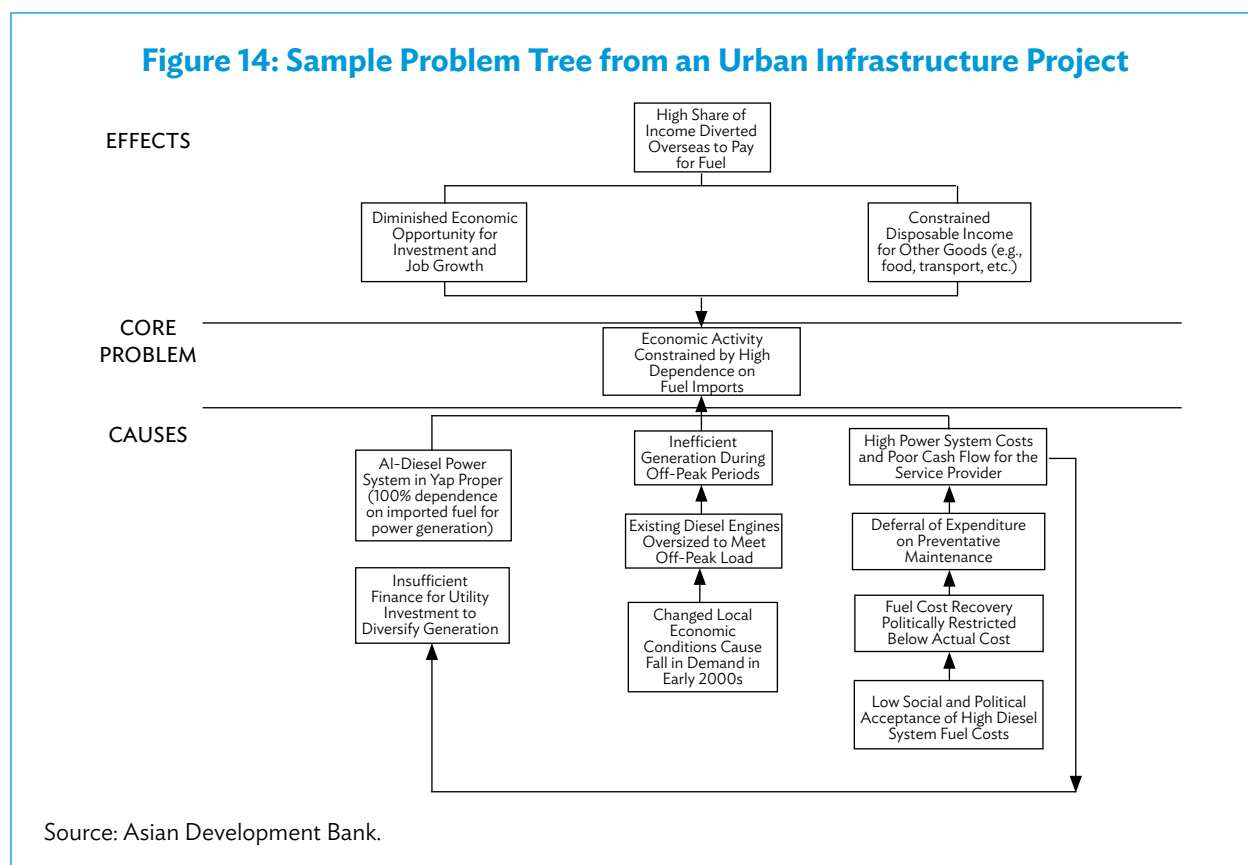
Gender analyses must be very specific to the targeted measure and should be conducted by experts to ensure a high standard of empirical evidence. Gender analysis often consists of two parts:

- » A desk study of legal, social, and cultural frameworks
- » A field study to identify gender roles, relations, and possible inequalities related specifically to the targeted project or policy. The field study may include surveys (in households, ministries, etc.) and focus group discussions (men, women, or mixed in targeted communities, etc.).

Step 3: Problem analysis

In order to retrace the cause of possible gender inequalities, drawing a problem tree to show root causes and effects of gender issues should follow the gender analysis. The problem tree should visualize the information gathered to identify social, economic, or environmental barriers that are linked to the achievement of mitigation or adaptation goals (Figure 14):

- » Is inequality rooted in men’s or women’s lack of access to social or economic resources?
- » Is inequality rooted in discrimination against men or women to partake in decision making at the household and/or community level?
- » Do men’s and women’s roles and responsibilities increase their dependence on natural resources and how are these resources threatened?
- » Do gender roles prevent women or men from improving their ability to adapt to a specific climate change problem, to contribute to reducing emissions, to receive education or training, or to improve their income?

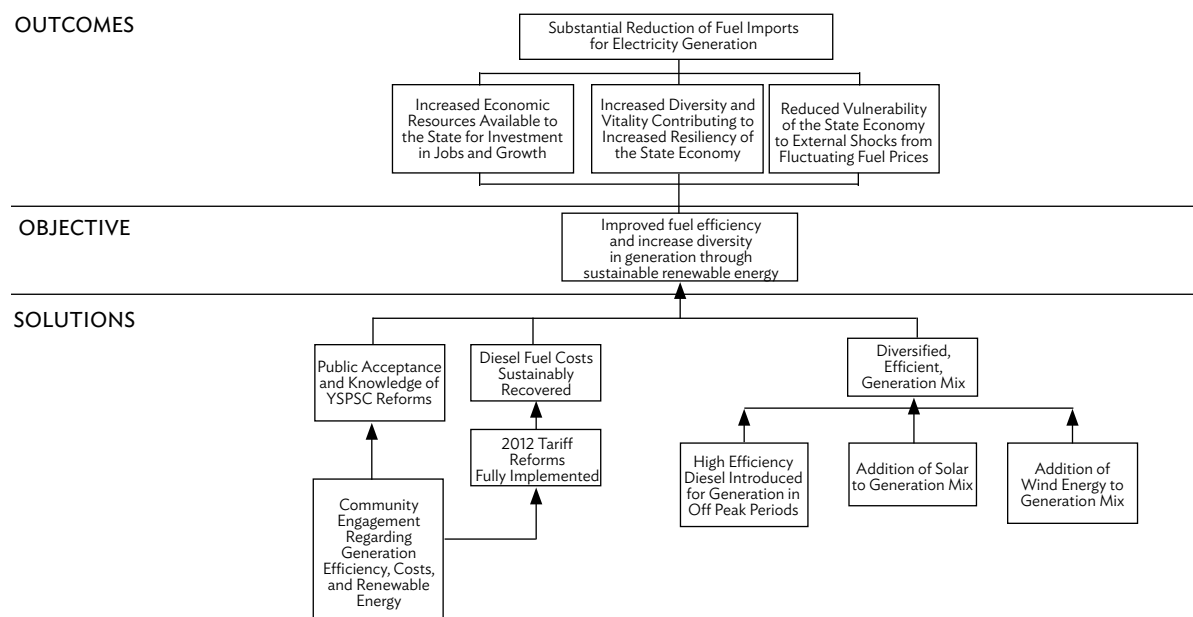


Step 4: Solution analysis

Undertake a solution analysis looking at alternatives that best deliver the expected outcomes and impacts:

- » Use a solution tree.
- » Define the expected outcomes and impacts.
- » Convert impacts and results into objectives.
- » Identify strategies and activities (gender design interventions and targets) necessary to achieve the objectives.
- » Identify who will be the person or institution responsible for implementing the strategies and activities identified above.
- » Assess the best alternative solution(s).
- » Define quantitative and qualitative targets and gender-responsive indicators for solutions that are time bound.
- » What are the risks (external and internal)?
- » What resources are needed to support the activities?

Example solution tree:



Step 5: Design

The purpose is to develop a detailed design document to guide policy, program, or policy implementation:

- » The format used depends on approving authorities' design requirements, e.g., NAMA proposals or multilateral development bank support.
- » Standard project design documents should include objectives, rationale, description, outputs, impact and outcomes, investment and financing plans, implementation arrangements, due diligence (technical, economic, social, and risks), and monitoring.
- » The project design should include the identification of persons or groups responsible for implementing the gender-responsive activities.
- » Objectives, results targets, and gender-responsive indicators at all levels should be included in a monitoring and evaluation plan.
- » Specific activities that feed into the gender objectives and targeted results should also be included.
- » A monitoring and evaluation plan should be prepared.

Step 6: Implementation

This phase involves the implementation of the activity in accordance with the plan's objectives, design, resource allocation, implementation arrangements, and targets:

- » The implementing agency must have capacity and resources, including gender expertise and/or gender focal point.
- » Resource specific gender interventions, track their implementation, and report it as part of the regular project activities.
- » Maintain effective partnership with all key stakeholders to ensure "ownership."
- » Effectively involve both men and women.

Step 7: Monitoring and evaluation

Prepare a monitoring and evaluation plan:

- » Identify who is responsible for monitoring and the timing.
- » Identify what has to be monitored: the activities of actors, the results of gender relations, the efficiency and effectiveness of the gender mainstreaming process, etc.
- » Choose techniques and tools of monitoring, developing indicators including gender targets.
- » Collect and use sex-disaggregated data to track gender outputs and outcomes.
- » Follow up and act on monitoring report findings.
- » Evaluation is most effective if done by an independent body.
- » Ensure gender balance of staff on the evaluation team.

- » Ensure evaluation of gender outcomes are included in terms of reference.
- » Post lessons applicable for policy dialogue and knowledge sharing.



Take-away messages

- » Harnessing climate finance benefits for women requires not only linking climate and gender in policies, programs, and projects but also equipping the implementing agencies and beneficiaries with the tools and positioning to make those connections.
- » Gender mainstreaming is a strategy to achieve gender equality.
- » Gender mainstreaming is not a separate activity but is an integral part of the climate policy, program, and project planning and implementation process.
- » High-level commitment is critical for success.

Reading Material

L. Aguilar Revelo. 2009. *Training Manual on Gender and Climate Change*. San José, Costa Rica: International Union for Conservation of Nature, United Nations Development Programme, and Global Gender and Climate Alliance.

For various publications, fact sheets, and training materials, visit the GGCA database at <http://www.gender-climate.org/Publications/>

Annex: Icebreakers and Energizers

Before and between sessions, trainers should consider including icebreaker or energizer games to introduce participants in the group and encourage participation. Trainers should choose games that are appropriate in the respective social, cultural, and political setting of workshops.

People bingo

Type of game: Introduction

Time required: 15–20 mins

Material required: Printed bingo sheets and pens

People bingo is an icebreaker that helps people learn interesting facts about each other. People walk around the room and mingle until they find people that match the facts listed on a bingo-style sheet.

The objective of this game is for people to wander around the room and to obtain the signatures of people who have the facts listed on the bingo sheet. Once a person successfully obtains a full row (5 in a row), whether horizontally, vertically, or diagonally, he or she shouts “BINGO!” and wins.

Prepare a 5x5 table, with interesting facts written inside the boxes. These facts can include funny or bizarre things or facts related to the workshop topic. Print enough copies for the number of players you are expecting.

For example:

Likes anchovies	Is left-handed	Has been to Hawaii	Speaks more than two languages	Has never been on a plane
Has more than four brothers	Is married	Has brown eyes	Works at the ministry of environment	...

Pass out a sheet to each person, along with a pen. Explain the objective of the game and the following rules:

- 1) Each person you talk to may only sign your sheet once.
- 2) To win, you must get signatures to form 5 in a row horizontally, vertically, or diagonally.

Ask your participants to begin. Once someone shouts “Bingo!” everyone returns and the person must introduce the people who signed his or her sheet. If desired, you can ask each person to explain a fact about him or herself.

Sharing expectations

Type of game: Introduction

Time required: 15–20 mins

Material required: A flip chart/white board and/or cards, markers

This game can be used to introduce participants to the group and understand what every participant is expecting to learn from the training.

Write “Expectations” at the top of a flip chart or white board and ask participants to

- 1) introduce themselves,
- 2) share their expectations (or fears) of the training, and
- 3) add a prediction of the best possible outcome should their expectations be met. Ask them to be as specific as possible and encourage fun answers.

Alternatively, hand out cards or pieces of paper and ask participants to write down their name and expectations (or fears). Collect all cards and pin them to a flip chart or similar, read out the cards one by one and ask the respective participant to introduce himself or herself and explain their expectation.

Afterwards, state your objectives of the course, review the list of expectations the group made, and explain whether or not, and why, if not, their expectations will or will not be covered in the course.

Write a letter to your daughter/son*

Type of game: Icebreaker or energizer (gender)

Time required: 30 mins

Material required: Paper and pens

This game can be used to warm up participants and get to know their ideas of gender stereotypes. It can be a useful exercise before discussing gender concepts in depth.

- 1) Ask members of the group to imagine that they have a daughter or son.
- 2) Hand out the pens and paper.
- 3) Ask participants to write a letter to their (future) daughter or son. In the letter, they should explain to the daughter or son a little about gender and about the gender stereotypes that they might come across or be subject to. Ask them to think about how these stereotypes might affect them.
- 4) Ask participants to share what it felt like to write this letter and what they have learned in the process.

* Partners for Youth Empowerment. Gender Workshop Ideas: Write a Letter to Your Daughter. <http://www.pyeglobal.org/2013/09/20/gender-workshop-ideas-letter-to-your-daughter/>

Look up, look down

Type of game: Physical energizer

Time required: 10 mins

Material required: None

This game allows participants to do a physical activity after a long session of sitting and helps to energize the group.

- 1) Ask participants to stand in a tight circle, shoulder to shoulder, facing each other.
- 2) Explain that when you say “look down” everyone must look at the ground, and when you say “look up” everyone must look up and stare directly at the face of another person in the circle. If two people look up and stare at each other, they must shout “out” and step out of the circle. The rest of the participants who did not make eye contact with another person will continue staring until the facilitator says “look down” again.
- 3) Play continues until there are only 2–3 people left.

Word association

Type of game: Physical energizer

Time required: 10 mins

Material required: None

This game allows participants to do a physical activity after a long session of sitting and helps to energize the group.

- 1) Ask participants to stand in a circle, facing each other.
- 2) Explain that one person (e.g., the trainer) begins the game of word association by saying any word aloud (e.g., apple) while winking at one other person in the circle (alternatively, they can also point).
- 3) That person then needs to quickly say another word aloud that springs to their mind, without taking much time to think (e.g., orange) while winking or pointing at another person in the circle.
- 4) Encourage participants to pass on words as quickly as possible, by mere word association.
- 5) End the game after around 10 minutes.

Left-Right

Type of game: Physical energizer

Time required: 10 mins

Material required: None

This game allows participants to do a physical activity after a long session of sitting and helps to energize the group.

- 1) Ask participants to stand in a circle, facing each other.
- 2) Choose two random words that can be difficult to say when spoken quickly such as “mustard” and “squirrel.”
- 3) Explain that “mustard” means left and “squirrel” means right.
- 4) One person (e.g., the trainer) begins the game by facing the person to their left and saying “mustard” (or facing right and saying “squirrel”).
- 5) The person to the left must now either turn left and say “mustard” or turn right and say “squirrel,” thereby passing the game on to the person to their left or right.
- 6) Participants can change direction any time and are encouraged to pass the game along as quickly as possible.
- 7) If a participant incorrectly says “mustard” while facing right, or says “squirrel” while facing left, they must leave the circle.
- 8) Play continues until only 2–3 people are left.

More icebreakers and energizer games can be found online, for instance, at <http://www.icebreakers.ws/>

Training Manual to Support Country-Driven Gender and Climate Change Policies, Strategies, and Program Development

This publication aims to provide trainers, practitioners, and policy makers of environment and gender mainstreaming agencies an understanding of key concepts and approaches to gender-responsive mitigation measures, strategies, and policies. It covers key concepts on gender and climate change and concludes with step-by-step guidelines for policy and decision makers to mainstream gender into climate policies and projects, with practical tools and exercises to support training on gender and climate change. This manual is based on a series of workshops held in Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Viet Nam and models the Asian Development Bank's operational approach of integrated country-driven climate responses in enabling gender-responsive climate action. It accommodates readers and training participants who are not familiar with climate change issues or gender concepts, and case studies herein can be adjusted to the country context.

About the Asian Development Bank

ADB's vision is an Asia and Pacific region free of poverty. Its mission is to help its developing member countries reduce poverty and improve the quality of life of their people. Despite the region's many successes, it remains home to the majority of the world's poor. ADB is committed to reducing poverty through inclusive economic growth, environmentally sustainable growth, and regional integration.

Based in Manila, ADB is owned by 67 members, including 48 from the region. Its main instruments for helping its developing member countries are policy dialogue, loans, equity investments, guarantees, grants, and technical assistance.



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