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GENDER AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

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Progress on addressing gender equality through climate change: a country- driven approach

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Addressing gender equality in climate change responses

- Providing context: Linking gender and climate responses and DRR
- What's the problem?
- Model for a gender-responsive approach
- Is the model working?
- Lessons learned so far
- What's next?



Providing context: linking gender and climate responses and DRR

- Gender analytical framework - impacts from climate change and disasters are not gender neutral
- Gender equity strategy - recognize women's agency, empower in decision-making, gender co-benefits
- DRR and climate change responses within context of sustainable development and poverty reduction
- Climate change one of the drivers of disaster risk and effects of disasters can be exacerbated by climate change
- Platform: building resilience into policies, plans, and programs vs. gender mainstreaming climate policies, strategies, action plans

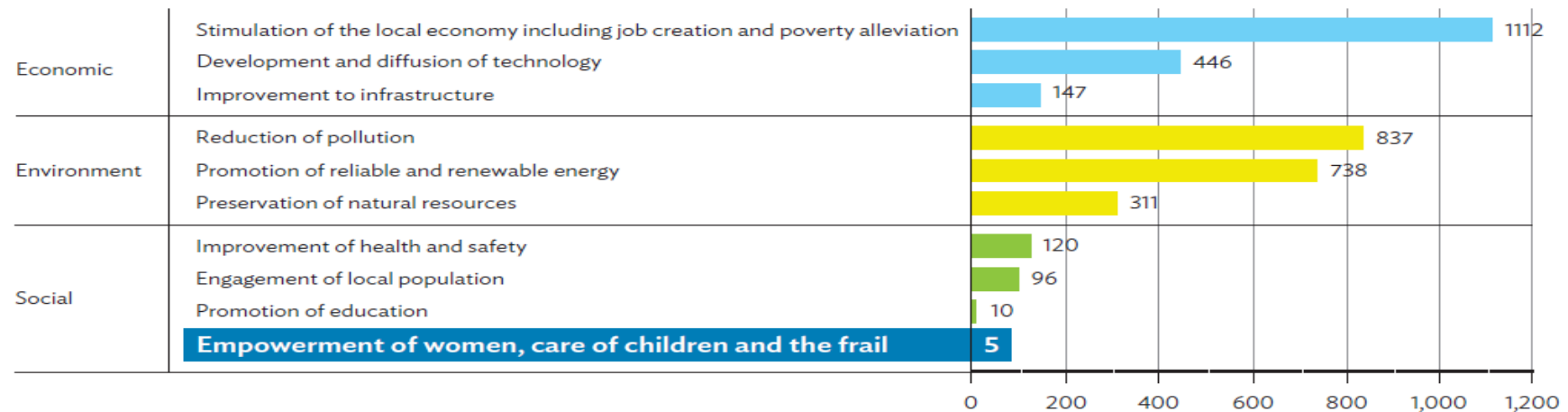
What's the problem?

- Women's contributions invisible
- Women's access to low-carbon technologies was limited
- Climate change mechanisms rarely explicitly recognized important role women play in managing water, fuels, and wastes

What's the problem?

- Early generation climate finance funds were designed to support large-scale technologies before community-based actions due to focus on counting and rewarding tons of carbon rather than sustainable development concerns
- Lack of job responses
- Empowerment of women and children

Figure 4: Number of Sustainable Development Claims by Indicator^a



^a Based on statements in the project design documents for 3,864 projects registered and undergoing registration as of June 2012.
Source: UNFCCC. 2012. *Benefits of the Clean Development Mechanism*. Bonn.

Model for a gender-responsive approach

- Identify workable model where climate mechanisms would increase *visibility* and *reward women* for their active engagement in mitigating GHGs

- Integrated country programming

- Develop capacity of policies and access

“co-benefits”:

- improve the global environment while -reduce time from fuel collection,
- generate income from low-carbon t
- reduce health and sanitation
- increase access to clean energy,
- enhance women’s role in national/ and planning (increasing efficiency)

- Lao PDR MONRE DDMCC– LWU
- Cambodia MAFF GCWG- CCWG
- Viet Nam URENCO, DONRE- DHWU

Model for a gender-responsive approach

- Create policy dialogue partnerships between ministries/agencies responsible for gender and climate change concerns
 - Create pilot projects for scale up/replication to affect country level pipeline projects
 - Position access for gender-responsive climate finance
- **Viet Nam** piggyback on NBP VGS program;
 - **Lao PDR and Cambodia** develop regional VGS gender-responsive PoA where smaller ICS programs in region could access climate finance if adhere to gender inclusive PoA guidelines
- **Viet Nam** women-led BMEs – link with NBP, increase number of accredited women masons, influence training accreditation, empower end-users,
 - **Lao PDR** women-led ICS Production Centers – link with national ICS,
 - **Cambodia** private sector value chain approach: women suppliers-assembly-production ACCS Stoves (Advanced Clean cooking Solutions)

Is the model working?

- Yes!
- Formalizing stakeholder partnerships
- Gender responsive climate policies and action
- Joint development of gender-responsive
- Women-led low-carbon techn

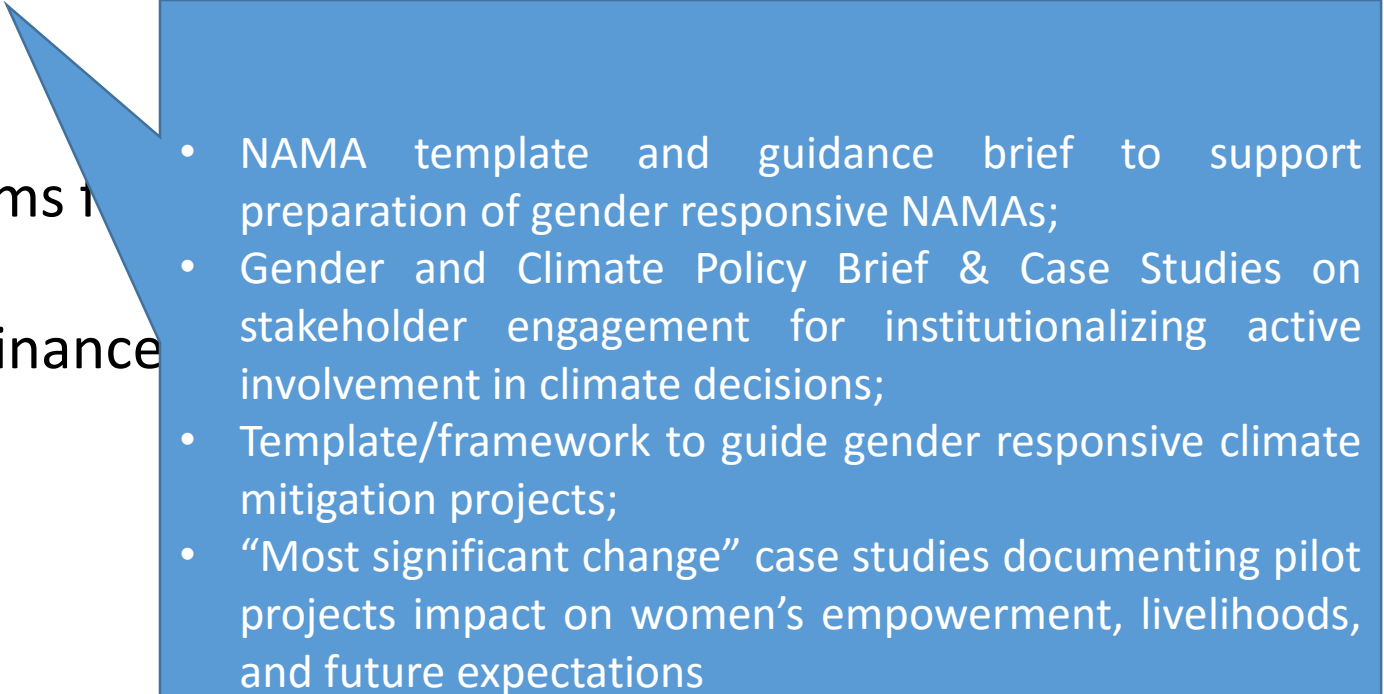
- **LAO PDR** MONRE DDMC - LWU concept note seeking GCF readiness funds
- **CAMBODIA** MAFF GCWG-MAFF TWG CC on Climate Change for biogas and solar water pump proposals submission to CCCA

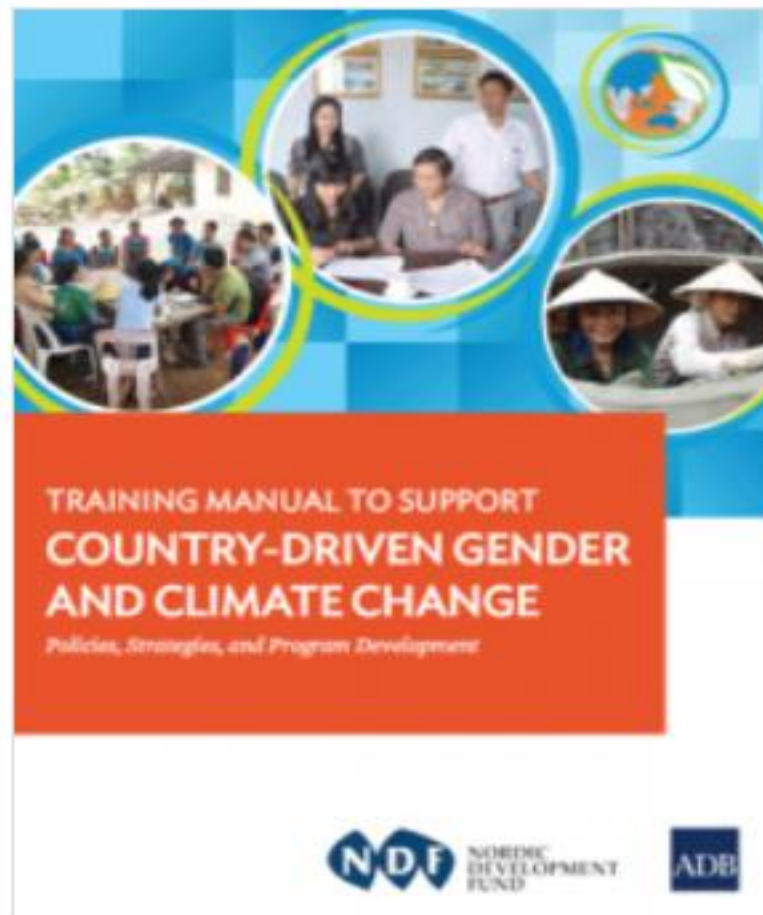
- improved access clean energy technologies;
- improved livelihoods using value-chain model;
- reduce GHGs;
- reduced health & sanitation risks;
- positioning more gender equitable rewards from climate finance

Lessons Learned

- Seek coherence and integration
- Position ministries/agencies responsible for managing climate responses as lead partner in promoting multi-stakeholder partnerships
- Seek to formalize institutional partnerships
- Scale up and/or replication mechanisms may provide opportunities for gender equitable finance distribution when individual projects and programs are limiting

What's Next

- Guidance briefs and tools
 - Forward challenges
 - Operationalizing mechanisms to achieve results and impacts
 - Gender equitable climate finance
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- NAMA template and guidance brief to support preparation of gender responsive NAMAs;
 - Gender and Climate Policy Brief & Case Studies on stakeholder engagement for institutionalizing active involvement in climate decisions;
 - Template/framework to guide gender responsive climate mitigation projects;
 - “Most significant change” case studies documenting pilot projects impact on women’s empowerment, livelihoods, and future expectations



Link: <http://www.adb.org/publications/training-manual-country-driven-gender-and-climate-change>

Link: <http://www.adb.org/publications/making-climate-finance-work-women>

Thank You!

RETA 7914 - Regional: Harnessing Climate Change Mitigation Initiatives to Benefit Women

Link: <http://www.adb.org/projects/45039-001/main#project-overview>