

## SESSION 01

TRAINING OF TRAINERS PROGRAMME

**Gender and Climate Change  
Adaptation and Resilience**

[insert date, month, year | time, time zone]

# **Human Rights Based Approach (HBRA), Leave No One Behind (LNOB), Gender Equality and Intersectionality**

(Insert Name and Organisation of the Presenter)

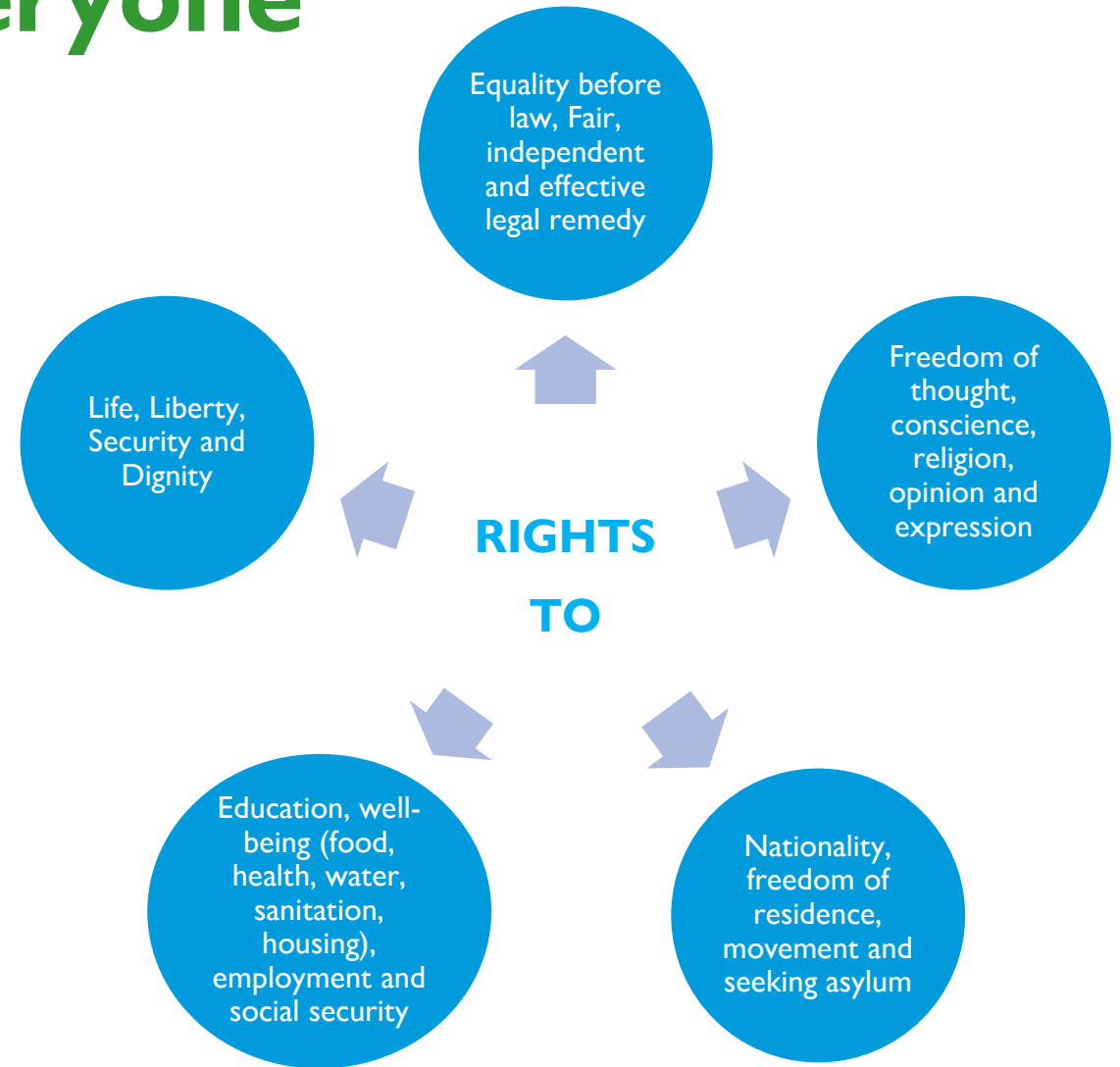
# To begin with

What are the three most important things that you need in your life?

- Love
- Life
- Money
- Job/ Employment
- Family
- Education
- Health
- Mobility
- Speech
- Air
- Water
- Food
- Leisure
- Safety
- Social security
- House/Home
- Country

# Human Rights for everyone

- Universal and inalienable fundamental rights inherent to all human beings
- Are interrelated, interdependent, and indivisible
- Include civil, cultural, economic, political, and social rights
- Entitlements guaranteed by
  - international law and
  - treaties endorsed by national governments



# Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA)

Is the process of human development based on protecting and promoting human rights

## This means that

- Any and all programmes should aim
  - for the realization and advancement of the human rights of the concerned target group
- Analyse inequalities
  - and redress discriminatory practices especially unjust distribution of power

# HRBA continued

- The planning and implementation phases of all programmes should be guided by human rights principles of
  - universality,
  - indivisibility,
  - equality and non-discrimination,
  - participation, and accountability
- All programmes should have a focus on
  - developing the capacities of both ‘duty-bearers’ to meet their obligations, and
  - ‘rights-holders’ to claim their rights

# Let's discuss

- What do you understand by the term “**right holders**”?
- What do you understand by the term “**duty bearers**”?

# Climate Justice is intrinsically linked with Human Rights

- Climate Change, directly or indirectly, negatively impacts human rights
  - right to life and dignity
  - those related to development, employment, food, health, water and sanitation, and housing
- Governments (as duty bearers) need to address climate impacts to ensure human rights are safeguarded
- A human rights based approach to climate change is required which focuses on **All People** achieving at least the **Minimum Conditions** for living with **Dignity**

# The key considerations of the approach was submitted by OHCHR (2015) to COP 21

- To mitigate climate change and to prevent its negative human rights impacts
- To ensure that all persons have the necessary capacity to adapt to climate change
- To ensure accountability and effective remedy for human rights harms caused by climate change
- To mobilize maximum available resources for sustainable, human rights-based development
- To elicit international cooperation and global response, underpinned by international solidarity
- To ensure equity in climate action
- To guarantee that everyone enjoys the benefits of science and its applications
- To protect human rights from business harms
- To guarantee equality and non-discrimination
- To ensure meaningful and informed participation



**Translated to  
practical action  
this means  
Operationalising  
Leave No One  
Behind (LNOB)**

Ensure meaningful participation in decision making and inclusive civic engagement

**Empower  
Those who  
are left  
behind**

**Examine  
Why  
people are  
left behind**

Collect and use more and better disaggregated data and people-driven information

**Enact  
Policies,  
laws and  
reforms**

Which curb inequalities and uphold minimum standards of well-being

# Leave No One Behind (LNOB)

- Is key to achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- As leaving people behind
  - is not only a gross violation of human rights
- But can also pushback the progress made on SDGs by
  - slowing down economic growth
  - generating social tensions and political instability

# Factors for Assessing LNOB- Who is left behind and to what extent



## DISCRIMINATION

**On the basis of assumed or ascribed identity or status.** *Consider:* SDG outcomes and opportunities by sex, age, disability, and social groups (as specified in the 2030 Agenda); evidence and recommendations from international human rights mechanisms and national human rights institutions.

## GEOGRAPHY

**Isolation, risk or exclusion due to location; includes environmental degradation, transport, and technology.** *Consider:* SDG outcomes and opportunities broken down by sub-national locality; inequities in mobility related to transport and internet access.

## VULNERABILITY TO SHOCKS

**Includes conflict, climate, and environmental causes.** *Consider:* Places or populations that endure more frequent and/or severe setbacks due to natural or environmental disasters, violence, crime or conflict, economic or other shocks.

## GOVERNANCE

**Laws, policies, institutions, voice and participation (includes informal and traditional governing systems).** *Consider:* Impact of laws, policies, taxes, budgets, formal and traditional practices by sub-population and locality (i.e. distributional impacts); ability to participate in government and decision-making; civic spaces.

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

**Multi-dimensional poverty; inequalities.** *Consider:* Multi-dimensional poverty of women, men and children; Gini Coefficient; Inequalities-weighted Human Development Index; SDG outcomes and opportunities by income (and/or Multi-dimensional Poverty Index) quintile; sources on informal and vulnerable employment such as ILO statistics.

# Sexual and gender identities are most often responsible for people being left behind

## GENDER

Socially constructed roles, responsibilities, attributes and entitlements assigned on the basis of sex at birth is seen in most cultures

## NORMS

Culturally defined, these informal rules and shared social expectations are reinforced through socialization

## EQUALITY

While being fair irrespective of sex (equity) is important, realization of human rights requires everyone to be able to make choices and have opportunities irrespective of their gender

## BIAS

Taking decisions based on pre-conceived notions of gender capabilities and assumption of Gender Neutrality (open to all) are the key challenges to equality

# Gender-based inequalities and discrimination is the most all-pervading form of deprivation globally

## ECONOMIC PARITY



The global **gender pay gap** is stuck at **16%** with women paid **35%** less than men in some countries.



**740 million** women globally work in the informal economy.

## CARE GIVING ROLE

Women spend



as many hours as men in **unpaid care and domestic work**, limiting their access to decent work.

More men between the ages of 25 to 54 are in the **labour force** than women:



Women aged **25 to 34** globally are **25%** more likely than men to live in extreme poverty



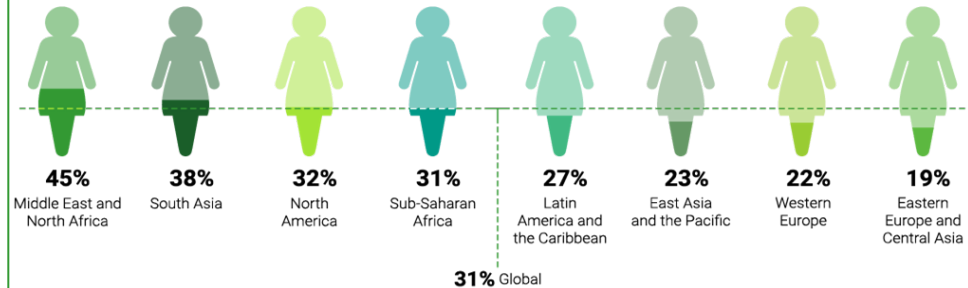
**125 women**



**for every 100 men**

## VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

Share of women who suffered intimate-partner physical and/or sexual violence



# **Transformational Gender Equality is a pre-requisite for advancing the development agenda and key responsibility of governments as duty bearers**

- Protection of human rights of all women and those with other gender identities
- Improving national productivity and sustainable economic growth
- Improving social and human development outcomes especially for food, nutrition, education, health, and family welfare
- Improving policy decisions required for more peaceful and equitable societies

# This has also been endorsed in many international commitments

International Commitment to Gender Equality	Year of Adoption
United Nations Charter	1945
Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)	1979
International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD)	1992
The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action	1995
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	2015

# Operationalising HRBA and LNOB with a Gender Lens

- Apply the gender lens
  - this does not mean special treatment but setting aside the gender bias or 'Male norm'
- Be sensitive to
  - How unexamined attitudes about men and women lead to the unintended result of biased decision making



# Operationalising the Gender Lens continued....

- Reinforce the sensitivity with gender analysis and
  - apply the same to assess the implications of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes for
  - men and women as well as across other gender and social identities
- Inbuilt additional actions/safeguards to ensure that the benefits reach out to all genders and across social groups

# It is thus important to assess your work and move up the ladder

## Gender Unequal

Reinforces gender norms  
Privileges men over women leading to one sex enjoying more rights and opportunities

## Gender Blind

Ignores gender norms  
Reinforces discrimination by default by treating everyone equally without addressing differences in opportunities and resource allocation

## Gender Sensitive

Considers gender norms, roles and relations but does not address inequality  
No remedial action is taken

## Gender Specific

Considers and intentionally targets a specific group of women or men to achieve programme goals  
Makes it easier to men and women to benefit within existing gender roles and norms

## Gender Transformative

Addresses inequalities and its root cause  
Fosters progressive change in power relation between various genders

Gender Mainstreaming is critical to moving up the ladder

# Equally important is to apply the intersectionality lens to gender

- Acknowledgement that the term 'gender' has diversified
  - beyond the binary conceptions of a man and a woman
  - thinking beyond only women for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex and queer (LGBTIQ) individuals
- Recognizing that women are not a homogenous community and
  - some groups of women face compounded forms of discrimination in addition to their gender
  - due to factors such as their age, race, ethnicity, disability, or socio-economic status

**For creation of a more equal society, it is important to move beyond women's empowerment to focus on gender equality.**

Thank you!

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