



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

WECF/WICF Parallel Event at CSW

The RIO+ Centre at CSW 59

Gender in the Environment Discourse – Section K
and Beyond

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This KeyNote will cover



Dangarendove, Chirumhanzi District, Zimbabwe - Mrs Jesca Chaya, a crop voucher beneficiary farmer in Zvishavane District, digs holes for application of manure in her field where she practices conservation agriculture. ©FAO/Believe

Nyakudjara / FAO



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

- *Key Messages*
- *A 2 min video clip from the field in Southern Africa*
- *Gender in Critical Global Policy Processes in 2015*
- *Implications for Section K 2.0*
- *Highlight opportunities for the next 15 years*

Progress on Section K

Selected Commitments	Strategic Objectives
<p>(a) Take gender impact into consideration in the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development and other appropriate United Nations bodies and in the activities of international financial institutions;</p>	<p>Strategic Objective K.2. Integrate gender concerns and perspectives in policies and programmes for sustainable development</p>
<p>(b) Promote the involvement of women and the incorporation of a gender perspective in the design, approval and execution of projects funded under the Global Environment Facility and other appropriate United Nations organizations;</p>	<p>Strategic objective K.1. Involve women actively in environmental decision-making at all levels & Strategic Objective K.2. Integrate gender concerns and perspectives in policies and programmes for sustainable development</p>
<p>(c) Encourage the design of projects in the areas of concern to the Global Environment Facility that would benefit women and projects managed by women</p>	<p>Strategic Objective K.2. Integrate gender concerns and perspectives in policies and programmes for sustainable development</p>
<p>(d) Establish strategies and mechanisms to increase the proportion of women, particularly at grass-roots levels, involved as decision makers, planners, managers, scientists and technical advisers and as beneficiaries in the design, development and implementation of policies and programmes for natural resource management and environmental protection and conservation;</p>	<p>Strategic objective K.1. Involve women actively in environmental decision-making at all levels</p>
<p>(e) Encourage social, economic, political and scientific institutions to address environmental degradation and the resulting impact on women.</p>	<p>Strategic objective K.3. Strengthen or establish mechanisms at the national, regional and international levels to assess the impact of development and environmental policies on women</p>

Key Messages

- Gender is more than a matter of numbers
- Participation is not influence
- ***Good progress on Practical Needs, Less Progress on Strategic Gender Needs***
- **Need to address Institutional Culture as well as Social Culture**
- **Progress to-date is not enough and We Need to do Things Differently**
- While multi-sectoral policy is more common, policy coherence and convergence still remain a challenge

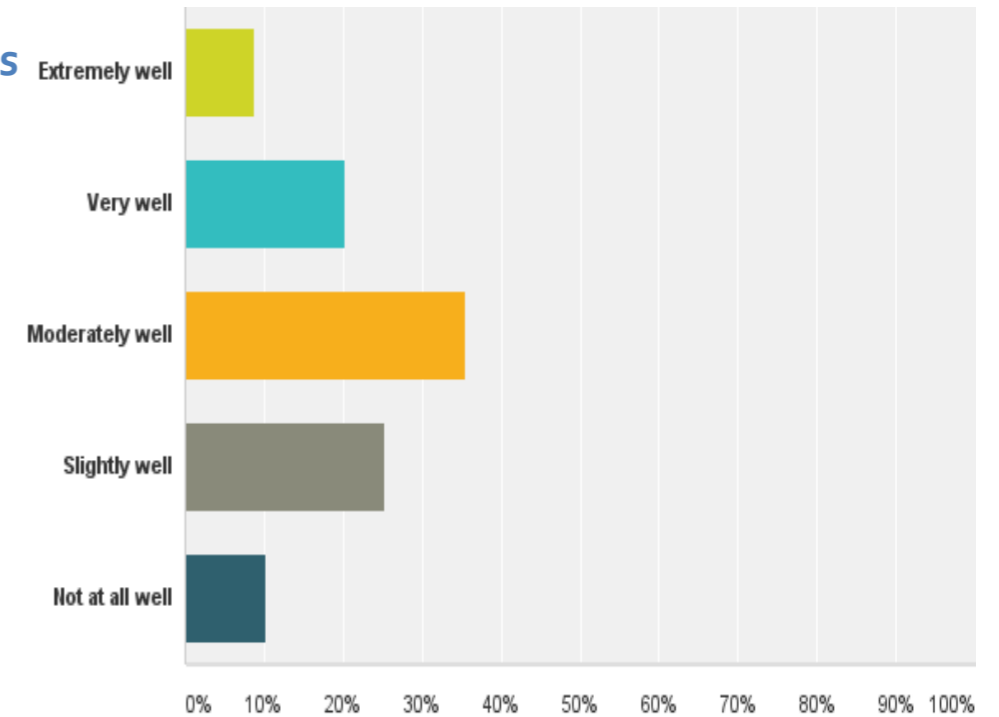
Crafting Good Policy is not enough

Addresses CC as a threat multiplier including inequalities	Reflects socio-ecological intersection (people + enviro)	Identifies cross-linkages & impacts due to other non-climate factors like mining	Uses (i) quantitative; (ii) qualitative; or (iii) a mix of both; as an evidence base.	Encourages (i) convergence, (ii) coherence, (iii) neither or (iv) partial efforts with other policies (e.g. forestry, social, mining, economic development). Include specific references (quotes from policy doc)	Addresses gender in the context of (i) women in development (ii) gender and development or (iii) both	Reflects that climate change could or is changing gender roles	Promotes co-benefits (or optimizes co-benefits) between climate mitigation & development including risk sharing & livelihood diversification. Examples of type of co-benefits identified & strategy for achieving them	Tackles transformative change: (i) encourages climate-smart gender equitable practices and/or (ii) discourages/punishes non-climate smart non-gender equitable practices	Identifies specific outputs, & impacts on gender equality	Promotes gender and sustainable development good practice at both practical & strategic levels	Identifies complementary people-based & institutional based approaches for supporting the transformation process
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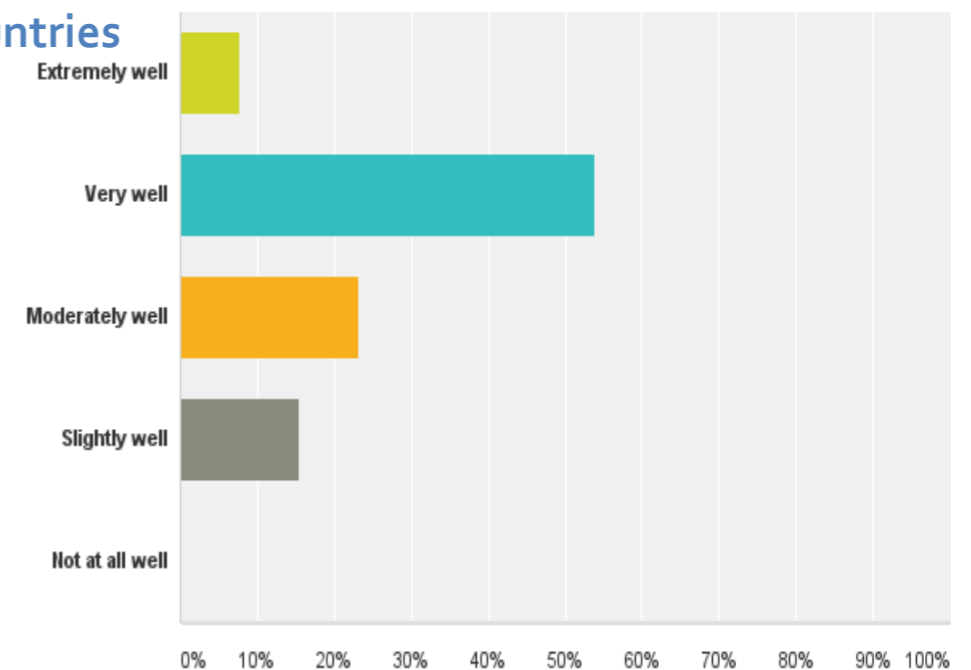
Conflicting Perceptions?

How well do you think the existing policy framework supports equal participation of women and men in all aspects of agriculture?

Focus Countries



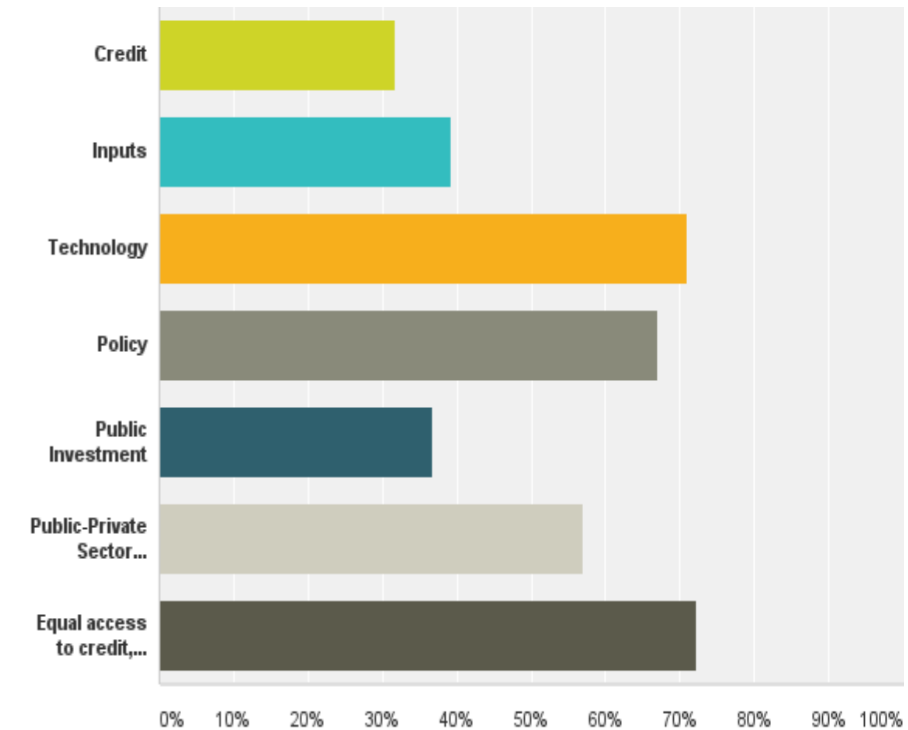
Non-Focus Countries



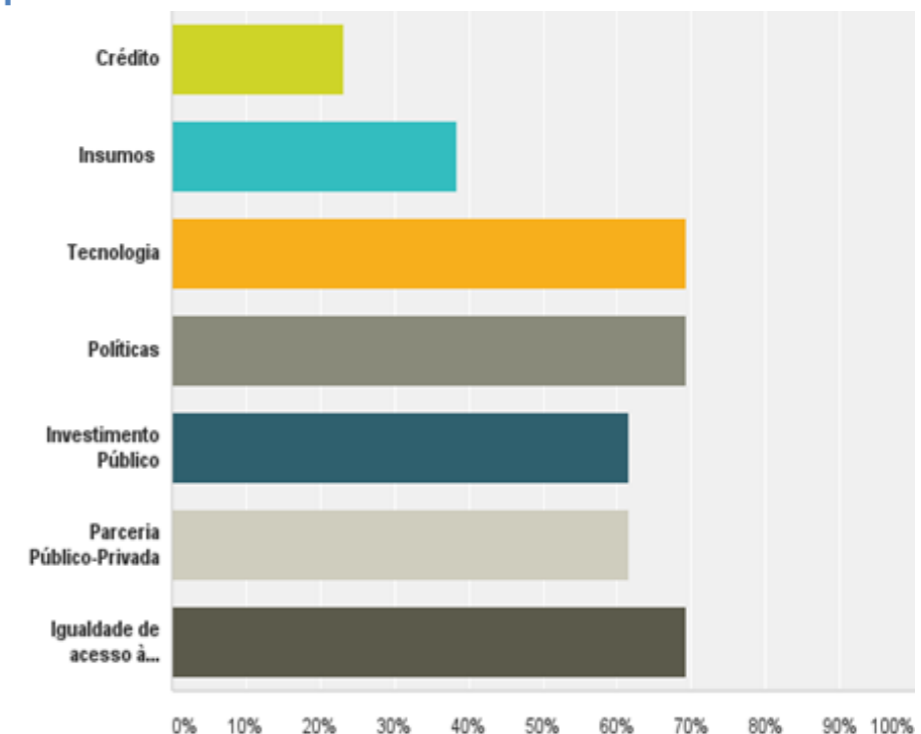
Conflicting Perceptions?

Which of the following do you think will be **MOST** important for CSA in the next 10 years? (Choose as many as apply). The options to choose from were (i) credit, (ii) inputs, (iii) technology, (iv) policy, (v) public investment, (vi) public-private sector partnership and (vii) equal access to credit, inputs and technology)

Focus Countries



Mozambique



Moderate Progress But.....

- Few gender-specific policies and strategies for agriculture and/or climate change
- Limited engagement of Gender Bureau in areas where their expertise could be useful.
- Main gender equity gaps: Decision-making, Tenure and Capacity-Building
- Investment in addressing practical gender needs has paid off for participation but not for control and access over resources
- Low levels of access to formal financial systems and relatively high levels of discrimination persist
- Social Readiness is weak compounded by weak Institutional Culture

Also Clear Spaces for Action

The Four Spaces:

- *The Understanding Space* – how do stakeholders see gender and its relevance to CSA and the success of CSA?
- *The Institutional and Governance Space*: - how do stakeholders see existing institutional arrangements (frameworks and mechanisms), how they work, if they work and how they deliver effective governance?
- *The Policy Space*: - how stakeholders see existing policy, how much of climate change and climate change and other issues does it tackle and how effectively does it tackle these issues?
- *The Change Space*: - where do stakeholders see the most opportunity for positive change and what kinds of actions, initiatives might do so and/or which of the existing actions seem to be working and need to be scaled up? What do they perceive of being some of the most effective ways of tackling gender head-on? In this context, the emphasis here is on transformative change i.e. going beyond the acknowledgement or even accounting of social consequences and the identification of interventions which can deliver co-benefits as well as generate long-term wins across the strands of sustainable development.



IMPLICATIONS FOR EQUITABLE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Making Rights Actionable

	Female Headed Households (%) 1990/2011 (WBI 2013)	SIGI Regional Ranking (out of 34- with 34 worst) (SIGI 2012)	SIGI World Ranking (2012/2009) (SIGI 2012)	SIGI Inheritance Score (0= low/no discrim., 1=high discrim) (SIGI 2012)	Discriminatory Family Code Ranking (out of 116) (SIGI 2012)	Discriminatory Family Code Value (0= low/no discrim., 1=high discrim) (SIGI 2012)	SIGI land Access Score (0= low/no discrim., 1=high discrim) (SIGI 2012)	Restricted Resources and Entitlements Ranking (out of 118) (SIGI 2012)	Restricted Resources and Entitlements Value (0= low/no discrim., 1=high discrim) (SIGI 2012)
Lesotho	n.a/36		n.a	0.75	63	0.4558	0	3	0
Mozambique	n.a/n.a	6	39/77	1	73	0.5102	0.5	78	0.5071
Swaziland	n.a/48	24	74/62	0.75	84	0.5664	1	111	0.6887
Zambia	16/24	14	58/85	0.25	91	0.5845	0.5	79	0.5071
Zimbabwe	33/45		n.a/72	0.5	87	0.5747	0.5	42	0.3397

Sources: WBI, 2013 and Social institutions and gender index (SIGI 2012)

Financing and Investment *for* Development

- Some important questions:
 - In Agriculture – how will reaching the 10% investment target benefit women farmers as well as male farmers?
 - How will traditional and non-traditional sources of finance reach local populations and women?
 - How to finance women’s empowerment and non-discrimination? Appropriate changes to legislative frameworks, banking practice, the effectiveness of gender policies in GEF, CIF and the GCF?
 - Global climate finance flows are amongst the largest – how will they enable and create multiplier effects for development? Will they continue to be treated separately from other forms of finance?
 - What are the appropriate quality of impact criteria and conditions for finance for development?
 - How can state-level development Banks play an active role?
 - Cost of Inaction on Gender? And the budget/expenditure response?

Getting the Connections Right

Education

- low-income countries spending per primary school student needs to triple (from US\$65 to US\$199)
- low-income and lower middle-income countries to spend 5.4% of their GDP across all education levels.
- an annual financing gap of US\$22 billion for reaching universal pre-primary, primary and lower secondary education of good quality in low- and lower middle-income countries between 2015 and 2030

Source: UNESCO, 2015:

<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0023/002321/232197E.pdf>

Nutrition

- \$3 billion per year is spent annually on research on 7 major crops worldwide; 10% of that targeted towards research to help small farmers in Africa and Asia (Barrett, 2015)

Food Security and Nutrition				
Targets		Benefits (\$B)	Costs (\$B)	Benefit for Every Dollar Spent
Reduce post harvest losses by 10 percentage points	Globally	\$4,051	\$299	\$14
	Developing World	\$3,072	\$239	\$13
Increase investment in agricultural R&D by 160%		\$2,961	\$88	\$34

Rosegrant et al, 2015, Benefits from investment in PHL reduction

BPOA Section K and the SDGs

- Currently, the SDG Goal No. 5 calls for gender equality and to empower all women and girls:
 - Access to ownership and control over land
 - Use of enabling technology
 - Sound policies and enforceable legislation
 - Recognize and value unpaid work and promote the sharing of responsibilities and access to social protection.
- Even though a number of pre-existing gender and social conventions mentioned, there is no mention of MEAs as was case the case in Section K.
- Focuses on reproductive health and water and sanitation but not the productive side.
- Little reference to women in specific sectors like agriculture.
- Overall 11 references to gender in the OWG Proposal and 22 references to women (quick count)

Leveraging Intense Climate Focus *for* Development

Focus Countries	Climate Risk Index (Rank) (GWCRI 2014)	Overall CRI Score (GWCRI 2014)	Death Toll (Average) (GWCRI 2014)	Death Toll (Rank) (GWCRI 2014)	Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants (Rank) (GWCRI 2014)	Losses per GDP in % (Average) (GWCRI 2014)	Losses per GDP in % (Rank) (GWCRI 2014)	Population affected by drought (thousands) (AHDR 2012)	Population affected by floods (thousands) (AHDR 2012)	Projected annual temperature change (Celsius) (WBI CC 2011)	Projected annual precipitation change (mm) (WBI CC 2011)	Exposure to Droughts, Flood & Extreme Temps (% pop average) (WBI CC 2011)	CC Adaptation Rank (Out of 28) (ActionAid 2010)	Drought	Flood	Total People Affected by Drought and/or flood
Period	1993–2012	1993–2012	1993–2012	1993–2012	1993–2012	1993–2012	1993–2012	2005/2011	2005/2011	2045-2065	2045-2065	1990-2009	2010	2010	2010	2010
Lesotho	127	117	0.25	158	165	0.549	40	475	5	2.0 -2.5	-66 to 89	3.4	3			
Mozambique	19	40.17	88.2	30	39	0.8	31	2,880	529	1.9 -2.4	-69 to 61	3.7	23	460000	17000	477000
Swaziland	105	96.5	0.9	144	109	0.378	47	410	3	2.0 -2.4	-82 to 34	9.2				
Zambia	125	115.33	4.8	100	133	0.104	101	1,200	2,190	2.1 -2.7	-54 to 94	4.2	10		1,200	1200
Zimbabwe	106	97.67	9.25	82	111	0.195	73	3,780	18	2.2 -2.9	-81 to 24	N/A		1,680,000	820	1680820

Going Forward

- *a whole-of-government approach* and
- *a whole-of-society approach*

Changing the Trajectory of these Stories



DID YOU KNOW?
Gender and Climate Smart Agriculture Results

Some women farmers in Southern and Eastern Africa like to receive information on agriculture in very particular ways.

These include receiving information via SMS on their cellphones or through printed materials that are illustrated.





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IT'S WORLD SOIL DAY
5 DECEMBER 2014 – BE THE CHANGE YOU WANT TO SEE

Women form nearly half of the agricultural work force in developing countries. They depend on soil to grow their crops and meet the needs of their families and communities.

Climate-Smart Agriculture promotes no-tilling, or low-tilling alternatives to conventional farming methods.

Climate Change affects the intensity and frequency of rainfall. If soil is more compacted, less of it is lost during heavy rains.

CLIMATE-SMART | PEOPLE-SMART | GENDER-SMART





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UNFCCC CoP20 GENDER DAY
DID YOU KNOW?
Gender and Climate-Smart Agriculture Survey Results

Despite working as hard as their male counterparts, women farmers in Southern Africa still face significant barriers.

These include unequal access to credit, technology and agricultural inputs for Climate-Smart Agriculture.





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DID YOU KNOW?
Gender and Climate Smart Agriculture Survey Results

Having laws and policies to promote gender equality is important, but not enough.

Customs and traditions deter women from exercising their constitutional rights and in turn inhibits sustainable development.





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Thank you!

For more on the World Centre for Sustainable Development, please visit our website:
www.riopluscentre.org/

For more on our work on Gender, pls visit:
<http://riopluscentre.org/2014/12/09/rio-centre-supports-decision-making-on-climate-change-and-sustainability/>



Emp. Empoderando vidas.
Res. Fortalecendo nações.



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