

Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan for Climate Change Mitigation

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Overview



1. Some definitions related to Gender

2. Gender

- Rio Principle 20 of Sustainable Development
- Paris Agreement
- SAMOA Pathway
- Agenda 2063 – The Africa We Want

3. The Case for Gender-differentiation in Mauritius

4. Way Forward

- Carrying out a Gender Analysis
- Developing a Gender Action Plan

Definitions (1 / 2)

TERM	DEFINITION
Gender	The social, behavioural and cultural attributes, expectations and norms associated with being male or female . This is a set of culturally specific characteristics defining the social behaviour of women and men, boys and girls, and the relationships between them.
Gender analysis	Gender analysis examines the relationships between females and males, their respective access to and control of resources, and the constraints they face relative to each other . Gender analysis involves a critical examination of how differences in gender roles, activities, needs, opportunities and rights or entitlements affect men, women, girls and boys in certain situations or contexts. A gender analysis should be integrated into all sector assessments or situational analyses to ensure that gender-based injustices and inequalities are not exacerbated by interventions and that, where possible, greater equality and justice in gender relations is promoted.
Gender equality	Ensuring that the different behaviours, aspirations and needs of women and men are considered, valued and favoured equally .
Gender equity	The process of being fair to women and men . To ensure equity, measures often need to be taken to compensate (or reduce) disparities derived from historical and social disadvantages that prevent women and men from otherwise operating on an equitable basis. Equity leads to equality .

Definitions (2 / 2)

TERM	DEFINITION
Gender sensitive	Raising awareness and consideration of gender norms , roles and relations without necessarily addressing inequalities generated by unequal norms , roles or relations through remedial action beyond creating gender awareness.
Gender responsive	Due consideration being given to gender norms, roles and relations and to addressing inequalities generated by unequal norms , roles and relations through remedial action beyond creating gender awareness .
Gender mainstreaming	The process of assessing the implications for women and men respectively of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes , in all areas and at all levels. This 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 social spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequalities are not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality.
Women's empowerment	The ability and agency of every woman to shape her own destiny, exercise her own rights and make her own choices. Women's empowerment has five components : women's sense of self-worth; their right to have and to determine choices; their right to have access to opportunities and resources; their right to have the power to control their own lives, both within and outside the home; and their ability to influence the direction of social change to create a more just social and economic order, both nationally and internationally.

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Gender (in multi-lateral processes)

TERM	DEFINITION
Rio Principle 20 (1992)	Women play a vital role in environmental management and development. Their full participation is therefore essential to achieve sustainable development.
Paris Agreement (Decision 1/CP.21)	<i>Acknowledging</i> that climate change is a common concern of humankind , Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights , the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity,
SAMOA Pathway (A/RES69/15)	27(h) Promoting and enhancing gender equality and women's equal participation, including in policies and programmes in the public and private sectors in small island developing States; Gender equality and women's empowerment 76. We recognize that gender equality and women's empowerment and the full realization of human rights for women and girls have a transformative and multiplier effect on sustainable development and are a driver of economic growth in small island developing States. Women can be powerful agents of change. 77. In this regard, we support the efforts of small island developing States:
Africa Union (2015) The Africa We Want	28. We aspire that by 2063, Africa will: • Be a continent where democratic values, culture, practices, universal principles of human rights, gender equality , justice and the rule of law are entrenched;

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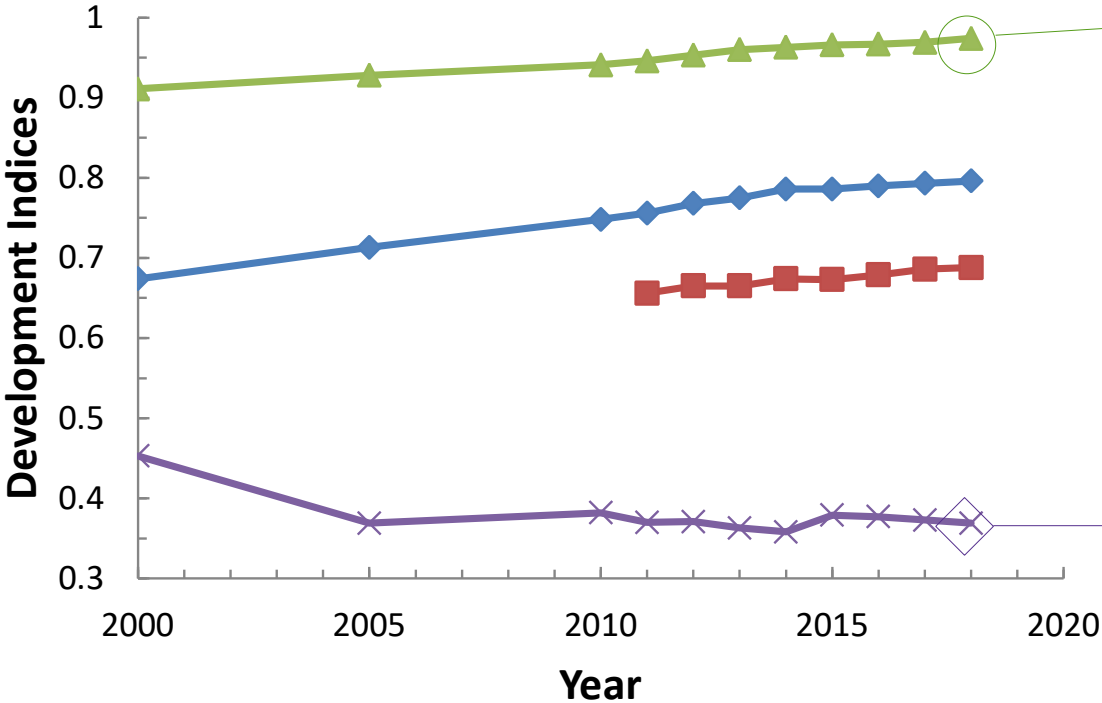
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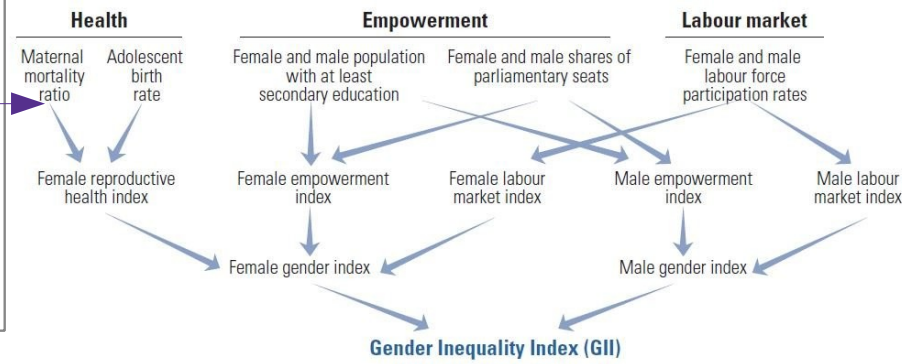
Dimensions of Human Development

◆ Human Development Index (HDI)
 ■ Inequality-adjusted HDI
▲ Gender Development Index (GDI)
 ✕ Gender Inequality Index (GII)



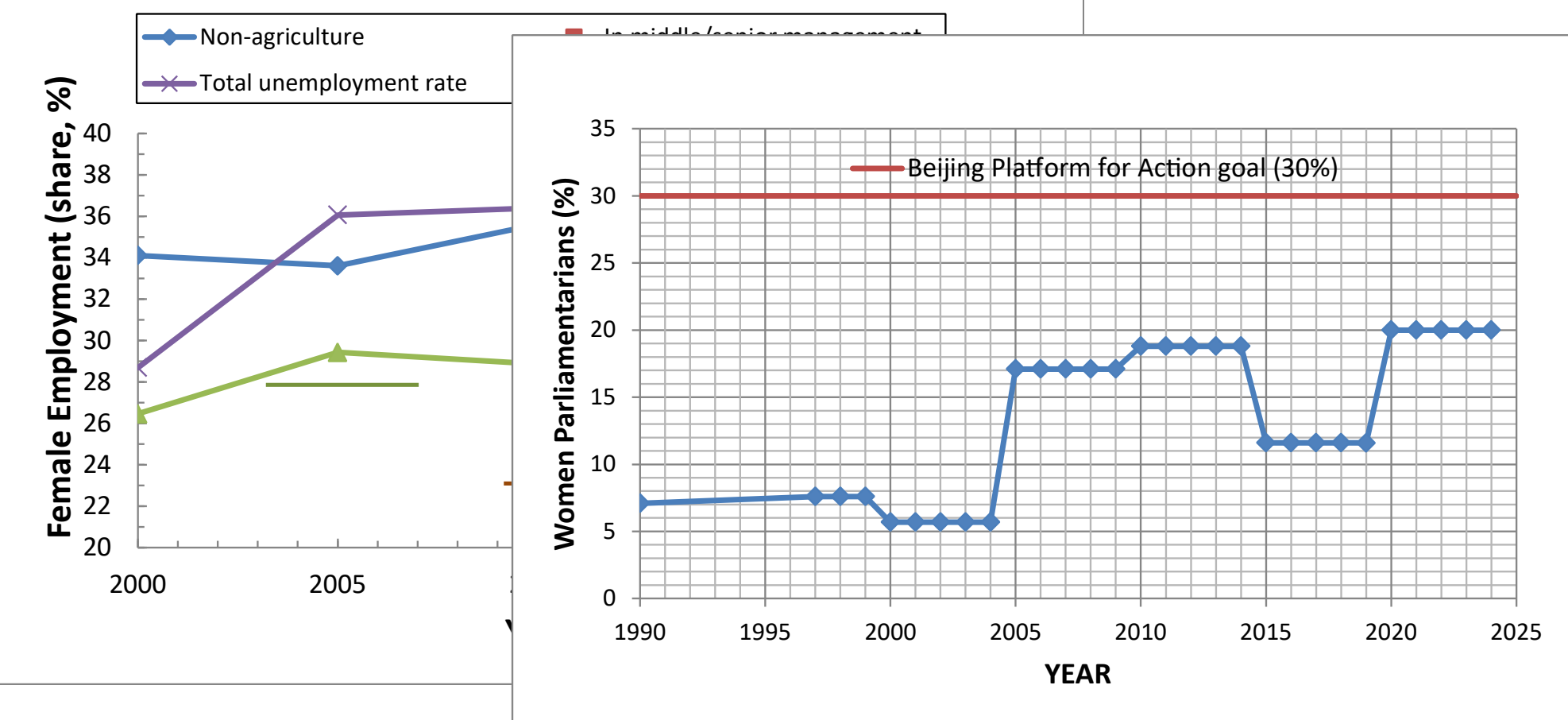
HDI(female)/HDI(male)

When GII ↓ Gender Inequality ↓



Source of data: hdr.undp.org/en/data

Dimensions of Human Development



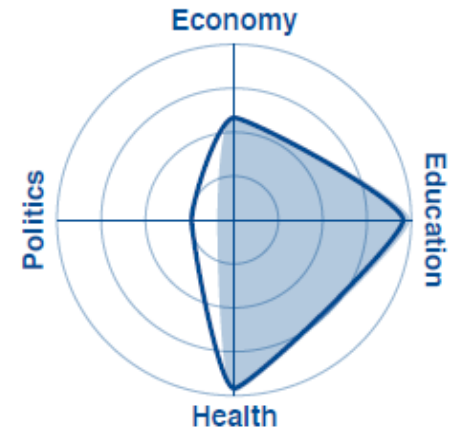
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Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI)

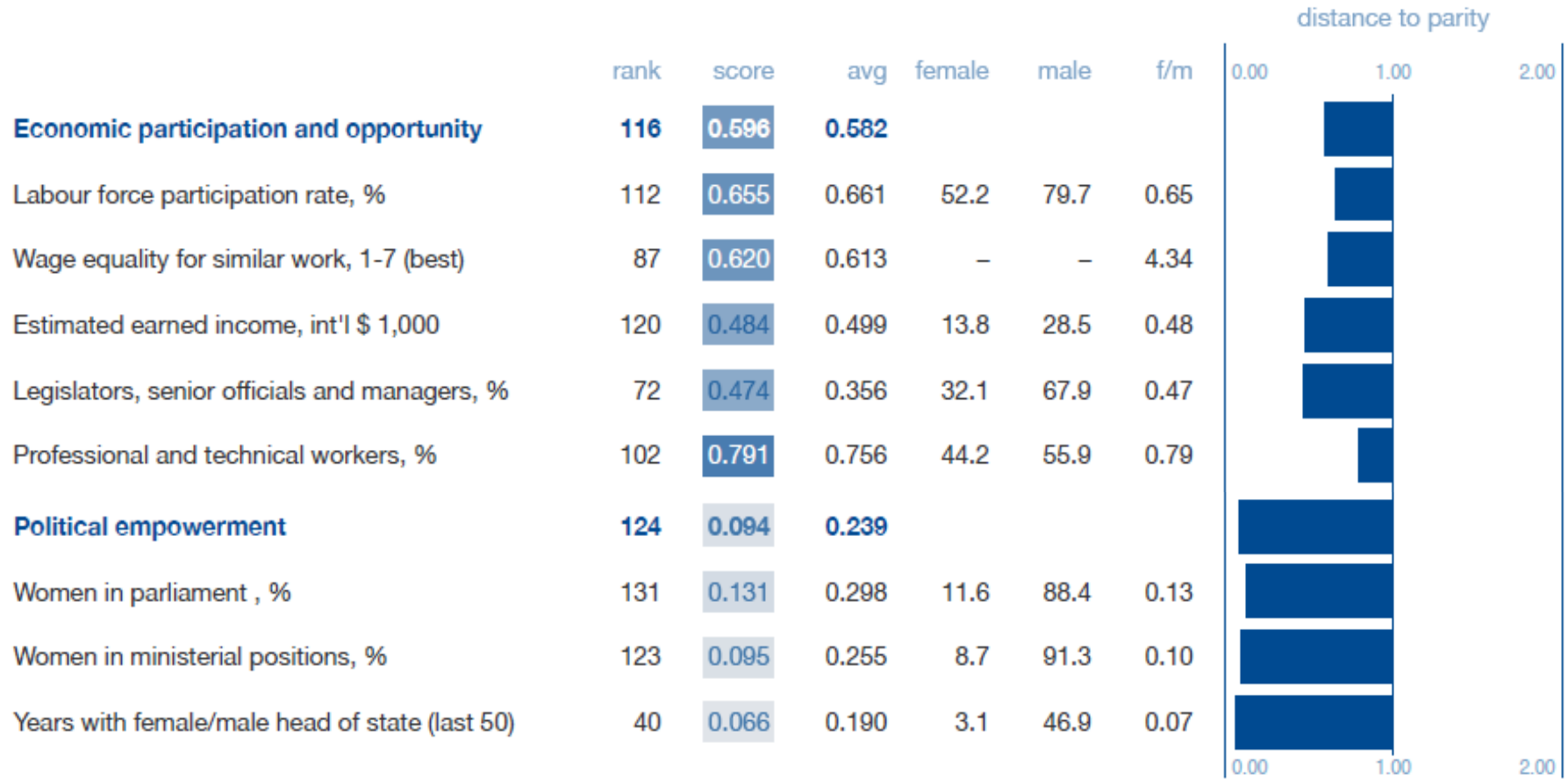
2006	2018	2020
0.633	0.663	0.665

Rank (out of 153 countries)
→ 115 (globally)
→ 22 (Sub-Saharan Africa)



Economic Participation Opportunity	0.596
Educational Attainment	0.992
Health and Survival	0.980
Political Empowerment	0.094



Global Gender Gap Report





Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI)

Discrimination in the family		53%
	Legal framework on child marriage	50%
	Percentage of girls under 18 married	7%
	Legal framework on household responsibilities	50%
	Proportion of the population declaring that children will suffer if mothers are working outside home for a pay	-
	Female to male ratio of time spent on unpaid care work	3.8
	Legal framework on inheritance	50%
	Legal framework on divorce	75%
Restricted physical integrity		N/A
	Legal framework on violence against women	50%
	Proportion of the female population justifying domestic violence	-
	Prevalence of domestic violence against women (lifetime)	-
	Sex ratio at birth (natural =105)	105
	Legal framework on reproductive rights	25%
	Female population with unmet needs for family planning	13%

Higher values indicate higher inequality

Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI)

Restricted access to productive and financial resources		19%
	Legal framework on working rights	25%
	Proportion of the population declaring this is not acceptable for a woman in their family to work outside home for a pay	5%
	Share of managers (male)	69%
	Legal framework on access to non-land assets	25%
	Share of house owners (male)	-
	Legal framework on access to land assets	25%
	Share of agricultural land holders (male)	-
	Legal framework on access to financial services	0%
	Share of account holders (male)	51%
	Restricted civil liberties	
	Legal framework on civil rights	0%
	Legal framework on freedom of movement	75%
	Percentage of women in the total number of persons not feeling safe walking alone at night	65%
	Legal framework on political participation	25%
	Share of the population that believes men are better political leaders than women	-
	Percentage of male MP's	88%
	Legal framework on access to justice	75%
	Share of women declaring lack of confidence in the justice system	48%

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Way Forward (Gender Analysis)

- 1) **What:** Gender analysis is a fundamental component of gender mainstreaming and is used to fully consider the different needs, roles, benefits, impacts, risks and access to/control over resources of women and men (including considerations of intersecting categories of identity such as age, social status, ethnicity, marital status, etc.) given a mitigation action/technology context, and appropriate measures taken to address and these and promote gender equality, when relevant.
- 2) **Why:** A gender analysis helps ensure women's and men's equal opportunities to participate in, contribute to, and benefit from project resources, activities and results. A gender analysis provides concrete approaches to address gender inequalities and identifies strategies to advance women's empowerment. It can reveal the linkages between inequalities at different societal levels. Since neither women nor men form a homogeneous group and gender relations intersect with many categories of social identities, such as religion, political affiliation, ethnicity, social status, age, and sexual orientation if we don't make those linkages we run the risk to reinforce the existing imbalances.
- 3) **How:** Using guiding questions to analyse the national and local context, and understand issues around gendered division of labour and time use, access and control, power and decision making, and knowledge and capacities.
 - A review of national gender statistics, time-use surveys, national action plans, and qualitative data generated through policy and academic research and participation assessments should be used to inform the analysis;
 - Information from stakeholder consultations and interviews should be incorporated into the analysis;
 - Site visits may also be necessary depending on the project context and availability of data.

Way Forward (Gender Action Plan)



THANK YOU

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