

Examining Gender Responsive Implementation of National Climate Change Policies

by
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Author's Declaration

I hereby declare that I am the sole author of this thesis. This is a true copy of the thesis, including any required final revisions, as accepted by my examiners.

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Abstract

Globally, there is a growing recognition of implementing gender considerations into national climate change policies and actions. However, examining climate policies at the domestic level remains an under researched topic. The aim of this study is to investigate if countries are reflecting gender equality concerns and the linkages between climate change within their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Communications (NCs) (both of which are national climate change policies) in a gender responsive manner. Through the literature review, which incorporates feminist perspectives, this research identifies five key concepts that can contribute to the gender responsive implementation of climate change policies. The following five concepts were used to build the gender responsive criteria: human rights, gender equal participation, power relations, gender mainstreaming and budgeting. Using the gender responsive criteria, I performed thematic analysis of six countries (Brazil, Canada, Egypt, Finland, Indonesia and Sweden) NDCs and NCs.

The thematic analysis revealed various findings regarding the reflection of gender responsive implementation in the policies analyzed. Several data extracts displayed multiple connections with the gender responsive criteria, however the majority of the NDCs and NCs did not incorporate gender-responsive concepts consistently throughout the policies. Much of the language pertaining to gender equality was geared towards promoting gender equality and empowering girls and women in developing countries; frequently positioned women as vulnerable in the context of climate change and often discussed gender in relation to adaptation and disaster reduction strategies. Such findings were anticipated as these issues are highlighted across the gender and climate change policy literature. However, the results from the analysis provided useful insights on the current situation on gender responsive implementation in NDCs and NCs.

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List of Abbreviations

BPfA- Beijing Platform for Action

CCPI- Climate Change Performance Index

CMA- Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement

COP- Conference of Parties

GAP- Gender Action Plan

GCF- Green Climate Fund

GHGs- Greenhouse gases

GII- Gender Inequality Index

GRB- Gender Responsive Budgeting

INDCs- Intended Nationally Determined Contributions

NAMAs- Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions

NAPs- National Action Plans

NCs- National Communications

NDCs- Nationally Determined Contributions

INDCs- Intended Nationally Determined Contributions

WEDO- Women's Economic and Development Organization

UN- United Nations

UNFCCC- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

UNHRC- United Nations Human Rights Council

UNOHCHR- United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

UNFCCC Party Categories

The UNFCCC divides countries into three main groups according to differing commitments:

Annex I Parties: Include the industrialized countries that were members of the OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) in 1992, plus countries with economies in transition (the EIT Parties), including the Russian Federation, the Baltic States, and several Central and Eastern European States (Parties & Observers, UNFCCC).

Annex II Parties: Consist of the OECD members of Annex I, but not the EIT Parties. They are required to provide financial resources to enable developing countries to undertake emissions reduction activities under the Convention and to help them adapt to adverse effects of climate change (Parties & Observers, UNFCCC).

Non-Annex I Parties: Mostly include developing countries. Certain groups of developing countries are recognized by the Convention as being especially vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, including countries with low-lying coastal areas and those prone to desertification and drought. Others (such as countries that rely heavily on income from fossil fuel production and commerce) feel more vulnerable to the potential economic impacts of climate change response measures (Parties & Observers, UNFCCC).

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Chapter 1. Introduction

1.1 Background of the Problem

In recent years, it has become increasingly apparent that climate change affects women and men differently (UNDP, 2010; Habtezion, 2016). The differentiated impact can be linked to the existing gender inequalities perpetuated through customs, social practices and economic institutions (Habtezion, 2013). As a growing body of literature confirms the need for governing bodies to create policies and programs that respond to the needs and interests of men and women, gender considerations are now increasing in climate change policy discussions (Markham, 2013; Dutta, 2015; Mary Robinson Foundation, 2015; UNWomen, 2016).

One of the major governing bodies, the Conference of Parties (COP) established under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), an environmental treaty adopted in 1992, is responsible for, “the implementation of the Convention and any related legal instruments that the Conference of the Parties may adopt, and shall make, within its mandate, the decisions necessary to promote the effective implementation of the Convention.” (UNFCCC, 1992, Art.7(2)). Under the Convention, countries are referred to as Parties which form the COP. Parties are further divided into three classifications according to differing commitments: Annex I, Annex II and Non-Annex Parties (please refer to UNFCCC Party Categories page). The COP has adopted several gender considerations and strategies within climate policies and measures, however the effective implementation of these strategies remains under-researched (Schalatek and Burns, 2013).

The Paris Agreement (2015), adopted at the twenty-first session of the COP21, builds upon the Convention. The Paris Agreement “creates a framework blending bottom-up and top-down features” (Bodansky and Rajamani, 2018) where countries’ individual commitments are nationally determined but are obliged to follow rules and procedures determined at the international level. The agreement is to be implemented in the context of “equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities in light of different national circumstances” (PA, 2015, Art. 2(2)). In practice, the Principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities acknowledges that all countries will have different means to address and respond to climate change. This is extremely important as it avoids placing undue burden on countries and reflects the concept of practicing equity.

It is believed that the Paris Agreement is one of the first steps taken by the international climate regime to address social issues by incorporating a human rights based approach (Duyck et al. 2017). Within its preamble the Paris Agreement recognizes the importance of integrating human rights, including gender equality, when taking action to address climate change (PA, 2015, Preamble). It is well documented that climate impacts often operate as impediments to the enjoyment of human rights, particularly for those people that lack the capacity to respond and adapt to changes in the environment. Although climate change is not a direct cause of gender inequality it does contribute to worsening social conditions that impact women and men in different ways. Much of the literature on gender and climate change emphasizes that women and girls are at particular risk in the context of climate change. Climate impacts often exacerbate existing gender inequalities such as food insecurity, access to resources and information, restricted mobility, gender-based violence and other forms of gender discrimination.

Therefore, the recognition of human rights including gender equality in the Paris Agreement is a positive step towards achieving people-centered and equitable climate solutions. At the transnational level, it is reiterated that gender equality is crucial to tackling climate change (UN Climate Change News, 2018) and that successful climate action is dependent on the engagement of women as decision-makers, planners and stakeholders throughout all levels (UNWomen, 2018). Patricia Espinosa, the UN Climate Change Executive Secretary stated, “For the Paris Agreement to succeed, women and girls must be fully involved in climate policy. When we include women in climate solutions, we see enhanced economic growth and the outcomes are more sustainable” (UNFCCC, 2018).

From a gender equality perspective, one of the most important features of the Paris Agreement is its encouragement of Parties to follow a gender-responsive approach to climate action (PA, 2015 Art. 7(5), 11(2)). Although, a number of different definitions for the term gender-responsive exist, the central idea of the concept remains the same, which is to address and respond to gender gaps in policy and programs. For the purpose of clarification this thesis will use the definition provided in the report, “Pocket Guide to Gender Equality Under the UNFCCC”, (2017) which refers to gender-responsive as:

“Policies and approaches that entail identifying needed interventions to address gender gaps in sector and government policies, plans and budgets; considering gender norms, roles and relations for women and men and how they affect access to and control over resources; and considering women’s and men’s specific needs, although these nuances are not always clear cut. Changes are planned or made that respond to the inequities in the lives of men or women within a given social setting and aim to remedy these

inequities” (p. 53).

In order for Parties’ to integrate gender commitments outlined in the Paris Agreement, national climate policies will need to be implemented in a gender-responsive manner. Parties will need to ensure that actions taken to put climate policies and plans into effect contribute to the achievement of gender equality and women’s empowerment. The Paris Agreement offers tremendous hope for the global community to combat climate change while addressing social inequities. Three years after it’s adoption in 2015, 181 Parties have ratified to the agreement and are now at the implementation phase (Mayer, 2016; UN Women 2015; Koehler, 2017). Therefore, it is timely to examine current national climate policies for gender-responsive implementation and assess the impact of the Paris Agreement on the gender and climate change debate.

The Paris Agreement sets out a framework for collective action on climate change and builds upon the UNFCCC’s traditional thematic areas: mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology, capacity building and reporting and accounting (Bodle, 2016). To strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, the Paris Agreement outlines three specific objectives in Article 2: (1) Holding the increase in global average temperature well below 2 degrees or even 1.5 degrees (2) Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change (3) Making financial flows consistent with low greenhouse gas emissions and climate resilient development. In order to achieve these objectives, Article 3 of the Paris Agreement requires all Parties to “undertake and communicate ambitious efforts” through Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) as defined in the specific articles of the Paris Agreement. Under the agreement each Party, “on the basis of equity” (Art.4 (1) p.2), is

required to submit NDCs that it intends to achieve every five years with the expectation that NDCs will represent a progression of commitments to ensure they “reflect the highest possible ambition” (Art.4 (3) p.3) and demonstrate progress over time.

Furthermore submission of NDCs will provide transparency for stakeholders to track progress and ensure Parties’ are held accountable in meeting their stated goals (PA, 2015, Art 13 (5); 14(1)). Since NDCs are at the center of the Paris Agreement which is to implemented on the basis of equity (Art.4 (1)), it is important to examine if the implementation of NDCs is coherent with this principle, particularly in regards to gender equality. Because NDCs are future contributions under the Paris Agreement and implementation is still underway, it is worthwhile to examine if National Communications (NCs), a transparency arrangement mentioned in the Paris Agreement (PA, 2015 Art 13(4)) is addressing gender equality and its linkages to climate change. This is important for identifying whether or not gender is mainstreamed across climate policies and if it is being actively addressed.

The Paris Agreement aims to contribute to building on and improving the existing UNFCCC transparency system. Under the Paris Agreement, the enhanced transparency framework for action and support was established to promote effective implementation with built-in flexibility that takes into account Parties’ different capacities (PA, 2015 Art.13 (1)). The framework requires transparency arrangements under the Convention to inform the development of modalities, procedures and guidelines of the framework (PA, 2015 Art 13(4)). Among these arrangements are the National Communications (NCs), which are intended to function as both national reporting and planning documents (Nelson, 2015). The preparation of NCs should be guided by a number of COP decisions (UNFCCC). NCs are often several hundred pages long and provide comprehensive background information of each Party’s

climate policies and measures. The purpose of NCs is to provide information on a regular basis and assess progress towards the implementation of the Convention. They provide extensive coverage on climate mitigation and adaptation measures that are linked to technology needs, capacity development and other national circumstances. All countries under the UNFCCC are required to submit NCs every four years, but the reporting requirements differ for Annex I (developed) and Non-Annex I (developing) countries (IIED, 2017). Annex I countries have to report more regularly and in greater detail as well as provide support to developing countries in the preparation of their NCs. Whereas, Non-Annex I countries have more flexible guidelines in relation to timing and content (IIED, 2017). In addition NCs are highly regulated documents, which undergo a technical review process coordinated by the secretariat and conducted by international expert review teams (UNFCCC). Under the Paris Agreement's enhanced transparency framework for action and support, NCs will serve as an important tool to monitor progress of the implementation and achievement of NDCs and the overarching objectives of the agreement (IIED, 2017). Since the Paris Agreement encourages Parties to integrate gender considerations into climate aspects throughout climate policies and processes including the NCs (Nelson, 2015), it is valuable to examine if NCs are incorporating gender interests and reflecting gender commitments echoed across the international climate regime.

Both NDCs and NCs will play a major role in the effective implementation of the Paris Agreement, which is premised on a vision for rights-based and gender-responsive climate action (WEDO, 2018). Therefore, analyzing these national climate policies with a gender lens will help determine the status of gender equality in light of the Paris Agreement.

1.2 Significance of the Problem

Although, references to gender in the Paris Agreement are a step closer to addressing gender equality, the agreement must be examined through a critical lens to expose any gaps. Feminist scholars (Jonsson, 2013; Djoudi et al, 2016) have criticized UNFCCC policies including the Paris Agreement for having tendencies to equate gender with solely women. Most language on gender in the agreement is contained within the adaption and capacity building sections, implying that women have a fixed identity in relation to climate change either as vulnerable victims or agents of change (Djoudi, 2011; Jonsson, 2011; Chant and Sweetman, 2012). Such discourses continue to reproduce gender binaries and stereotypes resulting in narrow conceptions of women and gender equality (Arora-Jonsson, 2011).

Likewise, it has been pointed out that the Paris Agreement does not include gender perspectives in all areas; the lack of language on gender equality disregards the impact of disparities related to technology and transfer, finance, and mitigation strategies ultimately furthering gender inequality (IDRC, 2017). Equally important, a study published by the Women's Economic Development Organization (WEDO) (2016) performed a gender analysis of 190 Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) and found that overall gender integration in INDCs was fairly limited particularly across Annex I parties which made no reference or mention of gender considerations. For instance, only 64 of the 190 countries' mentioned women or gender and all 64 countries' were Non-Annex I parties (developing countries). The study also found the context in which women and gender were discussed was most commonly in relation to adaption. My research builds upon WEDO's gender analysis of INDCs by going a step further and examining NDCs and NCs. This is significant since INDCs have now been converted to NDCs after the ratification of the Paris Agreement and can be examined based on gender commitments outlined in the agreement. Likewise, examining NCs

after the ratification of the Paris Agreement, adds another layer of depth to the research project by revealing how gender concerns are being integrated into regional and national levels post-Paris.

Overlooking gender perspectives in any climate policies and actions can result in the failure to distinguish between the different needs of men and women (UN, 2002). Failing to enable women in every area and at all levels of development, management and governance risks reinforcing existing social structures and negative practices disabling their participation and influence (Moghadam & Senftova, 2005). If the Paris Agreement lacks depth in its commitment to gender equality by failing to acknowledge its relevance at all fronts, it may be translated into weak gender commitments at the national level. This poses several challenges in the implementation phase for progressing gender equality under the UNFCCC including the Paris Agreement and other mechanisms including NDCs and NCs. Therefore, my interest is to consider how feminist and gender equality perspectives can strengthen gender-responsive implementation in national climate policies.

1.3 Research Questions, Objectives and Goals

Whether the principles of gender equality and human rights commitments will truly guide climate action is dependent on the gender-responsive implementation of the Paris Agreement (Huyer, 2016). To investigate how gender equality is reflected through national climate policy, the following research questions have been developed. Answering the research questions will offer deeper insights into gender-responsive implementation of the Paris Agreement and if it meaningfully reflects the gender commitments. The research questions are:

1. Which of the Parties that have ratified to the Paris Agreement include a strong

commitment to gender equality in their Nationally Determined Contributions and National Communications?

2. How do these Parties address gender equality concerns and the linkages between climate change in their Nationally Determined Contributions and National Communications?

Since several studies have highlighted the under/misrepresentation of women in most climate relevant fields including decision-making bodies, conducting feminist research into the lack of recognition of gendered dimensions in climate change policy is timely and seeks to address this gap. Through a comprehensive review of the literature, which incorporates feminist beliefs, this study identifies a list of key concepts that can contribute to the gender-responsive implementation of climate change policies. Determining a *strong* commitment to gender equality (Research Question 1) is based on which Parties exhibit a high number of references to a list of key terms that were recognized through the literature as relevant and meaningful to the topic under study. Equally important, the literature review aids in the development of the gender-responsive criteria that is used to examine, through thematic analysis, how NDCs and NCs are addressing gender equality concerns and the linkages between climate change (Research Question 2). The research objectives and goals are provided below:

Goals:

1. Address research gaps in gender and national climate change policies
2. Identify and develop a list of key concepts that offer insight into gender-responsive implementation.

Objectives:

1. To highlight key concepts that can improve the ways in which gender concerns and the linkages between climate change are addressed in NDCs and NCs.
2. To promote the need for more feminist research and perspectives in national climate policymaking.

1.4 Thesis Roadmap

This chapter summarizes the topic under investigation and the objectives of the study. It is followed by the next chapter (Chapter 2), which provides a brief history on gender and climate change including the connections between gender, environment and sustainable development; gendered impacts of climate change; climate governance and a gender assessment of the Paris Agreement. The next chapter (Chapter 3) provides a comprehensive review on the gender and climate change policy literature through feminist and gender equality perspectives. The literature review identifies a list of key concepts that contribute to the development of gender-responsive criteria, which are used for evaluating NDCs and NCs. The methodology chapter (Chapter 4) outlines a detailed discussion of research approaches and tools used in the study and also explains limitations associated with the research study. The results/discussion chapter (Chapter 5) summarizes the data analysis and synthesizes research data and findings. It also provides an assessment of the results based on the five key concepts of the gender responsive criteria and how they answer the research questions. Lastly, the conclusion chapter (6) summarizes the research objectives and findings, provides concluding remarks and directions for future research.

Chapter 2. Gender and Climate Change: A Brief History

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a brief discussion on the history of gender and climate policy. It includes a review of the linkages between gender, environment, sustainable development and climate change, as well as identifies key UNFCCC gender developments and policies. The chapter also includes a gender assessment of the Paris Agreement and focuses on the challenges associated with its implementation at the national level. Lastly, the chapter ends with a brief discussion on the finalization of the Paris Rulebook at COP 24 in Katowice, Poland and its implications on the gender-responsive implementation of the Paris Agreement.

2.2 Gender, Environment and Sustainable Development

Internationally, there has been a growing recognition of the close relationship between environmental degradation and gender impacts and how that relationship affects the progress towards sustainable development. Quite often the connection between human society and the physical environment seems gender neutral, meaning both women and men interact and experience environmental impacts in similar ways (OSCE, 2009). However, research studies linking gender and the environment suggest that the way men and women interact with the environment is a direct result of the socio-cultural construction of gender roles and relationships, resulting in a differentiated environmental impact for women and men (Jackson, 1993; Agarwal, 1997; Chant, 2008; Resurrección 2013; Jonsson, 2014).

It is reiterated throughout the gender, environment and development literature that women are marginalized across all parts of the world in social, economic and political forums. As a result, women are granted limited access to financial and material resources, restricted

rights, and limited voice in decision-making processes, all of which contribute to their vulnerability to the changing climate (Habtezion, 2013). This is particularly evident in less developed nations where women face the greatest risks and burdens from the effects of climate change, yet their needs and concerns are most often neglected in sustainability planning and implementation (Demetriades & Esplen, 2008).

The exclusion of women in climate change policies and decisions, led to the neglect in their involvement regarding these matters. Through the efforts of women's organizations and feminists scholars assessing gender and climate change policies, more attention was drawn towards this issue. There is now a growing body of knowledge regarding the way different groups of women and men contribute to environment and development initiatives. This has led to the belief that systemic changes are required if environmental concerns associated with social and gender justice are to be implemented in the development process (Rico, 1998). Although debates surrounding women's interests and roles in the environment and development were discussed in the early 1970's, it was not until 1984 that the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) established a women's advisory group: Senior Women's Advisory Group on Sustainable Development (Rico, 1998). Such efforts initiated research into the connection between women's exclusion, the roles women fulfill and the impacts of development on women and environmental degradation and how to address these issues. One of the outcomes of the women's advisory group was the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, adopted in 1985 at the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the UN Decade for Women. This advisory group integrated the subject of environment officially into the discussion on women and how the relationship between the two was also linked with development concerns. The Nairobi Forward-looking

Strategies for the Advancement of Women report stated that due to natural and man-made disasters traditional means of livelihoods are often jeopardized and as a result it has “pushed great numbers of poor women into marginal environments... depriving them of their livelihoods” (Nairobi, 1985, paragraph 224). Furthermore, to address such issues, paragraph 227 on the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women emphasizes that “the environmental impacts policies, programmes and projects on women's health and activities, including their source of employment and income, should be assessed and the negative effects eliminated.”

Another major milestone was the adoption of the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA) at the UN Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995, which reflected the importance between gender equality and sustainable development (Borza, 2012). The BPfA identified environment as one of the twelve critical areas for women. Area ‘K’ in the BPfA titled ‘Women and the Environment’ affirmed that, “women have an essential role to play in the development of sustainable and ecologically sound consumption and production patterns, and approaches to natural resource management” (paragraph 246). It was also recognized in Area K, paragraph 249 of the document that:

“women remain largely absent at all levels of policy formulation and decision-making in natural resource and environmental management, conservation, protection and rehabilitation, and their experience and skills in advocacy for and monitoring of proper natural resources management too often remain marginalized in policy-making and decision-making bodies, as well as educational institutions and environment-related agencies at the managerial level”.

The BPfA is seen as a monumental victory for women's empowerment that aims to remove all barriers to women's active involvement in private and public spheres through the principle of shared power and responsibility (UN, 2010). It acknowledged that gender equality is a fundamental prerequisite to achieve sustainable development and should be incorporated as a central element. Equally important, the BPfA endorsed a policy for the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment and set into motion the need to mainstream gender concerns across all sectors. Gender mainstreaming is seen as a strategy to reconsider, "the processes of policy design, implementation and evaluation by taking into account the gender-specific and often diverse interests" (True, 2003, p.371). From this perspective, gender mainstreaming encourages examining policies on the basis of whether or not it lessens or exacerbates gender inequalities.

More recently, the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda (2015) set out ambitious sustainable development goals (SDGs) for the next 15 years and captured both gender equality (SDG 5) and climate change (SDG 13) as stand-alone goals. The Agenda recognizes that gender inequalities are further exacerbated by climate change and emphasizes that global and national development efforts should include gender perspectives (UN, 2015). The United Nations Development Program's report, *Gender and Climate Change* (2016), bridges the two issues and discusses how both act as barriers to sustainable development. It also offers insights and recommendations for governments to adopt gender-responsive approaches, "that promote women's empowerment while also delivering results for zero-carbon and climate-resilient futures" (p. 4).

Although the connection between gender, the environment and development is fairly new, there is a growing body of literature that stresses the importance of more research and

commitment to incorporate gender across policy, particularly in climate governance. When climate measures are developed and implemented with a gender consciousness they can lessen the effects of climate change confronted by women. Such actions can ultimately increase women's agency and capabilities for improving climate performance among other global development issues (Chauhan & Kumar 2016; Habtezion 2016; ADB 2013).

2.3 Gender Impacts of Climate Change

Climate change is a crosscutting issue that intersects with a wide-range of factors including intensified droughts and flooding, limited human mobility and the security of people's livelihoods (such as food, water and energy and economic security). It also has an impact on people's dignity, which includes meeting basic human rights, development of capacities and societal participation (Dankelman, 2010). Climate change weakens these securities and increases existing social inequalities.

Gender inequalities happen to be among the most pervasive inequalities throughout the world (UNDP 2010, UNWomen 2016, Gilligan and Sabater, 2017). Although, women perform equally important or similar tasks as men, their roles and responsibilities in society are often taken for granted (UNDP, 2010). Most literature cites that women as opposed to men, do not receive equal rights and opportunities, face multiple forms of discrimination and are often excluded from high-level decision making (Denton, 2002; MacGreogor 2009; Jonsson 2011). Another example highlighted by Batliwala (1994), Kabeer (1999) and Arora-Jonsson (2011) is women's and girl's increased vulnerability in environmental disasters. Due to women's socioeconomic marginalization at varying degrees and levels they are more inclined to experience different forms of oppression such as sexual violence, inadequate resources and lack of information and freedom. As well, in many countries women often lack

legal assets and rights to own property, restricting their ability to rebuild their lives in the aftermath of a disaster (Dankelman, 2002; Djoudi et al, 2016).

Although, scholars do acknowledge that tremendous progress has been made over the past years, they stress that gender inequalities are still reflected in women's poverty, lack of resources, and the violence committed against them (Agarwal, 1997, 2003; Jonsson 2011, 2013; MacGregor, 2010). Climate change does not cause gender inequality but it does worsen social conditions that result in increased vulnerability (UNDP 2010; UNDP 2016). As such, scholars have noted that climate change is not gender-neutral and that women and men do not experience its impacts equally.

2.3.1 Gender and Climate Change Adaptation

Climate adaptation strategies are used to prevent and minimize the damage anticipated from the adverse effects of climate change (UNDP, 2010; CARE, 2010). In recent years, climate adaptation has focused on gender-related effects and aims to address the underlying causes of vulnerability and gender inequality. Many studies have focused on men and women's different capabilities to cope or adapt to climate change. For instance, CARE International's report, *Adaptation, Gender and Women's Empowerment* (2010) illustrates how men and women respond to the effects of climate change such as disasters. Men may opt to migrate or travel to various locations to seek employment opportunities, but women are less likely to travel because of social norms, lack of mobility and increased risk of violence and sexual exploitation and are thus confined to limited options. The UNDP publication, *Gender, Climate Change and Community Based Adaptation Guidebook* (2010) discusses the disproportionate burden of climate change impacts faced by poor people in the developing

world, particularly women in the Global South who are most vulnerable due to their low socio-economic status.

The report focuses on the gender dimensions of climate change adaptation representing women as active agents of change. This study including several others have shifted the narrative of depicting women as vulnerable victims to agents of change that can help combat climate change (UNDP, 2010; Habtezion, 2016; IUCN, 2016). Many women in developing countries are responsible for managing natural resources and have built a strong understanding of their environment. Their unique knowledge and expertise is seen as crucial for ensuring the effectiveness and sustainability of adaptation responses to climate change (UNDP, 2010, 2016).

This representation of women has led several projects aimed at increasing women's participation in adaptation activities. However, scholars debate such an approach increases women's labor burdens and adds to their already long list of uncompensated work (Jonsson 2013, Dankelman, 2002; Agarwal, 1995). Thus, climate adaptation practices are often highly debated as those furthering the marginalization of groups and obscuring gender relations. Feminist scholars have reiterated that patriarchal decision-making structures are present from global policy to ground level implementation in climate adaptation programs (Kabeer 1999; Agarwal, 1997, 2003). For example, adaptation strategies highlight how women can take advantage of income opportunities that may arise as a result of the changing climate. Most of these strategies may not recognize that due to social, political, and cultural constraints women compared to men, often lack access to financial and material resources including; land, markets, technology and skills to support such changes (Kabeer 1999; Batliwala 2007; Sapra, 2012).

2.3.2 Gender and Climate Change Mitigation

Climate change mitigation strategies are used to reduce or prevent GHG emissions. Women's ability to mitigate climate change is still relatively under researched and explored as compared to gender and climate adaptation (GGCA, 2016). For instance, in a 2012 assessment of the Clean Development Mechanism (one of the mechanisms that supports and promotes countries' mitigation efforts) projects revealed that only five of the 3,864 (0.13%) projects included gender considerations (EGI, 2016; UNFCCC, 2012).

Climate mitigation is often associated with finding technological solutions to reduce the emissions of GHG. Because women's participation in the science and technology field is still lagging they are often excluded from these processes (CSW, 2011). Likewise, building complex technologies is often inapplicable to those most vulnerable to climate change impacts. Scholars, such as MacGregor (2009), described mitigation policies and solutions as those that bring about "better environmental performance" through "technological advancement" and "economic efficiency" (p.133). MacGregor (2009) argues that this approach has resulted in the development of all kinds of complex technologies and systems that promise high profitability including "carbon trading and offsetting, carbon capture and storage, carbon renewable energy and genetically modified crops" (p. 133) but they do nothing to address the underlying reasons that cause unsustainable greenhouse gas emissions.

However, UNFCCC has made efforts to include more gender concerns and considerations in climate mitigation activities. For example, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), which are a voluntary set of mitigation contributions submitted by developing countries, shows that 7 out of the 8 energy-sector documents included references of women or gender in the proposed objectives or outcomes (IUCN, 2016). Equally

important, a review of these energy-sector NAMAs shows that the gender component included specific gender-responsive activities, such as increasing electrification in rural households and improving the efficiency of biomass fuels for household energy uses (IUCN, 2016).

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) established under the UNFCCC as a part of the Financial Mechanism to assist developing countries through adaptation and mitigation efforts to combat climate change has also increased gender considerations. This has included screening funding proposals for gender considerations throughout the planning, preparation and development stages through its Gender Policy and Action Plan (2014). It requires funding proposals to include an initial gender assessment, which provides a general description of the gender equality situation in the area of where the project is to take place. The project request also entails that the submissions include a gender and social action plan at the project preparation stage to indicate the gender-responsive activities (e.g. providing relevant gender-performance indicators, sex-disaggregated targets and timelines). So far, 84 percent of all GCF's approved funding proposals have included an initial gender assessment and 67 percent included a project-level gender and social inclusion action plan.

2.4 Climate Change Governance

Climate governance is concerned with directing society towards preventing, mitigating and/or adapting to the risks of climate change through institutions, instruments and mechanisms (Jaegers and Stripple 2003; Kronsell, 2018). Under the UNFCCC, many protocols and agreements have been developed to address the impacts of climate change and to reduce GHG emissions through research and technology. Gender is a fairly new topic that has been introduced into the UNFCCC. Through constant efforts of women's rights organizations and their allies', gender equality and women's rights approaches are gaining

momentum in the climate regime (Mayer, 2016). Presently, under the UNFCCC, over fifty decisions address gender equality and some of these decisions have assisted with shaping many of the implementation mechanisms under the Convention (EGI, 2016). The following section provides a brief summary of three prominent climate instruments that address and incorporate gender commitments in the UNFCCC processes.

1. The Lima Work Programme (2014) emerged from the need to support the implementation of UNFCCC Decisions 36/CP.7, 1/CP.16 and 23/CP.18 adopted by the COP. These decisions aimed at promoting gender balance and improving the participation of women in UNFCCC negotiations as well as, in representation of women in bodies established pursuant to the Convention. The Lima Work Programme Group mandates the UNFCCC Secretariat to organize technical workshops for Parties to support the implementation of these decisions and help them identify tools and good practices to design gender responsive climate change policies. Through these workshops Parties were able to transform their perspective on topics including mitigation and technology development from gender-neutral to gender responsive. The increase in gender decisions pushed forth gender equality commitments during the Conference of Parties at its twenty-first session (COP 21) in Paris (Mayer 2016).
2. The Paris Agreement established by Decision 1/CP.21 recognized the importance of a rights-based approach to achieve fair and sustainable outcomes, as it inserted its importance in the preamble. This insertion into the Paris Agreement is the first to mention gender equality within an international climate agreement. This is largely due to the years of coordinated efforts and advocacy of civil society organizations, many of which include

women's rights groups (Mayer, 2016). Of equal importance, the Paris Agreement mandates gender responsive adaptation actions and capacity building activities including climate finance resources for vulnerable groups (UN Women Submission, 2016).

Furthermore the UNFCCC and the Parties have agreed to focus on two goals under the dedicated gender and climate change agenda:

- Improving gender balance and increasing the participation of women in all UNFCCC processes, including in delegations and in bodies constituted under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol, and
- Increasing awareness and support for the development and effective implementation of gender-responsive climate policy at the regional, national and local levels. (UNFCCC, Chronology of Gender in the Intergovernmental Process).

3. With the focus of such goals Parties at the 23rd annual COP, held in Bonn, Germany (2017), adopted a new roadmap to incorporate gender equality and women's empowerment in climate change discourse and actions. It is the first-ever Gender Action Plan (GAP) to be adopted which supports gender responsive climate action. The GAP (2017) recognizes the need to ensure women have the means to influence climate change decisions and emphasizes the need to strengthen gender responsive policy in all activities relating to adaptation, mitigation and implementation processes including capacity-building, finance, technology and transfer. It also acknowledges, that gender concerns should be mainstreamed across decisions as well as mandates under the UNFCCC in order to increase their effectiveness. These goals also resonate with the commitments of the Paris Agreement (2015) that highlights a gender responsive approach in adaptation and

capacity-building actions. The GAP outlines five priority areas to drive the achievement of its objectives, these include: (1) capacity-building, knowledge sharing and communication; (2) gender balance, participation and women's leadership; (3) coherence in the implementation of gender-related mandates; (4) gender responsive implementation and means of implementation; and (5) monitoring and reporting. By consolidating these five areas the GAP demonstrates strong support for gender responsive climate action at the national level (Huyer et al. 2017).

2.5 Gender Assessment of the Paris Agreement

Although, the UNFCCC has drawn considerable attention by establishing a dedicated agenda item under the Convention to address issues of gender and climate change, their efforts seem rather to have a lip service approach (Lyster, 2017). The Paris Agreement partially reflects the significance of gender equality as it fails to recognize advances on all fronts. It only mentions the term in the preamble. Much of the language pertaining to gender is confined to the adaptation and capacity building articles. Although, having legal obligations to address gender issues in national legislation and policies is a monumental achievement, these obligations are limited to areas of adaptation and capacity building. Commitment to gender equality would be more visible and concrete if gender was considered equally across all areas of the Paris Agreement. If national climate actions are not gender responsive they may jeopardize the progress on gender equality and even worsen inequalities.

2.5.1 Gender References Found in Paris Agreement

Gender in the Preamble

The preamble of the Paris Agreement (2015) captures the importance of incorporating and respecting human rights by,

“Acknowledging 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”

Acknowledging a human rights approach to climate action is important, however, the preamble combines different vulnerable groups together “without recognizing the differential vulnerabilities between and within these groups” (IDRC 2017, p. 7). There is a sense of homogenizing all vulnerable groups into one category, without paying specific attention to each and discussing the implications of climate change impacts on each of these vulnerable groups.

Gender and Adaptation

Reference to gender in the Paris Agreement is also included in the adaptation section. Article 7, paragraph 5 of the Paris Agreement, which states:

“Parties acknowledge that adaptation action should follow a country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, and should be based on and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems, with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant socioeconomic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate”.

Many studies have confirmed men and women have different capacities to adapt to climate change. It is therefore important that climate adaptation is gender responsive in approach to equitably address such differences and encourage adaptation policies that contribute to gender equality. The Paris Agreement's acknowledgment of promoting a gender responsive approach to climate adaptation is therefore a sign of commitment to gender equality that will hopefully influence Parties to integrate these gender commitments.

Gender and Capacity-Building

Another reference to gender is included in the section discussing capacity building. Article 11, paragraph 2 of the Paris Agreement states:

“Capacity-building should be country-driven, based on and responsive to national needs, and foster country ownership of Parties, in particular, for developing country Parties, including at the national, subnational and local levels. Capacity-building should be guided by lessons learned, including those from capacity-building activities under the Convention, and should be an effective, iterative process that is participatory, cross-cutting and gender-responsive”

The capacity-building section in the Paris Agreement is based on, “enhancing the adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, with a view to contributing to sustainable development and ensuring an adequate adaptation response” (Art 7(1)). Many gender differences in adaptive capacity are a result of different levels and access to knowledge and resources. Addressing these gender differences systematically will enable the reduction of gender vulnerabilities and assessing deeper levels of gender inequalities.

Therefore, by incorporating a gender responsive approach to capacity building the Paris Agreement shows commitment, “to support adaptation that does not reinforce inequalities” (IDRC, 2017, p.7).

2.5.2 Gender References Missing in the Paris Agreement

Gender and Mitigation

Mitigation policies have major impacts on climate change responses and are the central focus of the Paris Agreement. However, Articles 4, 5, and 6, which discuss mitigation strategies in terms of commitment to NDCs, make no obvious reference to gender. As acknowledged earlier, NDCs are a vital instrument in determining the effective implementation of the Paris Agreement. Excluding gender language in mitigation policies, compromises the commitment made to gender equality through climate actions.

Similarly the gender analysis of 190 INDCs conducted by the WEDO (2016) found that only 12 countries mentioned women or gender in their mitigation-related activities. This illuminates that gender unawareness in climate mitigation policies at the international level may trickle down to the national level. Therefore, gender inclusion across the Paris Agreement is of utmost importance, if climate policies are to be developed and implemented in a gender responsive manner. Unfortunately, the Paris Agreement does not strengthen the gender responsive approaches within the structure of the NDCs.

Gender and Finance

Article 9 of the Paris Agreement discusses the mobilization of climate finance and emphasizes that developed country Parties provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties. Climate finance is an important aspect of the agreement as it supports the budgets and costs of mitigation and adaptation actions. However, gender is not explicitly

mentioned in this section. Failing to acknowledge the importance for finance to be distributed in a gender responsive and equitable manner may result in climate activities to further exacerbate gender inequalities (IDRC, 2018). Climate finance can address a number of mitigation concerns such as renewable energy, sustainable agricultural practices and public transportation. Gender perspectives are relevant and important among all these areas. The report “Gender and Climate Finance” (Nakhooda & Schalatek, 2015) submitted by Overseas Development Institute, presents transportation in urban cities as a suitable area where climate finance can address gender needs “through investments in cleaner public systems such as bus-rapid transit” (p.2). Budgets can be allocated to analyze the special needs of men and women in urban transit such as, “affordability, schedule flexibility, trip length and frequency, geographical coverage and density of the transit network as well as gender-specific security concerns” (p.2). Addressing these concerns will not only increase ridership, which is essential to lower GHG emissions but also make transportation affordable and safer for users. Equally important such services may contribute to increasing women’s access to employment, education and opportunities that strengthen their capabilities.

Gender and Technology

Technology is another section in the Paris Agreement, where the gender perspective is missing from the discussion. Article 10 of the Paris Agreement highlights the importance of technology development and transfer to enable adaptation and mitigation actions. However, gender considerations are completely absent from this section. Men and women’s technological needs may vary, based on gender roles and norms. Gender roles and responsibilities dictate the availability and ability to learn new technologies. Many of these technological advancements are targeted towards climate mitigation, which is often seen as

gender-blind/neutral. The technical paper produced by the Secretariat, “Guidelines or other tools for integrating gender considerations into climate change related activities under the Convention” notes although women are also key users of climate adaptation and mitigation technologies, there continues to be a widespread perception that technology is, “either gender-neutral or a male-dominated arena with little or no need for the integration of gender considerations” (UNFCCC, 2016, paragraph 80). The results from the study, “Gender and water technologies: Water lifting for irrigation and multiple purposes in Ethiopia” surveyed 79 farmers in Bale and Lemo, Ethiopia regarding gender and individual irrigation technologies. The report found women and men both reported that, “men mostly control the use of the technologies especially for irrigation, though women and men perceive the level of control over the technologies differently” (Nigussie et al. 2017, p.4). The respondents from the study also indicated that, “men have more control over income from the technologies” (Nigussie et al. 2017, p.4). These findings reveal that climate technologies are not gender-neutral and gender roles and norms often guide access and control over these resources. Therefore, integrating gender considerations among climate technologies will not only ensure that women are involved in its development and usage but also benefit from the outcomes.

2.6 Gender at COP 24

In December 2018 global leaders and climate advocates gathered in Katowice, Poland for the 24th COP and finalized the Paris Rulebook, a detailed set of guidelines established by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) for implementing various aspects of the Paris Agreement by 2020 (UNFCCC, 2018). Although the Paris rulebook would’ve played an integral role in informing the research questions and objectives of this study it was submitted after the completion of this project.

This research analysis was completed from January 2018 to November 2018 therefore it was not viable to include the Paris Rulebook as part of the assessment. However, due to the significance of the Rulebook and the outcomes of COP 24, this section observes the integration of gender equality into COP 24 decisions.

Gender considerations are visible throughout the Paris Rulebook with more gender coverage in matters related to NDCs, adaptation communications, the technology and transparency frameworks and finance. The Paris implementation guidelines have requested for information on and consideration of gender responsiveness as part of the planning process of Parties' NDCs, the rulebook states:

“Information on the planning processes that the Party undertook to prepare its nationally determined contribution and, if available, on the Party's implementation plans, including, as appropriate:

- (i) Domestic institutional arrangements, public participation and engagement with
 1. local communities and indigenous peoples, in a gender-responsive manner;...” (p.17)

The insertion of this text in the context of mitigation and NDCs is a major achievement, since efforts to address gender responsive mitigations have been ongoing since Copenhagen at COP 15 (Rojas, 2018). The Paris Rulebook also acknowledges the need to address gender responsiveness in adaptation actions, under the section ‘Elements for reporting adaptation communications’, it requests:

“Information on gender-responsive adaptation action and information on traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems related to adaptation, where appropriate;” (p.36)

Furthermore, the technology framework decision has the highest number of references to gender, asking parties to:

- Design and implement the Technology Mechanism in a manner that considers gender (p.58)
- Foster gender-responsiveness through Innovation (p.59)
- Facilitate enabling environments to promote endogenous and gender-responsive technologies for mitigation and adaptation actions (p.61)
- Provide support under the framework through gender-responsive collaboration and stakeholder engagement (p.62).

At a quick glance the Paris Rulebook often encourages gender responsive approaches, to guide the implementation of the Paris Agreement. It also includes more gender language across different sectors including mitigation and technology, both areas in the Paris Agreement that were largely gender blind. The Paris Rulebook offers great potential for Parties’ to incorporate gender perspectives in the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

Chapter 3. Literature Review

3.1 Introduction

This chapter commences with literature on key concepts and tools that contribute to the theoretical understanding of gender responsive climate change policies. The literature on gender equality and climate change policy is diverse and several approaches exist in explaining the complex relationship between the two concepts. However, the approach of this thesis is to analyze specific concepts discussed within the gender and climate change policy literature through a feminist lens. This approach is valuable for the study, as it not only provides an analytical lens on popular concepts and tools utilized across the climate regime but also presents whether or not these concepts truly support gender equality. The literature review presents five concepts that are used throughout the gender and climate change policy discourse. These concepts when combined and applied effectively across all policy processes can aid in the development and implementation of climate policies that are responsive to the diverse needs of people. These five concepts are used to build the gender responsive criteria that will aid in the examination of national climate policies and determine the extent to which they reflect gender commitments.

The five concepts identified through the literature review are listed below:

- **Human Rights**
- **Gender Equal Participation**
- **Gender Mainstreaming**
- **Power Relations**
- **Budgeting**

All concepts reflect the importance of incorporating gender aspects into climate governance. The literature on gender and climate change policy is vast and growing. These five concepts are by no means an exhaustive list of concepts that can contribute to gender responsive climate policies. However, these concepts are responsive to the different and evolving needs of men and women, therefore they are deemed as critical components of gender responsive climate policies and are a part of the criteria.

3.1.2 Feminist Perspectives and Climate Change Policy

Feminist perspectives in environmental governance derive from feminist theory, which developed as a response to the changing and varied nature of women's experiences and concerns (Kronsell, 2018). Feminist perspectives illuminate the ways gender inequality is beyond the control of an individual as it is deeply rooted in the structures of our society (Lorber, 1997; Denton, 2002). The pervasiveness of gender inequality is formed into all social units including "marriage and families, work and the economy, politics, religions, the arts and other cultural productions, and the very language we speak" (Lorber, 1997). Since gender inequality is interwoven into our social fabric, feminist theory and perspectives are specifically concerned with dissecting power relations and inequalities, both of which often go unnoticed in climate politics (MacGregor, 2009; Kronsell, 2018). Women's concerns and the underlying reasons of existing gender inequalities are also not always integrated into climate change policy. Thus, feminist perspectives provide a theoretical lens for this research project that investigates how gender equality including women's concerns are reflected and integrated into climate change policy. Applying a feminist lens to this literature review will add depth and critique to the discussion (Kronsell, 2018). It will use the profound insights they offer to build gender responsive criteria that seek to advance national climate policies towards gender

inclusivity, equality and justice. A feminist critique will help develop a more comprehensive gender responsive framework for the evaluation of national climate documents, which is essential for addressing the research objectives. Although, the five concepts which form the gender responsive criteria are examined through a critical feminist lens, it should be noted that feminist literature informing the gender and climate change debate is quite dense and this in no means a complete feminist analysis of the concepts and should not be taken as such.

3.2 Importance of Human Rights and Gender Equality in Climate Change Policies

A human rights approach is founded on the belief that, “respect for individual human rights, including gender equality, must be the base, and in the framework, of any civil, political, social, economic and development agenda” (Campese et al 2009, p. 258). It is now well documented that climate change undermines the enjoyment of human rights, particularly for those people that lack the capacity to respond and adapt to changes in the environment (OHCHR, 2016). There is vast literature on gender and climate change, which emphasizes that women and girls are at particular risk in the context of climate change (Hemmati & Röhr, 2007; Terry, 2009; MacGregor, 2010; Arora-Jonsson; 2011; Skinner, 2011; Otzelberger, 2014; UNFCCC, 2014 & UNWomen, 2018). Women and girls worldwide face multiple forms of discrimination and constraints usually embedded in norms, practices and legal institutions (Tschakert & Machado, 2012). Women and girls often face barriers to education, personal autonomy, economic opportunities and access to resources and information. In some countries, generally developing countries certain laws and customary practices institutionalize such disparities (World Bank Group, 2016). A study conducted by the World Bank in 2016 revealed that out of the 173 economies it covered, 155 had least one law impeding women’s economic opportunities such as restricting women from factory jobs, working night shifts, or

getting a job without the permission of their husbands (World Bank Group, 2016). Equally important, some countries limit women's rights to own land and property, which is an essential resource for poverty reduction, access to markets, food security and development. Furthermore, women in developing countries account for 40 percent of the overall agricultural labor force (FAO, 2011) but own only between 10 and 20 percent of the land (The World Bank, 2011). Feminist scholars examining gender and climate change urge that such forms of gender based discrimination act as an impediments to women's human rights (Dankelman, 2002; 2008 & Arora-Jonsson, 2014). This often makes it more challenging for women and girls to respond and adapt to the impacts of climate change. Therefore, feminists and gender advocates emphasize that gender equality is a fundamental human right and necessitates the empowerment of women, who have been historically marginalized across political, economic and social grounds (Habetzion, 2013).

The Convention on Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), an international treaty adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1979, has played an important role in engaging with Parties to incorporate human rights obligations into climate action. In its 44th session in 2009, the Committee stated, "All stakeholders should ensure that climate change and disaster risk reduction measures are gender responsive, sensitive to indigenous knowledge systems and respect human rights." (CEDAW- 44th Session, 2009).

Other human rights institutions including the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNOHCHR) and the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) have also called upon world leaders and governments to incorporate a rights-based approach to guide global climate politics. In order to protect individuals' rights

and reduce gender inequalities, the Paris Agreement emphasizes the importance of a human rights approach to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change.

In recognizing the adverse impacts of climate change on the effective enjoyment of human rights the preamble to the Paris Agreement (PA, 2015, Preamble) encourages that when Parties address climate change they should, “respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights... as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity.”

Acknowledging the rights’ of individuals including gender equality under this legally binding agreement indicates that Parties should be integrating a human rights approach. The approach should also address gender perspectives in the development and implementation of climate policies. Therefore, exploring national climate policies that not only promote but also incorporate human rights approaches in climate solutions and actions are necessary for this research project.

However, some feminist scholars do argue, that simply including language on gender equality and human rights’ language in agreements and legislation detracts from addressing the underlying power relations of the gender order and social injustices (Denton 2002; MacGregor 2010; Arora- Jonsson, 2012 & Tschakert & Machado, 2012). Including human rights and gender equality in policies plays a powerful role in promoting fair and equitable measures. However, its mere inclusion may contribute to a tick box culture where too much emphasis is placed on following rules and may not always lead to fair outcomes. From this perspective, human rights and gender equality principles do not guide policymaking and planning processes but are included rather to comply with legislations.

3.3 Importance of Gender Equal Participation in Climate Change Policies

Most literature examining the connections between gender and climate change acknowledges that climate change has a gender-differentiated impact (UNDP, 2010). Most literature also recognizes that in order to limit or reduce gender inequalities policies addressing climate change should be representative of the diverse needs and concerns of all people (UNDP, 2010; WEDO, 2015). The basic tenet of gender equality is that all people are equal beings in that they are deserving of equal rights including equal access to decision-making and equal representation in policies. Despite this acknowledgment, women's involvement in political and economic spaces, especially at executive levels of decision-making in climate-related institutions is not gender-balanced (Hemmati and Rohr 2009; Macgregor 2010).

To ensure women's interests are included in policies and decisions, feminists examining gender and climate policies emphasize the need for women to be amongst the policy-makers (Lovenduski, 2005). Women's organizations including the Mary Robinson Foundation for Climate Justice and UN Women, have recommended gender quotas to boost women's participation in climate governance (Mary Robinson Foundation, 2013). In recent years, achieving gender parity has become an important goal for global organizations including the UNFCCC. It has been strengthened by feminist movements advocating for "women's inclusion as crucial to achieve justice, promote women's interests and make use of women's resources for the good of society" (Krook and Norris, 2014, p.2). Gender quotas can be used as a tool to counter gender disparities in decision-making positions (Krook and Norris, 2014), as it is assumed that women's increased participation will lead to more inclusive politics (Hemmati and Rohr 2007). Gender quotas can be a useful strategy to increase

women's participation in climate governance however, more action is required since climate decision-making bodies are still not gender-balanced.

Women still remain underrepresented in negotiations and on the delegations of many countries including those most vulnerable to climate impacts and their representation is particularly low in high-level positions. Reports developed by the WEDO have tracked data since 2008 on women's participation at UNFCCC meetings (WEDO, 2012; 2014; 2017). The trends noted in these reports describe a steady increase in the last eight years in women's involvement in both the overall participation and high-levels of decision-making. The study attributes this progress to various factors including the implementation of gender quotas by COP and the UNFCCC. The WEDO reports however indicate that progress has been extremely slow, and women's access to and influence in UNFCCC meetings still remains a challenge. The UNFCCC statistics published in May 2018 showed that at COP23 (2017), women represented 47 percent of the participants in the non-governmental sectors but the number of women leading government delegations remains under 30 percent (UNFCCC, 2018). Delegates at the 2017 UN Climate Conference in Bonn noticed the lack of women in executive and influential positions during meetings and negotiations and called on officials to continue work on increasing the numbers for the UN Climate Change Conference COP 24 (UNFCCC, 2018). Despite slow progress, efforts to support the gradual increase of women's political participation in UNFCCC processes are a step closer towards gender equality.

Even though women's increased participation and representation in policy domains is crucial to addressing gender bias and structural inequalities, simply including more women does not ensure this outcome (Hankivsky, 2005; Chant and Sweetman, 2012). Quantifying women's participation and only focusing on the headcount of women in political spheres may

lead to dismissing issues related to the uneven power relations that exist within institutions and between policy actors. Many feminist scholars (Kaijser and Kronsell 2013; Cornwall & Rivas, 2015) also point out that only employing gender quotas can be misleading, as it presumes that more women equals gender equality and justice. Feminist scholars examining gender and climate policies advocate that gender equality should go beyond the inclusion of women, and transform social and political order, which are responsible for creating disparities across gender, race, class, and sexual identity in the first place (MacGregor, 2010; Kaijser and Kronsell 2013; Cornwall & Rivas, 2015). According to Arora-Jonsson (2011) simply adding women to existing institutions dominated by male figures, in both the North and South, allows for legitimizing these structures as “people’s organizations” providing a mirage for gender equality. Gender equal participation should not become synonymous with women’s participation. Rather the aim should be, increasing the participatory planning of all stakeholders working towards transforming social norms and addressing the needs of all people, especially those facing multiple forms of discrimination and oppression.

3.4 Examining Gender Power Relations in Climate Change Policies

Gender in the academic context is understood as a socially constructed concept that is not fixed or innate but rather varies across time and space (Lorber and Farrell, 1991). Gender is seen as a structure of power relations that is built into all units of society, which “determines the distribution of power, privileges and economic resources” (Lorber, 1997). In Western culture gender is dominantly characterized as either masculine or feminine, where the masculine is treated as the standard of human experience by social norms, the law and other social institutions (Westmarland, 2001; MacGregor 2009). Gender relations reveal the power order between women and men and boys and girls, play a critical role in the access to and

control of environmental resources and opportunities they provide (Resurrección, 2013; Kronsell, 2018). As a result of socially constructed gender roles and stereotypes men and women perform different work tasks, acquire differentiated access to resources and information and experience the effects of climate change differently (Denton, 2002).

Feminist research examining gender and climate change often analyze the way gender roles are assigned and how that places women at a disadvantage in relation to climate decision-making and its impacts. Research studies linking gender and the environment suggest that the way men and women interact with the environment is a direct result of the socio-cultural construction of gender roles and relationships, resulting in a differentiated environmental impact for both sexes (Arora-Jonsson, 2014). Traditionally, these socially constructed gender roles have pre-established women's and men's specific responsibilities (Jacobi et al, 2015), where women are characterized as caregivers and nurturers and men are embodied as breadwinners and leaders or authoritative figures. For example, in many rural Global South households, women are responsible for water and waste management as these responsibilities fall under family and homecare duties. However their restricted access to political and public spheres, which remain male-dominated fields, limits women's decisions about water and waste management systems. Similarly, as women and girls are expected to take on caretaker roles, they perform most of the unpaid household chores, giving them less time for income-generating activities, education or participation in community decision-making processes (Skinner 2011; MacGregor 2010).

Traditional stereotypes still persist and create gender inequalities, which are perpetuated through customs, social practices and economic institutions resulting in adverse effects both socially and environmentally. As such, Habtezion (2013) points out that even after

countless women's movements, protests and numerous changes to international and national legislation regarding women's rights, women still remain marginalized. They suffer from limited access to financial, material and technological resources, restricted rights and limited voice in decision-making making them vulnerable to the changing climate and its impacts. Existing evidence and data suggests that because of these gender inequalities the effects of climate change often affect women more severely, as their social roles dictate and limit their ability to mitigate or adapt to climate change (OSCE, 2009).

In addition, the gender pay gap is pervasive across all regions and most sectors, in every country, women are paid less than men for equal work, and as a result they have fewer resources comparatively than men to adapt to the changing climate (Habtezion, 2013). The rising costs of food, energy, transportation and healthcare all caused by the disrupting effects of climate change disproportionately affects women and intensifies women's poverty and insecurity (OSCE, 2009). Men are also negatively affected by climate change particularly when they are poor. For example, if they are unable to fulfill their socially constructed roles as breadwinners they may experience anxiety and stress (Skinner, 2011). Another example, of gender inequality for men includes the pressure of masculinity and taking heroic action in emergency situations placing them at higher risk than women and children (Skinner, 2011).

As determined above, gender roles and relations play a critical role in access to and control of environmental resources. Feminist research examining gender in the climate change discourse, often emphasizes that the "social construction of hegemonic masculinities and femininities...shape the way we interpret, debate, articulate and respond to climate change" (MacGregor, 2010, p. 228). This may then be the reason why women are often referenced as vulnerable victims and vulnerability is seen as inherent to femininity (Gilson, 2016).

MacGregor (2010) recognized in her study that, “the most frequent co-location of words in the gender and climate change research is undoubtedly ‘women’ and ‘vulnerable’” (p.227), especially when discussing the Global South. This has been viewed as problematic because it reaffirms the negative stereotypes about women constantly needing to be rescued from the dangers of climate change. Scholars investigating gender and climate change impacts have noted that such depictions have led to an increase in adaptation strategies for women focusing mainly on their vulnerability (Sultana, 2014). Although addressing women’s vulnerabilities and their inclusion in adaptation strategies is important, constantly representing them as victims often ignores their perspectives and diverse roles in other climate-related activities.

On the other hand, new and surfacing gender and climate literature represents women as agents of change. Representing women in such ways insinuates that women and girls can help save the world (Moser, 1989). This essentialist framing has had real life consequences for women, especially in rural communities. It has increased their workload, by adding environmental protection to their already long list of domestic and care-taking chores (Agarwal, 1997, 2003; Arora-Jonsson 2011, 2013, 2014; Chant & Sweetman 2012). Molyneux (2006) observes women in development goals such as climate change, serve as “conduit for policy” (p.439) where they are expected to voluntarily take on the role of ‘saviors’ and ‘fixers’ to solve problems, which are not necessarily of interest to them. Some climate change initiatives can therefore divert responsibility from institutions onto individual women, regardless of whether they have interests, resources or time to carry them out (Chant & Sweetman, 2012). Melissa Leach (2007) explains that policy-makers and bureaucrats justify women’s innate closeness to nature as an opportunity to involve women in environmental protection activities and make use of their often-unpaid labor. Many policies have therefore

been developed on the reliance of essentializing gender stereotypes and notions of women as altruists and closer to nature. An example includes the multilateral efforts to increase women's participation in sustainable development and climate change adaptation, which led to the "Women's Empowerment for Resilience and Adaptation Against Climate Change-Uganda" project. This involved "women pooling together their individual savings to invest in innovative, scalable and replicable activities that catalyze action towards a low-carbon and highly resilient future" (UNFCCC Uganda, n.d). Based on this example, the responsibility falls upon women to invest their own resources to find solutions and save their communities. Such approaches to advance environmental and climate change goals have oversimplified the complexity and support required for their achievement, it has conveniently shifted the burden and responsibility onto women (Leach 2007; Chant 2008; Chant & Sweetman 2012). Chant and Sweetman (2012) stress such depictions overestimate that women are capable of fixing climate change without addressing the on-going gender bias and structural barriers to their capabilities. From this view if women and girls are expected to help fix climate change then policies regarding climate change will need to be responsive to the needs and concerns of all people.

Westerland (2001) and MacGregor (2009) have both highlighted that climate change decisions and actions operate in a setting in which masculinity is regarded as the norm. MacGregor (2010) argues that, "climate politics has been shaped by stereotypically masculinist discourses that work to 'invisibilise' and alienate women and their concerns" (p. 230). Such perspectives question the normative setting of climate politics, which produce power and reinforce it through social structures and relations (Lorber, 1997; Kronsell, 2018). This approach that dissects power relations also disrupts gender stereotypes by openly

challenging the social institution of gender and its social construction (Lorber and Farrell, 1991).

The ability to respond and adapt to climate is dependent on an individual's access to resources and personal agency. Gender shapes the distribution of resources, opportunities and outcomes throughout society from household to the highest levels of political decision-making (Borza, 2012). Therefore, examining gender power relations within climate policies is necessary to determine whose interests are being pushed forward and whose are being sidelined. It can also reveal if Parties are paying attention to gender power relations and implementing climate policies that address the effects of unequal access to resources, opportunities and outcomes, making them more gender responsive in approach.

3.5 Gender Mainstreaming for Gender Equality in Climate Change Policies

Gender equality and climate change are both recognized as cross cutting issues, which overlap within various sectors including, water, energy, agriculture, adaptation, mitigation and finance. Many in the gender and climate change advocacy community consider it important to adopt a gender equality perspective in all climate related processes including policy development, decision-making, and at all levels of climate mitigation and adaptation strategies (GGCA, 2016). Gender mainstreaming was introduced in 1995 as an approach at the UN's Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing. In 1997 United Nations established that gender mainstreaming would be the official approach to be used in all policies and programs in the UN system (UN, 2002). Since then, gender mainstreaming has become a popular approach to increase the integration of gender perspectives into climate policies and actions. The UN continues to use gender mainstreaming as an approach for realizing progress and promoting women and girls' rights as a sub-set of human rights. It is identified as a strategy

for implementing greater equality for women and girls in relation to men and boys. The definition of gender mainstreaming in the United Nations Gender Equality Glossary is stated as such:

“Mainstreaming a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programs, in all areas and at all levels. It is a way to make women’s as well as men’s concerns and experiences an integral dimension 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” (UN, 2002).

The formalization of mainstreaming gender as a goal across all UN member states and systems offered hope and commitment for global gender action in national and international policies. Pollack and Hafner (2002), believe in its potential as a revolutionary concept for policies, one that “promises to change the way in which ‘mainstream’ policies are formulated, decided upon, implemented and evaluated” (p. 350). However, they argue, that if gender mainstreaming is as an extraordinary concept, it is also a demanding one. The revolutionary changes require transformation in the mentalities and organizations of both domestic and international actors in order to be fully operational (Pollack & Hafner, 2002). Nonetheless, after its quick adoption over the years by several major organizations, the changes and views regarding mainstreaming have been mixed (Daly, 2005; Alston, 2014).

Many feminist scholars, gender advocates and development practitioners have expressed their concerns that gender mainstreaming has become a procedural exercise (Daly

2005; Chant & Sweetman 2012; Arora-Jonsson 2011). They argue that mainstreaming detracts from the core feminist principles that drive gender equality, which require radical changes within and throughout systems (Alston, 2014). The very substance of feminism and gender equality is often lost in translation as a result of assimilating into the language of the establishment (Castaneda et al. 2013; Hankivsky, 2005). From this perspective it has become a formalized practice, an almost tick-box method to ensure they meet regulations and essentially look good on paper. The focus has shifted from addressing gender inequalities and how they are (re)produced in environmental management to institutionalizing gender concerns (Hankivsky, 2005).

Furthermore, gender mainstreaming as an approach is not applied equally across the Paris Agreement, especially in non-traditional sectors such as mitigation, technology and finance. This is observed in the absence of gender considerations from the technology, mitigation and finance articles which limit women's meaningful participation and perpetuates the vicious cycle of social and political exclusion. So long as women are unequally represented within all fields, have less power and influence in all climate change policies, information and funds than men, they are unlikely to make meaningful contributions or benefit from climate-change solutions (Otzelberger, 2011).

The research report, "Financing Mitigation: Exposing gender gaps in financing climate change mitigation, and proposing solutions", analyzes cases studies from the Global South for the effective (or not) mainstreaming of gender concerns into their mitigation finance initiatives. Based on the analysis the team found that gender is rarely perceived as relevant to practitioners involved in climate change mitigation investments and financing (Eddy et al, 2015). The study also concluded that, "prevailing approaches to reducing emissions have

prioritized scientific and technological measures, often at the expense of social and behavioral considerations” (p.1). The report recommended that further research be directed towards guidance for governments, funders, and institutions. The guidance be provided on how to implement gender considerations across climate related processes and policies, “in ways that lead to more effective and inclusive projects, in which benefits are shared equitably” (p.27). Women’s organizations and advocacy groups emphasize that climate-related policies and actions may not be successful or fair unless gender perspectives and gender equality approaches are applied and embraced within all sectors, including those which have been traditionally dominated by men (Otzelberger, 2014; GGCA, 2016).

Although, mainstreaming gender concerns across policy domains and developing gender-aware initiatives is crucial to addressing gender bias and structural inequalities, gender mainstreaming alone does not ensure this outcome. What ensures gendered outcomes is implementing gender mainstreaming approaches in a deeper context. As well as, understanding the teachings of different feminist perspectives and the valuable insights they offer for achieving social justice through policy (Alston, 2014; Hankivsky, 2005). Therefore, examining whether national climate policies mainstream gender concerns across all sectors is vital for this research project.

3.6 Importance of Gender-Responsive Budgeting in Climate Change Policies

Julie Nelson, a feminist economist and author of the book *Feminism, Objectivity and Economics* (1995) argues that the traditional economic system is built on the idea of the “economic man” (Nelson, 1995, p. 135). Where masculine experiences such as being the breadwinner and achiever are rewarded and normalized and feminine experiences such as childbirth and care taking are subsequently ignored.

Such perspectives have highlighted the importance of examining the ignorance of women's and gender concerns in climate financing initiatives. Feminist economist Mariama Williams discusses the many issues that contribute to gender-unawareness in her book (2015), "Gender and Climate Change Financing: *Coming Out of the Margins*". Cohen notes in a book review on "Gender and Climate Change Financing: *Coming Out of the Margins*" that Williams specifically points to the "tendency for the financing of climate change policy initiatives to put more emphasis on the mitigation of climate change, rather than on measures related to the adaptation to changes" (Cohen, 2018, p. 198). Most of the policies surrounding mitigation actions, (actions that have the most potential to reduce greenhouse gases and lessen the impact of climate change) primarily focus on areas investing in science and the economy, both of which are driven by male interests, and often provide limited coverage on gender (Terry 2009; Djoudi et al 2016).

MacGregor (2010), Williams (2015) and Kronsell (2018) argue that climate change is framed as a techno-scientific problem. Other feminists also agree with this standpoint (Djoudi et al, 2016), confirming that climate change is generally accepted as a techno-scientific problem requiring technical solutions that often ignores or passively addresses gender concerns. A common reason identified by scholars for overlooking gender aspects in climate mitigation financing, is due to the fact that professions associated with these fields are often male-dominated and frame climate change as a global issue affecting all humans equally (Doyle and Chaturvedi 2010). As climate change is widely represented as a techno-scientific problem, climate decisions mostly focus on technical fixes in the energy and transport areas, which are the overwhelming focus of mitigation actions. According to Hemmati and Röhr

(2009) “the debate on climate change has been very narrow, focusing on the economic effects of climate change, efficiency, and technological problems” (p. 20).

To increase gender considerations and concerns in climate policy, particularly in climate financing, international organizations including the UNFCCC promoted and supported the concept of gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) that emerged from feminist politics in the 1980s and 1990s. The concept became popularized at the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing (1995) (Khan, 2015) that requested for “the integration of a gender perspective in budgetary decisions in policies and programs” (Sharp and Broomhill 2002). This notion encourages gender-based assessments of budgets “with the aim of securing gender equality in decision-making about public resource allocation; and gender equality in the distribution of the impact of budgets, both in their benefits and in their burdens” (Goswami, 2006). If GRB is institutionalized it has great potential to address structural inequalities and reduce gender-based climate impacts. But its success “will require effective and equitable access to climate finance including dedicated funding streams for women, and gender considerations in all levels of design and implementation of climate finance funding mechanisms” (WEDO Collective Working Group on Gender, 2015).

Utilizing GRB initiatives has the potential to hold governments accountable by increasing transparency in monitoring the achievements of political goals, specifically those ensuring gender equality. (ILO, 2006; Bosnic, 2015). It also offers opportunities for better data collection as “the requirement for sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis of budget programs can significantly contribute to the ongoing collection of data about budget programs and their results” (Bosnic, 2015). Consequently, GRB can contribute to better performance indicators including gender indicators that allow for monitoring and evaluation of program

outcomes on men and women and various social groups. Lastly, it is likely to improve the budgetary-decision making processes. Through its inclusive approach, it incorporates a wider range of society's interests and improves their capacity for budgeting and policy-making.

However, the implementation of GRB in relation to climate change has been met with fair criticism from some feminist economists (Khan, 2015; Bosnic, 2015). It is argued that the implementation process has been slow and not applied equally across all climate policy domains. Elson and Sharpe (2010) and Lyster (2017) all feminist economists have also pointed out that its implementation is done in a shallow manner, paying lip service to gender rather than actively examining the gendered impact of budgetary processes. These feminist economists debate that if gender approaches such as GRB are to be taken seriously, feminist perspectives including feminist economics must be institutionalized and expanded to all levels and for all policy domains. However, it is believed feminist perspectives do not always inform policies to the extent it should, as women's unpaid work and reproduction do not count in economic planning or models (Elson and Sharpe, 2010; Williams, 2015). Feminist economists describe the continued reliance on traditional economic models as a major obstacle for achieving women's economic development and progressing gender equality (Nelson, 1995). Incorporating feminist perspectives in budgetary planning from start to finish is central to addressing structural inequalities. It has the potential to identify and expose gender biases in climate finance, which if not addressed could lead to increasing gender inequalities (Khan, 2015).

3.7 Gender Responsive Criteria for Climate Change Policies

Through the literature review the five key concepts presented above have been critically examined from feminist perspectives. This provides insights into how climate

change policies can be more attentive and responsive to the needs of women and men. However, there is a wealth of information on gender and climate change policy and the issue at hand is a very complex, pervasive and an uncertain phenomenon that will require continuous development and improvement through research, including feminist knowledge. Although, the five key concepts identified play a critical role in gender-responsive climate policies, which can further gender equality, they are by no means an exhaustive list of concepts and should not be taken as such.

The significance of incorporating a human rights approach to climate policy was often the central theme discussed in the gender and climate change advocacy literature. Feminist scholars and gender-climate change advocates stress that women's rights are human rights and that climate change impacts remain strong impediments to further gender equality (Jonsson, 2012; MacGregor 2010, Denton 2002; Kronsell, 2013). Incorporating human rights, which encompasses gender equality, is recognized across the United Nations and its entities including the UNFCCC. Therefore, a human rights approach was important to include in the gender responsive criteria with the aim of identifying policies that recognize and respect the rights of all human beings.

Gender equal participation is another common theme identified in the literature review. The need to increase women's representation and participation in climate policy-making processes is echoed across the literature. It is important to include gender equal participation as a part of the criteria that not only observes policies supporting women in political spheres but also searches for participatory planning and active contributions from women's groups and other civil society organizations.

Equally important is the recurring theme of addressing gender power relations.

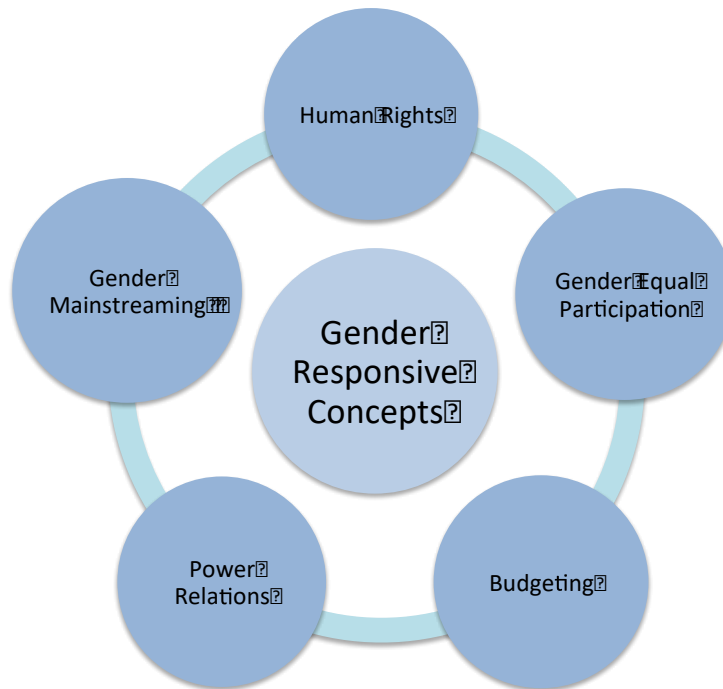
Feminist perspectives were specifically concerned with dissecting power relations and inequalities, both of which often go unnoticed in climate change governance. Ignoring how social relations between men and women govern and dictate climate change impacts and policies can perpetuate existing gender inequalities. Thus, it is essential for this project to search for policies that addressed the effects of unequal access to resources, as well as support the social transformation of gender roles.

Another prominent concept observed across the gender and climate change literature is gender mainstreaming. Since gender and climate change are recognized as cross cutting issues that intersect with one another it is crucial that gender concerns be mainstreamed across the climate change discourse. However, the literature suggests that gender aspects were not incorporated evenly throughout climate measures resulting in ineffective gender outcomes (IDRC, 2017). Efforts to integrate gender across the climate policy domain have been slow, especially in climate mitigation strategies where social considerations are not yet well understood. It is therefore, important to include gender mainstreaming as a key concept in the criteria and observe the integration (or lack thereof) of gender in NDCs and NCs.

Lastly, budgeting was also recognized as another vital concept to include in the criteria. Budgets influence policies, dictate priorities and provide the means to meet the social and economic needs of citizens (Judd, 2001). When a part of the policy processes, GRB can reduce structural inequalities by addressing the needs of men and women. By including gender perspectives in budgeting processes, monitoring and evaluation of climate policies can be increased (Bosnic, 2015; Khan, 2015). Increased accountability is important for assuring that governments achieve their set goals and commitments for gender equality.

If the elements outlined in the above criteria are present and visible in the data analysis process then it can be considered that Parties are displaying a strong commitment to gender within national climate policies and are thus gender responsive. Through the comprehensive literature review, I have created the gender responsive criteria shown below in Figure 1. As mentioned above, the gender responsive criteria will partly guide the data analysis process and assist in the thematic analysis of national climate policies, a detailed account of this process is outlined in Chapter 4.

Figure 1: Five Key Concepts Contributing to Gender-Responsive Climate Policies



Chapter 4. Methodology

4.1 Introduction and Research Questions

The purpose of this chapter is to outline the methodology used to conduct this research, which aims to identify gender commitments in national climate policies. The overall objective is to examine and analyze NDCs and NCs to determine how Parties are addressing gender equality concerns within national climate documents and if climate policies are implemented with a gender responsive approach. In order to achieve this objective, I conducted thematic analysis of six countries' national climate documents (NDCs and NCs) to observe the manner in which they are representing gender concerns. According to Bowen (2009), “organizational and institutional documents have become a staple in qualitative research” (p.27) and can serve several purposes in a research study such as helping “researchers understand the historical roots of specific issues” (p.29). As gender has made its way into the international climate regime, there is an urgency to examine how it is reflected in the larger climate change context.

Since the overall research interest was to investigate, how gender is integrated into climate change policy, meaningful data was acquired through organizations specifically involved in developing climate change legislature. I was particularly interested in identifying which countries are most involved in addressing the linkages and representation of gender across the climate change policy setting. Analyzing the gender normative setting of institutions and social structures is central to the feminist approach (Kronsell, 2016) applied in this research and also important for answering the research questions:

1. Which of the Parties that have ratified to the Paris Agreement include a strong commitment to gender equality in their Nationally Determined Contributions and National Communications?

2. How do these Parties address gender equality concerns and the linkages between climate change in their Nationally Determined Contributions and National Communications?

4.2 Research Paradigm

It is echoed throughout the interdisciplinary field of women's studies that, "there has never been one correct feminist epistemology generating one correct feminist methodology" (Cook and Fanow 2005, p.2213). Some described it as a "perspective" (Reinharz, 1992), while others consider it be more than a method as it fosters questions about ontological and epistemological assumptions (Code, 2000). Feminism highlights the partiality of epistemological views that categorize women as inferior and men as superior (Westerland, 2001). Throughout history, men have been characterized as rational beings and masculinity has been associated with reasoning whereas, women have been depicted as non-rational and emotional counterparts. These views are largely extended into Western philosophy where, Francis Bacon (1561-1626) related knowledge as intrinsic to men and nature to women, "claiming that nature is an object of knowledge with men being the "knowers" and women the "knowable" (Westerland, 2001). These beliefs have led feminists to question our philosophical underpinnings to conclude that, "the maleness of the Man of Reason ... is no superficial linguistic bias. It lies deep in our philosophical tradition" (Lloyd, 1984, p.ix). From such perspectives feminist researchers criticize "traditional methodology" as one "based in liberal-positivist epistemology using empiricism, objectivity and rationalism" (Wilkinson 2007, p.410) that "generally ignores women's knowledge by showing bias towards the male perspective" (Beetham and Demetriades 2007, p.199). Feminism confronts the contradictions

in how traditional knowledge is measured and its excessive reliance on objectivity to reveal the truth. Although this study does not use standpoint epistemology, it does value the different viewpoints and experiences women bring into decision-making processes.

Regardless of the variations and understanding of feminist research, many feminist scholars have identified “basic attributes” (Wilkinson, 2007) that distinguish it from traditional social research. It centralizes women or gender throughout the research process with the intention to contribute to women’s empowerment (Acker, Barry and Esseveld 1983; Cook and Fannow 2005). The central aim of my research is to examine if gender, including women’s issues are a part of climate decision-making, thus feminist research can add analytic value.

Feminist researchers have identified traditional research methods and processes as repressing and distorting the knowledge of subjugated groups (Stanley and Wise, 1993); paying little or no attention to gender power relations (Oakley 1974); the treatment of women as a homogenous group (Fonow and Cook, 1991; Stanely and Wise, 1993; Patricia Hill Collins, 1990) and adding women to research without thinking about them differently (Reinharz, 1992). These perceptions are also recognized across the gender and climate change policy literature. They are integrated into the gender responsive criteria, which will be used to examine national climate policies.

Feminist beliefs have exposed that what the world knows and accepts as universal knowledge is actually male knowledge resulting from gender-blind scholarship (Mies, 1983; Westmarland, 2001). Gender-blind approaches to research are often characterized as ignoring and silencing the knowledge and voices of women and marginalized groups from the mainstream; this is partly evident in the study currently under investigation. Social actors in

the fields of science and law, both spaces that are predominately occupied by men (Arora-Jonsson 2011), dictate climate change policy, and as a result “climate change has brought about a *masculinization* of environmentalism” (MacGregor, 2010, p. 128). MacGregor (2010) describes this as the unequal gender representation of women at all levels as scientific and economic experts, entrepreneurs, policy makers and spokespeople. Gay-Antaki and Liverman (2018) highlight the gender-blind nature of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), where studies have documented the gender imbalance in the science field due to the continued barriers faced by female scientists including discrimination, unequal pay, and the lack of funding opportunities. Bee et al. (2015) discussed the dominant Western perspective, which has led to the belief that climate change can be stopped by techno-scientific and market-based solutions; such types of thinking are “based in masculinist notions of controlling or dominating the environment” (Bee, 2015, p. 4). Such perceptions of masculinity also run the risk of essentializing men’s roles and identities which can be damaging, however, norms associated with masculinity are valued and promoted over those associated with femininity and are less likely to be discriminated against (ODI, 2015).

Feminist research can challenge the normative setting of climate politics that hides how power is produced and reinforced through political and economic structures (Arora-Jonsson 2011; Bee et al. 2013; MacGregor 2010; Sultana 2014). It raises questions regarding women’s direction and involvement in climate policy and stresses that if women continue to remain a minority in fields that influence climate change policy, they will be largely absent from framing the discourse on climate change (MacGregor, 2010). A core feminist principle is the belief, “that women and men are inherently of equal worth. Because most societies

privilege men as a group, social movements are necessary to achieve equality between women and men” (Freedman, 2002).

Feminist scholarship evokes questions of how knowledge is constructed, who produces it and how it is used. Asking such questions in this study is important for unraveling the “dominant conceptions of femininity and masculinity...implicated within the institutional frameworks of climate policy” (Tuana and Cuomo, n.d, p.2). By adopting a critical approach toward intellectual domains that have ignored women and their experiences, feminist research creates space for those “voices that are often excluded from knowledge production and policy making, and critically reflect upon how it can all be done better” (Cresse and Frisby, 2011,p. 3). Therefore, feminist perspectives have been embedded throughout the research, from developing the gender responsive criteria that is informed from feminist views to using a qualitative research approach to guide the research process.

However, challenges within feminist research have been identified. It is idealistic to think one can achieve the perfect feminist research process. Quite often there exists a large gap between the reality and ideal goals of doing feminist research (Acker et al 1983; Gorelick, 1991; Carryer 1995). For Acker et al (1983), removing the power imbalance between “the knower” (researcher) and “the other” (object of study) proved contradictory. According to Acker et al (1983), “research is embedded in a definite social relationship in which there is a power differential in favor of the knower who assumes the power to define the process of the research” (p.427). This social relationship ultimately creates a biased one-sided reflection “of the powerful knower” (p.427). In all studies including this study, the researcher(s) determines the manner in which information and data are to be presented which displays a one-sided reflection of the topic under investigation. However, this study attempts to provide a holistic

view of gender concerns that currently exist in national climate policies and aims to do so in a manner, which minimizes personal bias as much as possible.

4.2.1 Research Method

This study applies thematic analysis as its primary method to address gender equality discussions in national climate change policies. Thematic analysis is often a common approach employed in qualitative studies: it is concerned with identifying, examining and reporting patterns or themes within the data (Braun and Clarke, 2006). Feminism as a methodology is not linked to any one specific method, however a qualitative approach is the most popular among feminist and social science researchers (Westmarland, 2001). Qualitative research is primarily investigative in nature and is used to find rich meaning and gain a deeper understanding of the phenomenon under study.

Likewise, thematic analysis as a method is not tied to any particular epistemological or theoretical perspective (Braun and Clarke 2006). This “theoretical freedom” (Braun and Clark, 2006, p.5) allows thematic analysis to be a “flexible and useful research tool, which can potentially provide a rich and detailed, yet complex account of data” (Braun and Clarke, 2006, p.5). As a novice researcher who has never previously conducted any type of qualitative research, the clearly defined steps in thematic analysis can help guide my analysis and reveal useful findings (Castlebury and Nolen, 2018). According to Hughes (1997), the research purpose and the type of research question(s) asked are some of the factors that influence the decision of the researcher to adopt a qualitative approach. The central aim of this study is to produce knowledge that will promote the social transformation of gender relations and contribute to increasing gender equality. This goal led me to engage in feminist research and from there onwards influenced each decision I took to conduct my study.

To gain a profound understanding of the topic, the research questions were formulated to understand how gender equality is addressed in climate change policies. The research questions are not geared towards solving a problem; rather they are aimed at investigating policies in-depth to understand how gender equality is being addressed. This approach described by Schram (2006) is considered as problem generation or problematizing, which is closer to qualitative research. The initial choice I made of choosing gender and climate change policy as my topic led me to assess large volumes of official texts and interpret how gender was categorized and perceived in the NDCs and NCs. Due to the investigative nature of the study qualitative research including thematic analysis of documents was considered the most suitable method for the overall research purpose. Despite the popularity and wide use of mixed methods in social sciences, Azorin and Cameron (2010) explain, “mixed methods research is not intrinsically superior to research that relies on a single method” (p. 97), what is more important is to consider what method(s) is most appropriate to “address the research problem and research question(s)” (p. 97). The use of methods such as semi-structured interviews and focus groups is reiterated throughout feminist research, however as stated by Kelly, Regan and Burton (1992) “what makes feminist research feminist is less the method used, and more how it is used and what it is used for” (p.150).

4.2.2 Positionality as a Researcher

As one engaging in feminist qualitative research, focusing on reflexivity was important for providing transparency within the research process. As stated by Sultana (2007), “it is critical to pay attention to positionality, reflexivity, the production of knowledge and the power relations that are inherent in research processes in order to undertake ethical research...”(p.380). Determining how my social background, values and assumptions affect

the research was a daunting task. At first, it was difficult to label myself as one specifically aligned with the values of radical feminism or material feminism; I realized through this process that different feminist perspectives and elements all contributed to my definition of feminism. For me feminism is a concept, which is used to address gender inequalities in access to power and resources that limit or restrict an individual's abilities and existence because of their gender. Through this difficult process of self-reflexivity, which is still under construction, I recognized I have a feminist consciousness, which believes in three core principles: (1) gender and gender roles are social constructs where women have been socially and historically subjugated by male-centric ideologies; (2) women and men are equal beings deserving of equal rights, attention and respect with regards to their differentiated needs; and (3) the need to support social transformation if women are to be equally valued in society.

I do identify myself as a feminist and throughout this research I support the need for gender equality by promoting change in the way women's human rights and interests are conceptualized. I also employ feminist principles to support the structural changes in the way women's needs and concerns are represented in relation to climate change policy. Feminism is built on the notion of equality and justice, these values have shaped and informed the way I see the world. It has also guided me throughout this research process from articulating my research questions, to creating my research methodology, data collection and analyzing data through a critical frame that places an emphasis on women's rights and needs to achieve gender equality. As described by Victoria Clarke (2017) "feminism is so integral to the development of qualitative research that if you don't engage with feminist methodological writing, then you can't fully understand qualitative research" (p.3).

4.3 Dataset

This is a mono-method study that relies on textual information derived from official documents. Despite Creswell's (2014) warning against heavy reliance on only qualitative types of data (i.e. documents) for analysis, Denscombe (2010) suggests, "documents can be treated as source of data in their own right" (p.216). For example, the WEDO Gender Analysis of INDCs research report only analyzes text as data to reveal the extent of gender concerns addressed at the national level. Likewise, the research conducted by Verloo et al. (2016) solely uses qualitative data including policy texts (reports, programs, legal texts etc.), mass media articles, expert texts and texts from the feminist movement to study gender policy frames in six countries and the EU from 1995 to 2004.

All the data for this study was collected from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change website, which houses all relevant documentation regarding climate change decisions and actions. Gathering documents from the UNFCCC provided an efficient and cost-effective method as all information was free to download and publicly available on one website. The data search and collection process began in March 2018 involving the selection of countries' NDCs and NCs through a systematic process that required meeting multiple standards for analysis (outlined in the section below). Despite their usefulness to this study, it is important to note these documents submitted to the UNFCCC website do not represent the "opinion whatsoever on the part of the UNFCCC or the Secretariat of the United Nations". It is in the discretion of the government to reveal the information they seem fit, which may lead to insufficient detail where some information is left out or incomplete and the increased likelihood of biased selectivity which aligns policies and procedures with the agenda of the organization's principles (Bowen, 2009). However, Bowen

(2009) explains these as “potential flaws rather than major disadvantages” (p.32) and proposes that the use of documents in research “offers advantages that clearly outweigh the limitations” (p.32).

However, Denscombe (2010) warns, “any documents to be used for research need to be considered very carefully in terms of their authorship, their credibility and their authenticity” (p.223). As one conducting feminist research, exercising reflexivity was of utmost importance. I therefore took great care to ensure my data was obtained from credible, relevant and authentic sources by following the four criteria for the *Evaluation of Internet documents and webpages* as described by Denscombe (2010).

The four criteria for the *Evaluation of Internet documents and webpages* include:

- Authoritativeness of the site: All NDCs and NCs were acquired through the UNFCCC an intergovernmental site, which adds credibility to the source
- Trustworthiness of the site: The UNFCCC website is legitimate, since it is managed and maintained by the Secretariat- there is sense of check and balance
- How up-to-date the site is: The website is regularly up-dated depending on recent and emerging decisions, mandates and events
- The popularity of the site: The UNFCCC website is well recognized across the globe, is used by academics, practitioners, governments, NGOs and the general public for information related to climate change action

Furthermore, to provide transparency and rigor throughout the research process I included a detailed account of the data collection process and followed Braun and Clarke’s influential six-step framework for performing thematic analysis.

The documents are used to provide a framework for observing and explaining gender equality in the climate change policy discourse and are central to addressing the research problem. According to Bowen (2009) the use of organizational and institutional documents “can suggest some questions that need to be asked and situations that need to be observed as part of the research” (Bowen, 2009, p.30). In addition, Bowen (2009) describes documents as

“stable”, “unobtrusive” and “non reactive”, (p.31) meaning documents remain unaffected by the research process and the researcher’s influence. Feminist and qualitative research methods such as semi-structured interviews, ethnography, focus groups etc. are criticized for being obtrusive and reactive (Bowen, 2009), in that the social interactions between the researcher and the participants may influence and distort the research process and outcomes. However, this issue of reflexivity is usually not a concern when using documents for research purposes (Bowen, 2009).

The integration of gender in climate change policy is fairly new and evolving through the guidelines and standards mandated by the UNFCCC. Since the UNFCCC is designated as the entity creating “norms, rules, and decision-making procedures” (Abbott, 2014, p. 64) that influences the behavior of those involved in the climate change policy field, they dictate the current and future discourse surrounding gender in climate change policy. As existing multilateral efforts to combat climate change including NDCs and NCs are organized around the UNFCCC, examining the dominant framing of these texts was therefore considered by me as relevant and useful to address the question and fit well with the critical feminist approach of this study.

Also, while examining the NDCs and NCs of all countries would yield results that are more generalizable, this was not the purpose of the study. By selecting a smaller number of NDCs and NCs more resources such as time, effort and concentration could be allocated towards specific Parties to determine how each one was reflecting gender concerns and the linkages between climate change. This approach provided the advantage of conducting deep qualitative analysis and allowed for more engagement with the text. This would not have been possible if a large number of NDCs and NCs were selected for analysis. Also, conducting

thematic analysis of all countries' NDCs and NCs was out of the scope for a graduate degree with limited time and resources. Moreover, the aim of this thesis was to identify NDCs and NCs that exhibited a strong commitment to gender equality, compared to others, to observe in-depth the way they shape and frame the discourse on gender and climate change. Thus, it was not desirable to study all NDCs and NCs, as some displayed weak or no commitment to gender equality.

Although, the research project employs a qualitative approach, it made use of quantitative data such as indices sourced by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the Germanwatch for narrowing the research sample size. The two indices were the 2015 Gender Inequality Index (GII) and the 2018 Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI). Besides reducing the sample size for a smaller data set, the indices were used to illuminate how countries across the globe were ranked in regards to gender inequality and climate change performance. This provided the opportunity to observe for any apparent relationship between the two phenomena. The goal of this research was not to conduct statistical analysis, but rather to put the two occurrences in perspective of one another. Using indices as complementary data made it possible to compare the rankings between countries and visualize a potential relationship between increased/decreased gender equality and increased/decreased climate change performance. This research examines gender and climate change policy concerns at the national level rather than in a specific region or community, therefore collecting secondary data from international organizations presented itself as a viable option.

4.3.1 Country Selection Process

As explained earlier, NDCs are a vital component for the implementation of the Paris Agreement. NDCs outline each Party's commitments and how they intend to achieve them. The NDCs are expected to clearly communicate how each country plans on integrating climate change into different domains such as human rights, gender equality and sustainable development. Therefore, selecting NDCs as a source of data was necessary to examine if national climate policies are being applied in a manner that is coherent to the gender equality principles reiterated in the Paris Agreement. It is also important to note only those countries with registered NDCs that are available through the 'NDC Interim Registry', maintained by the Secretariat, were included in the study. Since NDCs are future contributions under the Paris Agreement and implementation is still underway another relevant source of data was collected to ensure the research study was comprehensive in nature.

This additional source of data included NCs. As described previously the UNFCCC requires Parties to report regularly on their progress to implement decisions of the Convention through reports known as National Communications. Since, the UNFCCC encourages all Parties to integrate gender considerations into climate aspects including the NCs, it was sensible to use NCs as a form of data and analyze them through a gender perspective. The NCs are highly regulated reporting instruments under the Convention and its importance is also emphasized in the enhanced transparency framework outlined in the Paris Agreement. Other relevant policies including Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) were excluded from the dataset, as only developed countries are required to submit these plans. In order to eliminate any apparent bias, it was important to include all countries (whether developed or developing) within the research.

NDCs and NCs are reports submitted by both developing and developed countries and together they offered a good basis to investigate the discourse on gender and climate change policy.

However, as stated above, it was not feasible to evaluate all NDCs and NCs. Therefore to ensure rigor and accuracy, the following process determined the selection of countries for review. This procedure was important for reducing selection bias of countries and provided a clear guide for picking only those countries that met the following criteria:

Table 1: Five Criteria for Country Selection

Country Selection Criteria

1. Countries must have formally ratified the Paris Agreement
 2. Countries must have submitted the NDCs to the ‘NDC Interim Registry’ and NCs to the UNFCCC website
 3. NDCs and NCs must be submitted in English
 4. NCs must be submitted in or after 2015
 5. Countries should be in both indices (GII and CCPI)
-

Countries were identified based on the criteria shown in Table 1 to ensure the selection process of 177 countries was performed in a consistent and fair manner. First, countries that had formally ratified to the Paris Agreement were selected as this meant they were legally bound to the treaty and mandated to fulfilling its requirements based on their capabilities (Criterion 1). Secondly, because this study focuses on both the NDC and NC of a country, it was important to include only those countries that submitted both documents through the correct submission portals: NDC Interim Registry and the ‘NC submissions portal’ (Criterion 2). Next, only countries that submitted both NDCs and NCs in English were obtained; this is due to the researcher’s ability to read, write and interpret data only in English (Criterion 3). Since the NDCs were a direct outcome of the Paris Agreement and developed after its adoption in 2015 it was important to include NCs that were up-to-date and relevant; therefore only those NCs submitted in or after 2015 were accepted (Criterion 4). After applying these 4

criteria to all 177 countries, the sample size was 80 countries, which was too large of a sample size for this research project. Lastly, this study incorporated the Gender Inequality Index and the Climate Change Performance Index for comparative purposes and reduced the sample size by selecting only those countries that were included in of both these indices (Criterion 5). After running all countries through the five criteria, the initial sample size consisted of 37 countries (shown below in Figure 2), but Japan was removed due to file glitches that would not allow in-document word searches. All information was organized and catalogued in Microsoft Excel.

Figure 2: Countries Chosen Through Country Selection Criteria

| Country | NDC availability (ENG; date) | NC availability (ENG; date in or after 2015) | Ranking CCPI | Ranking GII |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|---|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Sweden | NDC-ENG | 22 Dec 2017- ENG | 4 | 4 |
| 2. Lithuania | NDC-ENG | 29 Dec 2017- ENG | 5 | 25 |
| 3. Norway | NDC-ENG | 18 Apr 2018- ENG | 7 | 6 |
| 4. United Kingdom | NDC-ENG | 30 Dec 2017- ENG | 8 | 28 |
| 5. Finland | NDC-ENG | 13 Dec 2017-ENG | 9 | 8 |
| 6. Latvia | NDC-ENG | 29 Dec 2017- ENG | 10 | 41 |
| 7. Switzerland | NDC-ENG | 19 Dec 2017- ENG | 12 | 1 |
| 8. Croatia | NDC-ENG | 2 May 2018- ENG | 13 | 31 |
| 9. France | NDC-ENG | 22 Feb 2018- ENG | 15 | 19 |
| 10. Italy | NDC-ENG | 19 Jan 2018- ENG | 16 | 16 |
| 11. Denmark | NDC-ENG | 21 Jan 2018-ENG | 17 | 2 |
| 12. Portugal | NDC-ENG | 29 Dec 2017- ENG | 18 | 17 |
| 13. Brazil | NDC-ENG | 20 Apr 2016- ENG | 19 | 92 |
| 14. Germany | NDC-ENG | 20 Dec 2017- ENG | 22 | 9 |
| 15. Slovakia | NDC-ENG | 29 Dec 2017- ENG | 24 | 39 |
| 16. Luxembourg | NDC-ENG | 11 Feb 2018- ENG | 25 | 13 |
| 17. Romania | NDC-ENG | 27 Dec 2017- ENG | 26 | 72 |
| 18. Egypt | NDC-ENG | 8 Nov 2016- ENG | 28 | 135 |
| 19. Cyprus | NDC-ENG | 22 Feb 2018- ENG | 29 | 21 |
| 20. Estonia | NDC-ENG | 9 Mar 2018-ENG | 30 | 28 |
| 21. Slovenia | NDC-ENG | 13 Mar 2018- ENG | 31 | 6 |
| 22. Belgium | NDC-ENG | 20 Dec 2017- ENG | 32 | 12 |
| 23. New Zealand | NDC-ENG | 21 Dec 2017- ENG | 33 | 34 |
| 24. Netherlands | NDC-ENG | 14 Feb 2018- ENG | 34 | 3 |
| 25. Austria | NDC-ENG | 8 Feb 2018- ENG | 35 | 14 |
| 26. Indonesia | NDC-ENG | 14 Feb 2018- ENG | 37 | 105 |
| 27. Greece | NDC-ENG | 22 Dec 2017- ENG | 39 | 23 |
| 28. Poland | NDC-ENG | 29 Dec 2017- ENG | 40 | 30 |
| 29. Bulgaria | NDC-ENG | 29 Dec 2017- ENG | 42 | 45 |
| 30. Czech Republic | NDC-ENG | 22 Dec 2017- ENG | 43 | 27 |
| 31. Hungary | NDC-ENG | 10 Jan 2018- ENG | 44 | 49 |
| 32. Ireland | NDC-ENG | 30 Mar 2018- ENG | 49 | 26 |
| 33. Japan * | NDC-ENG | 22 Dec 2017- ENG | 50 | 21 |
| 34. Canada | NDC-ENG | 29 Dec 2017- ENG | 51 | 18 |

| | | | | |
|------------------|---------|------------------|----|----|
| 35. Kazakhstan | NDC-ENG | 31 Dec 2017- ENG | 55 | 42 |
| 36. Australia | NDC-ENG | 4 May 2018- ENG | 57 | 24 |
| 37. Saudi Arabia | NDC-ENG | 22 Dec 2016- ENG | 60 | 50 |

Note. Source: Author *Excluded from sample

4.3.2 Relevance and Validity of Indices

Gender Inequality Index (GII 2015)

The GII (2015) was used instead of other gender indices (Environment and Gender Index and Global Gender Gap Index) based on its comprehensive nature and the range of variables used to measure gender inequality across countries. The GII (2015) measures gender inequalities of 159 countries in three important dimensions of human development. These dimensions include: reproductive health, measured by the maternal mortality ratio and adolescent birth rate; empowerment measured by the proportion of parliamentary seats held by females and the proportion of females and males aged 25 years and older with at least some secondary education; and economic status measured by the labor market participation rate of female and male populations aged 15 years and older. Although these dimensions do not cover the full array of possibilities that contribute to gender disparities, it does provide a good starting point of factors attributed to increased or decreased gender inequality.

Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI 2018)

For the past 13 years, the CCPI (2018) has been tracking countries efforts to combat climate change. The CCPI used in 2018 is designed to include measures taken by governments to reduce GHG emissions based on the climate protection commitments agreed upon in the Paris Agreement. Through standardized criteria the index assesses and compares the climate change performance of 56 countries including the European Union (EU). These countries are ranked based on their performance regarding 14 indicators within the four categories, which include GHG Emissions, Renewable Energy, Energy Use and Climate Policy. However, the

CCPI only provided data on 56 countries, most of which belong to developed countries (Annex II) or developed and economies in transition countries (Annex I), both categories signify higher economic development.

Although, the sample was less representative than the GII, the CCPI only included 56 countries because when combined they are responsible for more than 90 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions. A significant number of these countries included Annex I and II parties. This provided perspective into which countries should be closely monitored and held accountable for reducing climate change impacts. While all countries emit GHGs, it is important to pay close attention to those who have contributed in the past and/or are currently contributing the most to the problem. This can help ensure countries' climate policies and efforts are apt and meet international climate requirements, including gender equitable climate action.

I chose to observe official statistics of countries to compare their performance on gender equality and climate change to see if any obvious relationship between the two existed. No definite relationship between a country's CCPI and GII ranking could be determined and this was expected as both indices measured two different phenomena with very different indicators and methods. Also, without appropriate statistical analyses, which this study does not provide, it would be impossible to claim there is any concrete relationship between the two matters. With that being said, certain trends within the indices were noticed and this helped classify countries into specific categories. The CCPI already labeled countries based on their performance and assigned them the following values: Very High, High, Medium, Low, and Very Low. The GII however, labeled countries based on human development and assigned the following values: Very High, High, Medium and Low. In order to establish a standard for

comparison between the two indices, I aligned the performance level values for the GII with the CCPI. The performance level tables of both indices are shown below.

Table 2: CCPI Performance Level Values Table

| Performance Level (PL) of CCPI as determined by GermanWatch | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| <i>Rank</i> | <i>Performance Level Values</i> |
| ≥ 3 | Very High |
| 4-18 | High |
| 19-32 | Medium |
| 33-45 | Low |
| 46-60 | Very Low |

Table 3: GII Performance Level Values Table

| Performance Level (PL) of GII as determined by researcher | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| <i>Rank</i> | <i>Performance Level Values</i> |
| ≤ 5 | Very High |
| 6-33 | High |
| 34-61 | Medium |
| 62-89 | Low |
| ≥ 90 | Very Low |

Assigning countries performance level values helped gain insight into the varying nature of gender equality and climate change. For instance, countries that performed extremely well in the GII did poorly in the CCPI and vice versa, while there were some countries that did not fluctuate much between rankings. A full summary of data can be viewed in Appendix A.

Using the UNFCCC Party categories, countries were divided into the three groups: Annex I, Annex II and Non-Annex. This provided insight into how many of the countries from the sample were developed, economies in transition or developing parties. From the sample of 36 countries 32 of them belonged to the Annex I and II categories and only 4 countries belonged to the Non-Annex I category. This automatically signified the higher representation of developed countries within this study and the potential bias for over-representation.

4.3.3 Data Sample

Purposive or judgmental sampling is a non-probability sampling technique common in qualitative methods that enable the researcher to select “information-rich cases” (Patton, 1990, p. 169,) that will best answer the research question(s) and objective(s) (Saunders et al, 2012). Criterion sampling is a type of purposive sampling that allows the researcher to apply their particular criteria when defining the sample. Ritchie et al (2003) define the approach as one where “members of a sample are chosen with a purpose...in relation to the criterion” (p. 77). This approach permits the researcher to critically think and define the parameters of the sample at an early stage (Miles and Huberman, 1994). It was established early on in the study that the emphasis would be on countries that displayed a strong commitment to gender equality in NDCs and NCs. This would help reveal how gender and women’s rights concerns are being interpreted and constructed by Parties in climate policy and action. Thus, it was not suitable to include all 36 countries since those with weak or absent gender commitments would not provide much information to work with. Criterion sampling was therefore applied to the 36 countries to yield a sample that would offer, “information-rich cases” (Patton, 1990, p. 169) where “one can learn a great deal about issues of central importance to the purpose of the research” (p. 169).

Based on my review of both the grey and academic literature, a number of key words were identified in the gender and climate change discourse. The keywords listed below in Table 4 comprised majority of the literature review and were frequently repeated as central topics across the five key concepts. The reiteration of these words created a powerful cohesive effect and emphasized the significance to the research topic. Besides gender mainstreaming, all other terms were selected instead of the key concepts because they were more tailored and specific, making it simpler to identify gender considerations in national climate documents.

Gender, gender equality, and women were selected as key terms due to their relevance to the research topic and were at the basis of all five concepts. It was therefore important to observe in what context these terms were being utilized in national climate policies. Gender mainstreaming one of the five concepts and gender responsive were also chosen for their relevance to the research topic and due to their popularization in climate actions under the UNFCCC. These two terms were also chosen to examine if Parties were incorporating gender inclusive terminology into national climate policies. Participatory planning was chosen as a term because it was often used to highlight the importance of inclusive planning including increasing women’s participation in decision-making processes. Lastly, inequality was chosen as a key term since unequal access to resources and information were often stressed as factors contributing to gender inequality and impediments to human rights.

The key words were used to conduct a basic in-document word search of all 36 countries’ NCs and NDCs using the “command” and “F” function. These word repetitions were captured in Microsoft Excel. Although, redundancy in this process was expected, it was used for a rudimentary analysis of the texts to determine which countries included a higher volume of gender-inclusive language and to narrow the sample size accordingly.

Table 4: List of Key Terms Used for In-Document Word Search

| <i>List of Key Terms</i> | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. | Gender |
| 2. | Gender Equality |
| 3. | Women |
| 4. | Gender-responsive |
| 5. | Gender-mainstreaming |
| 6. | Participatory Planning |
| 7. | Inequality |

All the documents were housed in Zotero, a free and open source tool to help collect, organize, cite and share research materials. The main criteria was countries that made references to the key terms in the NDC and/or NC more than 30 times were recognized as

those with strong gender commitments in climate policies and selected for an in-depth analysis. The number 30 was selected as the standard for strong gender commitments as data collected during the in-document word search illustrated minimal representation of gender concerns in both the NDCs and NCs. In order to set apart average countries from exceptional ones, references of 30 or more were used as the baseline. Interestingly, none of the Annex I or II parties mentioned or referenced any of the key terms in the NDCs; this however differed in the NCs of Annex II Parties, with Canada having the highest number of references to key terms from the entire sample (68 references in total), most EIT Parties made minimal or no references, with the highest mention of 5 references from Croatia and the lowest of 0 from Hungary, Slovakia and Czech Republic. Non-Annex I Parties also had higher key term repetitions in the NCs as opposed to the NDCs, Brazil had the 2nd highest number of references (57 references in total) after Canada.

The in-document search for keyword repetitions resulted in a total of 5 countries. Indonesia was added to the sample to ensure the representation of both developed and developing countries (countries for final analysis are shown below in Figure 3). Indonesia was chosen over Saudi Arabia due to a higher reference of key terms in both the NDCs and NCs. The final result was a total of 6 NCs and 5 NDCs, (Sweden and Finland submitted the NDC as one under the European Union). The in-document word search of all 36 countries' NDCs and NCs can be found in Appendix B.

Figure 3: Final List of Countries for Data Analysis

| Country | Perform. Level CCPI/GII | Document | Gender | Gender Equality | Women | GR* | GM** | PP*** | Inequality | Total |
|---------|-------------------------|----------|--------|-----------------|-------|-----|------|-------|------------|-------|
| Sweden | High/Very High | NC: NDC | 14:0 | 8:0 | 8:0 | 1:0 | 0:0 | 0:0 | 0:0 | 31 |
| Finland | High/High | NC: NDC | 7:0 | 3:0 | 12:0 | 1:0 | 3:0 | 10:0 | 1:0 | 37 |
| Canada | Very | | 10:0 | 15:0 | 39:0 | 0:0 | 0:0 | 4:0 | 0:0 | 68 |

| | Low/High | NC: NDC | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|---------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|------|----|
| Brazil | Med/Very Low | NC: NDC | 3:0 | 0:0 | 9:1 | 0:1 | 0:0 | 4:0 | 40:0 | 59 |
| Egypt | Med/Very Low | NC: NDC | 11:0 | 2:0 | 18:0 | 0:0 | 2:0 | 3:0 | 0:0 | 36 |
| Indonesia | Low/Very Low | NC: NDC | 0:0 | 0:2 | 1:2 | 0:0 | 0:0 | 3:1 | 1:0 | 10 |

Note. Source: Author

*Gender-Responsive
 **Gender-Mainstreaming
 ***Participatory Planning

4.3.4 Validity of Documentary Data

This research relies solely on documentary data consisting of government publications and official statistics. Denscombe (2010) and Bowen (2009) both caution against accepting any type of document at face value. However, government and official documents are often perceived in the “Western world as a key source of documentary information for social scientists.” (Denscombe, 2010, p. 217). The reason being is that they are often associated with authoritativeness where governments produce data by expending large resources and expertise. They are also regarded as objective and impartial data since they are produced by officials and factual when presenting numbers or hard data “over which there can be no ambiguity” (Denscombe, 2010, p. 217). The validity of the NDCs and NCs could be established based on their authenticity, credibility and completeness (Platt, 1981; Scott, 1990; Bowen, 2009 & Denscombe, 2010). Both types of government publications were collected through the UNFCCC website (NDC Interim Registry and NC submissions portal) which are maintained and managed by the Secretariat to ensure their legitimacy. The information within the reports is collated through a number of government departments, ministries and technical experts to provide accurate and detailed data to perform a collective assessment of progress in achieving the aims of the Paris Agreement and the Convention. These documents are made publicly available for critical examination by international expert teams, scholars, scientists and researchers to ensure the quality, accuracy and transparency of the reports submitted.

However, as one conducting feminist qualitative research it is important to disclose that the data was acquired from organizations and governments that have the power to define and dismiss what constitutes as mainstream climate policy problems. These structures of power have often operated for years under a male-normed paradigm (Bee, 2015) and this was taken into account when collecting and analyzing climate documents, as the needs, concerns and contributions of women and marginalized groups were at times not apparent or represented.

4.4 Data Analysis

When conducting qualitative research, “the researcher becomes the instrument for analysis, making judgments about coding, theming, decontextualizing, and recontextualizing the data” (Nowell et al. 2017, p.2). Therefore, to assure rigor and trustworthiness in the data analysis process, Braun and Clarke’s framework for performing thematic analysis was applied. Braun and Clarke describe thematic analysis as a “method for identifying, analyzing, organizing, describing, and reporting themes found within a data set” (Nowell et al 2017, p. 2; Braun and Clarke 2006). Since analysis is not a linear process (Braun and Clarke 2006; Nowell et al. 2017) and requires the researcher to move back and forth between new theories and data all research involves processes of induction and deduction (Robson, 1993), especially in thematic analysis whereby induction creates themes and deduction verifies them (Gleeson, 2003).

Both an inductive and theoretical approach was used to code the dataset. In the initial stages, coding was geared towards “identifying patterns and discovering theoretical properties in the data” (Bowen, 2009, p.37). Braun and Clarke describe this as a “data-driven” (p.18) approach that provides a rich description of the entire dataset. But through refining codes into

sub-themes and themes the coding process was driven by my theoretical interests or as Braun and Clarke (2006) describe as “analyst-driven” (p.12). Coding to provide a detailed account of the overall dataset and focusing on a specific aspect of the data closely aligned with my research purpose, which seeks to identify at large the gender responsive implementation of national climate policies. I wanted to provide a bigger picture of how gender issues were reflected, if at all, across all sections of the national climate policies. The flexible nature of thematic analysis is that it allows the researcher to decide how to collect and define themes in a number of ways. Even though an inductive coding process does not try to “fit into a pre-existing coding frame” (Braun and Clarke, 2006, p.12) when identifying themes it is helpful to use a few predefined codes to aid in analysis (Nowell et al. 2017). Therefore, examining the dataset first in its entirety to recognize specific patterns on gender equality and then applying the gender responsive criteria to assist in the development and refinement of codes and themes seemed appropriate to address the research problem.

4.4.1 Coding Process

As suggested by Braun and Clarke (2006), I familiarized myself with the data prior to the coding process, this allowed me to understand the depth and breadth of the content and helped with basic recognition of patterns across the data. During this phase I manually jotted notes and ideas (on the printed data set) for coding ideas and obtained a general sense of how NDCs and NCs were addressing or ignoring gender concerns.

To enhance the analytic process, coding was conducted using NVivo 12, a qualitative data analysis computer software program, designed to work with very rich text-based information, where deep levels of data analysis are required. All documents from the final sample were exported from Zotero into NVivo 12 and from there the coding process began.

The five concepts of the gender responsive criteria served as a guide for describing and identifying interesting qualities across the data (see Table 5 below). Specifically aiding in search of vivid examples or extracts that captured gender and women’s concerns throughout the national climate policies. The gender responsive criteria shown below incorporated a diverse range of perspectives from the gender and climate change policy literature, including feminist viewpoints on gender integration into climate politics. These perspectives helped establish detailed characteristics of what constitutes as gender responsive implementation of climate policies and what to look for across the dataset.

Table 5: Gender Responsive Criteria Built from Literature Review

| <i>Gender-responsive concepts</i> | <i>What to observe across data or lack thereof</i> |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Human Rights | Evidence of policies recognizing and respecting women’s agency and rights as equal human beings to men |
| Gender Equal Participation | Evidence policies promote and support gender equal participation in political spheres where women are well-supported to access executive levels in climate decision-making bodies Evidence of participatory planning that requires the active contributions of civil society organizations including women’s empowerment groups in the development and management of national adaptation and mitigation policies |
| Power Relations | Evidence that policies address the effects of unequal access to resources, opportunities and outcomes Women’s positioning in relation to climate change policies (vulnerable groups, agents of change, beneficiaries or stakeholders) Evidence of policies addressing and supporting the social transformation of gender roles and responsibilities which go beyond essentializing gender roles to combat climate change |
| Gender Mainstreaming | Any reference to gender or women in policy Evidence that gender is integrated across all components of the national climate policies especially in matters related to mitigation, financing and technology (non-traditional sectors) |
| Budgeting | Evidence of gender-responsive budgeting that addresses the needs of women and men to reduce structural inequality caused by the effects of climate change Evidence of mechanisms or processes used for monitoring and evaluating progress on gender equality in climate change policies and plans, such as allocating budgets to regularly collect and analyze gender and sex disaggregated data to improve gender equality within climate change mitigation and adaptation actions |

In order to provide a detailed description of the data, whenever the gender responsive characteristics outlined in the table above appeared they were coded. But, their absence was equally noted during the analysis. To track the absence of missing gender responsive characteristics across the dataset a coding matrix was created. This provided a summary of the coding references for each NDC and NC shown in Figure 4. The coding matrix displays the number of times each code was applied within an NDC and NC. This analysis not only revealed which countries included a higher level of gender integration but also made visible which codes were lacking data and references to the gender responsive criteria. This illustrated the manner in which gender issues and the linkages between climate change were being addressed. It also allowed for a comparison among the six countries and the opportunity to distinguish the various ways in which gender is understood and integrated into climate change policies. It is, however, important to note that each country has different and evolving political, economic and social circumstances and given the relatively small sample size the findings below should not be interpreted as conclusive.

Figure 4: Coding Matrix

| | Brazil's NDC | Brazil's INC | Canada's NDC | Canada's INC | Egypt's NDC | Egypt's INC | EU's NDC | Finland's NDC | Indonesia's NDC | Indonesia's INC | Sweden's NDC |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|----------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Gender Equality/Participation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Increase women's participation in climate decision-making roles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Evidence of women in climate decision-making roles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Participatory planning | 0 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Involvement of women's groups and organizations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gender Mainstreaming | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Any reference to gender or women in climate policy | 1 | 3 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 10 |
| Gender equality mainstreamed as a concern for developing countries | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Limited to adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Reference to women in gender across sectors in non-traditional sectors, mitigation, technology and finance | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Power Relations | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gender synonymous with women | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Women referenced as vulnerable or poor or agents of change in developed countries | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Identification and reduction of inequalities that may contribute to gender inequality | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Human Rights | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fairness and equity in implementation | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| Gender equality and empowerment of women as a right in climate actions | 1 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Increase access to resources and opportunities | 0 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Budgeting | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Financial support for developing countries for gender equality | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Budgets limited to adaptation support | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Evidence of GRRB | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Collection of sex-disaggregated data | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Economic prioritization/lacking gender component | 2 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Emphasis on techno-scientific approach to climate change | 2 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 9 | 26 | 9 | 137 | 4 | 51 | 0 | 41 | 11 | 12 | 34 |

The search for meanings and patterns was by no means limited to the criteria, and when new concepts or ideas regarding gender issues were noticed they were included as codes and categorized within the gender responsive criteria. The more general level codes were derived from the research objectives and criteria while the detailed and specific codes and subthemes were captured from the multiple readings of the data. The recursive nature of thematic analysis involved continuously revising and refining codes to form overarching and broad themes to interpret the data and to say something meaningful about the research topic.

A total of 20 codes were developed and applied across the dataset. All coded extracts can be found in the coding manual located in Appendix C. The coding manual includes all data extracts and the accompanying codes. The purpose of the coding manual is to offer transparency and rigor to the research project; it is not to be interpreted as a guide for performing the coding. Using the gender responsive criteria to guide the coding process, the codes were categorized into the five concepts based on their applicability and relevance to the

concepts. Table 6 lists each key concept from the gender responsive criteria, the number of codes accompanying each key concept and the number of times the code was applied.

Table 6: Key Concepts and Code Applications

| Key Concepts | Number of related codes | Number of applications of related codes |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Gender-Equal Participation | 4 | 47 |
| Gender Mainstreaming | 4 | 108 |
| Power Relations | 3 | 36 |
| Human rights approach | 3 | 53 |
| Budgeting | 6 | 91 |

To provide a clear and organized approach for understanding the codes and coded data, I generated a code tree shown below in Table 7, which outlines every code and the number of its application(s). It also demonstrates how specific codes and subthemes were integrated into the five key concepts of the gender responsive criteria.

Table 7: Code Tree

| Codes | Number of applications |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Gender Equal Participation | |
| Increase women’s participation in climate decision making roles | 8 |
| Evidence of women in climate decision-making roles | 4 |
| Participatory planning | 34 |
| Involvement of women’s groups and organizations | 1 |
| Gender Mainstreaming | |
| Any reference to gender or women in climate policy | 67 |
| Gender equality mainstreamed as a concern for developing countries | 23 |
| Limited to adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures | 14 |
| Reference of women or gender across sectors in non-traditional sectors (mitigation, technology and finance) | 2 |
| Power Relations | |
| Gender synonymous with women | 8 |
| Women referenced as vulnerable or poor or agents of change in developed countries | 6 |
| Identification and reduction of inequalities that may contribute to gender inequality | 22 |
| Human Rights | |
| Fairness and equity in implementation | 11 |

| | |
|--|----|
| Gender equality and empowerment of women as a right in climate actions | 31 |
| Increase access to resources and opportunities | 11 |
| Budgeting | |
| Financial support for developing countries for gender equality | 10 |
| Budgets limited to adaptation support | 12 |
| Evidence of GRB | 2 |
| Collection of sex-disaggregated data | 3 |
| Economic prioritization- lacking gender component | 22 |
| Emphasis on techno-scientific approach to climate change | 42 |

4.4.2 Limitations

One of the key limitations of the study was the bias arising from the criteria used to narrow down the sample size. By choosing only those countries that met the specific requirements (e.g. English only texts, submission within 2015-2018 time period, belonging to both indices etc.) meant omitting a significant number of countries that may have yielded insightful findings regarding gender and climate change policy. However, to include all countries with documents submitted in multiple languages and with longer time frames in the sample size would have required extensive resources and multiple researchers, which was beyond the scope of this project.

Performing the entire data analysis by myself is another limitation, which could have potentially affected the research results and findings. However, the use of multiple coders for inter-intra reliability was excluded for this research, as its applicability in qualitative research is less clear and explicit than in quantitative research. Some scholars argue that it is expected for different researchers to offer different elucidations (Armstrong et al. 1997) of the phenomenon being studied due to the subjective nature of qualitative research. Nonetheless, through the iterative processes of data collection and thematic analysis rigor and consistency was embedded in the research process.

Chapter 5. Results and Discussion

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the results from the thematic analysis and is subsequently followed by the discussion section, which offers connections made between the results of the analysis and the theoretical literature. Recall the purpose of this research is to examine how gender equality is reflected within national climate change policy. Thus, the research focuses on recognizing references to gender responsive characteristics within the dataset. By doing so this research tracks the progress of gender equality commitments established under the UNFCCC, including the Paris Agreement. In this study, I have identified five concepts through the literature review as important elements that should be consider when implementing gender equality aspects in climate change policies, these include: human rights, gender equal participation, gender mainstreaming, power relations, and budgeting. These five concepts formed the gender responsive criteria to support with thematic analysis and assist in investigating how gender equality was reflected within NDCs and NCs. The gender responsive criteria functioned as the foundation from which extracts were collected and analyzed. It should be noted, that the overall coverage on gender equality in some Parties NDCs and NCs was often minimal, which made the coding process quite difficult therefore any references to gender/gender equality/women were included the analysis. Many of the gender responsive elements were either completely absent or minimally discussed in some NDCs and NCs. Also, since NCs contained a higher volume of information than NDCs, most of the coded extracts pertain to the NCs, however all information collected were given equal attention. Despite, such challenges a number of findings on how Parties addressed gender equality in national

climate policies were uncovered.

5.2 Overview of the Results from Thematic Analysis

As discussed in the methods chapter, Braun and Clarke's (2006) influential six-step framework for performing thematic analysis was applied as the primary research method to determine the narrative of gender equality in climate change policies. As indicated in the methodology, through a series of steps **Brazil, Canada, Egypt, Finland, Indonesia** and **Sweden** were identified as having strong gender equality commitments within their NDCs and NCs. These documents were bounded as the dataset for this study. As discussed above Non-Annex I Parties are recognized by the Convention as mostly developing countries that require financial assistance from Annex I Parties to reduce emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change. In this study, 3 of the 6 Parties are identified as developing countries (Brazil, Egypt and Indonesia) and the remaining 3 countries (Canada, Finland and Sweden) are recognized as developed countries by the UNFCCC. Therefore, when reviewing the results, the reader should be mindful that each country has different priorities, capabilities and the capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change.

The findings revealed gender equality was recognized across all Parties, however some emphasized its importance more than others. For instance, none of the Annex I Parties NDCs referenced or mentioned gender equality/gender/women however, all Annex I Parties NCs supported gender equality in climate change action, specifically in relation to development assistance. In contrast, Non-Annex I Parties provided mixed results on their position on integrating gender issues in climate change responses. Brazil and Indonesia NDCs mentioned gender in the context of respecting and promoting human rights for sustainable development but not specifically in relation to climate change policies. Whereas Egypt's NDC made no

references or connections to gender equality and climate change action. In contrast, Brazil and Indonesia NCs did not mention gender equality or discuss gender impacts as a result of climate change. Egypt was the only Non-Annex I Party that dedicated a section titled, *Gender and Climate Change in Egypt as a Cross Cutting Element* under its NC. The section described gender and climate change concerns in Egypt but, rarely provided information on the effective means of gender responsive implementation and the necessary actions being taken to reduce gender inequalities due to climate change impacts.

Based on the overall results of the thematic analysis gender equality across all NDCs and NCs was often discussed in the context of human rights, where women's rights to resources, decision-making and opportunities were often reflected within policies. This finding revealed that all Parties recognize the connection between human rights, gender equality and climate change and find it necessary to include within their national climate policies. The results also showed that only some NCs recognized the importance of gender equal participation and strengthening women's capacity to be effective leaders in climate change decision-making bodies. Another important finding showed that Annex I Parties NCs, particularly Canada, were coded most frequently for the code "any reference to gender or women in climate policy" as shown in the coding matrix (Figure 8). This finding highlighted gender mainstreaming as a common occurrence among Annex I Parties NCs. However, gender was only mainstreamed in relation to developing countries when providing financial support that centered upon adaptation, capacity building and disaster risk reduction. Besides illustrating gender equality as a concern for developing countries and its importance in climate adaptation, gender discussion among Annex I Parties' climate policies was minimal. This finding highlighted the challenges associated with mainstreaming gender across all areas of

climate change policy. Moreover, another finding reflected the complexity of power relations that exist between gender and climate change. Most of the discussion pointed towards essentializing gender roles and norms, by equating women and gender to adaptation and capacity building sections.

Lastly, the results also showed the absence of gender responsive budgeting from the NDCs and NCs. It was evident that all Parties' NDCs and NCs prioritized economic development by investing in mitigation actions such as clean technologies. Parties emphasized these investments would allow for economic prosperity and clean growth at the same time, thus privileging techno-scientific approaches to climate change. The results suggested there was minimal consideration of any social issues including human rights and gender equality. This finding raised concerns since mitigation strategies have major impacts on climate change responses and consequences. By not addressing gendered implications of these technologies or mitigation actions it may reinforce gender roles and norms. The results also displayed that although gender considerations were apparent in climate adaptation budgets they were virtually absent from climate mitigation financing. Canada's NC showed that all budgets discussing gender or women were allocated towards adaptation however there was no evidence of any gender considerations in climate mitigation budgets to address the different needs of men and women. Overall, majority of the NDCs and NCs did not incorporate gender-responsive concepts consistently throughout the policies. Gender responsive implementation did not always expand into areas other than financial support for developing countries and matters related to adaptation and capacity building.

The results of the thematic analysis are presented under the five key concepts of the gender responsive criteria. It was important to divide the findings of the study into these five

concepts, mainly because they offer the opportunity for a deeper investigation of the current situation of gender equality in national climate change policies. A critical evaluation of the coded extracts is provided under the corresponding concept, by presenting evidence or lack thereof, of gender responsive implementation. Furthermore, organizing the data based on the five gender responsive concepts was important for telling the complicated story of the data in a coherent, concise and interesting manner. The results of the analysis are presented in tables, which provide the data extract pertaining to the concept under discussion, as well as the type of document and where the data extract is located within the document. Although multiple connections between the gender responsive criteria and data extracts may apply, discussion is based on the concept under investigation. Specific words in the extracts are bolded to help the reader understand the connection the researcher has made between the concepts and the data.

(a) Human Rights

Gender equality was mentioned across the dataset, which showed some level of a global commitment to address gender equality in climate change policies and actions. Most notably the data extracts provided below showcase that Parties discussed gender equality in the context of human rights.

| Data extract(s) | Document | Chapter, Section and Page Number |
|---|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| <p>“The Government of Brazil is committed to implementing its iNDC with full respect to human rights, in particular rights of vulnerable communities, indigenous populations, traditional communities and workers in sectors affected by relevant policies and plans, while promoting gender-responsive measures.”</p> | <p>Brazil’s NDC</p> | <p>Long-Term Aspirations, p. 1</p> |

| | | |
|--|------------------------------------|---|
| <p>The Paris Agreement emphasizes the importance of gender equality in climate change action. Advancing the health and rights of, and protecting and empowering, women and girls is thus an overarching objective of Canada’s approach to climate change.”</p> | <p>Canada’s 7th NC</p> | <p>Chp.7: Financial, Technology and Capacity Building Support, 7.1.2 Integrating Climate Considerations into Development Assistance, p. 215</p> |
| <p>“All stakeholders should make the empowerment of women and poor and marginalized groups a strategic priority in the fight against climate change.”</p> | <p>Egypt’s 3rd NC</p> | <p>Chp.6: Capacity Building, Institutional and Technical Needs, 6.4 Gender and Climate Change in Egypt as a Cross Cutting Elements, p. 213, 214</p> |
| <p>“Finnish development policy strives to strengthen the rights of the most vulnerable, promote gender equality, and improve climate change preparedness and mitigation.”</p> <p>Finland’s Development Policy and the guidelines for forest sector cooperation put emphasis on a rights-based approach to development, good forest governance, land issues, peoples’ rights to access, use and participate in forestry, the participation of women in decision-making and gender equality, just benefit sharing, as well as private sector involvement in cooperation</p> | <p>Finland’s 7th NC</p> | <p>Chp.7: Financial resources and transfer of technology, 7.1 Provision of new and additional financial resources, p. 219</p> |
| <p>“In line with the Paris Agreement, Indonesia respects, promotes and considers its obligation on human rights, the right to health, the right of adat communities (Indonesia: Masyarakat Hukum Adat and internationally known as indigenous people), local communities, migrants, children, persons with different abilities, and people in vulnerable situations, and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity.”</p> | <p>Indonesia’s NDC</p> | <p>Strategic Approach, p. 6</p> |
| <p>“At the same time, the Swedish policy framework also goes beyond the 2030 Agenda in a number of aspects, such as gender equality, democracy and human rights”</p> | <p>Sweden’s 7th NC</p> | <p>Chp.7: Provision of financial, technological and capacity-building support to developing country Parties, 7.2.1 Policy framework for Swedish development cooperation and humanitarian aid, p. 97</p> |

Based on these extracts Parties understand the strong connection between human rights and gender equality and its importance in achieving sustainable development. Canada’s NC discusses gender equality and its relevance for the effective and successful implementation of the Paris Agreement. This illustrates that Canada recognized the deeper connection between achieving gender equality and meeting the climate goals stated under the Paris Agreement.

Similarly, Indonesia's NDC aligned its human rights goals with those of the Paris Agreement.

It was evident that gender equality, in a broader context, was a part of the climate change policy discourse. All Parties, to some degree, reflected the linkages between gender equality as a human rights issue, which needs to be integrated into climate action. However, integrating gender equality within climate actions is not fully explained, Parties recognize its importance but provide little insight on its effective implementation. From the data above, it seems as though the inclusion of gender equality, right to health, right to development, intergenerational equity, empowerment of women etc. may be a tick box practice and that all social issues are combined together under the single category of human rights. Reaffirming the importance of human rights issues demonstrates a growing awareness of how climate change interacts with a multitude of social experiences. But according to the data above, it appears that Parties simply state these issues rather than provide critical guidance on how to deal with these complex issues in a comprehensive manner.

This finding relates to the literature where feminist scholars explore the possible limitations of simply including gender equality and human rights language into agreements and legislation. Feminist scholars argue that mentioning gender equality as a human rights issue in policies will do little, if the root causes are not fully acknowledged and challenged (Jonsson, 2012; MacGregor, 2010; Denton, 2002 & Kronsell, 2013). In order for Parties to truly promote gender equality and women's empowerment as a human right, its implementation should be well supported through comprehensive climate plans, policies, regulations and funding initiatives.

(b) Gender equal participation

The literature emphasizes that in order to limit or reduce gender inequalities through

climate policies women will need to be amongst the policy-makers. Increasing women’s participation in climate decision-making roles is observed in Canada, Egypt and Finland’s NCs. Based on the findings below, these Parties seem to acknowledge the importance of incorporating women’s perspectives and concerns through climate actions and policies. However, the context in which Annex I Parties and Egypt discuss gender equal participation varies.

| Data extract(s) | Document | Chapter, Section & Page Number(s) |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| <p>“...Canada partnered with the Women’s Environment and Development Organization to hold two events in 2017. A two-day informal consultation on the development of the gender action plan under the UNFCCC was held in September 2017 and a gender and climate change workshop, which focused on developing skills for female negotiators from developing countries, was held in October 2017. The outcomes of the consultations helped to stimulate and guide discussions on the gender action plan during the 23rd Conference of the Parties.”</p> <p>“The goal of the SAWA leadership program is to increase the number of women occupying leadership roles in the climate change field and the water sector in particular. With IDRC support, the program will be awarding fellowships to 36 women enrolled in master’s-level integrated water resources management programs in Bangladesh, India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka, and providing these women with opportunities to access decision-making environments through internships. The program will generate greater participation by women professionals in policy and decision-making processes by encouraging them to occupy leadership roles in water planning and management and by encouraging them to develop climate-resilient policies to address water insecurity resulting from climate change in their own local contexts.”</p> <p>Women and girls are at particular risk when it comes to climate threats, and their participation is crucial in planning and implementing adaptation strategies to deal with those threats.</p> | <p>Canada’s 7th NC</p> | <p>Chp.9- Education, Training, and Public Awareness, 9.7 Participation in International Activities, p. 302</p> <p>Chp.7: Financial, Technology and Capacity Building Support, Annexes-Table 11: Provision of capacity building support</p> |
| <p>“A gender-sensitive approach to creating, developing and strengthening institutional, systemic and human-resource capacity-building can foster gender balance in decision-making on, delivery of and access to means and tools of implementation for mitigation of adaptation actions.”</p> <p>“Include gender perspectives into disaster reduction efforts</p> | <p>Egypt’s 3rd NC</p> | <p>Chp.6: Capacity Building, Institutional and Technical Needs, 6.4 Gender and Climate Change in Egypt as a Cross Cutting Elements, p. 213-215</p> |

| | | |
|---|------------------------------------|--|
| <p>at the local, regional and national levels, including in policies, strategies, action plans, and programs. As well as, increase their participation and representation at all levels of the decision-making process.”</p> <p>“Build the capacity of national and local women’s groups and provide them with a platform to be heard.”</p> | | |
| <p>“Finland’s Development Policy and the guidelines for forest sector cooperation put emphasis on a rights-based approach to development, good forest governance, land issues, peoples’ rights to access, use and participate in forestry, the participation of women in decision-making and gender equality, just benefit sharing, as well as private sector involvement in cooperation.”</p> <p>“Since 2008, Finland has been supporting the project implemented by the Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA) to strengthen the role of women and mainstream the gender perspective in global climate policy...The project focused on advocacy for the establishment and implementation of gender-responsive actions on climate change through a series of activities that included participating in UNFCCC formal meetings, supporting directly the Convention’s Secretariat, technical support to Parties and stakeholders, and incorporating gender equality and women’s empowerment criteria in climate finance mechanisms.”</p> <p>“The Women Delegates Fund administered by WEDO supported travel and enhanced leadership and negotiations skills of women delegates. IUCN facilitated development of national climate change and gender action plans (ccGAPs) bringing the total number to 21.”</p> | <p>Finland’s 7th NC</p> | <p>Chp.7: Financial resources and transfer of technology, 7.3.5 Forestry cooperation, p. 227.</p> <p>Chp.7: Financial resources and transfer of technology, 7.3.6 Capacity-building support, p. 228.</p> |

This evidence reveals that when increasing women’s participation in climate change decision-making, Canada and Finland’s NCs confine their discussion of gender by only focusing on women in developing countries. Both Parties focus on describing development initiatives in developing countries that are funded by them to increase women’s participation in policy and decision-making processes. Neither, Canada nor Finland identify or discuss any measures being undertaken to achieve gender balance in climate decision-making bodies within their own countries. Based on the data it appears the central focus of both Annex I Parties is to highlight their development contributions towards gender equality. In contrast, Egypt’s NC describes different approaches to increase gender equal participation in climate

decision-making and its positive outcomes for the implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions. Egypt’s NC also notes the importance of providing national and regional women’s organizations with a platform to voice their concerns and perspectives. This illustrates that Egypt acknowledges the diverse roles and contributions of women’s organizations and suggests providing them with an environment and space favorable to further their efforts on gender equality.

Another important finding revealed that Canada’s, Indonesia’s and Sweden’s ministers and executives involved in the preparation of the NCs were females; the other three Parties’ ministers were males. This evidence signifies that Canada, Indonesia and Sweden are promoting and supporting women to access executive level positions in bureaucracies.

| Data extract(s) | Document | Chapter, Section & Page Number(s) |
|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Catherine McKenna- Minister of Environment and Climate Change | Canada’s 7 th NC | Minister’s Message, p.002 |
| Dr. Siti Nurbaya-Minister for Environment and Forestry Dr. Nur Masripatin- Director General of Climate Change/ National Focal Point for the UNFCCC | Indonesia’s 3 rd NC | Foreword, p. iii Preface, p. v |
| Isabella Lövin- Minister for International Development Cooperation and Climate | Sweden’s 7 th NC | Preface, p. 3 |

The analysis also revealed that participatory planning was a common approach applied by all Parties in NCs and in some NDCs. However, most of the Parties did not specifically discuss participatory planning in the context of incorporating women’s organizations but rather as an approach that involved a range of stakeholders including civil society organizations.

| Data extract(s) | Document | Chapter, Section & Page Number(s) |
|---|-----------------------------|---|
| “The Brazilian civil society has also been called to join participatory preparation processes of plans, programs and instruments of the National Policy on Climate Change, in line with the democratic principles of the country and for social mobilization to deal with climate change in Brazil.” | Brazil’s 3 rd NC | Chp.2: Other Information Considered Relevant to the Achievement of the Objective of the Convention, 2.1 Education, Training and |

| | | |
|--|--------------------------------|--|
| <p>“The Brazilian Climate Change Forum (FBMC), chaired by the President of the Republic, was created in 2000, with the objective of including the organized civil society in discussions related to global climate change, as well as educating and mobilizing society to debate and make a stand on problems resulting from global climate change and regarding the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).”</p> | | Public Awareness, p. 84-86 |
| <p>“Across Canada, all levels of government and numerous non-governmental organizations have undertaken a range of activities to broaden public awareness of climate change and encourage collective action.”</p> | Canada’s 7 th NC | Chp.1 Introduction and Executive Summary, p. 13 |
| <p>“This process was supported and informed by an extensive process to engage Indigenous Peoples, experts, stakeholders and the public.”</p> | Canada’s NDC | The Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change, p. 1 |
| <p>“I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the officials and experts of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Central Department, other related government and non-government organizations, the consultant team and individuals for their dedication and commitment in the preparation of the document through a participatory process, which included a series of workshops, seminars and meetings involving all key stakeholders.”</p> <p>“Encouraging and supporting civil society organizations to participate in applying strategic operational policies.”</p> <p>“Build the capacity of national and local women’s groups and provide them with a platform to be heard.”</p> | Egypt’s 3 rd NC | Foreword Chp.4: Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change, 4.5 Tourism Sector, p. 150 Chp.6: Capacity Building, Institutional and Technical Needs, 6.4 Gender and Climate Change in Egypt as a Cross Cutting Elements, p. 215 |
| <p>“The Climate Arena of the Ministry of the Environment is a network for other ministries and stakeholders (e.g. industrial and environmental non-governmental organisations (NGOs), research institutes and labour unions), where they can present their views concerning issues related to climate policy. NGOs, including environmental, business, social and research organisations, participate in various governmental working groups, seminars and official delegations.”</p> <p>“Encouraging the public to participate in the planning of Finland’s climate policies continued in 2016 with an open online platform energiajailmasto.fi on which anyone regardless of their background could comment on the planned climate strategies and measures of emissions reduction.”</p> | Finland’s 7 th NC | Chp.4: Policies and Measures, 4.2 Climate policy-making process in Finland, p. 94 Chp.9: Education, Training and Public Awareness, 9.4 Public Awareness, p. 279 |
| <p>“During development process of the TNC, inputs were received from various stakeholders at the national and sub-national levels as well as from international and regional experts. Stakeholder consultations were also carried out to obtain public views.”</p> | Indonesia’s 3 rd NC | Preface, p. 5 |
| <p>“Engagement of non-party stakeholders, including local government, private sectors, civil societies will continuously</p> | Indonesia’s NDC | Strategic Approach, p. 6 |

| | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| <p>be enhanced.”</p> <p>“In the preparation of the NDC, the GOI has conducted consultations with various stakeholders representing Ministries and other government institutions, academia, scientists, private sector, and civil society organizations; these consultations have included workshops and consultations organized at both the national and provincial levels, as well as bilateral meetings with key sectors.”</p> | | |
| <p>“There is extensive scope in Sweden to ask questions and express views on an area of knowledge or a policy proposal, through consultation procedures and open meetings, hearings and seminars. Special initiatives are taken to increase public participation in climate work. Activities range from answering questions online to engaging in open consultations. Non-profit organisations often establish web-based forums or appeals where the public are urged to express their opinions.”</p> | <p>Sweden’s 7th NC</p> | <p>Chp.9 Policy for Education, Training and Public Awareness, 9.5 Public awareness, participation and access to information activities, p. 124</p> |

Based on the evidence above, it is obvious that Parties consider participatory planning and collective action an integral approach in climate decision-making. Although Parties’ make references to civil society organizations none of them specify the inclusion of women’s organizations. However, Egypt makes a strong connection between women’s groups and participatory planning. By identifying that women’s organizations require a platform to present their concerns and views on climate policy, suggests to me that Egypt recognizes what actions need to be taken to increase women’s participation in climate planning and development. But as mentioned in the literature increasing women’s participation across different levels of decision-making processes does not necessarily result in gender equality (Alston, 2014; Hankivsky, 2005). To ensure climate change policies and approaches incorporate gender equality principles, policy actors and institutions need to be knowledgeable on the diverse range of gender issues and its linkages to climate change (MacGregor, 2010; Kaijser and Kronsell 2013; Cornwall & Rivas, 2015). It is not enough to only state what actions are required to increase women’s participation in climate policy, but rather what type of actions are currently being taken to achieve this goal.

(c) Power Relations

As documented throughout the literature, women’s identities in relation to the environment and particularly in the context of climate change have often been essentialized as either victims or agents of change. This aspect was visible throughout the data and is presented in the table below.

| Data extract(s) | Document | Chapter, Section & Page Number(s) |
|---|------------------------------|--|
| <p>“Women and girls are at particular risk when it comes to climate threats”</p> <p>“Overall the project is expected to improve the livelihoods of 150,000 people in poor communities, particularly for women and youth.”</p> <p>“Environment and climate action are one of six action areas highlighted in the new policy, recognizing that women and girls are disproportionately at risk from the effects of climate change and need better support to mitigate and adapt to changes that threaten their health and economic well-being.”</p> | Canada’s 7 th NC | Chp.7: Financial, Technology and Capacity Building Support, 7.1.2 Integrating Climate Considerations into Development Assistance, p. 214 |
| <p>“...(iii) supporting women and the most vulnerable and marginalized groups</p> <p>“Climate change not only causes danger, vulnerability and risk to life and property, it also contributes in particular to increasing the gap between the rich and the poor specially [sic] women.”</p> <p>“Most of the poorest people in Egypt especially at rural areas are women”</p> <p>“Ensure that women are visible agents of change at all levels of disaster preparedness, including early warning systems, education, communication, information and advocacy.”</p> <p>“Include the traditional knowledge and perspectives of women in the analysis and evaluation of the characteristics of key disaster risks”</p> | Egypt’s 3 rd NC | Chp.6: 6.2 Capacity Building, Institutional Strengthening, p. 201 Chp.6: Capacity Building, Institutional and Technical Needs, 6.4 Gender and Climate Change in Egypt as a Cross Cutting Elements, p. 213-215 |
| <p>“As climate change will most strongly affect the world’s poorest people, and since most of them are women, one of the important themes has been mainstreaming gender considerations into the climate policy-making agenda.</p> | Finland’s 7 th NC | Chp.7: Financial resources and transfer of technology, 7.3.6 Capacity-Building Support, p. 228 |

The data above shows Canada, Egypt and Finland recognize that women and girls are

often disadvantaged when it comes to climate threats due to restricted access to resources and information. This finding relates to the literature, which suggests women are more severely affected by the effects of climate change because their social roles and responsibilities governs their ability to adapt and respond to climate change (OSCE, 2009; Habtezion 2013). Given these structural inequalities faced by women it is not surprising that these Parties have centered their discussion of gender equality on the topic of disadvantaged women. This may also be why gender equality in these policies is regarded as synonymous with supporting women.

Although, identifying and reducing women's vulnerabilities to climate impacts is important for progressing gender equality, fixating solely on these issues reinforces the belief that women are victims of climate change and therefore inherently vulnerable. For instance, the data extracts from Canada's and Finland's NCs reflect a limited understanding of women's roles and identities in relation to climate change. Both Parties portray women as a homogenous group typically having fewer resources to adapt thus increasing their vulnerability. However, Egypt's NCs seems to acknowledge both the reality that women have fewer resources, but also could be a key resource for analyzing disaster risks. Based on this evidence Egypt demonstrates the ability to recognize the diverse roles and contributions of women.

Another important finding showed that Canada's and Egypt's NCs explicitly addressed the effects of unequal access to resources, opportunities and outcomes. This provided some context of the power relations that exist between women and men and their abilities to respond to the changing climate. However, the context in which the two countries discuss gender inequalities varies. Egypt's NC provides coverage on gender concerns in the national context,

which discusses gender issues specific to Egypt which may contribute to gender differentiated climate impacts. However, Canada’s discussion of gender inequalities is in the context of developing countries, since the reference below is discussed in the context of providing development assistance. This provided more evidence that developed countries often associate gender inequalities with developing countries.

| Data extract(s) | Document | Chapter, Section & Page Number(s) |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| <p>“For example, when communities organize themselves to adapt to climate change, women often do not participate in the decision making and do not get equal access to technologies. When women have better access to climate-resilient resources and technologies, they are able to devote more time to the activities— such as education, paid work, political and public participation, and leisure activities—that enhance the quality of life for entire communities.”</p> | <p>Canada’s 7th NC</p> | <p>Chp.7: Financial, Technology and Capacity Building Support, 7.1.2 Integrating Climate Considerations into Development Assistance, p. 214</p> |
| <p>“Climate change causes different impacts on men and women. It has an impact on the relationship that people have with their environment, their knowledge in relation to their environment, their social and economic positions and the power relationships between men and women in society.”</p> <p>“Most of the poorest people in Egypt especially at rural areas are women”</p> <p>“Although, there are no legal differences between men and women that may hinder women’s economic opportunities, including access to credit, culture values could hinder and limit women’s economic opportunities.”</p> <p>“Due to the feminization of poverty and the dominance of male-controlled values, women have a limited capacity and opportunities to cope with the impacts of climate change or to participate in negotiations on issues relating to their mitigation.”</p> | <p>Egypt’s 3rd NC</p> | <p>Chp.6: Capacity Building, Institutional and Technical Needs, 6.4 Gender and Climate Change in Egypt as a Cross Cutting Elements, p. 213-214</p> |

The constant dialogue of women as poor, vulnerable or those with traditional knowledge about the environment suggest to me the reinforcement of gender stereotypes that could further entrench gender inequalities. This assumption can be corroborated by other evidence found in the data, which indicates the continuous depiction of women as vulnerable victims of climate change has led to their overrepresentation in adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies.

Although, gender concerns need to be integrated into climate adaptation policies and measures, equal consideration of gender concerns should be provided in climate mitigation activities for ensuring a comprehensive approach gender and climate change policy.

| Data extract(s) | Document | Chapter, Section & Page Number(s) |
|---|------------------------------------|--|
| <p>“Having women and girls as leaders and full participants leads to more effective adaptation plans and projects that benefit all members of community”</p> <p>“Support to development goals across Africa and Asia, including women and children’s health in Central Asia, education in East Africa, and civil society initiatives such as gender equality, innovation, and climate change adaptation”</p> <p>“Provide support to increase the capacity of public service institutions and small and growing businesses to innovate, adapt to changing circumstances, and incorporate gender equality and environmental sustainability.”</p> <p>“Aims to increase the capacity of regional organizations, national governments and local communities in the Caribbean to respond to and manage natural disasters through institutional support and gender-equal programming, disaster risk management and community resilience strategies.”</p> <p>“Help communities establish effective risk reduction plans and policies to reduce people’s vulnerability to natural disasters, by working to ensure that disaster risk reduction policy and law considers vulnerable communities, gender equality, and the environment.”</p> | <p>Canada’s 7th NC</p> | <p>Chp.7: Financial, Technology and Capacity Building Support, 7.1.2 Integrating Climate Considerations into Development Assistance, p. 214</p> <p>Chp.7: Financial, Technology and Capacity Building Support, Annexes- Table 8 Finance delivered through Bilateral, Regional, and Other Channels, p. 231, 238, 244 & 245</p> |
| <p>“Gender mainstreaming must be an important part of the adaptation process to ensure the success and sustainability of climate projects and policies.”</p> <p>“Integrating considerations of gender into medium- and long-term adaptation can help to ensure that adaptation is effective and implementable on the ground.”</p> | <p>Egypt’s 3rd NC</p> | <p>Chp.6 : Capacity Building, Institutional and Technical Needs, 6.4 Gender and Climate Change in Egypt as a Cross Cutting Elements, p.214</p> |
| <p>“Finland promotes low carbon development and the capacity of its partner countries to adapt to climate change, and furthers integration of these goals into partner countries’ own development planning. Particular attention will be paid to the roles of women, children and indigenous peoples in adapting to and combating climate change.”</p> | <p>Finland’s 7th NC</p> | <p>Chp.6: Climate change impacts, adaptation measures and vulnerability assessment, 6.4 Global impacts of climate change and international cooperation, p. 209</p> |

Based on the data above, there are numerous associations between women, vulnerability, and adaptation. The literature also indicates that women generally tend to experience higher institutional discrimination than men thus they are more likely to be vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. But solely concentrating on women’s susceptibility has led to the belief that women are victims who need to be rescued. This may be why policies overwhelmingly focus on building women’s adaptive capacity to respond to the effects of climate change. It is important to continue to incorporate gender considerations, including women’s concerns into adaptation measures but it is equally important to address gender concerns within other aspects of climate change policy.

(d) Gender Mainstreaming

Multiple references to gender/women were identified in the data, indicating the presence of gender mainstreaming within the dataset. As shown above, all NDCs and/or NCs referenced gender/women. However, gender mainstreaming was more obvious in Annex I Parties’ NCs and Egypt’s NC. Based on data extracts provided below Canada, Egypt, Finland and Sweden integrated a number of gender considerations such as: supporting gender-sensitive and gender responsive measures in agriculture, adaptation and disaster risk reduction, capacity building, decision-making, and climate financing. This finding highlights that Parties are making a conscious effort to incorporate gender concerns within climate policy. It also illustrates that Parties to some extent, acknowledge gender equality and climate change as crosscutting issues, which overlap with one another in countless ways.

| Data extract(s) | Document | Chapter, Section & Page Number(s) |
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| <p>“Canada is committed to acting in accordance with science, promoting de-carbonization, supporting climate change efforts in developing countries, empowering women and girls and enabling future prosperity through a sustainable national and global economy.”</p> | <p>Canada’s 7th NC</p> | <p>Chp.7: Financial, Technology and Capacity Building Support, p. 212.</p> |

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| <p>“Canada adopted a Feminist International Assistance Policy in June 2017, a central theme of which is to promote gender equality and help empower all women and girls</p> <p>“Provide support to increase the capacity of public service institutions and small and growing businesses to innovate, adapt to changing circumstances, and incorporate gender equality and environmental sustainability.”</p> <p>“Supports increasing farm productivity and promoting sustainable, participatory and gender equal agricultural practices in Guatemala and Honduras.”</p> <p>“Promotion of productive, sustainable and gender-sensitive agricultural techniques to build food security and climate change resilience for women subsistence farmers.”</p> | | <p>Chp.7: Financial, Technology and Capacity Building Support, 7.1.2 Integrating Climate Considerations into Development Assistance, p. 215.</p> <p>Chp.7: Financial, Technology and Capacity Building Support, Annexes-Table 8: Finance delivered through Bilateral, Regional, and Other Channels (2015 and 2016), p. 232-235.</p> |
| <p>“Gender mainstreaming must be an important part of the adaptation process to ensure the success and sustainability of climate projects and policies.”</p> <p>“Promotion of productive, sustainable and gender-sensitive agricultural techniques to build food security and climate change resilience for women subsistence farmers.”</p> | <p>Egypt’s 3rd NC</p> | <p>Chp.6: Capacity Building, Institutional and Technical Needs, 6.4 Gender and Climate Change in Egypt as a Cross Cutting Elements, p. 214.</p> |
| <p>“Finland’s Development Policy and the guidelines for forest sector cooperation put emphasis on a rights-based approach to development, good forest governance, land issues, peoples’ rights to access, use and participate in forestry, the participation of women in decision-making and gender equality, just benefit sharing, as well as private sector involvement in cooperation.”</p> <p>“Finland supports capacity building among non-Annex I parties in several types of projects...Since 2008, Finland has been supporting the project implemented by the Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA) to strengthen the role of women and mainstream the gender perspective in global climate policy.”</p> | <p>Finland’s 7th NC</p> | <p>Chp.7: Financial resources and transfer of technology, 7.3.5 Forestry cooperation, p. 227.</p> <p>Chp.7: Financial resources and transfer of technology, 7.3.6 Capacity-building support, p. 228.</p> |

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| <p>“Sweden has been a champion of gender integration in the multilateral climate funds, including the promotion of separate gender policies and action plans that support gender-responsive actions.”</p> <p>“Since 2014, Sweden has a feminist foreign policy. Equality between women and men is a prerequisite for sustainability and for achieving the goals of UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement.”</p> | <p>Sweden’s 7th NC</p> | <p>Chp.7: Provision of financial, technological and capacity-building support to developing country Parties, 7.3 Multilateral Financial Support, p. 99.</p> <p>Chp.7: Provision of financial, technological and capacity-building support to developing country Parties, 7.4.2. Bilateral financial support through Sida, p. 102.</p> |
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Although the analysis revealed certain aspects of gender mainstreaming, references to gender/women were most common among NCs, these references were often restricted to specific areas of climate change policy. For instance, none of the Annex I NDCs mentioned or referenced gender/ gender equality/women or made any connections between gender equality and climate change impacts within their national context. However, the data collected above indicates Annex I Parties’ NCs mainstreamed gender equality only when discussing developing countries. Much of the evidence further reveals Annex I Parties’ NCs often associate gender equality as a concern for women in developing countries. Canada, Finland and Sweden outline gender policies and programs specifically within their foreign development aid policies. Most language pertaining to gender equality was confined to Chapter 7 in Annex I NCs, which outlines each party’s financial, transfer of technology and capacity-building commitments delivered through multilateral, bilateral and regional climate funds.

Another interesting finding from the data above shows that Canada and Sweden identified their development policies in the NCs as feminist in approach and one, which believes in empowering women and ensuring equality between men and women. The data above indicates that inequality between men and women is represented as a concern only for

developing countries, which developed countries, can help eliminate through their feminist approaches. Supporting developing countries to increase gender integration and perspectives in development projects is necessary for achieving both climate and gender equality goals. But, the insertion of feminist policies and gender equality only in relation to developing countries, as the data shows, implies that gender equality is somehow of less significance for developed countries, since they may be viewed as more gender-equal or feminist societies. There is strong evidence that suggests gender inequality declines as economic development increases, but even the most developed countries have not attained gender equality. Gender discrimination and inequalities are still pervasive in developed countries. Yet, Annex I NDCs and NCs rarely, if at all, mention gender differences that exist within their own societies and how such differences are exacerbated in the reality of climate change.

Another example shows that although Canada and Finland mainstream gender considerations in climate actions, these actions are often limited to adaptation, capacity building and disaster risk reduction. Addressing gender concerns in matters related to adaptation is crucial, however gender concerns need to be diversified into other areas, especially in climate mitigation related activities.

| Data extract(s) | Document | Chapter, Section & Page Number(s) |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| <p>“Having women and girls as leaders and full participants leads to more effective adaptation plans and projects that benefit all members of community”</p> <p>“Provide support to increase the capacity of public service institutions and small and growing businesses to innovate, adapt to changing circumstances, and incorporate gender equality and environmental sustainability.”</p> <p>“Aims to increase the capacity of regional organizations, national governments and local communities in the Caribbean to respond to and manage natural disasters”</p> | <p>Canada’s 7th NC</p> | <p>Chp.7: Financial, Technology and Capacity Building Support, 7.1.2 Integrating Climate Considerations into Development Assistance, p. 214</p> <p>Chp.7: Financial, Technology and Capacity Building Support, Annexes- Table 8 Finance delivered through Bilateral, Regional, and Other Channels, p. 231, 238, 244 & 245</p> |

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| <p>through institutional support and gender-equal programming, disaster risk management and community resilience strategies.”</p> <p>“Help communities establish effective risk reduction plans and policies to reduce people’s vulnerability to natural disasters, by working to ensure that disaster risk reduction policy and law considers vulnerable communities, gender equality, and the environment.”</p> | | |
| <p>“Finland promotes low carbon development and the capacity of its partner countries to adapt to climate change, and furthers integration of these goals into partner countries’ own development planning. Particular attention will be paid to the roles of women, children and indigenous peoples in adapting to and combating climate change.”</p> | <p>Finland’s 7th NC</p> | <p>Chp.6: Climate change impacts, adaptation measures and vulnerability assessment, 6.4 Global impacts of climate change and international cooperation, p. 209</p> |

These statements signify the heavy reliance of NCs on gender language in matters related to climate adaptation. It is also worth noting, the Paris Agreement emphasizes gender equality and women’s involvement in adaptation and capacity building measures, but lacks coverage of this topic in areas related to mitigation and technology. Thus, it may be the reason it is observed in the data that the concept of gender equality is limited to specific areas and not embraced across all sectors of climate change policy. The finding above also illustrates that Canada and Finland are willing to incorporate gender in specific aspects of climate policy, but not others. To this effect, the data implies Canada and Finland fail to mainstream gender concerns across all sectors of climate policy. As discussed in the literature, gender mainstreaming is a demanding concept, which requires transformation of behaviors and attitudes across organizations to be fully operational (Pollack and Hafner, 2002). Being selective of where gender concerns should be mainstreamed and implemented detracts from its core principles (UN, 2002).

Similarly, Egypt’s NC dedicates an entire section titled “*Gender and Climate Change in Egypt as a Cross Cutting Element*”, which discusses gender concerns mainly in the context of adaptation and disaster reduction. However this section also emphasizes the importance of

gender considerations in mitigation, monitoring and decision-making at the national and regional levels of Egypt. This finding reflects that Egypt shows a higher level of commitment to gender mainstreaming by recognizing its connections across different sectors. But at the same time gender discussion is only limited to this specific section and not mainstreamed across the entire document.

| Data extract(s) | Document | Chapter, Section & Page Number(s) |
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| <p>“Include gender perspectives into disaster reduction efforts at the local, regional and national levels, including in policies, strategies, action plans, and programs. As well as, increase their participation and representation at all levels of the decision-making process.”</p> <p>“Ensure that women are visible agents of change at all levels of disaster preparedness, including early warning systems, education, communication, information and advocacy.”</p> <p>“Analyze climate change data such as drought, floods, or desertification from a gender-sensitive perspective.”</p> <p>“Action to mitigate climate change has the potential to also bring about local gender-positive impacts.”</p> <p>“Include gender-specific indicators to monitor and track progress on gender equality targets.”</p> | Egypt’s 3 rd NC | Chp.6: Capacity Building, Institutional and Technical Needs, 6.4 Gender and Climate Change in Egypt as a Cross Cutting Elements , p.214 |

Some evidence in the data suggests gender integration, which goes beyond building the adaptive capacity of vulnerable women and towards recognizing and supporting women’s importance and contributions through non-traditional sectors. Such approaches are important and need to be consistently included throughout policy, to avoid stereotyping women’s identities in relation to climate change and the environment.

| Data extract | Document | Chapter, Section & Page Number |
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| <p>“Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in the Americas (C2F) a fund established by Canada in 2012 at the Inter-American Development Bank... provided support for Divisa Solar, the first utility scale solar photovoltaic project in Panama, operational since August 2015... In 2016, Divisa Solar generated 13,857-megawatt hours of energy, abated 9,284 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent, and mobilized US \$5.92M from the private sector. Divisa Solar was also the first project under the C2F to include a gender-targeted internship program for women in science, technology, engineering and mathematics.”</p> | <p>Canada’s 7th NC</p> | <p>Chp.7: Financial, Technology and Capacity Building Support, 7.2.1 Partnering with Multilateral Development Banks and Other Development Partners, p. 219</p> |
| <p>“The technical focus of energy research is increasingly being strengthened with perspectives of the user, behavioural and marketing aspects, and also by business models related to the sector (one example of a smaller project is on Women and men in boards of directors aiming to find out whether more women on boards would help businesses increase their efforts to reduce climate emissions).</p> | <p>Sweden’s 7th NC</p> | <p>Chp.8: Research and Systematic Observation, 8.6.3. Research and development of measures for reducing emissions and adapting to climate change, including technology, p. 114</p> |

Both, Canada and Sweden discuss gender aspects in relation to the energy sector, however the context in which they represent gender differs. Canada, frames the discussion of gender integration into science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) fields as support for Panama, a developing country. It also seems as additional information rather than the focal point of the Divisa Solar initiative. In contrast, Sweden’s NC describes efforts to mainstream gender concerns by examining gender differences at the executive decision-making level and its impact on emissions reduction in the energy sector. This illustrates a higher level of understanding and commitment to gender perceptions in climate mitigation activities. Based on this evidence Sweden demonstrates the ability to mainstream gender in other climate policy areas such as energy research, which is often regarded in the literature as a non-traditional sector for women.

(e) Budgeting

As the literature suggests, incorporating gender perspectives into climate budgetary processes is imperative to address the needs of both women and men. Based on the data, all

Annex I Parties included discussion on climate financing, which centered on providing financial resources to assist developing country parties in implementing the objectives of the UNFCCC. However, none of the Annex I parties discussed gender perspectives specifically within their national climate budgets. The data also revealed Egypt was the only Non-Annex I party which mentioned gender in the context of climate finance, however the discussion was only limited to adaptation finance.

| Data extract(s) | Document | Chapter, Section & Page Number(s) |
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| <p>“Canada’s climate finance will also have a focus on the empowerment of women and girls and gender equality.”</p> <p>“Canada’s climate finance will closely align with its overall development priorities with a focus on the empowerment of women and girls and gender equality.”</p> <p>“For example, over 2015 and 2016 Canada provided \$324,000 to the Caribbean Disaster Risk Management Program which aims to improve resilience in the Caribbean extreme weather events, such as hurricanes and floods, and reduce their impact on communities. Greater resiliency is achieved when all people and sectors are involved in disaster risk prevention. To ensure this, the Caribbean Disaster Risk Management Program gives special attention to gender equality, to ensure equal access to resources and opportunities for both men and women in building their resilience and adaptive capacity.”</p> <p>“Support for reconstruction and the restoration of lost assets and livelihoods after Typhoon Haiyan, including increased participation of women and men in affected regions, and improved access to business development services.”</p> <p>“Aims to increase food security, increased farming productivity, and gender equality in Nicaraguan small-scale farming exposed to extreme weather brought on by climate change.”</p> <p>“Provide support to increase the capacity of public service institutions and small and growing businesses to innovate, adapt to changing circumstances, and incorporate gender equality and environmental sustainability.”</p> | Canada’s 7 th NC | <p>Chp.7: Financial, Technology and Capacity Building Support, 7.1.2 Integrating Climate Considerations into Development Assistance, p. 215</p> <p>Chp.7: Financial, Technology and Capacity Building Support, Annexes-Table 8: Finance delivered through Bilateral, Regional, and Other Channels (2015 and 2016), p. 232-235.</p> |
| <p>“Adaptation finance, whatever its source, should be used to promote climate and development objectives, including gender equality.”</p> | Egypt’s 3 rd NC | |
| <p>“Finnish development policy strives to strengthen the rights of the most vulnerable, promote gender equality, and improve climate change preparedness and mitigation. Therefore, besides providing funds to the operating entities of the financial mechanism of the UNFCCC and the funds under the Kyoto</p> | Finland’s 7 th NC | Chp.7: Financial resources and transfer of technology, 7.1 Provision of new and additional financial |

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| <p>Protocol, Finland provides support through bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels.”</p> <p>“Since 2008, Finland has been supporting the project implemented by the Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA) to strengthen the role of women and mainstream the gender perspective in global climate policy. The project that consisted of four phases ended in 2016; the overall support from Finland was EUR 8.9 million in 2008 to 2016.”</p> | | <p>resources, p. 219</p> <p>Chp.7: Financial resources and transfer of technology, 7.3.6 Capacity-building support, p. 228.</p> |
| <p>“Sweden has also been a champion for gender integration in the multilateral climate funds, including the promotion of separate gender policies and action plans.”</p> | <p>Sweden’s 7th NC</p> | <p>Chp.7: Provision of financial, technological and capacity-building support to developing country Parties, 7.3 Multilateral Financial Support, p. 99.</p> |

From the data above, Annex I Parties such as Canada and Finland outline several funding initiatives to increase gender equality and women’s empowerment in developing countries. But the evidence also reveals that Annex I Parties may consider gender responsive budgeting only relevant in the context of developing countries. This finding is further supported by the fact that none of the Annex I Parties mention what steps or measures were being undertaken to ensure gender responsive budgeting within their own country’s climate budget plans.

Another finding discovered that Canada’s and Egypt’s NCs only mentioned the importance of climate in relation to climate adaptation. For instance, Canada’s NC revealed that all climate funds discussing gender or women were allocated towards adaptation, capacity building and disaster reduction measures and strategies. There was no explicit evidence of budgets designated towards climate mitigation activities. Likewise, Egypt’s discussion on integrating gender equality into climate finance was brief and associated only with climate adaptation. Since, gender equality was confined to climate adaptation and building capacity of vulnerable groups, its relevance in climate mitigation and economic development was often absent.

Throughout the dataset, it was evident that the overall objective of the NDCs and NCs (both Annex I and non-Annex I Parties) was to reduce GHG emissions while prospering economically. It was clear that Parties placed a strong emphasis on economic development and opportunities mainly through mitigation strategies to create a low carbon economy. Furthermore, the data reveals all NDCs and NCs provide substantial coverage and support for climate mitigation efforts in energy, transportation, agriculture, forestry, manufacturing and waste management, however none integrated gender perspectives in these discussions. The observable trend in the data showed most Parties were particularly concerned with planning and investing in the procurement of clean energy and technologies, which could boost economic conditions while contribute to clean growth. A number of extracts are provided below to reveal the extent of economic prioritization through mitigation activities in NCs and NDCs. It also shows the lack of gender representation or considerations in these conversations.

| Data extract(s) | Document | Chapter, Section & Page Number(s) |
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| “Brazil will strive for a transition towards energy systems based on renewable sources and the decarbonization of the global economy by the end of the century, in the context of sustainable development and access to the financial and technological means necessary for this transition. ” | Brazil’s NDC | Long-Term Aspirations, p. 1 |
| “These actions are supplemented by investments in clean technology , research, development and demonstration to help Canada meeting its climate change goals and creating economic opportunities. ” “This funding helps mobilize private sector investment and expertise, including in clean technology innovation, in developing countries so that they too may seize the economic opportunities of the global shift towards clean growth. ” | Canada’s 7 th NC | Chp.4: Policies and Measures, 4.4 Modifying Longer-Term Trends in Greenhouse Gas Emissions, p. 80 Chp.1: Introduction and Executive Summary, Financial, Technology and Capacity Building Support, p. 11 |

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| <p>“Canada recognizes the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and considers addressing climate change as an opportunity to transition to a strong, diverse and competitive low-carbon economy.”</p> <p>“As a result of these efforts, the Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change was adopted on December 9, 2016. It is a comprehensive plan to reduce emissions across all sectors of the economy, accelerate clean economic growth, and build resilience to the impacts of climate change.”</p> <p>“Other actions in the Pan-Canadian Framework include: protecting and enhancing carbon sinks including in forests, wetlands and agricultural lands; identifying opportunities to generate renewable fuel from waste; and demonstrating leadership by reducing emissions from government operations and scaling up the procurement of clean energy and technologies. The Framework also includes support for clean technology and innovation that promote clean growth, including for early-stage technology development, establishing international partnerships, and encouraging “mission-oriented” research to help generate innovative new ideas and create economic opportunities”</p> | <p>Canada’s NDC</p> | <p>Introduction, p. 1</p> <p>The Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change, p. 1</p> <p>Complementary Mitigation Actions, p. 2</p> |
| <p>“Renewable energy may provide a number of opportunities and cannot only address climate change mitigation but may also address sustainable and equitable economic development, energy access, secure energy supply and reduce local environmental and health impacts.”</p> <p>“Egypt didn’t succeed yet to cut energy intensity in any ratio, but there are many areas that it can improve upon to ensure continued economic growth while using less energy.”</p> <p>“Working through international cooperation, Egypt can transform its energy problem into an energy opportunity –an opportunity to unleash the power to develop new supplies, invest and apply new technologies, and create good new jobs for Egypt.”</p> | <p>Egypt 3rd NC</p> | <p>Chp.3: Programs Containing Measures to Mitigate Climate Change, Introduction, p. 87</p> <p>Chp.3: Programs Containing Measures to Mitigate Climate Change, Current Strategies, Programs, and Policies for Mitigating GHG Emissions by Key Sectors, p. 89</p> |
| <p>“Finland supports developing countries by helping them to build their capacities and develop their economic infrastructure, thus helping them diversify their economies and improve energy production.”</p> | <p>Finland’s 7th NC</p> | <p>Chp.4: Policies and Measures, 4.10 Minimising the adverse effects of policies and measures in other countries, p. 144</p> |
| <p>“Sweden has introduced a range of policies and measures directly or indirectly affecting greenhouse gas emissions. The emphasis in the country’s climate strategy is on the use of general economic instruments...”</p> | <p>Sweden’s 7th NC</p> | <p>Ch.4: Policies and measures, 4.2. Policies and measures in Sweden’s climate strategy and their effects, p. 42</p> |

Moving towards a low carbon economy is important for combating climate change. But, excluding gender considerations from discussions of economic and technological

developments implies a lack of meaningful representation and commitment by these Parties. Gender inequalities and gender dimensions to access economic and decision-making opportunities in the energy and technology sectors vary across social, cultural, economic and political contexts. However, such issues are not entirely addressed in the extracts above or throughout the NDCs or NCs. This finding is particularly important, as it indicates these Parties may not recognize gender concerns as relevant or applicable in mitigation strategies. Mitigation activities were overwhelmingly focused on developing new technologies that could provide high profitability and create a low carbon economy supposedly a win-win situation. Thus, it was not surprising to observe that most Parties shaped the issue of climate change as one with a techno-scientific solution.

Throughout NDCs and NCs scientific and technological measures and policies were reiterated as viable approaches to reducing GHG emissions. The extracts below provide sufficient evidence of the strong techno-scientific framing of climate change adopted by Parties.

| Data extract(s) | Document | Chapter, Section and Page Number(s) |
|---|-----------------------------|--|
| <p>“This chapter describes initiatives of excellence, undertaken through institutes and Brazilian research groups that are contributing to the advancement of the scientific basis on climate change in the country.”</p> <p>“The problem of global climate change is notably scientific and technological at the short and medium terms. It is scientific because it deals with defining climate change, its causes, intensity, vulnerabilities, impacts and reduction of uncertainties. It is technological because the measures to combat global warming include actions that aim at the promotion and the cooperation for the development, application and diffusion, including transfer of technologies, practices and processes that prevent the problem and its adverse effects.”</p> | Brazil’s 3 rd NC | <p>Chp.2: Other Information Considered Relevant to the Achievement of the Objective of the Convention, 2.2 Capacity-Building, p. 89</p> <p>Ibid. 2.3 Technology Transfer, p. 108</p> |
| “Recognizing the growing global demand for clean | Canada’s 7 th | Chp.1: Introduction and |

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| <p>technologies, the Pan-Canadian Framework creates the conditions to encourage and enhance the development and adoption of clean technologies. The Framework includes new actions to support early-stage technological innovation, accelerated commercialization and growth, enhanced adoption of clean technology, and improved metrics to measure success.”</p> <p>“Recognizing the need to draw on the best available technical and scientific expertise and information, Environment and Climate Change Canada has defined roles and responsibilities for the preparation of the inventory, both internally and externally.”</p> | NC | <p>Executive Summary, p. 4</p> <p>Chp.3: 3.5 National Inventory Arrangements Canada’s Greenhouse Gas Inventory, p. 48</p> |
| <p>“Federal, provincial, and territorial governments will work together to help industries improve their energy efficiency and invest in new technologies to reduce emissions, including in the oil and gas sector.”</p> | Canada’s NDC | Complementary Mitigation Actions, p. 3 |
| <p>“New technology is the cornerstone of any sensible energy policy. Today, Egypt is seriously looking for technology transfer on the front edge of world industrial progress.”</p> <p>“Innovative clean energy technologies and processes, developed by the international market can be an indispensable part of Egypt’s future environmental solutions.”</p> | Egypt’s 3 rd NC | Chp.3: Programs Containing Measures to Mitigate Climate Change, Current Strategies, Programs, and Policies for Mitigating GHG Emissions by Key Sectors, p. 89 & 90 |
| <p>“In Finland, there is a growing interest towards the interface between science and policy in the field of climate change.”</p> <p>“According to the Finnish Science Barometer 2016 the public’s expectations are optimistic on science and the worldview. Science is believed to be the answer to many important issues.”</p> <p>“The Finnish Climate Change Panel was nominated by the Ministry of the Environment for the first time in 2011 to enhance science-policy interaction between climate and energy policy, as well as public discussion.”</p> | Finland’s 7 th NC | <p>Foreword, p. 7</p> <p>Chp.8: Research and systematic observation, 8.1.1 domestic activities, p. 242</p> |
| <p>“The utilization of mitigation technologies will encourage the development of science in the field of low carbon technology in the country. Mastery of new renewable energy technologies and conservation energy/ energy efficiency in the country can be developed to achieve the climate change mitigation targets in the energy sector. The development of science and technology and the mastery of strategic assets supporting low-carbon technology (low-emission technology) can be Indonesia’s competitive advantage in global market.”</p> | Indonesia’s 3 rd NC | Chp.5: Programmes Containing Measures to Mitigate Climate Change, 5.4.3.5 Co-Benefits of Mitigation Action in Energy Sector, p. 124 |

While clean technologies are important for building a sustainable future, they might also create gender barriers to access or gender advantages and disadvantages. It can be noted in the data extracts above, gender considerations are absent from policies that encourage mitigating emissions through scientific and technological research. This evidence is relatable to the finding that Parties seldom conceive gender equality as an issue in technical aspects and often overlooks its implications. Since majority of the data predominantly represents climate change as one with a techno-scientific solution, it not only underestimates gender but also suggests climate problems are best handled through technological processes (MacGregor, 2010).

5.2.3 Summary of Key Findings

A number of findings were uncovered through the thematic analysis. The most apparent finding revealed Annex I Parties NDCs mostly lacked coverage and depth when discussing gender equality. However, 4 out of 6 NCs provided some reporting on gender equality concerns and the linkages between climate change. Also, Egypt was the only Non-Annex I party to acknowledge within its NC the connections between gender equality concerns and the impacts of climate change. In many aspects the NDCs and NCs discussion on gender equality did not move beyond general assumptions of women's poverty and vulnerability to climate change. Similarly, support for gender equality was overwhelmingly focused on adaptation and disaster reduction strategies to reduce women's vulnerabilities to climate change impacts. Equally important, was the trend of Annex I parties' not acknowledging gender inequalities in their own societies and continuously associating gender inequality with developing countries. Lastly, the results exposed the lack of gender recognition among NDCs and NCs in matters pertaining to gender-responsive budgeting in

climate mitigation actions. Theoretical connections between the results of the study and literature review are presented in the discussion section below.

5.3 Discussion

The discussion section interprets the findings above by engaging with the five gender responsive concepts identified through the theoretical literature. Recall, the five gender responsive concepts include: human rights, gender mainstreaming, power relations, gender equal participation, and budgeting. Incorporating these concepts into climate change policies, programs and strategies is likely to ensure that both men and women have equal access to, and can benefit from climate change responses. From the findings above NDCs and NCs have not yet fully utilized a gender responsive approach since many aspects of effective gender integration are missing.

5.3.1 Human Rights

Gender equality besides being a basic human right is necessary for achieving sustainable development and combating the adverse effects of climate change. It is now well recognized that climate change caused by human activities affects a range of human rights including rights to life, autonomy, development, food, health, water and sanitation and housing (GGCA, 2016). It is also well documented that women and girls are disproportionately affected by climate change impacts due to their social roles and responsibilities, unequal participation in decision-making processes and the labor market, which prevents them from fully participating in climate policy and planning measures (Tschakert & Machado, 2012). But, women's active leadership and political involvement at the international and national levels has led to greater inclusivity of citizen's needs and improved outcomes of climate-related projects and policies. Therefore, Parties acknowledge

the importance of including both men and women equally throughout UNFCCC processes and in the planning and implementation of national climate policies. Since climate related mitigation and adaptation actions have an impact on human rights, Parties under the UNFCCC must address climate change in a manner that fully respects, protects and fulfills human rights for all.

Throughout this study most Parties discuss gender equality in the context of human rights. However, the discussion of gender equality, human rights and the connection between climate change policies and impacts is not entirely addressed. The analysis in the previous section shows that Parties often grouped together terms such as ‘human rights’, ‘gender equality’ and ‘women’s empowerment’ without going into depth and fully examining their importance and role in the climate policy context. Based on the document analysis in this study it appears that references to human rights and gender equality are insubstantial and require further efforts from Parties.

Similarly, this lip service approach can be identified in the Paris Agreement, which functions as a part of the framework for national climate policies. A report produced under the leadership of the African Working Group on Gender and Climate Change (2017) showed that although the Paris Agreement recognizes the importance of gender equality in its preamble and articles of adaptation and capacity building, it does not include direction or full coverage on the means of implementation of gender equality across all climate processes.

As mentioned earlier if gender perspectives are overlooked in any aspect of climate policies, budgets and plans it may reinforce and perpetuate gender inequalities, and act as barriers to the full enjoyment of human rights (OHCHR, 2016). To ensure human rights are protected and implemented across national climate policies, gender concerns and differences

must be realized across all sectors and levels of climate policy. From this study, it is apparent that gender equality is understood as a human rights issue but its full and deeper integration within the six countries' NDCs and NCs is inadequate and may result in widening gender gaps due to climate change impacts.

5.3.2 Gender Equal Participation

Climate change will affect women and men differently according to their social, cultural, economic and environmental setting. Therefore, to ensure gender inequalities are not worsened as a result of climate change, policies must be representative of the differing needs and capacities of men and women (GGCA, 2016). A common approach identified through the analysis was Parties' efforts to increase women's participation in climate governing bodies. The data revealed Egypt promoted inclusive decision-making, which emphasized a gender sensitive approach to foster gender balance in decision-making processes. In addition Egypt also recognized women's participation can be enabled by providing women's groups with a platform to voice their concerns. Canada and Finland also supported the participation of women in decision-making and leadership roles through development initiatives. However, Canada and Finland did not provide any context on gender equal participation within their own countries. Likewise, Egypt did not describe what kinds of measures and policies it has or will develop in the future to ensure women's active participation in climate policy.

Although, promoting and supporting women's participation and leadership capacities throughout different levels of the government is important, it is simply not enough (Hankivsky, 2005). Feminists urge that more women in politics should not be equated with gender equality (Chant and Sweetman, 2012). Parties should go beyond the inclusion of women to transforming the social and political culture, which is responsible for creating

gender disparities initially (MacGregor, 2010; Kaijser and Kronsell 2013; Cornwall & Rivas, 2015). Increasing gender equal participation should be a part of the bigger picture of achieving gender equality. Parties can direct more efforts towards improving the participation of gender experts in policy-making processes who are well versed in feminist studies to develop more holistic approaches to climate change (Alston, 2014).

5.3.3 Power Relations

Gender roles and responsibilities, access to and control over resources, and influence in decision-making play an important role in determining social power relations and the ability to adapt to changes in the environment. Djoudi et al (2016) study showed that vulnerability and adaptive capacity are “dynamic in nature” (p. 248) in that, “the capacity to adapt and respond to change is shaped by power relations determining access to resources, information and the availability of options and choices” (p. 248). This is observed within this study to an extent, where Canada and Egypt NCs identify and address gender inequalities related to lack of decision-making opportunities, lack of access to resources, information and technologies. This portrays some level of comprehension by the two Parties of gender asymmetries in access, influence and power when discussing climate change impacts and policies.

But overall the results show the general dialogue amid Parties continues to represent women with a fixed identity, which overlooks the root causes of power and social imbalances between men and women. Similarly, Arora-Jonsson’s (2011) study on gender and climate change found that in many policy documents, addressing power differences was often not on the agenda as women were already categorized into a homogenous group. Arora-Jonsson further explained the troubling effect of this practice and noted, “gender is made invisible in

the debates on climate change since it is assumed that we know what the problem is – the vulnerability of women” (p. 748).

Feminist perspectives regarding gender and climate change caution against essentializing women and men’s roles in relation to the environment. The findings of this study show that gender equality is mentioned across the dataset, but representation of gender equality is often synonymous with women and particularly focuses on poor and vulnerable women in developing countries. Research studies such as the WEDO’s gender analysis of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) also found that the most common framing of women or gender in INDCs was associated with terms such as poor and vulnerable. Demetriades and Esplen (2008) also discovered that the available literature on gender and climate change often made heavy generalizations about women and conceptualized them as, “the poorest of the poor” (p.24). Such representation illustrates gender equality as confined to alleviating women’s poverty and vulnerability rather than addressing social relations of power that produced those vulnerabilities.

Addressing gender inequalities such as women’s vulnerability and adaptive capacity is important to minimize existing injustices. However, this study shows that continuously equating women with vulnerability and powerlessness has led to over representing women in climate adaptation policies while overlooking their importance in climate mitigation policies. The findings of this study show that gender equality is rarely expanded into areas other than adaptation and disaster resilience. This study also highlights that gender considerations are not applied across all sectors equally.

5.3.4 Gender Mainstreaming

Gender equality and climate change are seen as cross sectoral issues, which require mainstreaming efforts across all sectors and at all levels to enhance gender responsive climate action (Nelson, 2015; GCF, 2017). For climate change responses to be effective, they must assess gender inequalities and how it affects issues of access to and control over resources, institutional structures, formal and informal networks and decision-making processes (UNWomen, 2016). Therefore, to ensure gender inequalities are not worsened as a result of climate change, policies must be representative of the differing needs and capacities of men and women. It is well documented that gender gaps privilege males in education, personal autonomy, and economic opportunities and are systematically greater in developing countries than in developed countries. Thus achieving gender equality in developing countries has become the standard practice. However, gender inequalities are still widespread in developed countries in matters related to gender wage gaps, gender-based violence and bodily autonomy. But discussion of such gender inequalities in developed countries is rarely examined in the context of climate change.

The findings of this study corroborated this assumption as the data reveals all Annex I Parties (developed countries) represent gender equality as a concern for Non-Annex I Parties (developing countries). Previous research conducted by Arora- Jonsson (2011) also showed such similarities, the study revealed that in the context of gender and climate change, “the major problem is considered to be that women are vulnerable, more susceptible to climate change and that this is mainly a problem in the developing world” (p.748). Again, this is problematic because gender equality is limited to discussions only regarding women’s vulnerability in adapting to climate change. As such gender considerations in mitigation, technology and budgetary processes are not mainstreamed equally. Representation of gender

equality in national climate change policies is an important element but selective representation that only shows limited aspects of gender equality can have the opposite effect of the desired outcome.

Despite, the popularization of gender mainstreaming through the Paris Agreement and the UNFCCC gender instruments such as the Lima Work Programme and the Gender Action Plan, it is surprising to see gender perspectives still not as well mainstreamed into climate mitigation actions as they have been in climate adaptation. Many studies have identified this occurrence, for instance, Djoudi et al (2016) study found that scientific literature on gender and climate change less frequently addressed gender in climate change mitigation studies than in those on adaptation. In this study the findings show similar results, gender is overrepresented in policies related to climate adaptation. For example, Canada's NC contains 25 excerpts which are coded for "gender limited to adaptation measures" however there are no excerpts on gender representation in mitigation measures available throughout Canada's NC. This shows a lack of understanding or commitment to mainstream gender concerns across the climate context. The reason for this could be challenges associated with how to effectively implement gender equality into climate policies and bring about transformative change (GCF, 2017). As seen throughout the data, there are often ambiguous inclusions and references to gender equality pointing towards a lack of understanding by Parties. Terms such as 'gender equality', 'gender responsive', 'gender sensitive' and 'women's empowerment' are thrown around or simply added to discussions without sufficient explanations of their meaning, significance and consequences to climate policy and practice.

The exclusion of gender in climate mitigation actions also indicates a lack of prioritization or investment into gender equality. The research results of this study present the

absence of gender mainstreaming efforts in climate financing particularly in climate mitigation budgets.

5.3.5 Budgeting

Climate budgets are not gender neutral, financial flows to and from climate funds can place burdens or distribute resources to men and women differently. Gender responsive budgets, along with other policy measures can address gender bias and discrimination (Goswami, 2006 & Khan, 2015). GRB aims to ensure the collection and distribution of public resources is carried out in ways that contribute to advancing gender equality. It often involves evaluating the different needs and responses of men and women within the “existing revenues, expenditures and allocations and calls for adjusting budget policies to benefit all groups”, (UNWomen Asia and the Pacific, n.d). Equally important, GRB can enhance monitoring and evaluation of climate policies by regularly collecting and analyzing gender-disaggregated data to improve gender equality in climate mitigation and adaptation measures. It is also an important step towards accountability to women’s rights, greater public transparency and can shift economic policies to provide financial benefits across societies. Therefore, all budget related climate decisions should apply a gender-responsive budgeting approach across all phases of budgetary planning to ensure equal distribution; address gender-differentiated needs; and identify whose interests are prevailing in existing budgets.

However, throughout the analysis, finding evidence of gender responsive budgeting was hard and finding sex-disaggregated data was even harder. Gender equality and climate financing are commonly referenced in relation to financial support for developing countries but consist of vague inclusions of gender equality, which lack depth and clarity in discussion. Furthermore, the findings reveal gender considerations in climate mitigation investments are

mostly absent. Besides, Sweden's NC, which only points to the overrepresentation of gender in adaptation budgets and underrepresentation of gender in mitigation budgets none of the NDCs or NCs provide evidence of gender-responsive budgeting in climate mitigation initiatives.

WEDO's report (2013), "Exposing the Gender Gaps in Financing Climate Change Mitigation" found that the overall understanding of gender is not well understood in climate mitigation financing and thus, the prevailing approaches to minimize emissions prioritize technical and scientific measures. Similarly, this research also reveals that NDCs and NCs place a strong emphasis on clean economic growth through technical and scientific investments while gender perspectives remain absent from the techno-scientific approach to climate change. A possible explanation for this could be the discussion on climate mitigation excessively privileging scientific methods that present evidence as objective facts and pay little attention to more anecdotal and qualitative findings. Therefore, social issues such as gender equality that are subjective in nature may not be seen as relevant in matters related to climate mitigation. Terry (2009) pointed out, "framing climate change as a problem that needs mainly technical and economic solutions makes it hard to find an entry point to introduce gender-equality issues into the equation" (p.15). Thus, broadening the scope of climate mitigation policies from technical methods to more diverse social aspects can lead to improved allocation of gender responsive budgets, gender inclusive and representative policies and ultimately the reduction of structural inequalities (GCF, 2017).

5.3.6 Future Implications of the Paris Rulebook Based on Findings

As noted in section 2.6 *Gender at COP 24*, the Paris Rulebook, which provides a set of guidelines for the implementation of the Paris Agreement, has incorporated several gender

considerations. Since the Paris Rulebook was established after the finalization of this research project it was not a part of the analysis. However, based on the results of this study a number of suggestions on how the Paris Rulebook may impact the future of gender and climate change policy are provided below.

Firstly, the results of this study highlight the lack of engagement between gender and mitigation actions among NDCs and NCs. The Paris Rulebook has integrated several gender considerations into mitigation actions, particularly in the implementation of NDCs. The Rulebook requests that planning and preparation of the NDCs are done in a gender responsive manner. Since, the first set of NDCs submitted often lacked gender considerations it will be interesting to see whether the next set of NDCs will be more attentive and supportive of gender responsive climate actions. Also the willingness to incorporate gender aspects across a number of areas in the Rulebook displays a meaningful commitment that goes beyond the lip service approach, which was noticeable in the Paris Agreement. A number of guidelines for implementing gender responsive actions are provided across adaptation, mitigation, finance and technological aspects. The Paris Rulebook displays a strong commitment by the international climate regime for taking concrete steps to integrate gender equality into climate change planning. At a quick glance, the Paris Rulebook incorporates several gender responsive concepts identified within this study. Most notable is the presence of gender mainstreaming throughout the Rulebook. Gender considerations are well dispersed across the document and throughout a variety of sections, including innovation, transparency and collaboration and stakeholder engagement. The Rulebook also emphasizes gender balanced representation in the Supervisory Body and the among technical expert review team; incorporating gender considerations into climate finance; addressing barriers and facilitating

access to resources including technologies and encouraging Parties to respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights to guide climate action.

The Paris Rulebook offers optimism for gender and climate change advocates, however the effective implementation is dependent on the commitment of Parties to follow a gender responsive approach to climate planning and action.

Chapter 6. Conclusion

6.1 Summary of Findings and Contributions of the Study

Gendered impacts of climate change have been acknowledged as an issue requiring greater attention from academic researchers. To address this research gap, I developed the gender responsive criteria informed by feminist perspectives on gender and climate change and used thematic analysis to identify how national climate policies were addressing the connection between gender equality and climate change. The results revealed that all six Parties, some more than others acknowledge the importance between gender equality and climate change impacts. However, Parties did not fully employ a gender responsive approach, many of the gender responsive elements were either completely missing or were rarely discussed in detail. The general representation of gender equality in NDCs and NCs was fairly limited in discussion and a number of gender gaps still exist in areas of climate finance, mitigation and technology.

The research further revealed that continuing to represent gender equality as a concern for vulnerable women in the developing countries is influencing national climate policies and actions to homogenize women's vulnerability to climate adaptation. As a result gender perspectives in mitigation planning, finance and implementation are often missing. Climate mitigation strategies are a central component to address climate change and are likely to have a gender-differentiated impact. Failing to address these differences may result in the ineffectiveness of climate mitigation policies, further entrenchment of gender inequalities and contribute to unsustainable development.

After completing this research project, the six Parties identified as having strong gender commitments do not consistently address the connections between gender equality and climate change. Climate policies containing gender language and references rarely move beyond traditional assumptions of gender and its role in climate change. NDCs and NCs do not seem to be informed by new and emerging feminist research on gender and climate change. Much of the discussion on gender reinforces gender stereotypes highlighted in the literature review. Although, some gender responsive concepts are present within the NDCs and NCs, they only scratch the surface of the complex and challenging issue of addressing gender equality concerns and the linkages between climate change. If gender equality is to be achieved and support sustainable development including the fight against climate change, gender perspectives need to be deeply understood and applied in a broader context across climate policies and actions.

This research contributes to the academic literature by highlighting five key concepts that can improve the ways in which gender concerns and the linkages between climate change are addressed in national climate policies. Equally important, this research contributes to the under researched discipline of gender and climate policy implementation. The extensive examination of NDCs and NCs through a gender lens promotes the need for continuous research and monitoring of gender in national climate decisions. As well this study is particularly useful in determining whether Parties are consistently reflecting gender equality principles echoed in the international climate regime. The research also supports the need for more feminist research to inform climate policy-making.

6.2 Directions for Future Research

After completing this research project, three potential areas for future research have been identified. The first direction of future research is the possibility of conducting a similar thematic analysis of the NDCs and NCs of a larger sample size and then comparing those findings with the findings of this study. This would determine to what extent the findings of this study are consistent across different Parties' NDCs and NCs. To ensure generalizability of results a larger project could examine NDCs and NCs of all Parties to the UNFCCC. This would however require multiple coders to make the project practical and it would also reduce coder's bias and increase the validity of the results. Such a large-scale project has the potential to reveal governments' progress or lack thereof on gender equality and monitor Parties gender commitments as outlined under the UNFCCC.

The second direction involves a longitudinal analysis of NDCs and NCs of the six Parties to examine how discussions of gender equality in climate change policies have developed over the years. This could illuminate a number of findings regarding the evolution of gender equality in climate politics. It could also reveal how gender issues have been integrated into climate action throughout the years. Such a study may also make it possible to see if any changes are reflected as a result of society's growing awareness of gender inequalities. As gender equality is recognized as a prerequisite for sustainable development and for achieving the goals of UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, tracking its progress over time and across Parties national climate documents seems to me to be of high significance.

Last but not least, since the Paris Rulebook (UNFCCC, 2018) for guiding the implementation of the agreement has been established, it would be very useful for future research to examine gender responsive implementation of the next set of NDCs and NCs. As discussed previously, the Rulebook incorporates several gender considerations across a

number of aspects including in the implementation of NDCs and in the enhanced transparency framework. It would therefore be worthwhile to conduct an extensive gender analysis of Parties' national climate documents and determine if gender commitments in the Rulebook are translated at the national level.

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Appendix A: Summary of Data of the Comparison of Country Rankings in GII and CCPI

| Summary of Data | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| Country/Category | Country | Rankings (CCPI-GII) | Performance Level (CCPI/GII) |
| Annex (IT) | Bulgaria | 42-45 | Low/Med |
| Annex (IT) | Croatia | 13-31 | High/High |
| Annex (IT) | Cyprus | 29-21 | Med/High |
| Annex (IT) | Czech Republic | 43-27 | Low/High |
| Annex (IT) | Estonia | 30-28 | Med/High |
| Annex (IT) | Hungary | 44-49 | Low/Med |
| Annex (IT) | Kazakhstan | 55-42 | Very Low/Med |
| Annex (IT) | Latvia | 10-41 | High/Med |
| Annex (IT) | Lithuania | 5-25 | High/High |
| Annex (IT) | Poland | 40-30 | Low/High |
| Annex (IT) | Romania | 26-72 | Med/Low |
| Annex (IT) | Slovakia | 24-39 | Med/Med |
| Annex (IT) | Slovenia | 31-6 | Med/High |
| Annex | Greece | 39-23 | Low/High |
| Annex | Australia | 57-24 | Very Low/High |
| Annex | Austria | 35-14 | Low/High |
| Annex | Belgium | 32-12 | Med/High |
| Annex | Canada | 51-18 | Very Low/High |
| Annex | Denmark | 17-2 | High/Very High |
| Annex | Finland | 9-8 | High/High |
| Annex | France | 15-19 | High/High |
| Annex | Germany | 22-9 | Med/High |
| Annex | Ireland | 49-26 | Very Low/High |
| Annex | Italy | 16-16 | High/High |
| Annex | Luxembourg | 25-13 | High/High |
| Annex | Japan | 50-21 | Very Low/High |
| Annex | Netherlands | 34-3 | Low/Very High |
| Annex | New Zealand | 33-34 | Low/Med |
| Annex | Norway | 7-6 | High/High |
| Annex | Portugal | 18-17 | High/High |
| Annex | Sweden | 4-4 | High/Very High |
| Annex | Switzerland | 12-1 | High/Very High |
| Annex | United Kingdom | 8-28 | High/High |
| Non-Annex | Brazil | 19-92 | Med/Very Low |
| Non-Annex | Egypt | 28-135 | Med/Very Low |
| Non-Annex | Indonesia | 37-105 | Low/Very Low |
| Non-Annex | Saudi Arabia | 60-50 | Very Low/Med |

Appendix B: In-Document Word Search of NDCs and NCs of 36 countries

| Country | Document | Gender | GenderEquality | Women | Gender-repsponsive | Gender-mainstreaming | ParticipatoryPlanning | Inequality | HumanRights | Total |
|----------------|----------|--------|----------------|-------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------|-------------|-------|
| Switzerland | NDC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sweden | NDC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| France | NDC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| United Kingdom | NDC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finland | NDC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Norway | NDC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Portugal | NDC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Luxembourg | NDC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Denmark | NDC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Italy | NDC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Belgium | NDC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Germany | NDC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New Zealand | NDC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Australia | NDC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Greece | NDC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ireland | NDC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Canada | NDC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Netherlands | NDC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Austria | NDC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lithuania | NDC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Croatia | NDC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bulgaria | NDC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cyprus | NDC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Estonia | NDC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hungary | NDC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Latvia | NDC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Romania | NDC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Slovakia | NDC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Slovenia | NDC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kazakhstan | NDC | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Czech Republic | NDC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Poland | NDC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Brazil | NDC | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Egypt | NDC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Indonesia | NDC | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| Saudi Arabia | NDC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Country | Document | Gender | GenderEquality | Women | Gender-repsponsive | Gender-mainstreaming | ParticipatoryPlanning | Inequality | Total | |
|----------------|----------|---|----------------|-------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------|-------|---|
| Switzerland | NC | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| Sweden | NC | 14 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 | |
| France | NC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | |
| United Kingdom | NC | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 7 | |
| Finland | NC | 7 | 3 | 12 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 37 | |
| Norway | NC | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| Portugal | NC | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 6 | |
| Luxembourg | NC | 3 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 17 | |
| Denmark | NC | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | |
| Italy | NC | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | |
| Belgium | NC | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | |
| Germany | NC | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 10 | |
| New Zealand | NC | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | |
| Australia | NC | 4 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | |
| Greece | NC | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | |
| Japan | NC | Unable to perform word search, glitches within the document | | | | | | | | 0 |
| Ireland | NC | 3 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 12 | |
| Canada | NC | 10 | 15 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 68 | |
| Netherlands | NC | 9 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 15 | |
| Austria | NC | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 8 | |
| Lithuania | NC | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | |
| Croatia | NC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | |
| Bulgaria | NC | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| Cyprus | NC | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | |
| Estonia | NC | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | |
| Hungary | NC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Latvia | NC | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | |
| Romania | NC | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | |
| Slovakia | NC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Slovenia | NC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Kazakhstan | NC | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| Czech Republic | NC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Poland | NC | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| Brazil | NC | 3 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 40 | 56 | |
| Egypt | NC | 11 | 2 | 18 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 36 | |
| Indonesia | NC | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 5 | |
| Saudi Arabia | NC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | |

Appendix C: Coding Manual

| Gender Equal Participation | |
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| <p>Increase women's participation in climate decision making roles</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Women and girls are at particular risk when it comes to climate threats, and their participation is crucial in planning and implementing adaptation strategies to deal with those threats." 2. "The goal of the SAWA leadership program is to increase the number of women occupying leadership roles in the climate change field and the water sector in particular. With IDRC support, the program will be awarding fellowships to 36 women enrolled in master's-level integrated water resources management programs in Bangladesh, India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka, and providing these women with opportunities to access decision-making environments through internships. The program will generate greater participation by women professionals in policy and decision-making processes by encouraging them to occupy leadership roles in water planning and management and by encouraging them to develop climate-resilient policies to address water insecurity resulting from climate change in their own local contexts." 3. "Canada's Advancement of Gender in International Climate Change Negotiations Gender equality and climate change are key priorities for the Government of Canada and are paramount to the successful implementation of the Paris Agreement. In support of the Lima work programme on gender, which calls on Parties to assist with training and raising awareness for female and male delegates on issues related to gender balance and to build the skills and capacity of female delegates, Canada partnered with the Women's Environment and Development Organization to hold two events in 2017. A two-day informal consultation on the development of the gender action plan under the UNFCCC was held in September 2017 and a gender and climate change workshop, which focused on developing skills for female negotiators from developing countries, was held in October 2017. The outcomes of the consultations helped to stimulate and guide discussions on the gender action plan during the 23rd Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change." 4. "A gender-sensitive approach to creating, developing and strengthening institutional, systemic and human-resource capacity-building can foster gender balance in decision-making on, delivery of and access to means and tools of implementation for mitigation of adaptation actions." 5. "As well as, increase their participation and representation at all levels of the decision-making process." 6. "Finland's Development Policy and the guidelines for forest sector cooperation put emphasis on a rights-based approach to development, good forest governance, land issues, peoples' rights to access, use and participate in forestry, the participation of women in decision-making and gender equality, just benefit sharing, as well as private sector involvement in cooperation." 7. "Since 2008, Finland has been supporting the project implemented by the Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA) to strengthen the role of women and mainstream the gender perspective in global climate policy. The project that consisted of four phases ended in 2016; the overall support from Finland was EUR 8.9 million in 2008 to 2016. The project focused on advocacy for the |

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| | <p>establishment and implementation of gender-responsive actions on climate change through a series of activities that included participating in UNFCCC formal meetings, supporting directly the Convention’s Secretariat, technical support to Parties and stakeholders, and incorporating gender equality and women’s empowerment criteria in climate finance mechanisms.”</p> <p>8. “The South Asian Water Leadership Program on Climate Change, funded by the IDRC from 2016–2020, aims to increase the number of women occupying leadership roles in the climate change field and the water sector in particular. With IDRC support, the program will be awarding fellowships to 36 women enrolled in graduate level integrated water resources management programs in Bangladesh, India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka, and providing these women with opportunities to access decision-making environments through internships.”</p> |
| Evidence of women in climate decision-making roles | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “Catherine McKenna Minister of Environment and Climate Change” 2. “Dr. Siti Nurbaya Minister for Environment and Forestry” 3. “Dr. Nur Masripatin, M.For.Sc. Director General of Climate Change/ National Focal Point for the UNFCCC” 4. “Isabella Lövin Minister for International Development Cooperation and Climate” |
| Participatory planning | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “Public-private partnership – greater acceptance of non-governmental organization participation in offering social services, based on the understanding that, alone, the Government is unable to respond to the huge challenge posed by poverty, which makes it necessary, therefore, to expand on initiatives by the various organized segments of society to provide social services” 2. “The Brazilian civil society has also been called to join participatory preparation processes of plans, programs and instruments of the National Policy on Climate Change, in line with the democratic principles of the country and for social mobilization to deal with climate change in Brazil.” 3. “The Brazilian Climate Change Forum (FBMC), chaired by the President of the Republic, was created in 2000, with the objective of including the organized civil society in discussions related to global climate change, as well as educating and mobilizing society to debate and make a stand on problems resulting from global climate change and regarding the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).” 4. “The FBMC has contributed in a significant manner towards developing the National Climate Change Plan and the National Climate Change Policy, Sectoral Plans of Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change and National Adaptation Policy (PNA), coordinating public hearings and sectoral meetings with representatives of the organized civil society, businesses, universities and subnational governments. These meetings result in significant contributions to the participatory process of drawing up plans and policies, being instruments to raise social awareness and to mobilize society around the issue of global climate change in Brazil. One of the Forum’s attributions is to encourage the creation of state climate change fora at state level, and hold public hearings in diverse regions of the country.” 5. “A differential of IES-Brasil is that it intends to generate different GHG emissions scenarios in the medium and long term for Brazil through a participatory process involving, from the very beginning, the government, the private sector, the academia and civil society. The project will also provide elements for the business mitigation strategies and civil society organizations active in this field, so that government and society will be able to access their |

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| | <p>results with the certainty that a high level of contribution of stakeholders was considered and that the best practices and professional research were involved.”</p> <p>6. “Across Canada, all levels of government and numerous non-governmental organizations have undertaken a range of activities to broaden public awareness of climate change and encourage collective action. The 2017 Generation Energy dialogue utilized polls, surveys, and citizen dialogues to engage over 380,000 people in an inclusive discussion on Canada’s low-carbon energy future”</p> <p>7. “In November 2016 the Government of Canada announced that it would consult with provinces and territories, Indigenous Peoples, industries, and nongovernmental organizations to develop a Clean Fuel Standard to reduce Canada’s GHGs through the increased use of lower carbon fuels and alternative technologies.”</p> <p>8. “Supports increasing farm productivity and promoting sustainable, participatory and gender equal agricultural practices in Guatemala and Honduras.”</p> <p>9. “The goal of the SAWA leadership program is to increase the number of women occupying leadership roles in the climate change field and the water sector in particular. With IDRC support, the program will be awarding fellowships to 36 women enrolled in master’s-level integrated water resources management programs in Bangladesh, India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka, and providing these women with opportunities to access decision-making environments through internships. The program will generate greater participation by women professionals in policy and decision-making processes by encouraging them to occupy leadership roles in water planning and management and by encouraging them to develop climate-resilient policies to address water insecurity resulting from climate change in their own local contexts.”</p> <p>10. “This 4-year leadership program aims to develop multiple technical capacities among young leaders, in particular women. It is one of the three leadership programs implemented by IDRC’s climate change program in Latin America, the Caribbean, Africa and Asia. This program consists of a Postgraduate Diploma that combines a theoretical training module with practical exercises to consolidate the acquired knowledge in the field. It focuses on providing young leaders with practical knowledge of climate risk and urban management accompanied by participatory planning and negotiation skills to enable them to advise local public and private stakeholders for the effective development of climate resilient transformative policies in medium-sized cities.”</p> <p>11. “This process was supported and informed by an extensive process to engage Indigenous Peoples, experts, stakeholders and the public.”</p> <p>12. “The Pan-Canadian Framework commits to ongoing monitoring and reporting on results, in order to ensure that policies are effective, take stock of progress achieved, and to inform Canada’s future national commitments in accordance with the Paris Agreement. This will include annual reporting to the Prime Minister of Canada and provincial and territorial Premiers; external assessment and advice by experts; meaningful engagement with Indigenous Peoples, including through distinction-based tables; and reviews of carbon pricing approaches in 2020 and 2022, including expert assessment of stringency and</p> |
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| | <p>effectiveness that compares carbon pricing systems across Canada”</p> <p>13. “I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the officials and experts of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Central Department, other related government and non-government organizations, the consultant team and individuals for their dedication and commitment in the preparation of the document through a participatory process, which included a series of workshops, seminars and meetings involving all key stakeholders.”</p> <p>14. “Encouraging and supporting civil society organizations to participate in applying strategic operational policies: Any proposed methods for the adaptation to climate change will rely on different operational mechanisms and policies for their implementation. At the forefront comes the reliance on the participation and support of the local civil community and its various organizations in touristic locations. These include local, regional and national tourism investors’ associations, and civil societies that are interested in the matter, along with local universities and others.”</p> <p>15. “Involve participatory management that gives more responsibility to users.”</p> <p>16. “Ensure that women are visible agents of change at all levels of disaster preparedness, including early warning systems, education, communication, information and advocacy.”</p> <p>17. “Participation of stakeholders is a key element of the Finnish climate policy at both national and international levels. Municipalities have taken an active role in climate policy at the local level.”</p> <p>18. “The Finnish Climate Change Panel, which was nominated for the first time in 2011, strengthens the interaction between research and policy-making. Other stakeholders, including industrial and environmental non-governmental organisations (NGOs), research institutes and labour unions, can present their views on climate policy at the Ministry of the Environment’s Climate Arena.”</p> <p>19. “The Climate Arena of the Ministry of the Environment is a network for other ministries and stakeholders (e.g. industrial and environmental non-governmental organisations (NGOs), research institutes and labour unions), where they can present their views concerning issues related to climate policy. NGOs, including environmental, business, social and research organisations, participate in various governmental working groups, seminars and official delegations. Industrial enterprises and the general public also have a major role in providing information and views for the decision-making process. In addition, the Ministry of the Environment organises regular stakeholder meetings in advance of all major UNFCCC negotiations.”</p> <p>20. “The participatory approach to forestry has been important in the promotion of sustainable forestry and peoples’ livelihoods, especially in bilateral programmes in Tanzania, Zambia, Laos and Nepal</p> <p>21. “Encouraging the public to participate in the planning of Finland’s climate policies continued in 2016 with an open online platform energiajailmasto.fi on which anyone regardless of their background could comment on the planned climate strategies and measures of emissions reduction.”</p> <p>22. “During development process of the TNC, inputs were received from various stakeholders at the national and sub-national</p> |
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| | <p>levels as well as from international and regional experts. Stakeholder consultations were also carried out to obtain public views.”</p> <p>23. “The TNC was supported by the Global Environment Facility through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), along with further funding from the Government of Indonesia. The Third National Communication was prepared together with related ministries and government agencies and universities. There were series of consultation processes that involved subnational governments, representative of civil society and private sectors.”</p> <p>24. “Indonesian REDD+ National Strategy is formulated taking into account relevant policies, with an inclusive process based on wide-range participation of multistakeholders.”</p> <p>25. “Development of the National Strategy was expected to result in the formulation of policies that consider the participation and accommodate every stakeholder’s interests, effective and easy to be implemented, as well as easy to control and evaluate, and provides fair economic incentives for the community.”</p> <p>26. “Inclusiveness. The formulation of REDD+ National Strategy involves stakeholders who either will implement the policies, or directly and indirectly affected.”</p> <p>27. “Indonesia has taken significant steps to reduce emissions in land use sector by instituting a moratorium on the clearing of primary forests and by prohibiting conversion of its remaining forests by reducing deforestation and forest degradation, restoring ecosystem functions, as well as sustainable forest management which include social forestry through active participation of the private sector, small and medium enterprises, civil society organizations, local communities and the most vulnerable groups, especially adat communities (Indonesia: Masyarakat Hukum Adat, internationally known as Indigenous People), and women – in both the planning and implementation stages.”</p> <p>28. “Indonesia requires a comprehensive and thorough plan to effectively implement sustainable production and consumption patterns, benefiting from the diversity of traditional wisdom of her indigenous institutions. Broader constituency building is also deemed critical through effective engagement of all stakeholders including faith based networks as well as the existing interfaith movement.”</p> <p>29. “Engagement of non-party stakeholders, including local government, private sectors, civil societies will continuously be enhanced.”</p> <p>30. “In the preparation of the NDC, the GOI has conducted consultations with various stakeholders representing Ministries and other government institutions, academia, scientists, private sector, and civil society organizations; these consultations have included workshops and consultations organized at both the national and provincial levels, as well as bilateral meetings with key sectors”</p> <p>31. “In the framework of the PGD, for example, coordination and collaboration take place through a reference group on trade policy at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Regular meetings of this group, which includes representatives of business, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) and civil society organisations have created a basis for broad consultation on</p> |
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| | <p>trade policy.”</p> <p>32. “A large number of Swedish actors, such as ministries, government agencies, state-owned companies, nongovernmental organisations, universities and the private sector assist in climate change-related cooperative actions and activities such as providing grants and innovative finance, technology transfer, research and various forms of capacity development. There are a number of different forms of cooperation, policy instruments and support.”</p> <p>33. “Nine organisations work on environmental and climate change in the intersection between the science community, civil society and policy makers.”</p> <p>34. “There is extensive scope in Sweden to ask questions and express views on an area of knowledge or a policy proposal, through consultation procedures and open meetings, hearings and seminars. Special initiatives are taken to increase public participation in climate work. Activities range from answering questions online to engaging in open consultations. Non-profit organisations often establish web-based forums or appeals where the public are urged to express their opinions. Energy and climate advisers in Sweden’s municipalities reply free of charge to questions about heating, energy costs and efficiency, transport, climate, government grants relating to energy and a great deal else. This advisory service caters for the general public, SMEs and organisations. Agencies and organisations at national level regularly communicates with the public.”</p> |
| Involvement of women’s groups and organizations | <p>1. “Build the capacity of national and local women’s groups and provide them with a platform to be heard.”</p> |
| Gender Mainstreaming | |
| Any reference to gender or women in climate policy | <p>1. “Currently, the main social policies in place are those geared towards combating poverty and hunger; universalization and educational qualification; job and income generation for the poorest; expansion and improvement of health services; combating socioeconomic inequalities and those inequalities resulting from race and gender”</p> <p>2. “Also worthy of note is the fact that, unlike in other countries, in Brazil there is no inequality in the rates of extreme poverty among men and women (Figure 1.16). This does not mean, however, that asymmetric relations of gender do not influence the extreme poverty experienced by women.”</p> <p>3. “However, the occupation rate of working-age women is not good; it is much lower than that observed for men: 50.3% against 74.1% in 2012. It is observed that the more children per woman, the lower the occupation rate will be. Women who are mothers of one or more children have an occupation rate of 43.1%. Women with two or more children have an occupation rate of 30.0%.”</p> <p>4. “All policies, measures and actions to implement Brazil’s iNDC are carried out under the National Policy on Climate Change (Law 12,187/2009), the Law on the Protection of Native Forests (Law 12,651/2012, hereinafter referred as Forest Code), the Law on the National System of Conservation Units (Law 9,985/2000), related legislation, instruments and planning processes. The Government of Brazil is committed to implementing its iNDC with full respect to human rights, in particular rights of vulnerable communities, indigenous populations, traditional communities and workers in sectors affected by relevant policies and plans, while promoting gender-responsive measures.”</p> <p>5. “These included carbon markets, gender equality, and the engagement of Indigenous Peoples in international climate action.”</p> |

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| | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. “These complementary meetings informed the COP23 negotiations, where Canada was recognized for its leadership in helping to reach agreement on a UNFCCC Gender Action Plan and on the launch of the local communities” 7. “Canada is committed to acting in accordance with science, promoting decarbonization, supporting climate change efforts in developing countries, empowering women and girls and enabling future prosperity through a sustainable national and global economy.” 8. “Canada’s climate finance will closely align with its overall development priorities with a focus on the empowerment of women and girls and gender equality” 9. “In line with Jordan’s National Green Growth Plan, this project will help introduce energy efficient solutions in Jordan by: launching an awareness campaign targeting 25,000 people to raise awareness of renewable energy and energy efficiency (RE&EE) solutions; strengthening women’s organizations and community-based organizations in the management of RE&EE initiatives; and, help to procure and install 22,800 RE&EE units, including solar panels. Overall the project is expected to improve the livelihoods of 150,000 people in poor communities, particularly for women and youth. 10. “It is widely understood that climate change is both a contributing factor and an exacerbating factor for other development challenges, such as health, security, economic growth, and gender equality” 11. “To reflect this reality, Canada’s climate finance flows are consistent with Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and, in particular, Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 13, which sets out targets for climate action, including: implementing UNFCCC commitments; enhancing adaptation and climate resilience; and promoting effective climate planning with a focus on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.” 12. “Women and girls are at particular risk when it comes to climate threats, and their participation is crucial in planning and implementing adaptation strategies to deal with those threats” 13. “For example, when communities organize themselves to adapt to climate change, women often do not participate in the decision making and do not get equal access to technologies. Having women and girls as leaders and full participants leads to more effective adaptation plans and projects that benefit all” 14. “When women have better access to climate-resilient resources and technologies, they are able to devote more time to the activities— such as education, paid work, political and public participation, and leisure activities— that enhance the quality of life for entire communities.” 15. “The Paris Agreement emphasizes the importance of gender equality in climate change action. Advancing the health and rights of, and protecting and empowering, women and girls is thus an overarching objective of Canada’s approach to climate change. Canada’s pledge and its development assistance both have a particular focus on empowering women and girls.” |
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| | <p>16. “Canada adopted a Feminist International Assistance Policy in June 2017, a central theme of which is to promote gender equality and help empower all women and girls.”</p> <p>17. “Environment and climate action are one of six action areas highlighted in the new policy, recognizing that women and girls are disproportionately at risk from the effects of climate change and need better support to mitigate and adapt to changes that threaten their health and economic well-being. Canada’s climate finance will also have a focus on the empowerment of women and girls and gender equality.”</p> <p>18. “For example, over 2015 and 2016 Canada provided \$324,000 to the Caribbean Disaster Risk Management Program which aims to improve resilience in the Caribbean extreme weather events, such as hurricanes and floods, and reduce their impact on communities. Greater resiliency is achieved when all people and sectors are involved in disaster risk prevention. To ensure this, the Caribbean Disaster Risk Management Program gives special attention to gender equality, to ensure equal access to resources and opportunities for both men and women in building their resilience and adaptive capacity.”</p> <p>19. “Canada’s investment will help to reduce emissions, support a range of adaptation efforts, create jobs and advance low-carbon, women-focused projects to support development in the region.”</p> <p>20. “In 2016, Divisa Solar generated 13,857 megawatt hours of energy, abated 9,284 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent, and mobilized US \$5.92M from the private sector. Divisa Solar was also the first project under the C2F to include a gender-targeted internship program for women in science, technology, engineering and mathematics.”</p> <p>21. “It will mobilize its resources and expertise to promote inclusive green economic growth, while promoting the involvement of women and young entrepreneurs in achieving sustainable development objectives.”</p> <p>22. “Focusing on vulnerable regions and low-income farmers, this project is expected to directly improve the standard of living of 9,000 beneficiaries, 4,000 of which are women.</p> <p>23. “The South Asian Water Leadership Program on Climate Change, funded by the IDRC from 2016–2020, aims to increase the number of women occupying leadership roles in the climate change field and the water sector in particular. With IDRC support, the program will be awarding fellowships to 36 women enrolled in graduate level integrated water resources management programs in Bangladesh, India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka, and providing these women with opportunities to access decision-making environments through internships.”</p> <p>24. “Canada’s IDRC also approved funding in 2016 for the Build Leadership for Latin American and Caribbean Cities in a Changing Climate program, from 2017–2021, which aims to develop multiple technical capacities among young leaders, in particular women. It consists of a Postgraduate Diploma focuses on providing young leaders with practical knowledge of climate risk and urban management accompanied by participatory planning and negotiation skills to enable them to advise local public and private stakeholders for the effective development of climate resilient transformative policies in medium-sized cities.”</p> |
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| | <p>25. “Support for sustainable, gender equitable food security through cooperatives and introducing climate resilience strategies such as increasing access to drought-resistant seed varieties.”</p> <p>26. “Promotion of productive, sustainable and gender-sensitive agricultural techniques to build food security and climate change resilience for women subsistence farmers.”</p> <p>27. “Aims to increase food security, increased farming productivity, and gender equality in Nicaraguan smallscale farming exposed to extreme weather brought on by climate change.”</p> <p>28. “Aims to improve agricultural production, increasing food security while providing equal rural opportunities for women and men.”</p> <p>29. “Support for reconstruction and the restoration of lost assets and livelihoods after Typhoon Haiyan, including increased participation of women and men in affected regions, and improved access to business development services”</p> <p>30. “Provide support to increase the capacity of public service institutions and small and growing businesses to innovate, adapt to changing circumstances, and incorporate gender equality and environmental sustainability.”</p> <p>31. “Aims to increase the capacity of regional organizations, national governments and local communities in the Caribbean to respond to and manage natural disasters through institutional support and gender-equal programming, disaster risk management and community resilience strategies.”</p> <p>32. “Supports increasing farm productivity and promoting sustainable, participatory and gender equal agricultural practices in Guatemala and Honduras”</p> <p>33. “Support to various human development goals across Africa and Asia, including women and children’s health in Central Asia, education in East Africa, and civil society initiatives such as gender equality, innovation, and climate change adaptation.”</p> <p>34. “Help communities establish effective risk reduction plans and policies to reduce people’s vulnerability to natural disasters, by working to ensure that disaster risk reduction policy and law considers vulnerable communities, gender equality, and the environment.”</p> <p>35. “The goal of the SAWA leadership program is to increase the number of women occupying leadership roles in the climate change field and the water sector in particular. With IDRC support, the program will be awarding fellowships to 36 women enrolled in master’s-level integrated water resources management programs in Bangladesh, India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka, and providing these women with opportunities to access decision-making environments through internships. The program will generate greater participation by women professionals in policy and decision-making processes by encouraging them to occupy leadership roles in water planning and management and by encouraging them to develop climate-resilient policies to address water insecurity resulting from climate change in their own local contexts.”</p> |
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| | <p>36. “This 4-year leadership program aims to develop multiple technical capacities among young leaders, in particular women. It is one of the three leadership programs implemented by IDRC’s climate change program in Latin America, the Caribbean, Africa and Asia. This program consists of a Postgraduate Diploma that combines a theoretical training module with practical exercises to consolidate the acquired knowledge in the field. It focuses on providing young leaders with practical knowledge of climate risk and urban management accompanied by participatory planning and negotiation skills to enable them to advise local public and private stakeholders for the effective development of climate resilient transformative policies in medium-sized cities.”</p> <p>37. “Gender equality and climate change are key priorities for the Government of Canada and are paramount to the successful implementation of the Paris Agreement. In support of the Lima work programme on gender, which calls on Parties to assist with training and raising awareness for female and male delegates on issues related to gender balance and to build the skills and capacity of female delegates, Canada partnered with the Women’s Environment and Development Organization to hold two events in 2017. A two-day informal consultation on the development of the gender action plan under the UNFCCC was held in September 2017 and a gender and climate change workshop, which focused on developing skills for female negotiators from developing countries, was held in October 2017. The outcomes of the consultations helped to stimulate and guide discussions on the gender action plan during the 23rd Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.”</p> <p>38. “Gender will be a cross cutting parameter.”</p> <p>39. “Climate change not only causes danger, vulnerability and risk to life and property, it also contributes in particular to increasing the gap between the rich and the poor specially women.”</p> <p>40. “Climate change causes different impacts on men and women. It has an impact on the relationship that people have with their environment, their knowledge in relation to their environment, their social and economic positions and the power relationships between men and women in society.”</p> <p>41. “Today, the most vulnerable and marginalized individuals are the most affected by the impacts of climate change. Due to the feminization of poverty and the dominance of male-controlled values, women have a limited capacity and opportunities to cope with the impacts of climate change or to participate in negotiations on issues relating to their mitigation.”</p> <p>42. “Issues of gender gabs and climate change include: • Most of the poorest people in Egypt especially at rural areas are women • Women who can access credit is extremely lower than that of male • Although, there are no legal differences between men and women that may hinder women’s economic opportunities, including access to credit, culture values could hinder and limit women’s economic opportunities”</p> <p>43. “As for gender mainstreaming in disaster risk reduction, related issues are: • Gender mainstreaming must be an important part of the adaptation process to ensure the success and sustainability of climate projects and policies. • Integrating considerations of gender into medium- and long-term adaptation can help to ensure that adaptation is effective and implementable on the ground.</p> |
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptation is a pressing developmental and cross-cutting challenge and provides an opportunity to improve the well-being of humans and the ecosystem. • A gender-sensitive approach to creating, developing and strengthening institutional, systemic and human-resource capacity-building can foster gender balance in decision-making on, delivery of and access to means and tools of implementation for mitigation of adaptation actions. • Adaptation finance, whatever its source, should be used to promote climate and development objectives, including gender equality. • All stakeholders should make the empowerment of women and poor and marginalized groups a strategic priority in the fight against climate change. • Action to mitigate climate change has the potential to also bring about local gender-positive impacts.” <p>44. “For gender involvement, it is recommended to: • Include gender perspectives into disaster reduction efforts at the local, regional and national levels, including in policies, strategies, action plans, and programs. As well as, increase their participation and representation at all levels of the decision-making process. • Analyze climate change data such as drought, floods, or desertification from a gender-sensitive perspective”</p> <p>45. “Include the traditional knowledge and perspectives of women in the analysis and evaluation of the characteristics of key disaster risks • Ensure that women are visible agents of change at all levels of disaster preparedness, including early warning systems, education, communication, information and advocacy. • Build the capacity of national and local women’s groups and provide them with a platform to be heard • Include gender-specific indicators to monitor and track progress on gender equality targets”</p> <p>46. “The Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA) project to strengthen the role of women and mainstream the gender perspective in global climate policy. The total contribution is EUR 8.9 million during the implementation period 2008 to 2016.”</p> <p>47. “Particular attention is paid to the roles of women, children and indigenous peoples in adapting to and combating climate change.”</p> <p>48. “Finnish development policy strives to strengthen the rights of the most vulnerable, promote gender equality, and improve climate change preparedness and mitigation.”</p> <p>49. “Finland’s Development Policy and the guidelines for forest sector cooperation put emphasis on a rights-based approach to development, good forest governance, land issues, peoples’ rights to access, use and participate in forestry, the participation of women in decision-making and gender equality, just benefit sharing, as well as private sector involvement in cooperation”</p> <p>50. “As climate change will most strongly affect the world’s poorest people, and since most of them are women, one of the important themes has been mainstreaming gender considerations into the climate policy-making agenda. Since 2008, Finland has been supporting the project implemented by the Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA) to strengthen the role of women and mainstream the gender perspective in global climate policy.”</p> <p>51. “The project that consisted of four phases ended in 2016; the overall support</p> |
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| | <p>from Finland was EUR 8.9 million in 2008 to 2016. The project focused on advocacy for the establishment and implementation of gender-responsive actions on climate change through a series of activities that included participating in UNFCCC formal meetings, supporting directly the Convention’s Secretariat, technical support to Parties and stakeholders, and incorporating gender equality and women’s empowerment criteria in climate finance mechanisms. The Women Delegates Fund administered by WEDO supported travel and enhanced leadership and negotiations skills of women delegates.”</p> <p>52. “Improve woman participation”</p> <p>53. “Indonesia has taken significant steps to reduce emissions in land use sector by instituting a moratorium on the clearing of primary forests and by prohibiting conversion of its remaining forests by reducing deforestation and forest degradation, restoring ecosystem functions, as well as sustainable forest management which include social forestry through active participation of the private sector, small and medium enterprises, civil society organizations, local communities and the most vulnerable groups, especially adat communities (Indonesia: Masyarakat Hukum Adat, internationally known as Indigenous People), and women”</p> <p>54. “In line with the Paris Agreement, Indonesia respects, promotes and considers its obligation on human rights, the right to health, the right of adat communities (Indonesia: Masyarakat Hukum Adat and internationally known as indigenous people), local communities, migrants, children, persons with different abilities, and people in vulnerable situations, and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity.”</p> <p>55. “The preparation of the NDC has taken into account the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) particularly on taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts, promoting food security and sustainable agriculture, achieving gender equality, ensuring the availability and sustainable management of water, access to affordable, reliable, and renewable energy for all, sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, resilient infrastructure, sustainable consumption and production patterns”</p> <p>56. “At the same time, the Swedish policy framework also goes beyond the 2030 Agenda in a number of aspects, such as gender equality, democracy and human rights.”</p> <p>57. “Sweden has been a champion of gender integration in the multilateral climate funds, including the promotion of separate gender policies and action plans that support gender-responsive actions. Integration of gender issues is improving, thus also contributing to raising the efficiency and long-term sustainability of the projects and programs funded by multilateral climate funds.”</p> <p>58. “The OECD DAC gender policy marker is used to track gender equality integration in climate finance.”</p> <p>59. “Equality between women and men is a prerequisite for sustainability and for achieving the goals of UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement. Sida is committed to integrating the gender equality perspective throughout its operations, including the support for climate action.”</p> |
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| | <p>60. “The overall level of gender integration is around 80 %.”</p> <p>61. “Sida’s voluntary reporting of gender integration in the NC and other climate finance reporting is done to track the progress, stimulate further integration and encourage other actors to do the same. Sweden has also been a champion for gender integration in the multilateral climate funds, including the promotion of separate gender policies and action plans”</p> <p>62. “Fund focusing on women entrepreneurs in sub-Sahara Africa”</p> <p>63. “Swedfund invests together with Ethiopian Development Bank and company from Bangladesh, DBS, to build textile factory in Ethiopia. Strong focus on sustainability, environment and women.”</p> <p>64. “The Huairou Commission is a global membership and partner coalition working with women leaders at the grass roots level. It aims to make concrete improvements on a local level and to strengthen women’s collective power on a global level.”</p> <p>65. “The technical focus of energy research is increasingly being strengthened with perspectives of the user, behavioural and marketing aspects, and also by business models related to the sector (one example of a smaller project is on Women and men in boards of directors aiming to find out whether more women on boards would help businesses increase their efforts to reduce climate emissions).”</p> |
| <p>Gender equality mainstreamed as a concern for developing countries</p> | <p>1. “Canada is committed to acting in accordance with science, promoting decarbonization, supporting climate change efforts in developing countries, empowering women and girls and enabling future prosperity through a sustainable national and global economy.”</p> <p>2. “Canada’s climate finance will closely align with its overall development priorities with a focus on the empowerment of women and girls and gender equality”</p> <p>3. “Overall the project is expected to improve the livelihoods of 150,000 people in poor communities, particularly for women and youth.”</p> <p>4. “Canada adopted a Feminist International Assistance Policy in June 2017, a central theme of which is to promote gender equality and help empower all women and girls”</p> <p>5. “For example, over 2015 and 2016 Canada provided \$324,000 to the Caribbean Disaster Risk Management Program which aims to improve resilience in the Caribbean extreme weather events, such as hurricanes and floods, and reduce their impact on communities. Greater resiliency is achieved when all people and sectors are involved in disaster risk prevention. To ensure this, the Caribbean Disaster Risk Management Program gives special attention to gender equality, to ensure equal access to resources and opportunities for both men and women in building their resilience and adaptive capacity.”</p> <p>6. “In 2016, Divisa Solar generated 13,857 megawatt hours of energy, abated 9,284 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent, and mobilized US \$5.92M from the private sector. Divisa Solar was also the first project under the C2F to include a gender-targeted internship program for women in science, technology, engineering and mathematics.”</p> |

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| | <p>7. “The South Asian Water Leadership Program on Climate Change, funded by the IDRC from 2016–2020, aims to increase the number of women occupying leadership roles in the climate change field and the water sector in particular. With IDRC support, the program will be awarding fellowships to 36 women enrolled in graduate level integrated water resources management programs in Bangladesh, India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka, and providing these women with opportunities to access decision-making environments through internships.”</p> <p>8. “Canada’s IDRC also approved funding in 2016 for the Build Leadership for Latin American and Caribbean Cities in a Changing Climate program, from 2017–2021, which aims to develop multiple technical capacities among young leaders, in particular women. It consists of a Postgraduate Diploma focuses on providing young leaders with practical knowledge of climate risk and urban management accompanied by participatory planning and negotiation skills to enable them to advise local public and private stakeholders for the effective development of climate resilient transformative policies in medium-sized cities.”</p> <p>9. “Aims to increase food security, increased farming productivity, and gender equality in Nicaraguan smallscale farming exposed to extreme weather brought on by climate change.”</p> <p>10. “Support for reconstruction and the restoration of lost assets and livelihoods after Typhoon Haiyan, including increased participation of women and men in affected regions, and improved access to business development services”</p> <p>11. “Aims to increase the capacity of regional organizations, national governments and local communities in the Caribbean to respond to and manage natural disasters through institutional support and gender-equal programming, disaster risk management and community resilience strategies.”</p> <p>12. “Supports increasing farm productivity and promoting sustainable, participatory and gender equal agricultural practices in Guatemala and Honduras”</p> <p>13. “Support to various human development goals across Africa and Asia, including women and children’s health in Central Asia, education in East Africa, and civil society initiatives such as gender equality, innovation, and climate change adaptation.”</p> <p>14. “The goal of the SAWA leadership program is to increase the number of women occupying leadership roles in the climate change field and the water sector in particular. With IDRC support, the program will be awarding fellowships to 36 women enrolled in master’s-level integrated water resources management programs in Bangladesh, India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka, and providing these women with opportunities to access decision-making environments through internships. The program will generate greater participation by women professionals in policy and decision-making processes by encouraging them to occupy leadership roles in water planning and management and by encouraging them to develop climate-resilient policies to address water insecurity resulting from climate change in their own local contexts.”</p> <p>15. “This 4-year leadership program aims to develop multiple technical capacities among young leaders, in particular women. It is one of the three leadership programs implemented by IDRC’s climate change program in Latin America,</p> |
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| | <p>the Caribbean, Africa and Asia. This program consists of a Postgraduate Diploma that combines a theoretical training module with practical exercises to consolidate the acquired knowledge in the field. It focuses on providing young leaders with practical knowledge of climate risk and urban management accompanied by participatory planning and negotiation skills to enable them to advise local public and private stakeholders for the effective development of climate resilient transformative policies in medium-sized cities.”</p> <p>16. “A two-day informal consultation on the development of the gender action plan under the UNFCCC was held in September 2017 and a gender and climate change workshop, which focused on developing skills for female negotiators from developing countries, was held in October 2017.”</p> <p>17. “Finnish development policy strives to strengthen the rights of the most vulnerable, promote gender equality, and improve climate change preparedness and mitigation.”</p> <p>18. “Finland’s Development Policy and the guidelines for forest sector cooperation put emphasis on a rights-based approach to development, good forest governance, land issues, peoples’ rights to access, use and participate in forestry, the participation of women in decision-making and gender equality, just benefit sharing, as well as private sector involvement in cooperation”</p> <p>19. “At the same time, the Swedish policy framework also goes beyond the 2030 Agenda in a number of aspects, such as gender equality, democracy and human rights.”</p> <p>20. “Sweden has been a champion of gender integration in the multilateral climate funds, including the promotion of separate gender policies and action plans that support gender-responsive actions.”</p> <p>21. “Sida is committed to integrating the gender equality perspective throughout its operations, including the support for climate action.”</p> <p>22. “Fund focusing on women entrepreneurs in sub-Sahara Africa”</p> <p>23. “Swedfund invests together with Ethiopian Development Bank and company from Bangladesh, DBS, to build textile factory in Ethiopia. Strong focus on sustainability, environment and women”</p> |
| <p>Limited to adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures</p> | <p>1. “Include gender perspectives into disaster reduction efforts at the local, regional and national levels, including in policies, strategies, action plans, and programs”</p> <p>2. “Gender mainstreaming must be an important part of the adaptation process to ensure the success and sustainability of climate projects and policies.”</p> <p>3. “Include the traditional knowledge and perspectives of women in the analysis and evaluation of the characteristics of key disaster risks”</p> <p>4. “Integrating considerations of gender into medium- and long-term adaptation can help to ensure that adaptation is effective and implementable on the ground.”</p> <p>5. “Having women and girls as leaders and full participants leads to more</p> |

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| | <p>effective adaptation plans and projects that benefit all”</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. “Women and girls are at particular risk when it comes to climate threats, and their participation is crucial in planning and implementing adaptation strategies to deal with those threats.” 7. “Support for sustainable, gender equitable food security through cooperatives and introducing climate resilience strategies such as increasing access to drought-resistant seed varieties.” 8. “Promotion of productive, sustainable and gender-sensitive agricultural techniques to build food security and climate change resilience for women subsistence farmers.” 9. “Aims to increase the capacity of regional organizations, national governments and local communities in the Caribbean to respond to and manage natural disasters through institutional support and gender-equal programming, disaster risk management and community resilience strategies.” 10. “Support for reconstruction and the restoration of lost assets and livelihoods after Typhoon Haiyan, including increased participation of women and men in affected regions, and improved access to business development services.” 11. “Aims to increase the capacity of regional organizations, national governments and local communities in the Caribbean to respond to and manage natural disasters through institutional support and gender-equal programming, disaster risk management and community resilience strategies.” 12. “Supports increasing farm productivity and promoting sustainable, participatory and gender equal agricultural practices in Guatemala and Honduras.” 13. “Support to development goals across Africa and Asia, including women and children’s health in Central Asia, education in East Africa, and civil society initiatives such as gender equality, innovation, and climate change adaptation.” 14. “Help communities establish effective risk reduction plans and policies to reduce people’s vulnerability to natural disasters, by working to ensure that disaster risk reduction policy and law considers vulnerable communities, gender equality, and the environment.” 15. “Finland promotes low carbon development and the capacity of its partner countries to adapt to climate change, and furthers integration of these goals into partner countries’ own development planning. Particular attention will be paid to the roles of women, children and indigenous peoples in adapting to and combating climate change.” 16. “There is a slightly increasing trend, but a further stepping up of efforts can be sought, in particular in the mitigation portfolio. Within adaptation, the level has in general been higher, but there is scope for improvement here as well.” |
| <p>Reference of women or gender across sectors in non-traditional sectors (mitigation, technology and finance)</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “In 2016, Divisa Solar generated 13,857 megawatt hours of energy, abated 9,284 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent, and mobilized US \$5.92M from the private sector. Divisa Solar was also the first project under the C2F to include a gender-targeted internship program for women in science, technology, engineering and mathematics.” |

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| | <p>2. “The technical focus of energy research is increasingly being strengthened with perspectives of the user, behavioural and marketing aspects, and also by business models related to the sector (one example of a smaller project is on Women and men in boards of directors aiming to find out whether more women on boards would help businesses increase their efforts to reduce climate emissions). Through its research funding, the Swedish Energy Agency underlines the importance of interconnecting the infrastructure and systems of different sectors and of testing and developing comprehensive solutions for a sustainable society.”</p> |
| <p>Power Relations</p> | |
| <p>Gender synonymous with women</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “The Paris Agreement emphasizes the importance of gender equality in climate change action. Advancing the health and rights of, and protecting and empowering, women and girls is thus an overarching objective of Canada’s approach to climate change.” 2. “Canada’s climate finance will also have a focus on the empowerment of women and girls and gender equality.” 3. “Promotion of productive, sustainable and gender-sensitive agricultural techniques to build food security and climate change resilience for women subsistence farmers.” 4. “Support to various human development goals across Africa and Asia, including women and children’s health in Central Asia, education in East Africa, and civil society initiatives such as gender equality, innovation, and climate change adaptation.” 5. “A two-day informal consultation on the development of the gender action plan under the UNFCCC was held in September 2017 and a gender and climate change workshop, which focused on developing skills for female negotiators from developing countries, was held in October 2017.” 6. “Issues of gender gaps and climate change include: • Most of the poorest people in Egypt especially at rural areas are women • Women who can access credit is extremely lower than that of male • Although, there are no legal differences between men and women that may hinder women’s economic opportunities, including access to credit, culture values could hinder and limit women’s economic opportunities” 7. “As climate change will most strongly affect the world’s poorest people, and since most of them are women, one of the important themes has been mainstreaming gender considerations into the climate policy-making agenda.” 8. “The project focused on advocacy for the establishment and implementation of gender-responsive actions on climate change through a series of activities that included participating in UNFCCC formal meetings, supporting directly the Convention’s Secretariat, technical support to Parties and stakeholders, and incorporating gender equality and women’s empowerment criteria in climate finance mechanisms.” 9. “The Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA) project to strengthen the role of women and mainstream the gender perspective in global climate policy. The total contribution is EUR 8.9 million during the implementation period 2008 to 2016.” |

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| <p>Women referenced as vulnerable or poor or agents of change in developed countries</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “Women and girls are at particular risk when it comes to climate threats” 2. “Overall the project is expected to improve the livelihoods of 150,000 people in poor communities, particularly for women and youth.” 3. “Strengthened capacity of government to promote and support climate change adaptation and mitigation with appropriate measures to protect land-related sectors against climate change is essential... (iii) supporting women and the most vulnerable and marginalized groups” 4. “Climate change not only causes danger, vulnerability and risk to life and property, it also contributes in particular to increasing the gap between the rich and the poor specially women” 5. “Ensure that women are visible agents of change at all levels of disaster preparedness, including early warning systems, education, communication, information and advocacy.” 6. “As climate change will most strongly affect the world’s poorest people, and since most of them are women, one of the important themes has been mainstreaming gender considerations into the climate policy-making agenda.” |
| <p>Identification and reduction of inequalities that may contribute to gender inequality</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “Brazil in terms of improvements in the opportunities of access to the education system, health care, basic sanitation, and in the fight against hunger, poverty and income inequality.” 2. “Currently, the main social policies in place are those geared towards combating poverty and hunger; universalization and educational qualification; job and income generation for the poorest; expansion and improvement of health services; combating socioeconomic inequalities and those inequalities resulting from race and gender. In summary, they are policies focused on improving the quality of life of Brazilians, especially those in a situation of social vulnerability (IPEA, 2014).” 3. “With respect to racial inequality, there was a reduction in the period. In 1990, the likelihood of blacks being extremely poor was approximately three times higher than that of white people.” 4. “Also worthy of note is the fact that, unlike in other countries, in Brazil there is no inequality in the rates of extreme poverty among men and women (Figure 1.16). This does not mean, however, that asymmetric relations of gender do not influence the extreme poverty experienced by women.” 5. “It is widely understood that climate change is both a contributing factor and an exacerbating factor for other development challenges, such as health, security, economic growth, and gender equality.” 6. “Women and girls are at particular risk when it comes to climate threats, and their participation is crucial in planning and implementing adaptation strategies to deal with those threats. For example, when communities organize themselves to adapt to climate change, women often do not participate in the decision making and do not get equal access to technologies.” 7. “When women have better access to climate-resilient resources and technologies, they are able to devote more time to the activities— such as education, paid work, political and public participation, and leisure activities— that enhance the quality of life for entire communities.” |

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| | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. “Environment and climate action are one of six action areas highlighted in the new policy, recognizing that women and girls are disproportionately at risk from the effects of climate change and need better support to mitigate and adapt to changes that threaten their health and economic well-being.” 9. “Housing is a basic human need, like food and clothing, and a basic human right that is guaranteed by all legislations and constitutions.” 10. “To maintain a high degree of emphasis on linkages between climate change, sustainable land management, alleviation of food insecurity, and poverty reduction in Egypt and policy and development programming” 11. “Climate change not only causes danger, vulnerability and risk to life and property, it also contributes in particular to increasing the gap between the rich and the poor specially women.” 12. “Climate change causes different impacts on men and women. It has an impact on the relationship that people have with their environment, their knowledge in relation to their environment, their social and economic positions and the power relationships between men and women in society.” 13. “Today, the most vulnerable and marginalized individuals are the most affected by the impacts of climate change. Due to the feminization of poverty and the dominance of male-controlled values, women have a limited capacity and opportunities to cope with the impacts of climate change or to participate in negotiations on issues relating to their mitigation.” 14. “Most of the poorest people in Egypt especially at rural areas are women” 15. “Women who can access credit is extremely lower than that of male” 16. “Although, there are no legal differences between men and women that may hinder women’s economic opportunities, including access to credit, culture values could hinder and limit women’s economic opportunities” 17. “Focus on marginalized social groups, and those mostly affected by economic reform policies.” 18. “Provide protection to the poor, the low-income groups and the middle class.” 19. “The National Institute for Health and Welfare studies the health and welfare impacts of climate change with special focus on inequalities, especially vulnerable population groups and measures that should be taken to enhance resilience and preparedness to changes.” 20. “Climate change impacts the day-to-day lives of all Indonesians, but most severely Indonesia’s most vulnerable populations. Climate change-induced natural disasters will impact a greater number of people living below the poverty line, preventing asset accumulation. Rising food, water and energy prices, which often follow drought, floods, and other disasters, will drive the poor further into poverty. Socio-economic disparity will potentially contribute to political instability in regions most affected by climate change.” |
| Human Rights | |
| Fairness and equity in implementation | 1. “The Government of Brazil is committed to implementing its iNDC with full respect to human rights, in particular rights of vulnerable communities, |

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| | <p>indigenous populations, traditional communities and workers in sectors affected by relevant policies and plans, while promoting gender-responsive measures.”</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. “The Government of Brazil gives particular attention to the poorest populations, in terms of improving their housing and living conditions, bolstering their capacity to withstand the effects of severe climate events.” 3. “In order to build a fair and equitable global response to climate change, it is therefore of central importance to link cause (net anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions) and effect (temperature increase and global climate change).” 4. “In implementing the Pan-Canadian Framework, key socio-economic aspects and potential impacts are being taken into consideration. Economy-wide measures such as setting a price on carbon pollution can have impacts on economy competitiveness and on most vulnerable groups of society and Indigenous Peoples.” 5. “The Paris Agreement emphasizes the importance of gender equality in climate change action. Advancing the health and rights of, and protecting and empowering, women and girls is thus an overarching objective of Canada’s approach to climate change.” 6. “Finland has integrated the goals and objectives of the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol into its development policy, while taking into account the fact that economic and social development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding priorities of the developing country Parties.” 7. “In line with the Paris Agreement, Indonesia respects, promotes and considers its obligation on human rights, the right to health, the right of adat communities (Indonesia: Masyarakat Hukum Adat and internationally known as indigenous people), local communities, migrants, children, persons with different abilities, and people in vulnerable situations, and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity.” 8. “Parties under the UN Framework Convention of Climate Change should strive to implement policies and measures in such a way as to minimise adverse effects. These include the adverse effects of climate change, effects on international trade, and the social, environmental and economic impact on other parties, especially developing countries” 9. “Under Sweden’s policy for global development (PGD), all policy areas should interact in a coherent way so the country can make an effective contribution to equitable and sustainable global development. When decisions in a given policy area are judged to affect this goal of equitable and sustainable global development, an impact assessment must be carried out. The policy’s two perspectives – a rights perspective and the perspective of poor people on development – should serve as a guide.” 10. “At the same time, the Swedish policy framework also goes beyond the 2030 Agenda in a number of aspects, such as gender equality, democracy and human rights” 11. “Positive trends are the increased level of climate integration within human rights, democracy and related sectors, as well as within humanitarian support |
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| | and disaster risk reduction support” |
| Gender equality and empowerment of women as a right in climate actions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “The Government of Brazil is committed to implementing its iNDC with full respect to human rights, in particular rights of vulnerable communities, indigenous populations, traditional communities and workers in sectors affected by relevant policies and plans, while promoting gender-responsive measures” 2. “To reflect this reality, Canada’s climate finance flows are consistent with Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and, in particular, Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 13, which sets out targets for climate action, including: implementing UNFCCC commitments; enhancing adaptation and climate resilience; and promoting effective climate planning with a focus on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.” 3. “The Paris Agreement emphasizes the importance of gender equality in climate change action. Advancing the health and rights of, and protecting and empowering, women and girls is thus an overarching objective of Canada’s approach to climate change. Canada’s pledge and its development assistance both have a particular focus on empowering women and girls.” 4. “Canada adopted a Feminist International Assistance Policy in June 2017, a central theme of which is to promote gender equality and help empower all women and girls.” 5. “It will mobilize its resources and expertise to promote inclusive green economic growth, while promoting the involvement of women and young entrepreneurs in achieving sustainable development objectives.” 6. “Support for sustainable, gender equitable food security through cooperatives and introducing climate resilience strategies such as increasing access to drought-resistant seed varieties.” 7. “Provide support to increase the capacity of public service institutions and small and growing businesses to innovate, adapt to changing circumstances, and incorporate gender equality and environmental sustainability.” 8. “Aims to increase the capacity of regional organizations, national governments and local communities in the Caribbean to respond to and manage natural disasters through institutional support and gender-equal programming, disaster risk management and community resilience strategies.” 9. “Supports increasing farm productivity and promoting sustainable, participatory and gender equal agricultural practices in Guatemala and Honduras” 10. “Support to various human development goals across Africa and Asia, including women and children’s health in Central Asia, education in East Africa, and civil society initiatives such as gender equality, innovation, and climate change adaptation.” 11. “Help communities establish effective risk reduction plans and policies to reduce people’s vulnerability to natural disasters, by working to ensure that disaster risk reduction policy and law considers vulnerable communities, gender equality, and the environment.” |

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| | <p>12. “The goal of the SAWA leadership program is to increase the number of women occupying leadership roles in the climate change field and the water sector in particular. With IDRC support, the program will be awarding fellowships to 36 women enrolled in master’s-level integrated water resources management programs in Bangladesh, India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka, and providing these women with opportunities to access decision-making environments through internships. The program will generate greater participation by women professionals in policy and decision-making processes by encouraging them to occupy leadership roles in water planning and management and by encouraging them to develop climate-resilient policies to address water insecurity resulting from climate change in their own local contexts.”</p> <p>13. “This 4-year leadership program aims to develop multiple technical capacities among young leaders, in particular women. It is one of the three leadership programs implemented by IDRC’s climate change program in Latin America, the Caribbean, Africa and Asia. This program consists of a Postgraduate Diploma that combines a theoretical training module with practical exercises to consolidate the acquired knowledge in the field. It focuses on providing young leaders with practical knowledge of climate risk and urban management accompanied by participatory planning and negotiation skills to enable them to advise local public and private stakeholders for the effective development of climate resilient transformative policies in medium-sized cities.”</p> <p>14. In support of the Lima work programme on gender, which calls on Parties to assist with training and raising awareness for female and male delegates on issues related to gender balance and to build the skills and capacity of female delegates, Canada partnered with the Women’s Environment and Development Organization to hold two events in 2017. A two-day informal consultation on the development of the gender action plan under the UNFCCC was held in September 2017 and a gender and climate change workshop, which focused on developing skills for female negotiators from developing countries, was held in October 2017. The outcomes of the consultations helped to stimulate and guide discussions on the gender action plan during the 23rd Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.</p> <p>15. A gender-sensitive approach to creating, developing and strengthening institutional, systemic and human-resource capacity-building can foster gender balance in decision-making on, delivery of and access to means and tools of implementation for mitigation of adaptation actions.</p> <p>16. “Adaptation finance, whatever its source, should be used to promote climate and development objectives, including gender equality.”</p> <p>17. “All stakeholders should make the empowerment of women and poor and marginalized groups a strategic priority in the fight against climate change.”</p> <p>18. “Build the capacity of national and local women’s groups and provide them with a platform to be heard”</p> <p>19. “Finnish development policy strives to strengthen the rights of the most vulnerable, promote gender equality, and improve climate change preparedness and mitigation”</p> <p>20. “The project that consisted of four phases ended in 2016; the overall support from Finland was EUR 8.9 million in 2008 to 2016. The project focused on</p> |
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| | <p>advocacy for the establishment and implementation of gender-responsive actions on climate change through a series of activities that included participating in UNFCCC formal meetings, supporting directly the Convention’s Secretariat, technical support to Parties and stakeholders, and incorporating gender equality and women’s empowerment criteria in climate finance mechanisms. The Women Delegates Fund administered by WEDO supported travel and enhanced leadership and negotiations skills of women delegates.”</p> <p>21. “Improve woman participation”</p> |
| <p>Increase access to resources and opportunities</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “The following subsections present the main recent advances in Brazil in terms of improvements in the opportunities of access to the education system, health care, basic sanitation, and in the fight against hunger, poverty and income inequality.” 2. “...the intent of eliminating extreme poverty, in 2004 the Federal Government created the Family Allowance Program (Programa Bolsa Família), with a view to guaranteeing the right to food, health, education and achieving citizenship to the population most vulnerable to hunger.” 3. “Unlike in the past, the expansion of the access to education in the country promoted both the increase in the average years in school and the reduction of educational inequality, which, in turn, had positive effects on the reduction of income inequality in Brazil” 4. “However, the government has worked to increase the opportunities for access to education and health services through decentralization measures and regionalization of the network assistance, in addition to focusing social programs on the poorest population, which occurs in parallel to the challenge of universalizing programs. This led to a number of improvements in the recent period, some of which received international acknowledgment [sic], such as the sharp drop in poverty and extreme poverty rates, which was strongly influenced by the reduction in family income inequality.” 5. “Aims to improve agricultural production, increasing food security while providing equal rural opportunities for women and men.” 6. “Support for reconstruction and the restoration of lost assets and livelihoods after Typhoon Haiyan, including increased participation of women and men in affected regions, and improved access to business development services.” 7. “Support for sustainable, gender equitable food security through cooperatives and introducing climate resilience strategies such as increasing access to drought-resistant seed varieties.” 8. “The goal of the SAWA leadership program is to increase the number of women occupying leadership roles in the climate change field and the water sector in particular. With IDRC support, the program will be awarding fellowships to 36 women enrolled in master’s-level integrated water resources management programs in Bangladesh, India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka, and providing these women with opportunities to access decision-making environments through internships. The program will generate greater participation by women professionals in policy and decision-making processes by encouraging them to occupy leadership roles in water planning and management and by encouraging them to develop climate-resilient policies to address water insecurity resulting from climate change in their own local |

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| | <p>contexts.”</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. “A gender-sensitive approach to creating, developing and strengthening institutional, systemic and human-resource capacity-building can foster gender balance in decision-making on, delivery of and access to means and tools of implementation for mitigation of adaptation actions.” 10. “The right of access to information in official documents is a basic civil right protected by the Finnish constitution.” 11. “Maintaining and strengthening existing public health and other infrastructure, including housing, transport and energy, and preventing poverty are crucial for successful adaptation.” 12. “This 4-year leadership program aims to develop multiple technical capacities among young leaders, in particular women. It is one of the three leadership programs implemented by IDRC’s climate change program in Latin America, the Caribbean, Africa and Asia. This program consists of a Postgraduate Diploma that combines a theoretical training module with practical exercises to consolidate the acquired knowledge in the field. It focuses on providing young leaders with practical knowledge of climate risk and urban management accompanied by participatory planning and negotiation skills to enable them to advise local public and private stakeholders for the effective development of climate resilient transformative policies in medium-sized cities.” 13. “Provide support to increase the capacity of public service institutions and small and growing businesses to innovate, adapt to changing circumstances, and incorporate gender equality and environmental sustainability.” 14. “Build the capacity of national and local women’s groups and provide them with a platform to be heard” 15. “Include gender perspectives into disaster reduction efforts at the local, regional and national levels, including in policies, strategies, action plans, and programs. As well as, increase their participation and representation at all levels of the decision-making process.” 16. “Since 2008, Finland has been supporting the project implemented by the Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA) to strengthen the role of women and mainstream the gender perspective in global climate policy.” |
| Budgeting | |
| <p>Financial support for developing countries for gender equality</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “Canada adopted a Feminist International Assistance Policy in June 2017, a central theme of which is to promote gender equality and help empower all women and girls.” 2. “For example, over 2015 and 2016 Canada provided \$324,000 to the Caribbean Disaster Risk Management Program which aims to improve resilience in the Caribbean extreme weather events, such as hurricanes and floods, and reduce their impact on communities. Greater resiliency is achieved when all people and sectors are involved in disaster risk prevention. To ensure this, the Caribbean Disaster Risk Management Program gives special attention to gender equality, to ensure equal access to resources and opportunities for both men and women in building their resilience and adaptive capacity.” 3. “Canada’s investment will help to reduce emissions, support a range of adaptation efforts, create jobs and advance low-carbon, women-focused |

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| | <p>projects to support development in the region.”</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. “In 2016, Divisa Solar generated 13,857 megawatt hours of energy, abated 9,284 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent, and mobilized US \$5.92M from the private sector. Divisa Solar was also the first project under the C2F to include a gender-targeted internship program for women in science, technology, engineering and mathematics.” 5. “The South Asian Water Leadership Program on Climate Change, funded by the IDRC from 2016–2020, aims to increase the number of women occupying leadership roles in the climate change field and the water sector in particular. With IDRC support, the program will be awarding fellowships to 36 women enrolled in graduate level integrated water resources management programs in Bangladesh, India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka, and providing these women with opportunities to access decision-making environments through internships.” 6. “Canada’s IDRC also approved funding in 2016 for the Build Leadership for Latin American and Caribbean Cities in a Changing Climate program, from 2017–2021, which aims to develop multiple technical capacities among young leaders, in particular women. It consists of a Postgraduate Diploma focuses on providing young leaders with practical knowledge of climate risk and urban management accompanied by participatory planning and negotiation skills to enable them to advise local public and private stakeholders for the effective development of climate resilient transformative policies in medium-sized cities.” 7. “Support for sustainable, gender equitable food security through cooperatives and introducing climate resilience strategies such as increasing access to drought-resistant seed varieties.” 8. “Promotion of productive, sustainable and gender-sensitive agricultural techniques to build food security and climate change resilience for women subsistence farmers.” 9. “Aims to increase food security, increased farming productivity, and gender equality in Nicaraguan smallscale farming exposed to extreme weather brought on by climate change” 10. “Aims to improve agricultural production, increasing food security while providing equal rural opportunities for women and men.” 11. “Support for reconstruction and the restoration of lost assets and livelihoods after Typhoon Haiyan, including increased participation of women and men in affected regions, and improved access to business development services” 12. “Provide support to increase the capacity of public service institutions and small and growing businesses to innovate, adapt to changing circumstances, and incorporate gender equality and environmental sustainability.” 13. “Aims to increase the capacity of regional organizations, national governments and local communities in the Caribbean to respond to and manage natural disasters through institutional support and gender-equal programming, disaster risk management and community resilience strategies.” 14. “Supports increasing farm productivity and promoting sustainable, participatory and gender equal agricultural practices in Guatemala and |
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| | <p>Honduras”</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. “Support to various human development goals across Africa and Asia, including women and children’s health in Central Asia, education in East Africa, and civil society initiatives such as gender equality, innovation, and climate change adaptation.” 16. “A two-day informal consultation on the development of the gender action plan under the UNFCCC was held in September 2017 and a gender and climate change workshop, which focused on developing skills for female negotiators from developing countries, was held in October 2017. The outcomes of the consultations helped to stimulate and guide discussions on the gender action plan during the 23rd Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.” 17. “Finnish development policy strives to strengthen the rights of the most vulnerable, promote gender equality, and improve climate change preparedness and mitigation. Therefore, besides providing funds to the operating entities of the financial mechanism of the UNFCCC and the funds under the Kyoto Protocol, Finland provides support through bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels.” 18. “Sweden has also been a champion for gender integration in the multilateral climate funds, including the promotion of separate gender policies and action plans.” 19. “Fund focusing on women entrepreneurs in sub-Sahara Africa” 20. “Swedfund invests together with Ethiopian Development Bank and company from Bangladesh, DBS, to build textile factory in Ethiopia. Strong focus on sustainability, environment and women.” |
| <p>Budgets limited to adaptation support</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “For example, over 2015 and 2016 Canada provided \$324,000 to the Caribbean Disaster Risk Management Program which aims to improve resilience in the Caribbean extreme weather events, such as hurricanes and floods, and reduce their impact on communities. Greater resiliency is achieved when all people and sectors are involved in disaster risk prevention. To ensure this, the Caribbean Disaster Risk Management Program gives special attention to gender equality, to ensure equal access to resources and opportunities for both men and women in building their resilience and adaptive capacity.” 2. “In May 2017, Canada announced a reinvestment of \$200M in funding to the Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia at the Asian Development Bank (CFPS). This fund aims to catalyze private investment in climate change action in developing Asian and Pacific countries, including small-island developing states that are among the most impacted by climate change. Canada’s investment will help to reduce emissions, support a range of adaptation efforts, create jobs and advance low-carbon, women-focused projects to support development in the region. As of December 2016, Canada’s investment in the CFPS has resulted in an expected 1.8 million tonnes of carbon reductions per year.” 3. Adaptation finance, whatever its source, should be used to promote climate and development objectives, including gender equality. 4. “Provide support to increase the capacity of public service institutions and small and growing businesses to innovate, adapt to changing circumstances, |

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| | <p>and incorporate gender equality and environmental sustainability”</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. “Support to development goals across Africa and Asia, including women and children’s health in Central Asia, education in East Africa, and civil society initiatives such as gender equality, innovation, and climate change adaptation.” 6. “Aims to increase the capacity of regional organizations, national governments and local communities in the Caribbean to respond to and manage natural disasters through institutional support and gender-equal programming, disaster risk management and community resilience strategies.” 7. “Support for sustainable, gender equitable food security through cooperatives and introducing climate resilience strategies such as increasing access to drought-resistant seed varieties.” 8. “Supports increasing farm productivity and promoting sustainable, participatory and gender equal agricultural practices in Guatemala and Honduras.” 9. “Promotion of productive, sustainable and gender-sensitive agricultural techniques to build food security and climate change resilience for women subsistence farmers.” 10. “Aims to increase food security, increased farming productivity, and gender equality in Nicaraguan smallscale farming exposed to extreme weather brought on by climate change.” 11. “Support for reconstruction and the restoration of lost assets and livelihoods after Typhoon Haiyan, including increased participation of women and men in affected regions, and improved access to business development services.” 12. “Provide support to increase the capacity of public service institutions and small and growing businesses to innovate, adapt to changing circumstances, and incorporate gender equality and environmental sustainability.” |
| Evidence of GRB | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “For example, over 2015 and 2016 Canada provided \$324,000 to the Caribbean Disaster Risk Management Program which aims to improve resilience in the Caribbean extreme weather events, such as hurricanes and floods, and reduce their impact on communities. Greater resiliency is achieved when all people and sectors are involved in disaster risk prevention. To ensure this, the Caribbean Disaster Risk Management Program gives special attention to gender equality, to ensure equal access to resources and opportunities for both men and women in building their resilience and adaptive capacity.” 2. “Since 2008, Finland has been supporting the project implemented by the Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA) to strengthen the role of women and mainstream the gender perspective in global climate policy. The project that consisted of four phases ended in 2016; the overall support from Finland was EUR 8.9 million in 2008 to 2016. The project focused on advocacy for the establishment and implementation of gender-responsive actions on climate change through a series of activities that included participating in UNFCCC formal meetings, supporting directly the Convention’s Secretariat, technical support to Parties and stakeholders, and incorporating gender equality and women’s empowerment criteria in climate finance mechanisms.” 3. “Integration of gender issues is improving, thus also contributing to raising the efficiency and long-term sustainability of the projects and programs funded by multilateral climate funds.” |

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| <p>Collection of sex-disaggregated data</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Also worthy of note is the fact that, unlike in other countries, in Brazil there is no inequality in the rates of extreme poverty among men and women (Figure 1.16). This does not mean, however, that asymmetric relations of gender do not influence the extreme poverty experienced by women 2. However, the occupation rate of working-age women is not good; it is much lower than that observed for men: 50.3% against 74.1% in 2012. It is observed that the more children per woman, the lower the occupation rate will be. Women who are mothers of one or more children have an occupation rate of 43.1%. Women with two or more children have an occupation rate of 30.0% 3. Prenatal care is an important factor for the reduction of child mortality and also mother mortality. From 1990 to 2011, mother mortality rate fell by 55%, from 141 deaths per one hundred thousand live births to 64. Moreover, in 2011, 99% of childbirths were in hospitals or other health institutions, and around 90% of pregnant women have four or more prenatal appointments. |
| <p>Economic prioritization-lacking gender component</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “Brazil will strive for a transition towards energy systems based on renewable sources and the decarbonization of the global economy by the end of the century, in the context of sustainable development and access to the financial and technological means necessary for this transition.” 2. “Each individual actor’s contribution to temperature increase should take into consideration differences in terms of starting points, approaches, economic structures, resource bases, the need to maintain sustainable economic growth, available technologies and other individual circumstances.” 3. “Canada recognizes the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and considers addressing climate change as an opportunity to transition to a strong, diverse and competitive low-carbon economy.” 4. “Through the Vancouver Declaration, working groups were established to develop options for pricing carbon pollution; complementary actions to reduce emissions; adaptation and climate resilience; and clean technology, innovation and jobs” 5. “As a result of these efforts, the Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change was adopted on December 9, 2016. It is a comprehensive plan to reduce emissions across all sectors of the economy, accelerate clean economic growth, and build resilience to the impacts of climate change” 6. “Other actions in the Pan-Canadian Framework include: protecting and enhancing carbon sinks including in forests, wetlands and agricultural lands; identifying opportunities to generate renewable fuel from waste; and demonstrating leadership by reducing emissions from government operations and scaling up the procurement of clean energy and technologies. The Framework also includes support for clean technology and innovation that promote clean growth, including for early-stage technology development, establishing international partnerships, and encouraging “mission-oriented” research to help generate innovative new ideas and create economic opportunities” 7. “These actions are supplemented by investments in clean technology, research, development and demonstration to help Canada meeting its climate change goals and creating economic opportunities.” |

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| | <p>8. “Renewable energy (RE) technologies will play a very important role in reducing GHG emissions, but they alone would not suffice to keep climate change manageable. RE may provide a number of opportunities and cannot only address climate change mitigation but may also address sustainable and equitable economic development, energy access, secure energy supply and reduce local environmental and health impacts.”</p> <p>9. “Egypt didn’t succeed yet to cut energy intensity in any ratio, but there are many areas that it can improve upon to ensure continued economic growth while using less energy.”</p> <p>10. “Egypt is working with developed and developing countries alike to tackle the interrelated challenges of energy security, economic development, environmental quality, and climate change. Egypt is promoting an approach to climate change that allows it to find its own best path for meeting strong environmental and economic development goals, while ensuring that it is included in addressing global environmental challenges.”</p> <p>11. “However, renewable energy may provide a number of opportunities since it also addresses sustainable and equitable economic development, energy access, secure energy supply, and reduced local environmental and health impacts.”</p> <p>12. “Finland supports developing countries by helping them to build their capacities and develop their economic infrastructure, thus helping them diversify their economies and improve energy production”</p> <p>13. “Economic diversification and private sector development are particularly important targets in various Finnish bilateral programmes and Finnish-supported multilateral programmes in Zambia, southern Africa and the Mekong region. Regional programmes that promote the role of the private sector in providing energy services are being promoted in Latin America, Sub-Saharan Africa and parts of Asia”</p> <p>14. “More employment is created especially in the production of biofuels and bioenergy.”</p> <p>15. “Studies on adaptation needs for industry suggest that adaptation to climate change presents an opportunity for the industry sector. For instance, new products, processes, technologies and know-how related to adaptation can be exploited as part of CleanTech and other business opportunities.”</p> <p>16. “In developing countries, the private sector and entrepreneurs play a key role in economic development.”</p> <p>17. “The studies are important, particularly to evaluate the potential benefits, including the economic advantages, of certain climate change adaptation.”</p> <p>18. “To lift people out of poverty, the Government of Indonesia (GOI) is promoting economic development projected to average at least 5% per year in order to reduce the poverty rate to below 4% by 2025, as mandated by the Indonesian Constitution, inter alia, that “every person shall have the right to enjoy a good and healthy environment.”</p> <p>19. “The preparation of the NDC has taken into account the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) particularly on taking urgent action to combat</p> |
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| | <p>climate change and its impacts, promoting food security and sustainable agriculture, achieving gender equality, ensuring the availability and sustainable management of water, access to affordable, reliable, and renewable energy for all, sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, resilient infrastructure, sustainable consumption and production patterns, conservation”</p> <p>20. “The emphasis in the country’s climate strategy is on the use of general economic instruments, but in many cases these are supplemented with targeted instruments, for example to support the development and market introduction of technology and eliminate barriers to energy efficiency and other measures.”</p> <p>21. “The EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) is the EU’s most important tool to combat climate change.”</p> |
| <p>Emphasis on techno-scientific approach to climate change</p> | <p>1. “Nevertheless, the global climate change is recognized as being a technical and complex issue, difficult to be understood by lay persons and therefore requires efforts to translate the scientific knowledge into a more accessible language, which is important for the social mobilization around the theme.”</p> <p>2. “The publication of the Reports of its three Working Groups by the Brazilian Panel on Climate Change (PBMC), also contributes to briefly circulate information in a less technical language about the state-of-the-art of the scientific basis of climate change in Brazil and necessary efforts to be undertaken for adaptation and mitigation”</p> <p>3. “This chapter describes initiatives of excellence, undertaken through institutes and Brazilian research groups that are contributing to the advancement of the scientific basis on climate change in the country. These are advances to fill scientific gaps and in methodological improvements, thus enabling the production of climate modeling results and the impacts and vulnerabilities to climate risk and mitigation options, with less uncertainty and greater robustness.”</p> <p>4. “The Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research (IAI)³² in 1992 and composed of 19 American countries ³³ is an intergovernmental organization created. IAI is guided by principles of scientific excellence, international cooperation and ample exchange of scientific data, aimed at improving the understanding of global climate change and its socioeconomic impacts. Recognizing the need to better understand the natural and social processes that govern the environmental change on a large scale, the IAI encourages the exchange between scientists and public managers. With that, the IAI aims at increasing the scientific capacity in the region and, at the same time, provide useful information to decision makers.”</p> <p>5. “The activity involves strong national and international scientific collaboration in generating knowledge and capacity for implementing global climate change scenarios on a more detailed and precise scale than ever before.”</p> <p>6. “The problem of global climate change is notably scientific and technological at the short and medium terms. It is scientific because it deals with defining climate change, its causes, intensity, vulnerabilities, impacts and reduction of uncertainties. It is technological because the measures to combat global warming include actions that aim at the promotion and the cooperation for the development, application and diffusion, including transfer of technologies, practices and processes that prevent the problem and its adverse effects.”</p> <p>7. “Agreements may be signed to finance projects related to sustainability and the</p> |

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| | <p>low-carbon economy in accordance with the interest and the rules of each institution. Examples are: infrastructure projects aligned to the principles of sustainable development or mitigation of and adaptation to climate change, as well as investments in renewable energy and energy efficiency or that may promote sustainable uses of biodiversity, ecosystems and regeneration of natural resources, as well as actions for the development, dissemination and transfer of environmentally sustainable technologies.”</p> <p>8. “Brazil will strive for a transition towards energy systems based on renewable sources and the decarbonization of the global economy by the end of the century, in the context of sustainable development and access to the financial and technological means necessary for this transition.”</p> <p>9. “Each individual actor’s contribution to temperature increase should take into consideration differences in terms of starting points, approaches, economic structures, resource bases, the need to maintain sustainable economic growth, available technologies and other individual circumstances.”</p> <p>10. “Recognizing the growing global demand for clean technologies, the Pan-Canadian Framework creates the conditions to encourage and enhance the development and adoption of clean technologies. The Framework includes new actions to support early-stage technological innovation, accelerated commercialization and growth, enhanced adoption of clean technology, and improved metrics to measure success.”</p> <p>11. “This funding helps mobilize private sector investment and expertise, including in clean technology innovation, in developing countries so that they too may seize the economic opportunities of the global shift towards clean growth.”</p> <p>12. “Recognizing the need to draw on the best available technical and scientific expertise and information, Environment and Climate Change Canada has defined roles and responsibilities for the preparation of the inventory, both internally and externally. As such, Environment and Climate Change Canada is involved in many agreements with data providers and expert contributors in a variety of ways, ranging from informal to formal arrangements.”</p> <p>13. “Assessments have been performed by the Government of Canada as a tool to further highlight the importance of understanding and addressing climate change impacts. These assessments are scientific reports that assess, critically analyze, and synthesize the growing knowledge base on the issue. Working with subject matter experts in government, universities, and non-government organizations, federal departments produce science assessments that are current, relevant, and accessible sources of information to help inform planning of policies, programs, and actions.”</p> <p>14. “The Government of Canada undertakes science and monitoring activities related to past, present, and future states of the climate system and how it functions, as well as on the changing composition of the atmosphere and related impacts. These activities include foundational climate and climate change science as well as climate information and services provided by federal departments to inform effective adaptation planning and decision-making. Climate change science includes research related to the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and ecosystem services, as well as options and opportunities for using ecosystems to support climate change adaptation and mitigation.”</p> |
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| | <p>15. “Through the Vancouver Declaration, working groups were established to develop options for pricing carbon pollution; complementary actions to reduce emissions; adaptation and climate resilience; and clean technology, innovation and jobs”</p> <p>16. “Federal, provincial, and territorial governments will work together to help industries improve their energy efficiency and invest in new technologies to reduce emissions, including in the oil and gas sector.”</p> <p>17. “Other actions in the Pan-Canadian Framework include: protecting and enhancing carbon sinks including in forests, wetlands and agricultural lands; identifying opportunities to generate renewable fuel from waste; and demonstrating leadership by reducing emissions from government operations and scaling up the procurement of clean energy and technologies. The Framework also includes support for clean technology and innovation that promote clean growth, including for early-stage technology development, establishing international partnerships, and encouraging “mission-oriented” research to help generate innovative new ideas and create economic opportunities”</p> <p>18. “The key for Egypt to mitigation of climate change is to lay a sound foundation for further evolution to zero- and low-carbon energy supply technologies, with substantial reductions in energy intensity along with comprehensive mitigation efforts covering all major emitters and technology and financial transfers from industrialized countries to support decarbonization”</p> <p>19. “Most policies that aim at a more sustainable development rest upon four main pillars: more efficient use of energy, especially at the point of end use; increased utilization of renewable energy as a substitute for non-renewable energy sources; accelerated development and deployment of new energy technologies – particularly next-generation fossil fuel technologies that produce near-zero harmful emissions and open up opportunities for CO₂”</p> <p>20. “Renewable energy (RE) technologies will play a very important role in reducing GHG emissions, but they alone would not suffice to keep climate change manageable. RE may provide a number of opportunities and cannot only address climate change mitigation but may also address sustainable and equitable economic development, energy access, secure energy supply and reduce local environmental and health impacts.”</p> <p>21. “New technology is the cornerstone of any sensible energy policy. Today, Egypt is seriously looking for technology transfer on the front edge of world industrial progress.”</p> <p>22. “Working through international cooperation, Egypt can transform its energy problem into an energy opportunity –an opportunity to unleash the power to develop new supplies, invest and apply new technologies, and create good new jobs for Egypt. It can be an opportunity to pass on to a new era of energy efficiency and truly enhance Egypt's energy security.”</p> <p>23. “Egypt is addressing the impact of growing energy consumption on the environment and climate. However, climate change should be addressed as part of an integrated agenda that enhances energy security, maintains economic prosperity, reduces pollution, and mitigates greenhouse gas emissions. Energy efficiency is central to this approach, and advanced technologies - for example, clean coal technology, advanced nuclear power, renewables, and smart grid -</p> |
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| | <p>are already needed on a vast scale to eventually reduce emissions significantly.”</p> <p>24. “Innovative clean energy technologies and processes, developed by the international market can be an indispensable part of Egypt's future environmental solutions.”</p> <p>25. “Technological and design improvements, as well as an efficient driving style and energy-saving devices can increase the fuel-economy of vehicles. Furthermore, carbon emissions can be reduced by switching to alternative fuels with lower lifecycle GHG emissions, such as natural gas”</p> <p>26. “International cooperation and transfer of technology should be strengthened to share the benefit of technological knowledge worldwide. Egypt needs to prioritize the development of low-cost technologies with substantial local content.”</p> <p>27. “From perspective of sustainable socio-economic development, the main research areas include major strategies and policies on climate change; construction and comprehensive demonstration of technological support systems for low-carbon and sustainable development; raising public awareness of participation in actions to tackle climate change; and international collaborative research.”</p> <p>28. “Renewable energy technologies, which are relevant to the local context, will play a very important role in reducing GHG emissions, but they would not suffice to keep climate change manageable. However, renewable energy may provide a number of opportunities since it also addresses sustainable and equitable economic development, energy access, secure energy supply, and reduced local environmental and health impacts”</p> <p>29. “In Finland, there is a growing interest towards the interface between science and policy in the field of climate change.”</p> <p>30. “The increase in the technology intensity of the country’s manufacturing sector has been strong”</p> <p>31. “Studies on adaptation needs for industry suggest that adaptation to climate change presents an opportunity for the industry sector. For instance, new products, processes, technologies and know-how related to adaptation can be exploited as part of CleanTech and other business opportunities.”</p> <p>32. “Finland has specific programmes and financial arrangements for transferring environmentally sound technology to developing countries (examples in Table 7.6). These activities comprise the transfer of both ‘soft’ technology, such as capacity building, creating information networks and enhancing training and research, and ‘hard’ technology, that is, technology to control greenhouse gas emissions and for adaptation measures.”</p> <p>33. “During the reporting period, Finnfund (see Section 7.3.7) was a financier of renewable energy production projects in Thailand, Honduras, Sri Lanka, Kenya and Cape Verde and tree-planting projects in Tanzania and Uganda. In addition, Finnfund is an investor in the Central American Renewable Energy and Cleaner Production Facility (CAREC) and the Evolution One Fund, which are investing in renewable and clean technologies in Central America and southern Africa. Finland is also promoting business-to-business partnerships in</p> |
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| | <p>environmentally sound technologies through Finnpartnership as part of a wider set of Aid for Trade interventions”</p> <p>34. “The Finnish Climate Change Panel was nominated by the Ministry of the Environment for the first time in 2011 to enhance science-policy interaction between climate and energy policy, as well as public discussion. The Finnish Climate Change Panel has been an active knowledge producer and partner in the field (Box 8.2).”</p> <p>35. “According to the Finnish Science Barometer 2016 the public’s expectations are optimistic on science and the world view. Science is believed to be the answer to many important issues.”</p> <p>36. “Nominated by the Finnish Ministry of the Environment at the end of 2011, the interdisciplinary and independent Climate Change Panel of researchers and academicians aims to enhance communication between science and politics in issues related to climate change”</p> <p>37. “The energy sector mitigation actions are focused on increasing the utilisation of renewable energy, fuel-switching towards cleaner (lower emission) energy sources and efforts to improve energy efficiency and conservation.”</p> <p>38. “The utilisation of mitigation technologies will encourage the development of science in the field of low carbon technology in the country. Mastery of new renewable energy technologies and conservation energy/ energy efficiency in the country can be developed to achieve the climate change mitigation targets in the energy sector. The development of science and technology and the mastery of strategic assets supporting low-carbon technology (low-emission technology) can be Indonesia’s competitive advantage in global market.”</p> <p>39. “The emphasis in the country’s climate strategy is on the use of general economic instruments, but in many cases these are supplemented with targeted instruments, for example to support the development and market introduction of technology and eliminate barriers to energy efficiency and other measures.”</p> <p>40. “Swedish climate-related research covers a broad spectrum, from natural sciences to humanities, but with an emphasis on technical and scientific research and development”</p> |
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