

Guidance Note for UNFCCC 18 February Submissions
Lima Work Programme on Gender
Prepared by the Informal Gender Decision Working Group

SCOPE/OUTCOMES- Organization of the workshop

Which sectors/areas in relation to mitigation and technology transfer would you prioritize for discussion?

Peru submitted its first biennial update to the UNFCCC in December 2014, and identified the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF), Energy and Agriculture sectors as the three that produce the highest percentage of emissions. It has established a series of mitigation measures as a result which have both great potential and the opportunity for including the gender approach in Peruvian legislation¹. This will contribute to creating opportunities for women and to closing the gender gaps in the country.

In the energy sector, Peru is giving priority to the use of **conventional and non-conventional renewable energy** to support rural women entrepreneurs and improve the quality of life by promoting **sustainable housing/buildings** which use energy and water more efficiently, plus improved stoves, composting toilets and photovoltaic energy.

The **LULUCF and Agriculture** sectors have given priority to agro forestry systems associated with coffee and cacao, which are important for the Amazon region economy and where women are directly involved in associations and cooperatives. These activities 1) increase the carbon capture capacity of the existing plantations and 2) contribute to a reduction in deforestation by installing crop systems in areas where they are technically and legally permitted.

It is important to include the gender approach in the **Programme for Mitigating Emissions in the Management of Municipal Solid Waste.**

There will be cross-cutting activities in the sectors identified, in i) capacity-building; ii) governance; iii) knowledge management and iv) access to finance for women (through promoting green micro-finance for example).

Capacity-building will spread information about the joint benefits of applying mitigation measures for low-carbon growth and their implications for men and women. The educational strategies will have an intercultural focus.

Governance: Peru has the National Climate Change Committee (CNCC), which is composed of key public and private sectors and civil society and indigenous peoples' representatives, to implement the National Climate Change Strategy (**ENCC**). The Programme on Gender will work with the committee to develop its capacity to incorporate the gender approach.

¹ Peru has an Equal Opportunities for Men and Women Act (Law No. 28983) and a National Gender Equality Plan (PLANIG 2012-2017)

Knowledge management. The programme will promote the recovery and use of ancestral knowledge and its contribution to scientific knowledge. It will also produce evidence of the effects of the priority mitigation measures on progress towards gender equality.

Access to finance. Given that women have no access to credit, the programme will promote and extend green microloans to cooperatives, community banks and the ‘EDPYMES’ (small and micro business development institutions) inter alia, which will also help formalize productive activities that cause pollution.

- [How would you prioritize the workshop’s focus?](#)

We feel that demonstrating best practice and presenting case studies is a good approach but it would also be useful to consider the challenges and gaps that the parties face for including the gender perspective in mitigation and technology transfer.

The policies, experiences and instruments of other countries in applying mitigation measures which have successfully narrowed gender gaps, besides the benefits of mitigation. Examples of what public and private institutions have done to make these measures sustainable.

- [Should the workshop outcomes give further guidance to gender-related activities of the Secretariat?](#)

We feel this workshop can identify best practice but also the gaps which the member states have found in integrating their NAMAs or gender-responsive climate-change technology initiatives. Hence this workshop can provide the secretariat with guidance on how to support the parties in their national efforts.

- [How should the outcomes relate to the Technical Expert Meetings \(TEMs\) under the ADP?](#)

The workshop recommends that the TEMs take a gender approach into consideration in order to guarantee the gender balance and gender equality in the ADP/UNFCCC process.

The TEMs offer further in-depth information about the field actions the various stakeholders are implementing in sectors such as energy, land use, cities, and transport, and a chance to explore possible synergies. Hence it would be useful if a gender perspective were to be incorporated in the TEMs meetings.

[EXPERIENCES IN PRACTICE/POLICY- National and local gender-responsive actions and policies](#)

[What challenges have you faced in implementing gender-responsive mitigation and technology development and transfer actions and policies?](#)

No gender-responsive mitigation policies have yet been implemented.

What tools have you found to be valuable and effective in assessing gender impacts of national climate policies, measures and programs with regard to mitigation action and technology development and transfer?

- The national gender indicator system, particularly Objective 8²
- The National Statistics Institute (INEI): measuring gender gaps at regional and district levels and in the villages
- The National Time Use Survey of the Ministry for Women's Affairs and Vulnerable Populations.
- The 2012 Agriculture Census
- The UNDP gender inequality indicator

Institutionally, what type of guidelines, support, or institutional coordination (i.e. TEC MECH, NAMAs, LEDS etc.) would facilitate implementation of these actions and policies?

- Incorporating gender-responsive mitigation activities with a gender approach in sector budget-allocation decisions.
- Ensuring the sustainability of gender-responsive mitigation policies at the three levels of government.
- Creating a gender-spending rating system, to facilitate budget allocation for activities that benefit women.
- Capacity-building with government sectors, to address the issue of mitigation and gender.
- Developing an M&E system for climate change mitigation policies that incorporate the gender variable.

What in your view is the role of a gender-responsive finance/budget in ensuring these actions and policies?

In Peru, the role of a gender-responsive budget in ensuring these mitigation actions and policies must involve:

- Facilitating the changes to be produced by the policy.
- Developing a monitoring system that uses programme indicators to ascertain change in gender gaps.
- Ensuring capacity-building with civil servants in charge of programmes.
- Ensuring an impact on the vulnerable populations.
- Designing and implementing incentives mechanisms.
- Allocating resources for knowledge production (diagnostics and research).

National/Regional experiences:

How do you define a gender-responsive mitigation/technology action or policy?

We define **gender-responsive mitigation policies** as a series of principles, norms, programmes, projects and strategic actions geared to promoting and ensuring gender

² The sustainable use of natural resources involving the effective participation of women.

equality in GHG emission management³ in Peru.

We consider the following dimensions:

Commitment and political will at the highest level, reflecting the national and international obligations the Peruvian government has assumed regarding gender equality, intercultural aspects, human rights and climate change.

An institutional framework to be implemented jointly by the sectors and public departments and at the various government levels corresponding to their competencies.

Mechanisms and instruments for men and women to be involved and participate equally, actively and continuously.

The implementation of a gender-responsive mitigation policy should take a variety of norms into account for both men and women to be able to take decisions equally, to ensure the access to and monitoring of the natural resources involved and that women do not bear a further burden in their economic and productive activities, whether they work in an urban or rural area.

The above must be subject to the condition that government activities must be mindful of cultural appropriateness and acknowledge the gaps between men and women and must adopt strategies and activities in geographical areas, the workplace, in education and at home.

Do you currently consider requiring a gender-responsive approach, such as taking into account the different energy, transport and housing needs of women and men, in formulating mitigation and technology development and transfer climate policy such as NAPAs, NAMAs, LEDS, TNAs, and National Communications?

Yes.

- NAMAs: Peru is currently designing 10 NAMAs in the following sectors Solid Waste (1), Transport (1), Industry (2), Energy (1), Housing (1) and Agriculture (4).
- National Communications: the first was formulated in 2003 and the second in 2010. The government is formulating the third national communication.
- LEDS: road map to low-carbon development.
- TNA: Peru made a technology needs assessment in 2012.
- The National Climate Change Strategy promotes the incorporation of the gender and intercultural approaches in its strategic actions to be implemented at all government levels.

Are there any formal mechanisms (i.e. national legislation, national programmes, budgetary provisions, incentives or sanctions) or practices (informal or

³ Peru has defined mitigation as greenhouse-gas emission management in its national climate change strategy (ENCC).

traditional/cultural) which aim to promote gender-responsive mitigation and technology development and transfer climate policy?

No

Are domestic bodies on gender equality and gender equality experts involved in formulating your climate change mitigation and technology development policy?

No

Are local and national civil society organizations, particularly women's groups, consulted in policy design and implementation in these areas? How?

No

What are the challenges from your point of view that might prevent the realization of gender-responsive approach in formulating mitigation action and technology development and transfer climate policy?

Peru has several challenges to address in order to formulate gender-responsive mitigation policies and hence must:

- Include gender-responsive mitigation activities in sector budget allocation decisions.
- Raise public awareness regarding gender equality.
- Involve the private sector in designing and implementing national mitigation policies, with a gender approach.
- Ensure the sustainability of gender-responsive mitigation policies at the three government levels.
- Create a gender-spending ranking, to facilitate budget allocations for activities of benefit to women.
- Provide capacity-building in the mitigation and gender issue for government sectors.
- Show evidence that GHG mitigation policies improve when they are gender-responsive.
- Develop a monitoring and evaluation system for climate change mitigation policies that includes the gender variable.

What formal and informal structural barriers (i.e. unpaid work, lack of rights, lack of access, education resources, finance resources, mobility, etc.) play a role in exacerbating the lack of gender-responsive mitigation action and technology development and transfer?

The following:

- Legislation lacks adequate instruments for incorporating the gender approach in planning.
- The Mandatory Policies issues by the Prime Minister's Office in 2007 are not widely known.
- Budget items and budget allocations are insufficient.

- Peru's culture is androcentric.
- Women have little access to assets and training, which hinders their active participation in mitigation decision-taking, actions and programmes.

What type of additional support could be provided to help ensure the sustainability of Parties' efforts to mainstream gender-responsive approaches into national climate action, and where specifically should such efforts be directed (i.e. in which Ministries, departments, climate programmes, etc.; or which Ministries or Departments could provide support/guide these efforts)?

- Capacity-building to promote women's participation in taking policy decisions.
- Technical assistance in including the gender-responsive approach in regional climate change strategies.
- Capacity-building regarding mitigation and gender in the three levels of government.
- Capacity-building for participation and citizen's watch in the framework of mitigation action with a gender-responsive approach.
- Raising the awareness of those involved in general regarding the relationship between mitigation and gender.
- Technical assistance for including the issue of mitigation and gender in the sectors' management instruments (PESEM, PEI, POI and PI).
- Strengthening mechanisms for joint inter-agency and inter-government work to implement gender-responsive mitigation policies.
- Promotion of best practice in the men's and women's participation.

What tools, resources, or training would be most valuable to better support and facilitate progress on these actions and policies?

This question was answered in the question regarding technical assistance.

GLOSSARY

- 1. NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS:** through the National Communications, Peru complies with its commitment to report to the States Party regarding its greenhouse gas emissions and capture levels, and the measures it has adopted or will adopt to implement the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Peru submitted its First National Communication to the Convention Parties in June 2001, and its Second National Communication in 2010.
- 2. CLIMATE CHANGE:** change in the climate directly or indirectly attributed to human activities that alter the composition of the world's atmosphere, in addition to natural changes in the climate. It is a phenomenon that has arisen as a *consequence of the global warming of the Earth*, due to the uncontrolled concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, produced by the acceleration in industrialization, the burning of fossil fuels to generate energy, and deforestation.
- 3. NAMAs:** national actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and preserve carbon sinks which contributes to global mitigation efforts and includes a component of measurement, reporting and verification (MRV).
- 4. ADP (Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action):** in charge of negotiating a new future agreement which will take the form of "a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the UNFCCC applicable to all parties".
- 5. CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION:** human intervention to reduce the forced change of the climate system, which includes strategies to reduce sources of greenhouse gases, greenhouse gas emissions and to improve GHG capture. (IPCC)
- 6. NAPAs (National Adaptation Programmes of Action):** programmes for less developed countries, to identify activities that respond to their urgent and immediate needs for adapting to climate change, those for which further delay could increase vulnerability and/or cost at a later stage.
- 7. TNA (Technology Needs Assessment Project):** the objective of the TNA is to assist the participating developing states party in identifying and analyzing technology needs.
- 8. Climate Change Gender Action Plan:** there is a gap in technical knowledge for implementing gender-responsive policies and plans at global, regional or national level. It is critical to implementation that the global agreements be incorporated/assumed at national level. The ccGAPs contribute to fully incorporate the gender approach in a country's climate change process, instead of simply including the gender approach as an 'add-on'.
- 9. Lima Work Programme on Gender:** the first document adopted in the COP framework that urges the parties to formulate policies with a gender equality approach.
- 10. PESEM:** Multi-annual Sector Strategic Plan (*Plan Estratégico Sectorial Multianual*)
- 11. PEI:** Institutional Strategic Plan (*Plan Estratégico Institucional*)

12. POI: Institutional Operating Plan (*Plan Operativo Institucional*)

13. PLANIG: National Gender Equality Plan (*Plan Nacional de Igualdad de Género*)