

**National Submission on  
Lima Work Programme on Gender**

**February 18, 2015**

---

Nepal welcomes the opportunity to provide a national submission to express its views and proposals on the Lima Work Program on Gender.

Over the past several years of international climate change negotiations many countries who are Parties to the UNFCCC have tried to address gender on various aspects of climate change including mitigation, adaptation and human right issues. Gender equity, balance and equality have been the emerging issues in later period in the national and international levels. In this context, the Lima Work Programme on Gender adopted at COP20 is expected to address gender effective participation in climate negotiations and their representation in various bodies established under the Convention.

**The paragraphs 11 to 13 of Lima Work Programme on Gender call for:**

11. *Requests* the secretariat to organize an in-session workshop on gender-responsive climate policy with a focus on mitigation action and technology development and transfer during the forty-second session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (June 2015) and prepare a report on the workshop for consideration at its forty-third session (November–December 2015);

12. *Also requests* the secretariat to organize an in-session workshop on gender-responsive climate policy with a focus on adaptation and capacity-building, and training for delegates on gender issues during the forty-fourth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (May 2016) and prepare a report on the workshop for consideration at its forty-fifth session (November–December 2016). Future work could include in-session workshops on other themes;

13. *Invites* Parties and admitted observer organizations to submit to the secretariat, by 18 February 2015 and 3 February 2016, respectively, their views on the matters to be addressed at the in-session workshops referred to in paragraphs 11 and 12 above;

Gender equality is a driver of transformational change as well as a necessary prerequisite for achieving sustainable and effective low-carbon and climate resilient development. Gender equality is also a matter of making smart and effective financing choices to address climate change and its differential impacts on men and women. Therefore, it must be considered on how to integrate a “gender-sensitive approach” in relevant Climate Change operational policies in order to promote, in the context of sustainable development, the paradigm shift toward low emission and climate-resilient pathways, which addresses climate change as a human-made problem requiring both behavioral change and technical solutions.

In addition, gender friendly technologies refer to the mechanism or systems used to cope and combat climate change impacts especially to the poor and needy persons affected by the consequences of climate change, which reflect an understanding of the realities of women and men’s lives. Meanwhile, a gender responsive mitigation action or policy recognizes

several important differences (in areas of social cultural environment, life circumstances, and their dependency on climate sensitive natural resources specially the forest and biodiversity resources) between female and male, and takes these into account when designing climate change interventions in order to produce gender responsive outcomes. A gender-sensitive approach in the climate change sector should therefore build on effective gender mainstreaming practices of existing policy and operational instruments and expand them in its processes and governing structures as necessary in order to achieve a truly transformational impact.

## **Organization of the workshop: scope and expected outcomes**

### ***Scope of the workshop***

The workshop should focus on the following mitigation issues: Agriculture, REDD+, Renewable Energy Technology, Water resource Management, Land use planning, Transport, SMART infrastructure development and the transport sector in relation to gender.

The workshop should definitely focus on the best practices of both mitigation and adaptation actions from different countries showcasing gender inclusion efforts. With the best practices it will also be good to understand what can go wrong despite gender inclusion policies and efforts in mitigation efforts. Nepal can share practices of Community forestry and Local Adaptation Plan of Actions (LAPA) and the role of women in managing community forests and local adaptations.

Gender-responsive budget (GRB) can be a key to contribute to addressing gender equality in policies and actions. The workshop should also focus on how resources could be allocated for women's empowerment and gender equality identified in policies and plans.

### ***Expected outcomes***

The workshop outcomes should give guidance to gender-related activities of the secretariat. It is always good to learn from best practices and not repeat failing ideas. The guidance that comes from the workshop can be replicated/implemented in different country-contexts as feasible.

Moreover, the outcomes of the workshop can be shared with the Technical Expert Meetings under the ADP through best practices briefing papers shared and the proceedings of the workshop. If possible, focused discussion can be organized in the SBSTA/SBI Meetings or COP Meetings to the TEM as well.

## **National and local gender-responsive actions and policies**

### ***Nepal's experience mainstreaming gender into mitigation initiatives and policies***

Nepal has an extensive experience mainstreaming gender into its energy planning initiatives, which could serve as examples of government led best practices in gender mainstreaming in mitigation initiatives. For example, the Biogas Support Program run under AEPC has a strong gender component, which has allowed for the involvement of women to be translated into a longer and better use of the biogas plants, securing the reduction of methane emissions, while increasing allowing for women to become active participants in the biogas value chain, hence increasing the co-benefits of this CDM PoA through the involvement of women as key players in the production, selling and supervision of a clean energy technology.

Moreover, Nepal's energy planning has addressed gender and climate change considerations, an example that could inform other Parties as to the need for inter-institutional support and harmonized policy planning methods at national level. The Ministry of Science and Technology and Environment has also conducted a technology assessment report from a gender perspective, which could serve as an example to other Parties.

In addition, Nepal has also introduced a GRB tool to assess the budget's impact on women since 2007. The main purpose of this evaluation is to assess how the GRB initiative, system and programme contributed to gender equality in Nepal. The evaluation examines the government's work on gender to assist in identifying strategies and operational approaches and to strengthen Ministry of Finance and sector ministries in the area of gender responsive budgeting.

The Nepali experience working on gender in the energy and mitigation sectors has allowed the government to identify the following challenges during implementation, which could be addressed during the June workshop:

- Limited information on women capacities, synergies and trade-offs with existing policies
- The policy provisions regarding gender equality are often not implemented properly.
- Limited participation of women from different organizations in issues related mitigation and technology transfer.

Nepal has also identified the following tools and resources as valuable assets to progress in policies and actions and would therefore also request some of these to be addressed during the workshop:

Tools:

- Awareness Programs
- Appraisal of project proposals based on gender sensitive approach to be undertaken.
- Carbon Emission tracking tools
- Policy Analysis both national and international
- Establishment of mechanism for gender responsive Monitoring and Evaluation

Trainings:

- IPCC good practice guidelines training for women
- Human Resource Capacity development to understand different perspectives of mitigation perspective/GIS
- Strengthening and capacitating the roles and responsibilities of the gender focal point in terms of climate change.
- Enhance capacity building of policy makers, planners, negotiators, implementers and decision makers through training, workshops and further education.

Resources:

- Budget allocation to integrate and strengthen gender
- Development of gender responsive budget system would be beneficial in this case.

**On the future of the Lima Work Programme on Gender**

Nepal considers that the Lima Work Program on Gender should facilitate the institutional coordination, in a similar way to how the Nairobi Work Program has helped facilitate the issues on adaptation. Likewise if TEC, MECH, NAMA reported to the Lima Work program of gender it could help coordinate and facilitate the implementation of actions through feedback, comments and suggestions.