



GENDER CONSIDERATIONS in the NAP PROCESS

NAP Expo

August 8-9, 2014

Gustav-Stresemann-Institute, Bonn, Germany

OUTLINE OF THE PRESENTATION

- A. Importance of Gender in Adaptation Planning
- B. Gender Elements in the NAP process
- C. The Case of the Philippines



EMPOWERING WOMEN

Empowering women is one of the most effective tools for improving the lives of families, communities and nations all over the world.

60%

OF THOSE LIVING IN
EXTREME POVERTY
ARE WOMEN.

Despite the fact that
women make up

1/2

of the world's total
population



2/3

of the world's working hours
are worked by women.

Yet women only earn

1/10

of the world's income.

64%

of the 774 million
illiterate adults in the
world.

ARE WOMEN

WHY INVEST?

Investing in girls puts them in control of their own destiny. Staying in school slows population growth, increases future income and the income of families and future generations.



1

Every extra year of primary school boosts girls' eventual wages by 10-20% And for every extra year of secondary school: 15-25%.



2

When a girl in the developing world receives 7+ years of school, she marries four years later & has 2.2 fewer children.

...And check out Globalcitizen.org
to learn more.

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TYPHOON HAIYAN in the PHILIPPINES

14 million affected population
5.6 million est. number of workers
affected

Key categories of people affected:

1.4 M Vulnerable agricultural workers
(1m male, 0.4m female)

1.1 M Vulnerable non-agriculture
workers (0.45 m male, 0.56 m female)

(DSWD-DROMIC Report, Dec 2013)



UNFPA-DSWD: if there is an estimated 10 million affected by Haiyan, based on national demographic rates, this means:

5 million would be women

2.9 million would be women of reproductive age

200,000 pregnant women

Climate Change is often a multiplier of existing inequalities...



- **Gender roles**
- **Access to natural resources**
- **Access to information and early warning**
- **Decision-making**
- **Representation in policy development and development planning**
- **Access to productive resources**
- **Reproductive health**
- **Gender-based violence**

ENTRY POINTS IN THE NAP PROCESS

TABLE 1. STEPS UNDER EACH OF THE ELEMENTS OF THE FORMULATION OF NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS, WHICH MAY BE UNDERTAKEN AS APPROPRIATE^a

ELEMENT A. LAY THE GROUNDWORK AND ADDRESS GAPS

1. Initiating and launching of the NAP process
2. Stocktaking: identifying available information on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation, and assessing gaps and needs of the enabling environment for the NAP process
3. Addressing capacity gaps and weaknesses in undertaking the NAP process
4. Comprehensively and iteratively assessing development needs and climate vulnerabilities

- Incorporate information on vulnerable groups especially women
- Exercise gender balance in the conduct of consultation and stocktaking; engage women in decision-making groups

ELEMENT B. PREPARATORY ELEMENTS

1. Analysing current climate and future climate change scenarios
2. Assessing climate vulnerabilities and identifying adaptation options at the sector, subnational, national and other appropriate levels
3. Reviewing and appraising adaptation options
4. Compiling and communicating national adaptation plans
5. Integrating climate change adaptation into national and subnational development and sectoral planning

- Obtain sex disaggregated data to have well-informed vulnerability assessment reports
- Exercise gender-lens in reviewing adaptation options to harness the potential of women as agents of change

ELEMENT C. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

1. Prioritizing climate change adaptation in national planning
2. Developing a (long-term) national adaptation implementation strategy
3. Enhancing capacity for planning and implementation of adaptation
4. Promoting coordination and synergy at the regional level and with other multilateral environmental agreements

- Engage the participation of women in the implementation of adaptation options to draw on their unique adaptation knowledge and local coping strategies

ELEMENT D. REPORTING, MONITORING AND REVIEW

1. Monitoring the NAP process
2. Reviewing the NAP process to assess progress, effectiveness and gaps
3. Iteratively updating the national adaptation plans
4. Outreach on the NAP process and reporting on progress and effectiveness

- Develop gender-sensitive indicators to address gender gaps
- Involve women in the decision-making process of monitoring, evaluating and updating the NAP

^a Elements A to D for the formulation of national adaptation plans are given in the annex to decision 5/CP.17. The steps are numbered here for ease of reference, however, it is understood that countries will choose which steps are applicable for their country-specific situation, and in what order they would be undertaken.



The entire process of developing climate adaptation strategies should be inclusive of women, not exclude them..

Gender Mainstreaming in the Philippines

RA 7192 “ Women in Development and Nation-Building Act

Joint Memo Circular among NCRFW, DBM and NEDA No. 94-1

Government Appropriation Act included a section that requires gov’t offices to set aside at least 5% of their appropriations on GAD activities

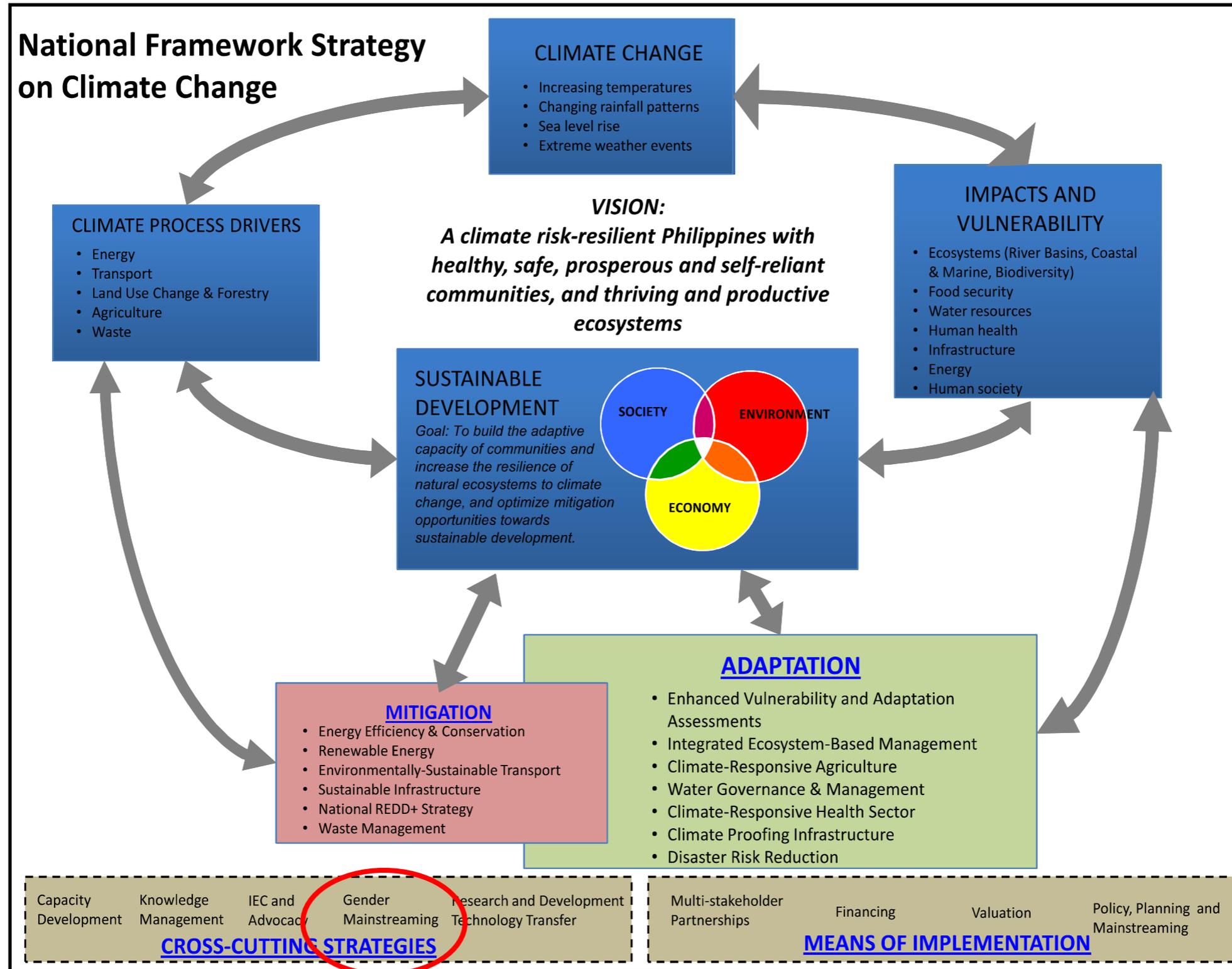
Republic Act 9729 or the Climate Change Act of the Philippines

Republic Act 10121 or the National DRRM Act

- Gender Mainstreaming defined under the definition of terms (Sec. 3 (i))
- Chairperson of the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women as one of the members of the Advisory Board
- One of the Commissioner of the CCC should be female (Sec.7)
- Emphasis on women as one of the vulnerable groups

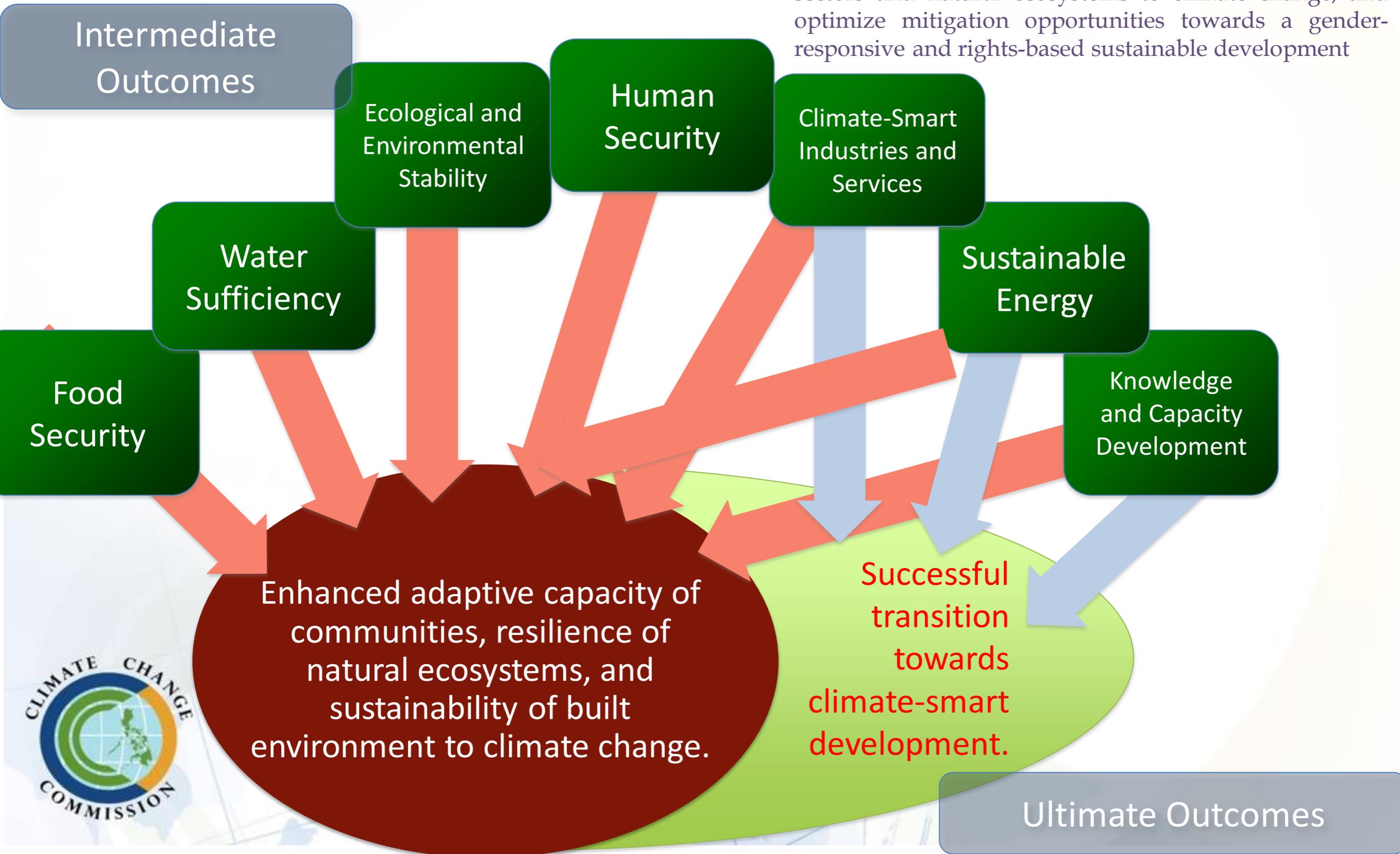


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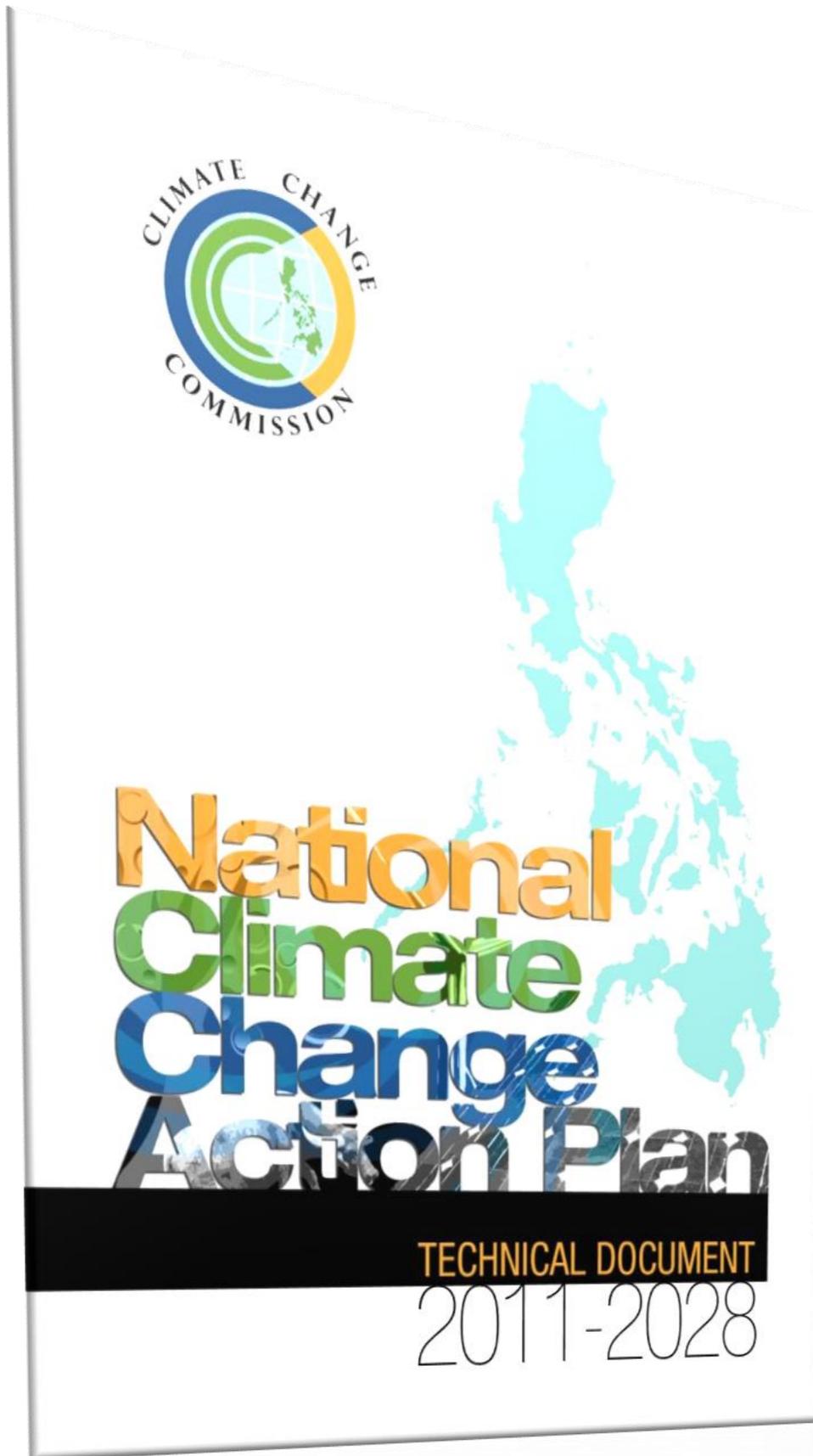


National Climate Change Action Plan (2011 - 2028)

Goal:
To Build the adaptive capacities of women and men in their communities, increase the resilience of vulnerable sectors and natural ecosystems to climate change, and optimize mitigation opportunities towards a gender-responsive and rights-based sustainable development



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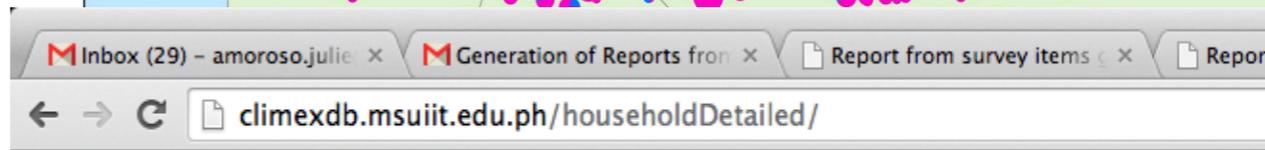
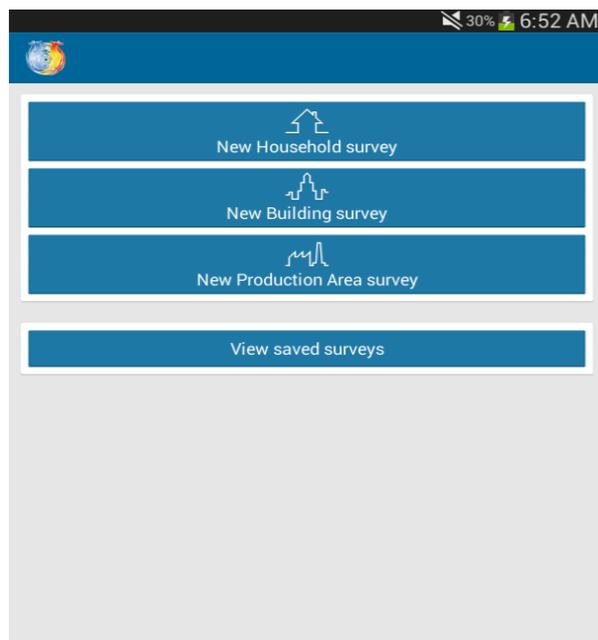
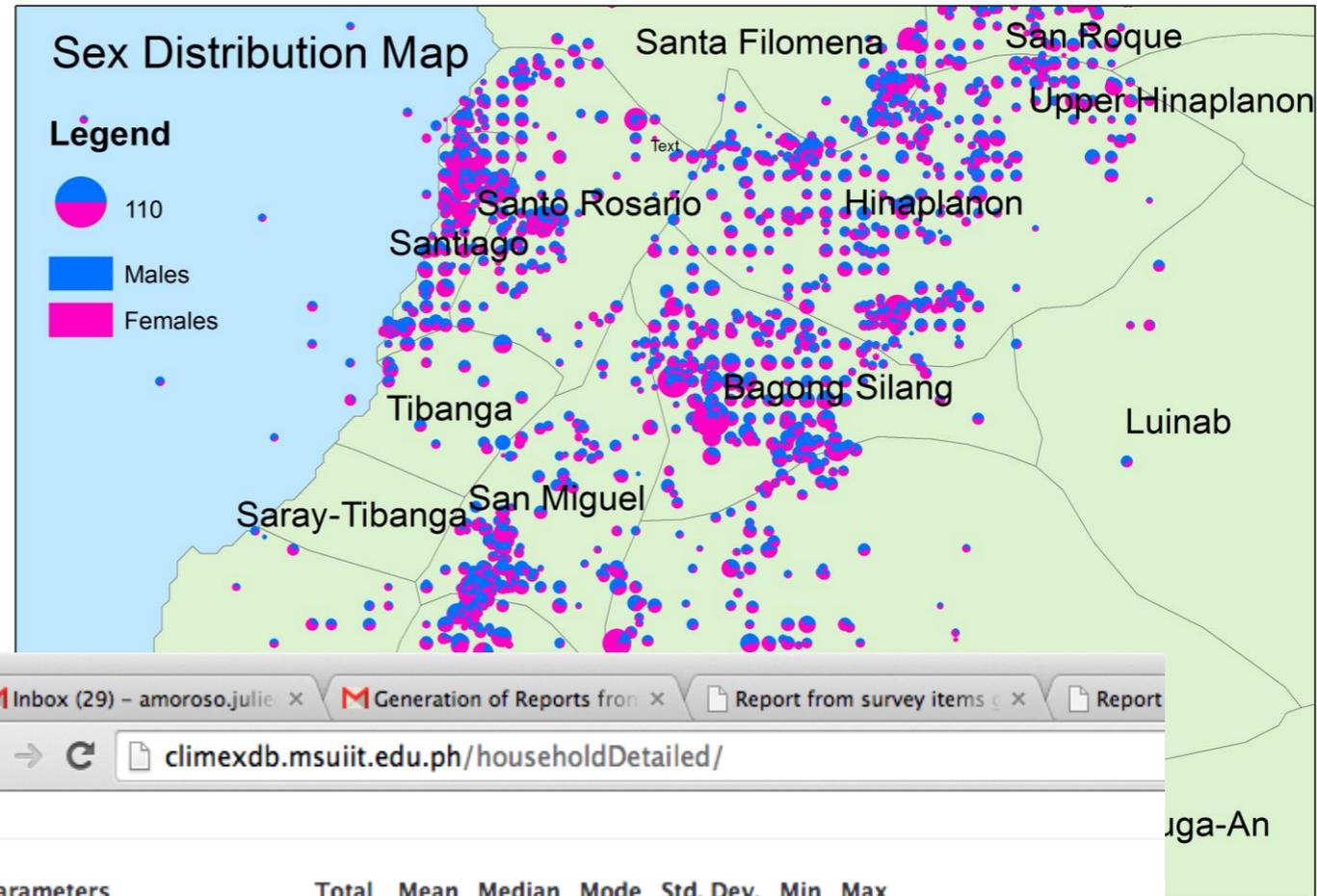
- Research and Development – gender impact analyses to identify gender-specific needs and protection measures to climate-related risks
- Knowledge and Capacity Development – ensure women’s access to information, build on their strengths and potential as agents of change
- Enhancing Women’s Participation in Climate Change Adaptation – engagement of women’s group



The scientific and development community should be able to provide gender-aware and gender-disaggregated information on climate change risks and scenarios.

Climate and Disaster Exposure Database ©

Climate and Disaster Exposure Database



Parameters	Total	Mean	Median	Mode	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Household members	60611	4.89	4	80	2.5	0	80
Household members survey	1314	0.1	0	11	0.53	0	11
Males	30325	2.45	2	51	2.08	0	51
Females	31681	2.56	2	84	2.23	0	84
Age Younger than 5 years old	9433	0.76	0	20	1.04	0	20
Age between 6 to 14 years old	12085	0.98	1	90	1.59	0	90
Age between 15 to 18 years old	6920	0.56	0	800	7.24	0	800
Age between 19 to 64 years old	33070	2.67	2	403	4.03	0	403
Age above 65 years old	2916	0.24	0	80	1.99	0	80
Pre-Elem. graduates	12364	1.0	0	20	1.68	0	20
Elem. graduates	20698	1.67	1	200	2.54	0	200
High school graduates	19293	1.56	1	32	1.6	0	32
College graduates	5900	0.48	0	25	1.04	0	25
Post Secondary	2232	0.18	0	11	0.66	0	11
Non-formal Education	1303	0.11	0	12	0.73	0	12
Employed	13070	1.06	1	7	0.68	0	7

Table



Adaptation strategies should lead to the empowerment of vulnerable groups and uplift their socio/political and economic status and promote gender equality.

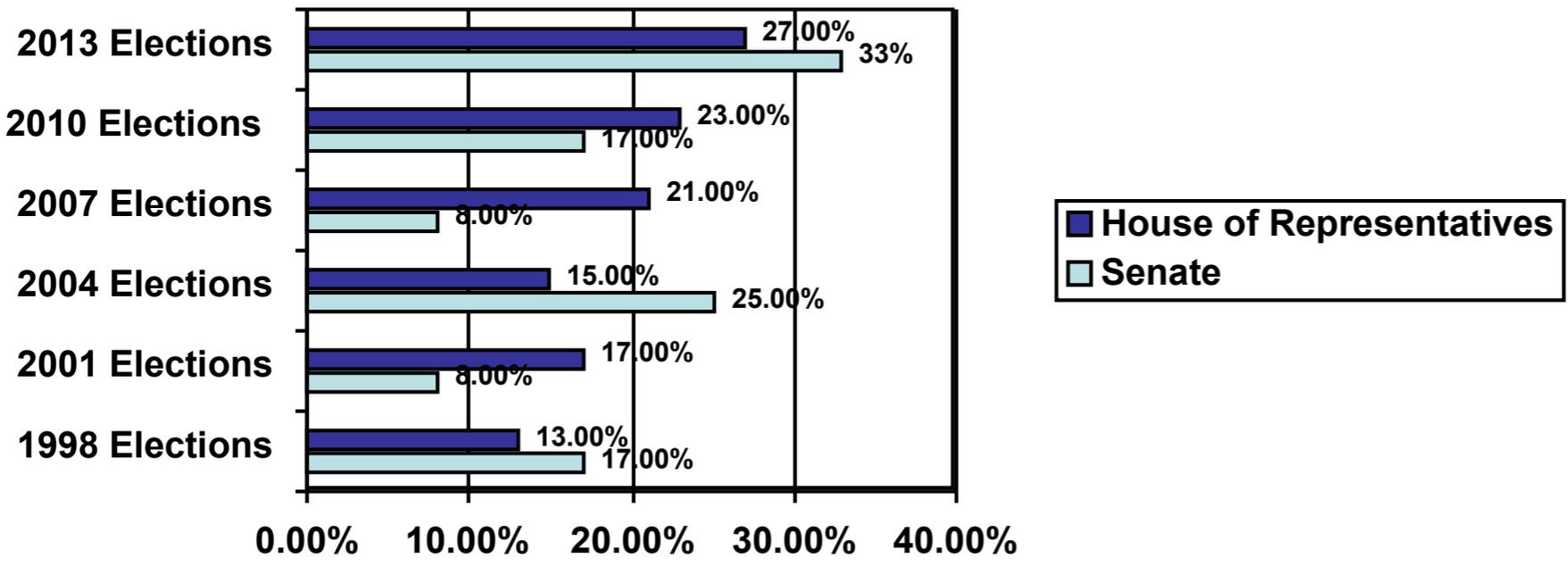


Figure 6: Percentage of women's share in the Senate and House of Representatives
Source: Records and Statistics Division, Commission on Elections

Implementation of the CC Adaptation Support Services (micro-financing) with preference to women belonging to poor households





Women's strength, women's industry, women's wisdom are humankind's greatest untapped resource.

- Michelle Bachelet, Executive Director of UN Women
Former Chilean President

Thank you for your attention!

Climate Change Commission
2U Little President Building, JP Laurel St.
Malacañang Compound, San Miguel, Manila

Email: info@climate.gov.ph
Tel Nos: +632-7353069 or +632 7353144
Web: www.climate.gov.ph

