

# Making Gender-Responsive Green Growth Happen

11 December | 3pm CET  
[ggkp.org/Webinar\\_Gender](http://ggkp.org/Webinar_Gender)

 **GREEN GROWTH**  
Knowledge Partnership







GLOBAL RELAUNCH

# Welcome To The Green Industry Platform

## E-COURSE



**Resource Efficiency  
in Asia Pacific**

## TOOL



**ENCORE – A Tool for  
Natural Capital  
Risks for Businesses**

## INSIGHTS



**The Role of Gender  
in the Energy Sector**

[www.greenindustryplatform.org](http://www.greenindustryplatform.org)



# DCED

---

Donor Committee for Enterprise Development



**Speakers:**



**Katherine Miles**  
Advisor, Donor  
Committee for Enterprise  
Development (DCED)



**Elena Ruiz Abril,**  
Regional Policy Advisor for  
Women's Economic  
Empowerment for West  
and Central Africa, UN  
Women



**Justyna Grosjean**  
Project Manager, GIZ

**Moderator:**



**Ingvild Solvang**  
Sustainability & Safeguards  
Manager, Global Green  
Growth Institute (GGGI)

Making Gender Mainstreaming Happen:

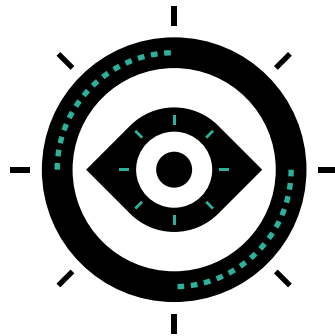
# Embedding Inclusion and Gender Equality in the Definition of Green Growth

Ingvild Solvang, Head of Climate Action and Inclusive Development, Global Green Growth Institute



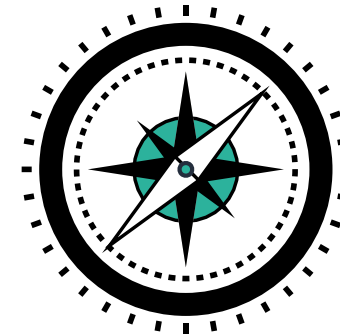
# GGGI at a Glance

## Our Vision



A **LOW-CARBON, RESILIENT WORLD**  
OF **STRONG, INCLUSIVE, AND**  
**SUSTAINABLE GROWTH**

## Our Mission



**GGGI SUPPORTS ITS MEMBER COUNTRIES**  
IN THE **TRANSFORMATION OF THEIR**  
**ECONOMIES TO A GREEN GROWTH**  
ECONOMIC MODEL.



**Sustainable  
Energy**



**Water &  
Sanitation**



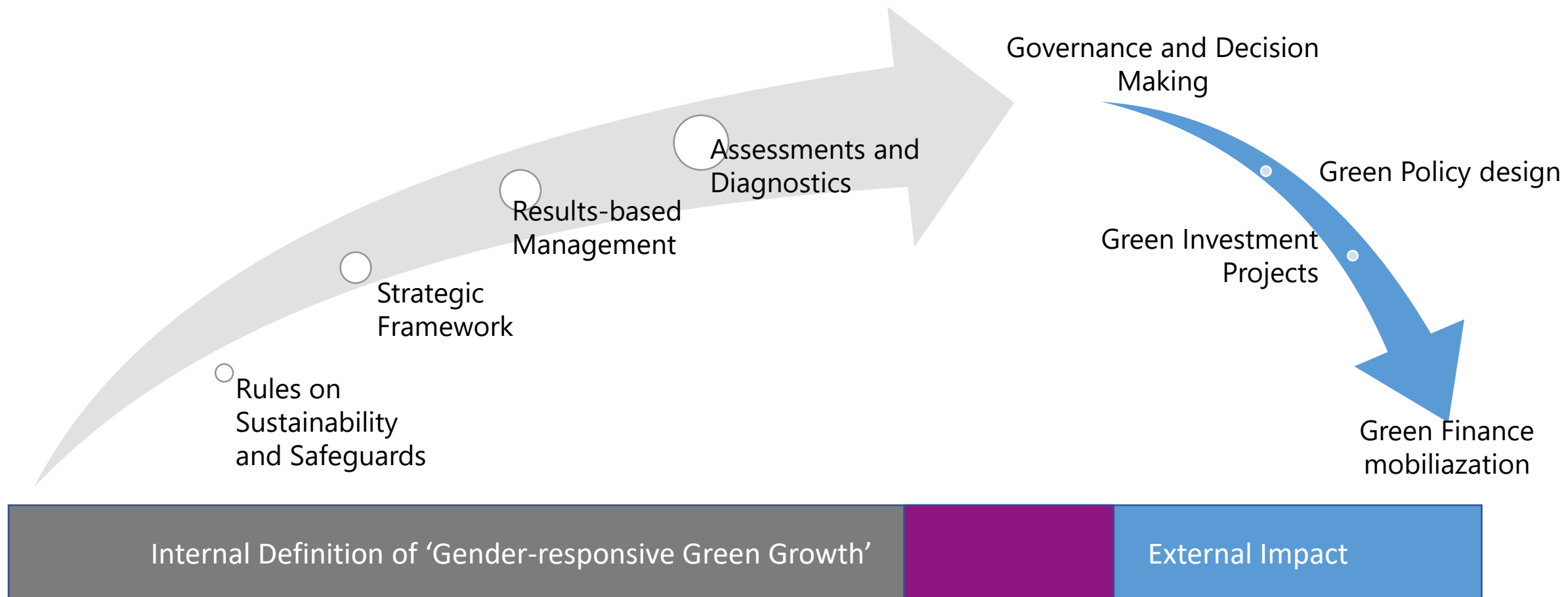
**Sustainable  
Landscapes**



**Green  
Cities**

# Gender as “Institutional DNA”

**If it isn't gender responsive, it isn't green!**





# The GGGI Green Growth Index and Policy Simulation Tool

Incorporating a social inclusion and gender dimension provides a metric to measure policy options against sustainable development goals (SDGs)

**The purpose is through a multi-criteria planning framework and simulation tool how gender equality interlinks with and accelerates sustainable development, overall.**

	Dimensions [Goals]	Indicator categories [Pillars]	Indicators [metrics]
Green Growth Index	Efficient and sustainable resource use 	Efficient and sustainable energy	EE1 Ratio of total primary energy supply to GDP (MJ per \$2011 PPP GDP)
			EE2 Share of renewable to total final energy consumption (Percent)
		Efficient and sustainable water use	EW1 Water use efficiency (USD per m³)
			EW2 Share of freshwater withdrawal to available freshwater resources (Percent)
		Sustainable land use	SL1 Average soil organic carbon content (Tons per hectare)
			SL2 Share of organic agriculture to total agricultural land area (Percent)
	Natural capital protection 	Environmental quality	ME1 Total domestic material consumption (DMC) per unit of GDP (DMC kg per GDP)
			ME2 Total material footprint (MF) per capita (MF tons per capita)
			EQ1 PM2.5 air pollution, mean annual population-weighted exposure (Micrograms per m³)
		Greenhouse gas emissions reductions	EQ2 DALY rate due to unsafe water sources (DALY lost per 100,000 persons)
			EQ3 Municipal solid waste (MSW) generation per capita (Tons per year per capita)
			GE1 Ratio of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions, excluding AFOLU to population (Metric tons per capita)
		Biodiversity and ecosystem protection	GE2 Ratio of non-CO <sub>2</sub> emissions excluding AFOLU to population (Tons per capita)
			GE3 Ratio of non-CO <sub>2</sub> emissions in agriculture to population (Gigagrams per 1,000 persons)
			BE1 Average proportion of Key Biodiversity Areas covered by protected areas (Percent)
		Cultural and social value	BE2 Share of forest area to total land area (Percent)
			BE3 Soil biodiversity, potential level of diversity living in soils (Index)
			CV1 Red list index (Index)
	Green economic opportunities 	Green investment	CV2 Tourism and recreation in coastal and marine areas (Score)
			CV3 Share of terrestrial and marine protected areas to total territorial areas (Percent)
		Green trade	GV1 Adjusted net savings, minus natural resources and pollution damages (Percent GNI)
			GT1 Share of export of environmental goods (OECD and APEC class.) to total export (Percent)
	Social inclusion 	Green employment	GJ1 Share of green employment in total manufacturing employment (Percent)
			GN1 Share of patent publications in environmental technology to total patents (Percent)
			AB1 Population with access to safely managed water and sanitation (Percent)
		Gender balance	AB2 Population with access to electricity and clean fuels/technology (Percent)
			AB3 Fixed Internet broadband and mobile cellular subscriptions (Number per 100 people)
			GB1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (Percent)
		Social equity	GB2 Ratio of female to male with account in financial institution, age 15+ (Percent)
			GB3 Getting paid, covering laws and regulations for equal gender pay (Score)
		Social protection	SE1 Inequality in income based on Atkinson (Index)
			SE2 Ratio of urban to rural, access to safely managed water/sanitation and electricity (Percent)
			SE3 Share of youth not in education, employment or training, aged 15-24 years (Percent)
			SP1 Proportion of population above statutory pensionable age receiving pension (Percent)
			SP2 Healthcare access and quality index (Index)
			SP3 Proportion of urban population living in slums (Percent)



# Identifying Impact Areas for Gender Equality



In the context of GGGI-government a) Green Growth Planning; b) Green Policy and Investment Interventions and c) Mobilizing of Green Finance, GGGI can directly impact:






# Sonora State Green Growth Strategy, Mexico

## **Gender diversity in Sub-national Green Growth Planning**

- Sonora State Green Growth Strategy incorporating gender indicators
- Ambition to build gender-responsive investment pipeline and set up Green Bond
- Cross department capacity building generating recommendations on gender for the State Government primarily in renewable energy transition





## GGGI Vanuatu: National Green Energy Fund

### **Making climate finance work for women!**

- The National Green Energy Fund including Department of Women's Affairs in its Board
- Gender as funding criteria and evaluation criteria



# Global Greenpreneurs Program

## Measuring women's participation in green business

- Gender disaggregated data on entries and finalists
- All Top 3 Finalists in 2019 by merit represented by women illustrating the potential on women in green growth

Global  
Green Growth

GREENPRENEURS  
ACHIEVEMENT AWARD  
2019 FINALIST  
USD \$ 5,000

GREENPRENEURS  
ACHIEVEMENT AWARD  
2019 FINALIST  
USD \$ 5,000



# Some Key Challenges to Gender Mainstreaming

- How to bring diverse sets of stakeholders onboard?
- How to avoid a “slippery project cycle” where gender targets are lost and forgotten?
- And simply, how to effectively empower women and bring about gender equality in green growth, green economy, climate action and development?

# Thank You

---



# Guidance Sheet: Gender and National Green Growth Strategies

**Katherine Miles**

**Independent Consultant**



11 December 2019

# The Global Context

- ☐ Current global economic model is unsustainable.

Overall **60% decline** of species population sizes 1970 to 2014

Global warming more than **1 °C** above preindustrial levels

Economic losses due to climate change more than **US\$300 billion**

Climate change driving **26 m** people into poverty each year

- ☐ Green growth is the solution.

## BUT

- ☐ Existing levels of gender inequality are undermining the transition to an inclusive green economy and sustainable development.

*Women are more likely than men to be poor and in 41 out of 75 countries researched*

- ☐ Conversely, there is the opportunity for greater economic stability and growth through improve gender equality and women's workforce participation.

*Advancing women's equality has the potential to add US\$12 trillion or 11%, in annual GDP to the global economy by 2025*

# Gender & Green Growth in International Policy Frameworks

Gender equality, women's economic empowerment and inclusive green growth, are essential to achieve sustainable development and poverty alleviation.

- ☐ The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- ☐ The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Decision -/CP.23 Establishment of a Gender Action Plan
- ☐ The Rio Declaration principle 20
- ☐ The Paris Agreement
- ☐ The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030
- ☐ The Beijing Declaration and Platform Agenda





# Key Definition



© ILO / [Crozet M.]

***“Gender-responsive national green growth strategies*** account for the socially constructed behaviours, norms and relationships between men and women in the way that incentivises behaviour change by firms and consumers, and facilitates the reallocation of jobs, capital and technology towards economic activities that promote inclusive green growth”

# Why focus on gender and green growth strategies?

There is no such thing as gender-neutral green growth process and approach.

- Policies & strategies impact women and men differently because of their different positions in the economy
- Participation of women and men as policy makers in their development and implementation
- Gender integrated into International commitments - need national strategies for implementation
- Gender equality promotes economic stability and growth
- Women's level of participation in public private dialogue – in part due to unpaid care responsibilities
- Barriers to women's economic participation related to different macro-economic policy areas
  - Tax policies: women's decision to enter the workforce and work formally
  - Legal barriers: labour force participation in certain industries/ times
  - A lack of gender indicators and sex-disaggregated data to inform policymaking.
    - E.g. GDP calculations do not account for unpaid care tasks undertaken at expense to paid employment

## The How : Approaches - macro-economic policies & green growth strategies

- ☐ Technical support within the content of national green growth policies and related policies
- ☐ Consultation of women and gender experts and ministries responsible for women's affairs
- ☐ Individual and institutional capacity building of policy makers
- ☐ Research to inform gender-responsive green policy development
- ☐ Gender impact assessments of laws and policies related to green growth
- ☐ Design of sex-disaggregated and gender indicators and support on data collection
- ☐ Production of Gender and Green Growth policy knowledge products



# Donor programmes with gender approaches related to national green growth strategies

- ✓ Economic Empowerment of Women in Green Industry Programme, UNIDO and UN Women, BMZ
- ✓ Macro Economic Reforms and Green Growth Programme. BMZ, EU & GIZ
- ✓ Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) UN agencies (ILO, UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR and UNDP), multi donors
- ✓ Social Dimension of Sustainable Green Growth, BMZ & GIZ
- ✓ The Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), multi donors

PAGE provided policy support to the Mongolian government on gender mainstreaming in the country's existing green development policy, drawing on a Gender-Based Analysis Plus (GBA+) methodology developed by the Government of Canada. This policy support involved UNDP providing:

- a gender analysis on gender equality norms including laws, policies and levels of gender based violence;
- a rapid assessment of sectors to identify key gender inequalities;
- a gender analysis of green development policy; and
- the development of a proposed gender mainstreaming strategy.

# Specific Recommendations – Macro-economic policies and National Green Growth strategies

## Diagnose and design

- ✓ Promote institutional coordination in the project design and in any steering committees, gender balanced participation and involvement from Ministry of Women

## Implementation

- ✓ Conduct a gender analysis on existing green growth policies
- ✓ Advise partners to gender sensitize national green growth policy content by: (e.g. In preamble; strategic objectives, include women targeted policy measures, outputs and outcomes, indicators)
- ✓ Integrate approaches to strengthen national statistical office's capacity
- ✓ Devise policy incentives to encourage the disclosure by companies in green economy sectors
- ✓ Consider the exploring how green tax policies impact on gender equality
- ✓ Explore approaches to account for unpaid care contributions within green macro-economic indicators

## Monitoring & Evaluation

- ✓ Integrate sex-disaggregated and gender indicators into M&E systems

## Resources

UNFCCC (2016) Guidelines or other tools for integrating gender considerations into climate change related activities under the Convention. Technical paper by the secretariat

UN Women (2015) Why Macroeconomic Policy Matters for Gender Equality

UNDP. 2010. Issues Brief: Gender Equality and Poverty Reduction: Issue 01 Taxation, April 2010.

ADB (2016) Mainstreaming Gender into Climate Mitigation Activities - Guidelines for Policy Makers and Proposal Developers

# THANKS!

Any questions?

[katherinesmiles@gmail.com](mailto:katherinesmiles@gmail.com)

# Making Gender-Responsive Green Growth Happen

## An example from Vietnam

**Green Growth Knowledge Platform webinar**  
| 11 December 2019

Justyna Grosjean  
Project Manager, Sustainable Economic Development, GIZ Vietnam



Implemented by





# Agenda

1. Setting the scene: Gender equality in Vietnam
2. Integrating gender in our work on green growth
  - Formulating strategies for green growth
  - Monitoring/data disaggregation
  - Policy Impact Assessment in gender and social aspects
3. Lessons learnt and outlook



# Setting the scene: Gender equality in Vietnam

## 05 GENDER EQUALITY



GENDER EQUALITY IN VIETNAM HAS GRADUALLY BECOME A CROSS-CUTTING ISSUE IN ALL FIELDS OF POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE WITH MANY OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENTS

**26.72%** DEPUTIES IN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY IN THE 2016-2021 TERM ARE FEMALE  
(An increase of 2.62% as compared to the previous term)

THE PROPORTION OF FEMALE DEPUTIES TO THE PEOPLE'S COUNCIL FOR THE TERM OF 2016-2021 AT ALL LEVELS INCREASED COMPARED TO THE PREVIOUS TERM:

Provincial level: **26.54%**

District level: **27.85%**

Commune level: **26.59%**

**12/30** MINISTRIES HAVE WOMEN IN KEY POSITIONS  
(By the end of August 2017)



However, the above proportion has not met the target set out in the National Strategy for Gender Equality 2011-2020, i.e. **over 35%**



**31.6%** ENTERPRISES ARE FEMALE-OWNED

Up to 98% of the women-owned businesses are micro, small and medium enterprises, of which micro-enterprises account for 71.7%, and the remaining small and medium enterprises account for 28.3%

SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT  
GOALS

5 GENDER  
EQUALITY



# How do we integrate gender in our work on GG in Vietnam?

- Support to formulating **strategies for green growth**
  - Vietnam Green Growth Strategy
- Support to **monitoring/data disaggregation**
  - Development of the Vietnam SDG Indicators, National Gender Indicator System and Green Growth Indicators
  - Review of the implementation of gender related SDGs in Vietnam
- Support to **Policy Impact Assessments** in gender and social aspects
  - Law on Biodiversity: Gender Gap Analysis will lead to SIA and GIA
  - Planned SIA for the Law on Waste Management





# VGGS: integrating social and gender aspects

## 1. Vietnam Green Growth Strategy and Action Plan

- Vietnam/National Green Growth Strategy (VGGS) - 09/2012, Action Plan (VGGAP)- 03/2014
- Strategy that stimulates restructuring and improvement of economic institutions towards more effective use of natural resources, and increasing the economy's competitiveness; thus contribute to climate change (CC) response, poverty reduction and sustainable economic development

## 2. Integrating gender aspects

- Revising the VGGS for the new implementation period starting from 2021 to include more social and gender aspects
  - Case study on green growth in traditional women-led occupations in ethnic minorities
  - Policy recommendations related to social and gender aspects to be included in the revised version of the VGGS

# Monitoring and data for gender equality and green growth

## 1. VGGS:

- For the monitoring of the implementation of the VGGS, **green growth indicators** are currently being developed. An additional resource person from the General Statistics Office is contributing to this assignment to make sure the list of 50+ GG indicators include gender disaggregation and reflect also social aspects

## 2. Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development:

- The **Vietnam Sustainable Development Goals Indicators** with 158 indicators including 70 gender indicators was promulgated by the Minister of Planning and Investment
- First **review study** of the implementation of the gender related VSDGI has recently been concluded and is an input for the next year's national progress report on Agenda 2030 implementation

## 3. National Gender Indicator System

- The **Set of National Statistical Indicators on Gender Development (SNSIGD)** of Vietnam was updated in 2019 and includes 78 indicators in 6 different areas. None of them are specifically referring to green growth, however, those related to employment, income, land rights, education and governance are also relevant for green growth.

# Gender gap analysis for the revision of the Law on Biodiversity

In preparation for a Policy Impact Assessment for the revision of the **Biodiversity Law**, we have completed a first **gap analysis** to identify the most urgent needs in terms of integrating **gender equality**.

**Method:** Desk research combined with data collection from in depth surveys in three biodiversity conservation areas in the provinces of Lao Cai, Con dao – Vung Tau and Hau Giang.







# Main findings

- Women participate in community meetings more as deputies for men but not because of their key role in the household.
- About 18% of women are solely named in the certificates of land right; the proportion with both names of husband and wife is 22% while the proportion of land right entitled solely to men is 44%.
- Women, especially from rural areas and ethnic minorities, are more limited than men in accessing loans.
- Contracts for households who can plant sugar can, rice, bee/honey in biodiversity conservation areas are mostly in the name of men.

## Main findings continued

- Most **livelihood activities of women** depend on natural resources in the direct neighborhood: planting, collecting trees, wood from forest, raising cattle, while men mostly go for jobs far away such as transport, builder, or industrial zones.
- While women's daily chores are most attached to the forest/ bio conservation protection areas, their **knowledge is not sufficient**, and they are not often trained for forest protection as the assumption this is the man job.
- In some ethnic minorities, for example the Hmong's, only man can **inherit land** from the family and women cannot own land
- In Lao Cai conservation areas, dominated by Hmong' **ethnic minority**, women have very **low level of understanding of the national language**. While most trainings and propaganda, communication are in the national language. Woman in these areas therefore have very limited access to knowledge, trainings.

# 5 GENDER EQUALITY



## Lessons learnt and outlook

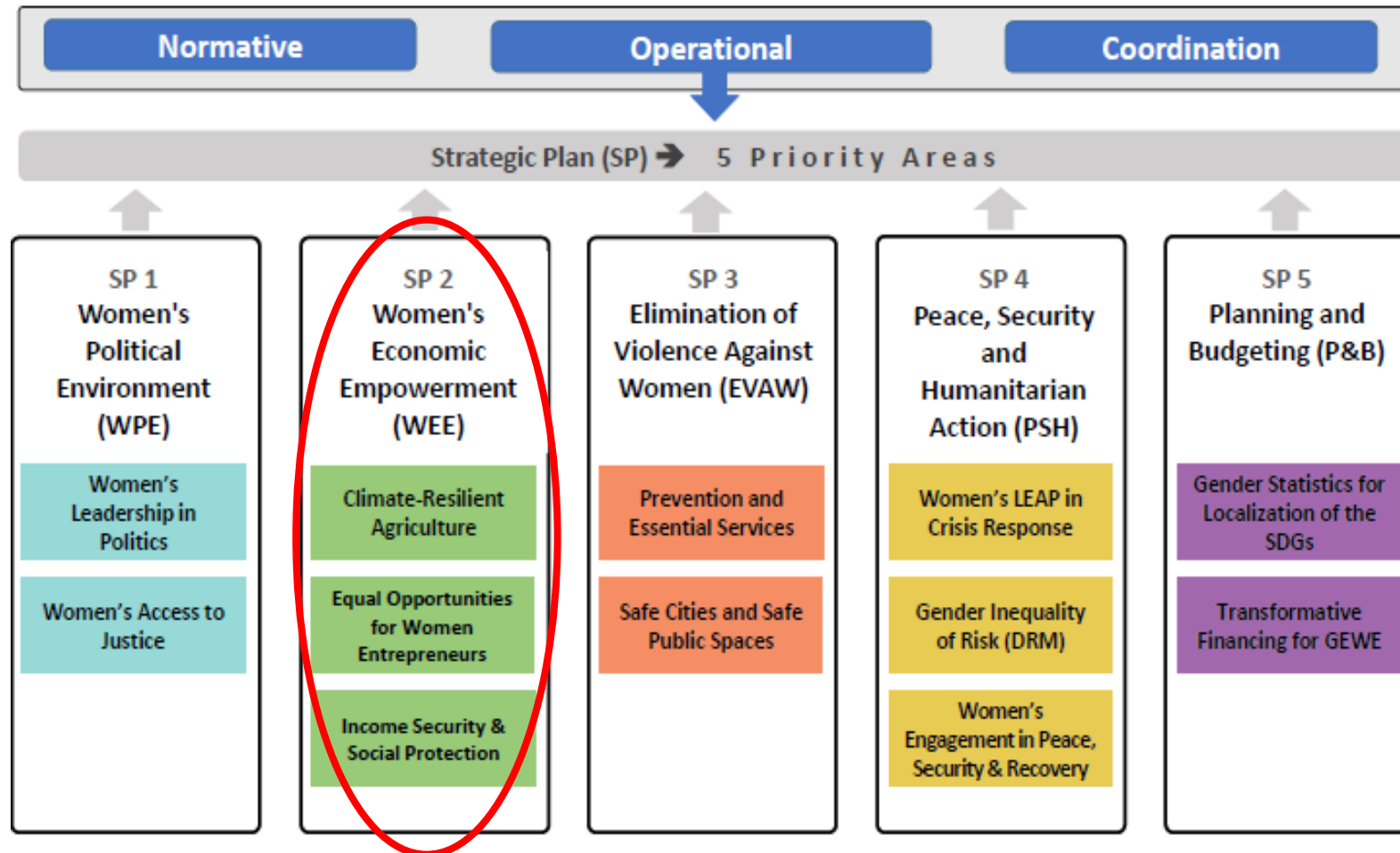
- Indicators and data disaggregation are very important to support the policy process
- Integrating gender aspects in green growth / SDG related strategies is crucial, but review of laws and secondary legislation is required for gender transformative policy making!
- In the future, the project is planning to conduct gender trainings with the partner ministries
- Further PIA with a focus on gender impact are planned, for example for policies on waste management.





# Empowering Women through Climate Resilient Agriculture in Africa

Elena Ruiz Abril  
UN Women Regional Policy Advisor  
December 2019





**Why women  
in climate  
resilient  
agriculture?**



**NO  
POVERTY**



**REDUCED  
INEQUALITIES**



**CLIMATE  
ACTION**



**PEACE, JUSTICE  
AND STRONG  
INSTITUTIONS**



**GENDER  
EQUALITY**



**WOMEN &  
CLIMATE-RESILIENT  
AGRICULTURE**



**LIFE  
ON LAND**



**DECENT WORK AND  
ECONOMIC GROWTH**



**INDUSTRY, INNOVATION  
AND INFRASTRUCTURE**



**LIFE BELOW  
WATER**



**GOOD HEALTH  
AND WELL-BEING**



**QUALITY  
EDUCATION**



**ZERO  
HUNGER**



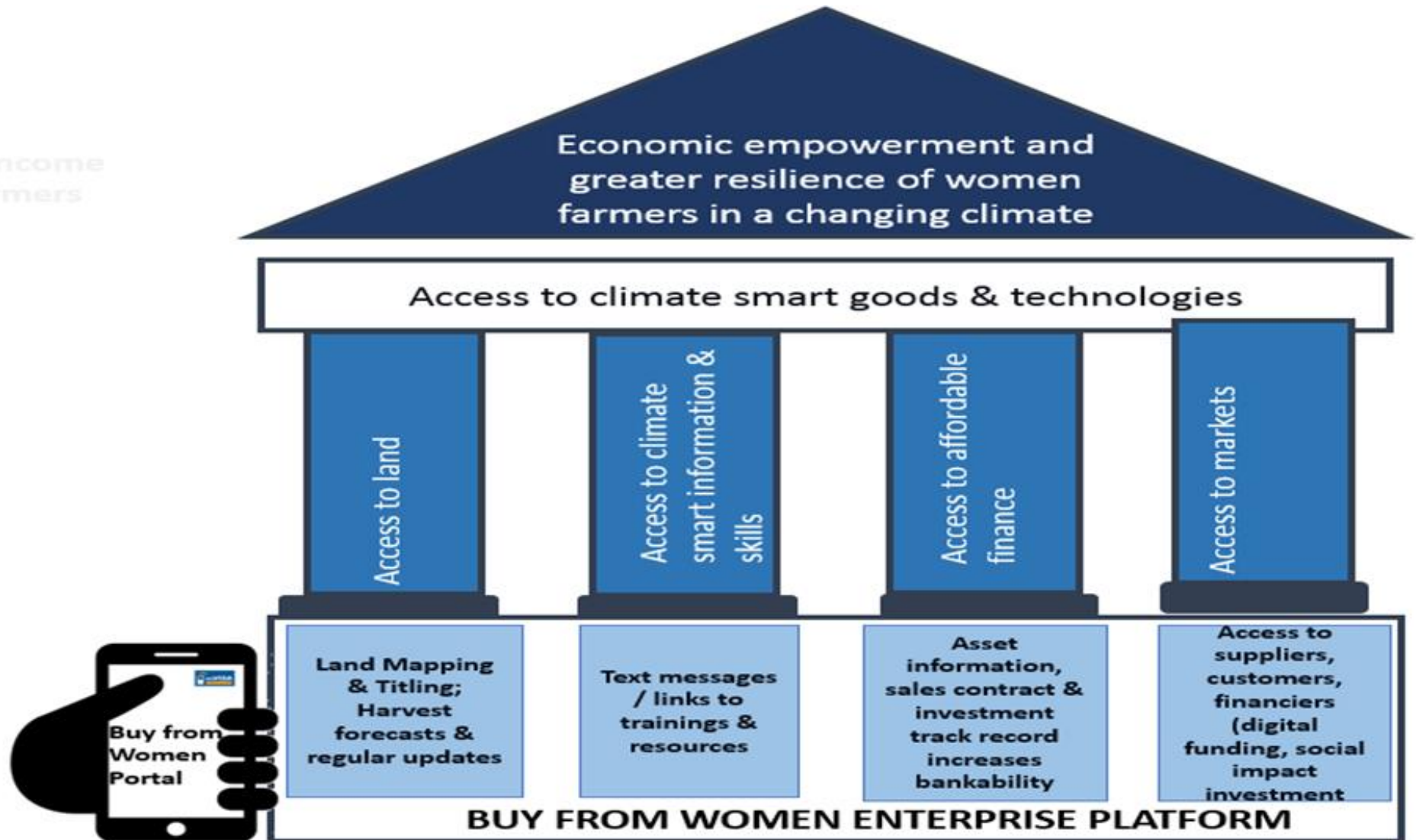


# The Program



# Theory of Change

ir Income  
Farmers





1. Choice of value chain
2. Institutional strengthening of women farmers' cooperatives and national platforms
3. Greening of value chains
4. Policy reform and implementation (land)
5. Access to finance working with commercial banks
6. Access to markets including through technology enabled solutions



# Some Results

## Access to land



- Better policy environment for women agri-entrepreneurs through better **land policies**, better implementation and women's better understanding of their **land rights** in Senegal and Mali
- More than 600 Hectares of **land granted to women** rice producers in Senegal

## Access to climate smart information and skills



- More than 300 women trained in **climate smart cultivation techniques** in Mali
- Better **environmental conservation** through protection of endemic species such as shea trees and other forestry products in 4 countries



## Access to finance



- Development of financial products tailored to the needs of women agri-entrepreneurs: credit line and agricultural insurance underway in Senegal in **partnership with BNP Paribas**
- Stronger ecosystem for women agri-entrepreneurs through institutional **strengthening of more than 40 women cooperatives** in 9 countries including a national shea **Federations** created in Cote d'Ivoire and another underway in Chad
- Improved **infrastructure** for agri-business including digital solutions such as *Buy from Women Platform*, production and transformation units, storage facilities and market points in 5 countries

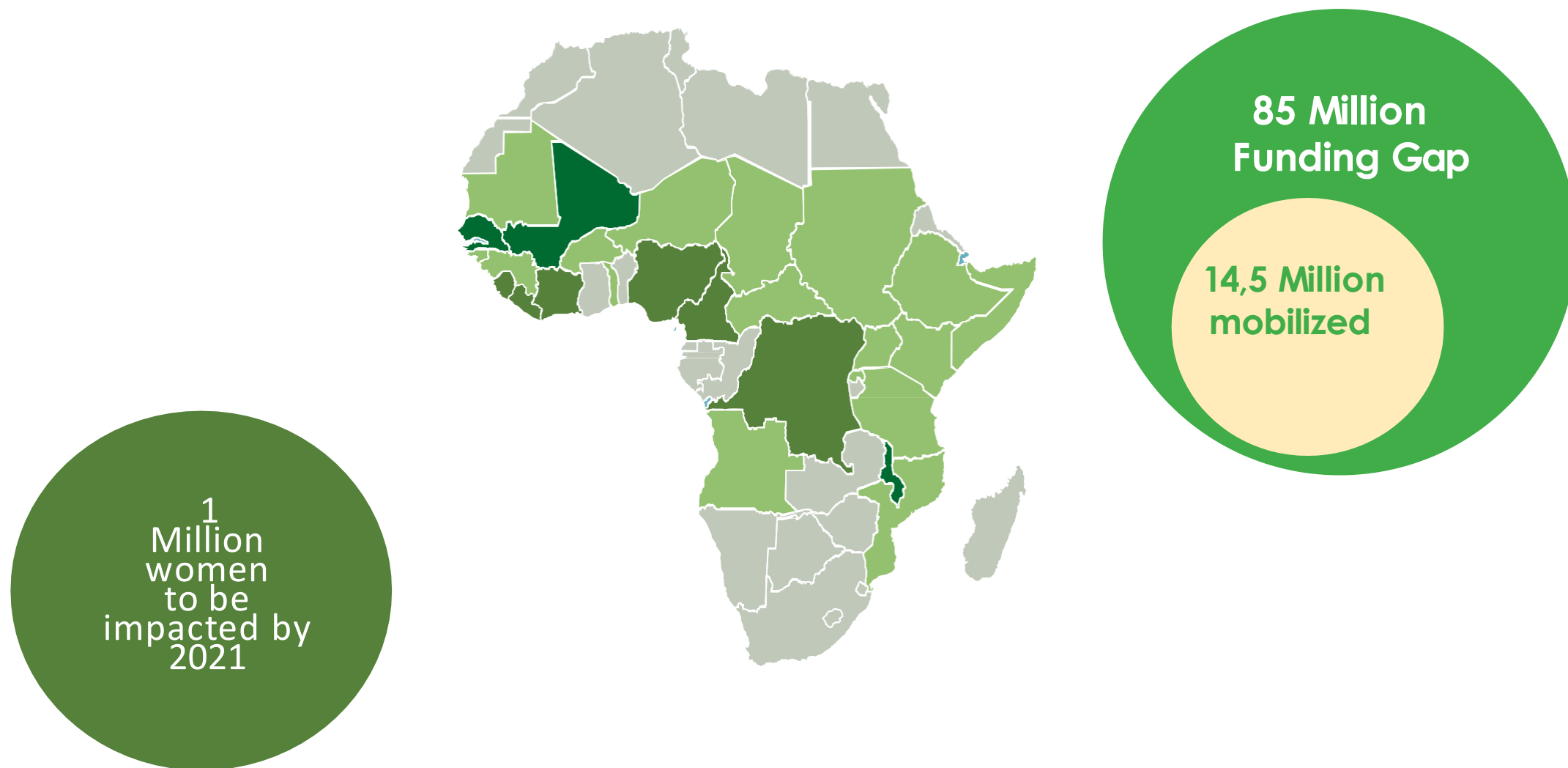
## Access to market



- **Access to new markets** for 1800 women shea producers through ECOCERT organic certification, a requirement to export to Europe and the US
- More than 2500 women trained in transformation and marketing techniques which will allow them to **increase value** of their products between 3 and 10 times

**Where we  
are**

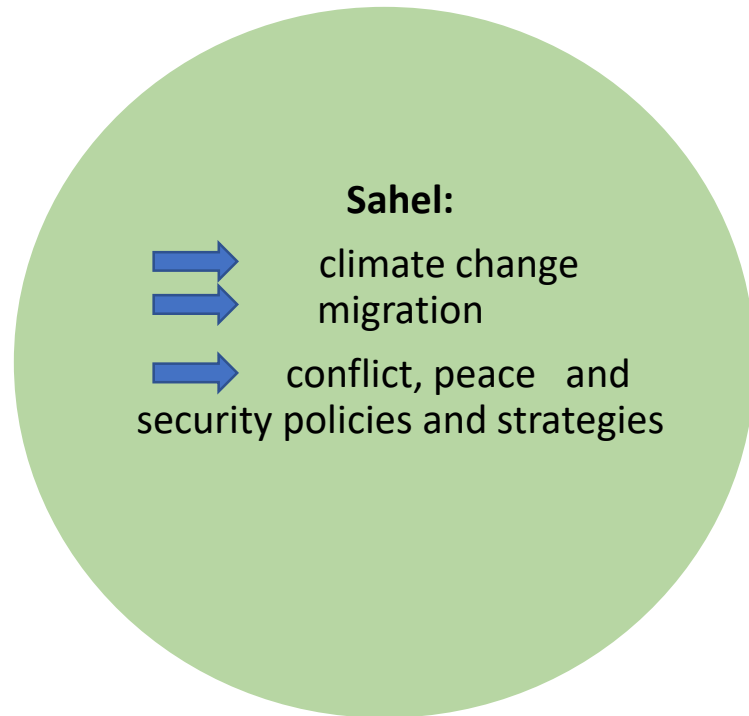








## Green growth and the intersectionality of policies



## Leave no one behind





**THANK YOU**



A person wearing a traditional conical hat is sitting in a small wooden boat on a pond, surrounded by large green lotus leaves and pink lotus flowers. The person is holding a long wooden pole, likely used for harvesting. The background is filled with more lotus plants and water.

# Points for Discussion

Women's empowerment in different social and cultural contexts.

Access to finance and financial literacy.

Giving women an equal voice in decision making.

Addressing gender bias in the labour market and gender discrimination in land ownership.

# Thank you for joining today's webinar!



Please take a few minutes  
to complete our webinar  
survey.

Presentations and a  
recording of the webinar  
are available at  
[ggkp.org/Webinar\\_Gender](http://ggkp.org/Webinar_Gender)

