

Gender Action Plan

FP033: Accelerating the transformational shift to a low-carbon economy in the Republic of Mauritius

Mauritius | UNDP | B.15/07



Proposed Gender Action Plan

This Gender Action plan provides suggested entry points for gender-responsive actions to be taken under each of the Activity areas of the project. In addition, specific indicators are also proposed to measure and track progress on these actions at the activity level. This can be incorporated into the detailed M&E plan which will be developed at the start of implementation, and provides concrete recommendations on how to ensure gender (including disaggregated data) continues to be collected and measured throughout implementation.

Objective	Action	Indicator	Responsible
Output 1 – Institutional strengthening for renewable energy			
Institutional strengthening of the MARENA	Ensure that gender-disaggregated data is collected	Number of women and men in gender-disaggregated level data available in the energy sector	Project Coordinator Project manager based at MARENA
	Include female-headed households and ensure that they have equal participation in the project	Number of women and men involved in the program	
	Strengthen national level research and research capacities	Number of women and men engaged in research through the project	
	Review all documents from gender and climate change perspective	Documents reviewed through the project	

Objective	Action	Indicator	Responsible
Policies and regulations that take into account the gender aspects of access to renewable energy	Identify the information needs and contributions of both men and women to inform a valuable policies and regulations on renewable energy Ensure information collected is differentiated by gender	Number of policies and regulations that address gender aspects of access to renewable energy Number of women and men engaged in the generation of information and formulation of policies	Project Coordinator
Output 2: Grid strengthening and PV deployment			
Ensure socio-economic and gender profiling of PV beneficiaries with the intent to reach out to lower-income households and women-headed households	Identify women-headed households as final beneficiaries and ensure that lower-income households are being targeted Introduction of technical training for women on the installation, operation and maintenance of solar PV systems Training of female staff in micro-enterprises to understand the technical aspects of PV systems	Total number of women and men beneficiaries of the project Number of women trained in understanding the technical aspects of PV systems Number of female staff trained	Project Coordinator
Improved quality of life and increased employment opportunities of final beneficiaries	Monitor improvements in energy management through data collection Encourage MARENA to attain 30% women MARENA staff At least 33% participation of women in commercial PV-related activities.	Reduced electricity bills Total number of men and women beneficiaries of project	Project Coordinator/Project Manager based at CEB

International agreements relevant to gender and climate change

Year	International Agreement	Environmental Relevance	Gender Relevance
1948	UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UNDHR)	No specific mention of environment but acknowledges fundamental human rights that are linked to and dependent upon a healthy environment	Establishes core human rights but with a limited gender perspective

1979	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)	Calls for governments to ensure that women participate at all levels of decision-making concerned with environmental sustainability, and that women's interests and perspectives are adequately reflected in all policies and approaches adopted	The first international treaty to recognize women's human rights
1992	Agenda 21 and the Rio Declaration on the Environment and Development	This provided the first international precedent for including the gender perspective in promoting sustainable development. It adopted a gender perspective in all development and environment policies and programmes, leading to the promotion of women's effective participation in the proper use of natural resources;	
1992	UN Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD)	The first global agreement focused on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	Explicitly addresses women's participation and „recognises the vital role that women play in conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, emphasizing the need for the full participation of women at all levels of policymaking and implementation for biological diversity conservation'
1992	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Acknowledges human interference with the climate and aims to stabilise concentration of GHGs in the atmosphere	Absence of any mention of gender
1994	UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	The only legally binding international agreement dealing with land degradation	Promotes the equal participation of men and women and recognises „the important role played by women in regions affected by desertification and/or drought, particularly in rural areas of developing countries, and the importance of ensuring the full participation of both men and women at all levels in programmes to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought'
1995	Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action	This makes the link between gender, the environment and sustainable development. Chapter K draws attention to women's poverty and the need for women to participate in decision-making about the environment at all levels, as well as the integration of gender in all sustainable development policies and programmes.	
2000	Millennium Declaration and MDGs	Includes goal on environmental sustainability (but with no linkage to gender)	Promotes gender equality but without making linkages with environment
2005	Kyoto Framework for Action	The first internationally accepted framework on disaster risk reduction (DRR), setting out objectives and priorities for policies at national level over the next decade.	Recognises that a gender perspective should be integrated into all DRR policies, plans and decision-making processes, including those associated with existing climate variability and future climate change.
2007	UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UN DECRIPI)	Acknowledges rights to forests and community lands.	Establishes rights of minorities but with limited gender perspective.

(Adopted and Drawn from Raczek et. al. 2010)

Summary of gender differences in vulnerability and adapting to disasters

Disparities that increase risks for women in disasters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher levels of poverty • Extensive responsibilities of caring for others • Domestic violence • Traditional women's occupations 	Disparities that increase risks for men in disasters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupational segregation • Internalized norms of masculinity • Roles in the family and in the home
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<p>Gender experiences that can increase capacities for managing disaster situations:</p> <p>Women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social networking • Caring abilities • Extensive knowledge of communities • Management of natural and environmental resources • High levels of risk awareness 	<p>Genderexperiences that can increase capacities formanaging disaster situations by:</p> <p>men</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professional and work contacts • Technical abilities • Limited childcare responsibilities
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