This pamphlet was developed under the UNDP NDC Support Programme, with generous funding from the Governments of Germany, Spain and the European Union.

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THE PARIS AGREEMENT

The Paris Agreement (PA) entered into force on 4th November, 2016 and represents a universal treaty on climate change in support of a low-carbon resilient future. Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) represent each country’s public commitments under the PA to reduce greenhouse gases (GHGs), post-2020.

Trinidad and Tobago has committed to (1) An overall reduction in cumulative emissions from its three main emitting sectors (power generation, transport and industry) by 15% by 2030 from business as usual (BAU), equivalent to 103 MtCO2e, conditional on international financing; (2) Unconditional reduction in public transportation emissions by 30% or 1.7 MtCO2e compared to 2013 levels by December 31, 2030.

In 2017, with support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Trinidad and Tobago was among the first set of countries to develop an Implementation Plan for achieving its NDC targets.

THE NDC SUPPORT PROGRAMME

The Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Support Programme is assisting Trinidad and Tobago in the implementation of its NDC. Key outcomes of this project include conducting a Gender Analysis and developing an Action Plan that will enable a more gender-responsive approach to NDC planning and implementation processes.

A Gender Analysis of the policy and institutional framework for mainstreaming gender in the NDC was conducted between January and May 2019, through the NDC Support Programme. Various stakeholders from government ministries and agencies, industry and civil society participated in focus groups, surveys and interviews as part of the data gathering process.

GENDER MAINSTREAMING

GENDER MAINSTREAMING is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, policy or programme, in all areas and at all levels before any decisions are made and throughout the whole process.

It is a strategy for making women’s as well as men’s concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes so that both women and men benefit and inequality is not perpetuated.

A GENDER ANALYSIS highlights the differences between and among women, men, girls and boys in terms of their relative distribution of resources, opportunities, constraints and power in a given context. It helps planners understand how the division of labour, roles and responsibilities, access to resources, use of time, decision-making power and cultural beliefs and practices may impact the ways in which men and women experience the effects of policies.

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SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS & OPPORTUNITIES

➢ Establish a mandate for the collection, use and analysis of gender disaggregated data and information in deliberations on policy and planning strategies for climate change mitigation.

➢ A bill for the establishment of a National Statistical Institute of Trinidad and Tobago was passed in 2018 to replace the Central Statistical Office. The development of a new statistical institute provides an opportunity to consult with ministries and agencies in identifying what sex-disaggregated data should be collected for decision-making purposes. The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Regional Strategy for the Development of Statistics has also prioritised the collection of sex disaggregated data for gender mainstreaming.

➢ Strengthen the financial and human resource capacity of the GAD to provide technical support and guidance for gender mainstreaming in ministries and agencies. Train planning staff in key climate change ministries and agencies to conduct gender analyses and establish formal roles for Gender Focal Points in ministries to support identification of gender issues and development of gender action plans.

➢ Gender Focal Points have been identified for most ministries and state agencies and they are taking part in capacity building activities through the GAD. The GAD is represented on the NDC Support Programme Steering Committee.

➢ Provide training for divisional managers and other key personnel in ministries and government agencies to conduct gender analysis for gender budgeting. Introduce gender budgeting in ministries and ensure that Gender Action Plans are integrated into the budgeting process.

➢ Some parliamentarians have been introduced to gender budgeting through sensitisation sessions conducted by UN Women and GAD. This capacity building can continue to be encouraged and enhanced.

➢ Conduct gender audits in key sectors to determine how many women are in decision-making roles and establish measures to ensure both men and women have opportunities to advance to leadership positions in both technical and non-technical areas of work.

➢ Some multinational companies in the industry sector have adopted Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for women in leadership roles. This approach can be employed by other sector organizations and ministries.
THE STATUS OF GENDER IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

National Gender Indicators

- Population: 1,324,699; 51.8% male, 49.2% female
- Human Development Index: 0.784
- Gender Inequality Index: 0.324

Political Participation

- 1st female Prime Minister (2010-2015)
- 1st female President (2018-Present)
- 21% of leadership positions in 14 municipal districts held by women

Education

- At least some secondary school education: 74.4% of girls, 69.1% of boys
- Overall tertiary level enrolment: 37% male, 63% female

Labour Force

- Labour force representation: 59% male, 41% female

Violence Against Women and Girls

- 1 in 3 women aged 15-64 have experienced some form of sexual or physical violence from an intimate partner in their lifetime

POLICY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE

The INTERNATIONAL POLICY FRAMEWORK for gender and climate change includes conventions and multilateral agreements to which Trinidad and Tobago is a signatory, such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Beijing Platform for Action (BPA).

The NATIONAL POLICY FRAMEWORK that supports NDC implementation consists of the following policies and legislations that have been evaluated according to the degree to which gender is considered:

|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|

GENDER CONSIDERATIONS IN THE NDC SECTORS

**Power Generation**

- How much are women/men’s livelihoods dependent on the availability of electricity?
- How much time do women/men save by the availability of electricity?
- Are their cultural or social barriers to the participation of women/men in technical fields related to power generation/renewable energy?

**Transport**

- What productive and reproductive activities are tied to the availability of transportation?
- What social or cultural factors affect the way women/men use transportation?

**Industry**

- How does industry impact women/men’s access to resources or services (water, electricity, waste disposal)?
- Are women represented in decision-making in the sector?
- How does this affect the way in which industry currently operates?
APPROACH TO CONDUCTING THE GENDER ANALYSIS

The objective of this Gender Analysis was to analyse the local situation, issues and opportunities that will inform the mainstreaming of gender into climate action in Trinidad and Tobago. It identifies gaps in policy, planning frameworks, institutional mechanisms and capacities for incorporating gender equality considerations in climate change initiatives, including mitigation actions. It also explores enabling factors and opportunities for addressing these gaps. The following methodology was used.

METHODOLOGY

Documents Review and Stakeholder Analysis

- National Policies, Plans, Reports, and Statistics Database
- International guidance

Data Collection

- Focus group sessions
- Online surveys
- Interviews

Gender Analysis Framework

- Access
- Time
- Decision Making/Control
- Culture

Gaps and Recommendations

- Policy and Planning Framework
- Sex-disaggregated data/info
- Institutional capacity and coordination
- Financing
- Women in decision-making/leadership roles

SUMMARY OF GAPS IDENTIFIED

POLICY AND PLANNING FRAMEWORKS

- Weak mandate/provisions for mainstreaming gender into the national strategic planning and policy frameworks for climate change.
- Women and gender-focused NGOs are not included in institutional mechanisms for planning and monitoring of climate change mitigation activities.

USE OF SEX-DISAGGREGATED DATA AND INFO

- Sex-disaggregated data and gender information are not collected or used to inform the development of policies, plans, programmes and strategic actions towards climate change mitigation.

INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY AND COORDINATION

- The Gender Affairs Division (GAD) lacks adequate staffing and finances to provide technical support and oversight for gender mainstreaming.
- Inadequate knowledge or skills of staff in ministries to conduct gender analyses, and Gender Focal Points (GFPs) are not integrated into strategic planning processes.
- Lack of consultation between ministries, agencies and stakeholders to obtain greater insight into the potential impacts of policies, plans and programmes relating to climate change.
- Inadequate systems for networking and cross-collaboration among climate change ministries and industry stakeholders to facilitate the sharing of gender data and development of indicators.

FINANCING

- Gender analyses and gender considerations are not included in the budgeting process in key climate change related ministries and agencies.

WOMEN IN DECISION-MAKING/LEADERSHIP ROLES

- While women are well represented in decision-making and leadership positions and technical roles in government ministries, there is under-representation of women in technical roles and decision-making positions in the public and private Industry Sector.

MITIGATION STRATEGIES CONSIDERED

Various mitigation strategies are outlined in the NDC Implementation Plan and were considered when conducting the Gender Analysis. These include:

**Power Generation**
Renewable energy options for power generation, efficiency measures to reduce the usage of natural gas for power generation, newer technologies to reduce emissions from power generation, energy conservation campaigns for households, etc.

**Transport**
Public and private vehicle conversion from use of petrol to CNG, programmes to restrict/reduce the use of private transportation, and the revision of public transportation plans including air and sea, etc.

**Industry**
Conducting energy audits at plants, the introduction of technologies to reduce venting and flaring, exploring the use of waste heat, and implementation of standards for GHG emissions, etc.