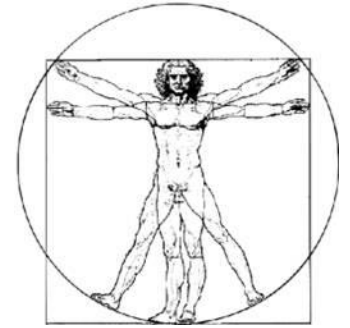


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Gender Equality and Climate Change

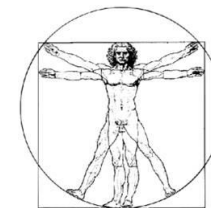
Bridget Burns, Co-Director, WEDO

Stella GAMA, Negotiator, Malawi, LDC Group

Data can be found on WEDO's Gender Climate Tracker, genderclimatetracker.org

for sustained capacity building in support of international climate change negotiations
pour un renforcement durable des capacités en appui aux négociations internationales
sur les changements climatiques

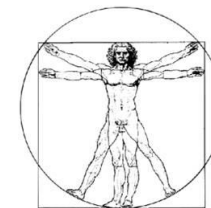
Gender and climate change: Overview



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- What is gender?
- What should you know as a negotiator?
- Current State of Play
 - Lima Work Programme & Gender Action Plan
 - Gender in the Paris Rulebook

Gender and climate change: definitions



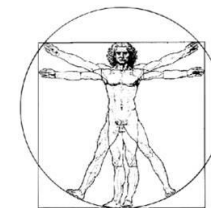
What is gender?

- Gender does not equal ‘Women’
- Gender analysis, lens at which to view social roles
- Intersecting intersections (race, class, sexual orientation)

“Gender Equality is the equal enjoyment by women and men of socially valued goods, opportunities, resources, and rewards. The aim is not that women and men become the same, but that their opportunities and life chances become and remain equal.”

(OECD, DAC, 1998)

Gender and climate change: overview



What do we know?

Energy

- 38% of the global population and almost **50% of the population** in developing countries lack access to clean;
- Women and children spend on average **1.4 hours a day** collecting solid fuels;

Health & Labor

- It's estimated that by 2050 there will be more plastics than fish in the oceans, and **women working in plastic industry have 5x elevated breast cancer risk**;

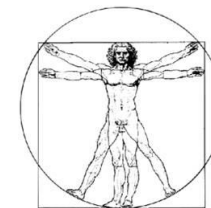
Forestry

- Women own less than **20% of the world's land**, yet more than **400 million** of them farm and produce the majority of the world's food supply. Female farmers lack equal rights to own land in more than 90 countries.

Transport

- In Latin America and the Caribbean over **50% of users of public transportation systems are women**. However, the participation of women in the construction and operation of transport systems **does not exceed 15% of the total labor in the sector**, even though they represent 50% of the labor force in the region.

Gender and climate change: overview



What do we know?

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GENDER GAPS

AROUND THE WORLD

POVERTY	OVER 50% OF THE 1.5 BILLION PEOPLE LIVING ON \$1 A DAY OR LESS ARE WOMEN (SOURCE: UNFPA)
WATER	ON AVERAGE WOMEN AND CHILDREN SPEND 8 OR MORE HOURS PER DAY COLLECTING WATER (SOURCE: UN WOMEN)
GOVERNANCE	GLOBALLY, WOMEN ARE 16.7% OF GOVERNMENT MINISTERS; 19.5% OF PARLIAMENTARIANS; AND 9% HEADS OF STATE (SOURCE: IPU)
FOOD	WOMEN PRODUCE OVER 60% OF FOOD IN SOME COUNTRIES (SOURCE: FAO)
LITERACY	TWO THIRDS OF THE 774 MILLION ILLITERATE ADULTS WORLDWIDE ARE WOMEN (SOURCE: UNSTATS)
LAND	WOMEN OWN JUST 2% OF THE WORLD'S LAND (SOURCE: UN WOMEN)

CLIMATE CHANGE

IMPACTS

IMPACTS

EXACERBATE GENDER INEQUITIES

CROP FAILURE



Women experience increased agricultural work and overall household food production burden

FUEL SHORTAGE



Many women in developing countries can spend between 2-9 hours a day collecting fuel and fodder, and performing cooking chores

WATER SCARCITY



Increased burden on women walking further distances to access safe water, impacts the education and economic stability

NATURAL DISASTER



Women have a higher incidence of mortality in natural disasters ; women can suffer from an increased threat of sexual violence

DISEASE



As caregivers women often experience an increased burden for caring for young, sick and elderly as well as lack of access to health care facilities

DISPLACEMENT



Forced migration could exacerbate women's vulnerability

CONFLICT



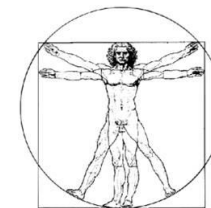
While men are more likely to be killed or injured in fighting, women suffer greatly from other consequences of conflict, such as rape, violence, anxiety and depression

Gender and climate change: overview

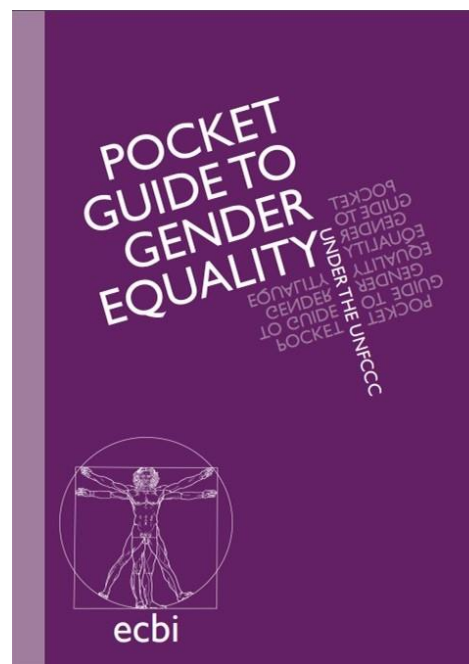
How do we design policies & practices to respond to gendered reality?

- Advocacy
- Influence
- Normative Shifts

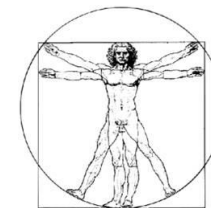
Read a detailed history in [2018 Pocket Guide on Gender Equality under the UNFCCC](#)



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Gender and climate change: Key Moments (Snapshot)



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2001

- COP7: Decision 36/CP.7 & Gender in NAPAs

2010

- COP16: Gender in Cancun Agreements

2011

- COP17: Gender in GCF Operational Guidelines

2012

- COP18: Decision 23/CP.8

2014

- COP20: Decision 18/CP.20

2015

- COP21: Gender in Paris Agreement

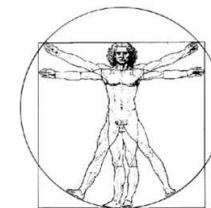
2016

- COP22: Decision 21/CP.22

2017

- COP23: Gender Action Plan

Gender and climate change: what should you know as negotiator?

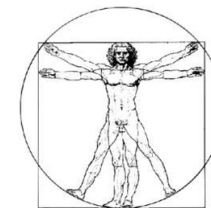


Gender Mainstreaming: Common starting points

Data – Governance - Policy

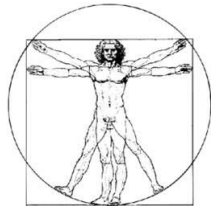
- What are the key considerations for undertaking the gender assessments? What kind of information would be required? The objective is to ensure that the different needs of women and men, and boys and girls are equitably addressed.
- What are your national policies on gender? Do you have a template for conducting a gender-situational analysis?

Gender and climate change: what should you know as negotiator?



Gender Mainstreaming: Common starting points

- “Adopts a goal of **gender balance** ... in order to improve **women’s participation** and inform more effective climate change policy that addresses the needs of **women** and men equally;”
- “...take fully into account the consequences for vulnerable groups, in particular **women**” (*Not used often anymore*)
- “...recognizes that **gender equality and the effective participation of women** are important for effective climate action on all aspects of climate change”
- “...should follow a **gender-responsive** approach”
- “...strengthening **gender-related considerations**”
- “...guided by **gender-responsive approaches**”
- “...ensure **gender responsiveness**”
- “...taking into account **gender aspects**”
- “...**promoting the use of gender-sensitive tools and approaches**”
- “...including **sex and gender-disaggregated data and analysis**”
- “...be guided by **gender equality**”

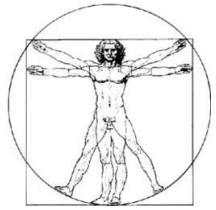


LWPG & GAP

Key Takeaways

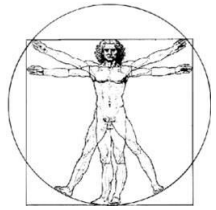
- LWPG (3 years, 2016-2019);
- GAP (2 years, 2017-2019);
- Will be reviewed at COP25 though no formal process for review;
- LWPG requested Parties to nominate National Gender and Climate Change Focal Points;
- LWPG requested reporting from all the Constituted Bodies on their work in relation to gender;
- Dialogue among Constituted Bodies was held at SB48 and trainings with CBs are scheduled from late 2018 – 2019;
- Gender Day Marketplace – COP24 will include information on how Parties are ‘Acting on the GAP’;
- Webinars preCOP24 and one day training planned for COP24 for NGCCFPs;
- Workshops held at SB48 and further workshops planned for SB50;
- Open call for submissions to share progress;
- Dialogue in 2019 with the Standing Committee on Finance focused on improving access to finance.

Fleur Newman – UNFCCC Gender Focal Point



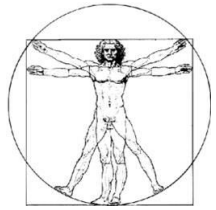
Acting on the Gap?

- Countries are supporting implementation via direct support for trainings and enhancing women's participation;
- Countries are transposing or linking their own national strategies on gender and climate change to the activities of the GAP (Sudan);
- Countries are developing tools to integrate gender in NDCs;
- Countries are appointing National gender and climate change focal points and national taskforces;
- Organizations, local governments, etc. are creating their own self-assessments of the GAP (i.e. what activities are being implemented or what activities would like to be implemented)



GAP Assessment & Strategy

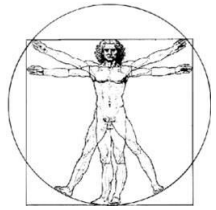
Activity	Action	Timeline
A1 – Capacity	- Delivering workshop on gender-responsive climate finance implementation at COP24	2018
B1 – Gender Balance	- Implement the Women Delegates Fund	2018 →
B4 – Non-formal training	- Events at CSW62	2018
D3- MoI	- Caribbean training with Parliamentarians on gender-responsive implementation	2018



Countries with NGCCFPs

Australia	Finland	Philippines
Austria	France	Portugal
Belgium	Germany	Republic of Korea
Benin	Ghana	Spain
Canada	Gabon	Sudan
Chad	Netherlands	Sweden
Côte d'Ivoire	Malawi	Togo
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Nepal	Turkey
Dominican Republic	Niger	Uganda
Ethiopia	Norway	Zimbabwe

<https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/resources/list-of-gender-focal-points-under-the-unfccc>

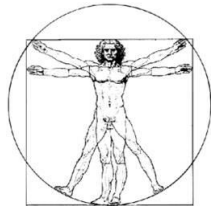


Potential Role of NGCCFP

Defined by Parties (*Topic of Webinar*)

- Awareness-raising and capacity-building within your delegation and/or at a national level on gender and climate change issues (on request and subject to resources and availability, this could be done in collaboration with e.g. secretariat, Women and Gender Constituency or other entity)
- Point-of-contact within your delegation for questions on thematic issues e.g. climate finance and gender
- Coordination of the delegation's positions on gender within the gender and climate change agenda item and other thematic areas
- Coordination at the national level for climate planning e.g. between ministries on climate change and those dealing with gender, and to better connect the UNFCCC process to national processes
- Participation in networking and capacity-building events organized by other entities in support of the UNFCCC process e.g. WEDO, UN Women, IUCN etc
- Point-of-contact for the secretariat (and others) to communicate about relevant events, information, training etc
- Raising awareness and tracking progress on gender-responsive climate plans and communication (NDCs, NAPs, national communications etc)
- Tracking progress on your delegation's goals on gender balance at UNFCCC and other meetings
- Advocating for gender balance in your delegation's or Group's nominations to constituted bodies and Bureaux

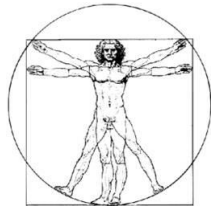
This is not an exhaustive list and may include tasks that are not appropriate for all NGFPs. You may also wish to consider whether there are similarities with the role of the National Focal Points for ACE. An indicative list of tasks for ACE NFPs is provided in the [Guidelines for accelerating solutions through education, training and public awareness](#) (table 1, page 7).



Gender & Paris Rulebook

Agenda item 3 (mitigation): Some Parties referred to in the document list gender-related considerations under their Substantive elements on information, this is captured in the guidance from the Chairs.

Agenda item 4 (adaptation communication): Gender-responsive nature of all adaptation policies and planning has been vocalized by Parties and is captured in co-Chairs tool.



Gender & Paris Rulebook

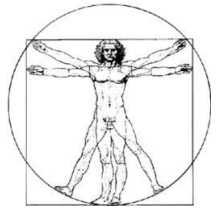
Agenda item 5 (MPGs for transparency):

(included in Co-Chairs tool)

On principles of MPGs: that they be flexible, country-driven, nationally determined, consistent with national circumstances, participatory, and gender responsive; Consider vulnerable groups, communities, and ecosystems;

That adaptation policies, strategies should include and be evaluated on: How participation, best available science, gender perspective, as well as indigenous, traditional, and local knowledge are integrated into adaptation;

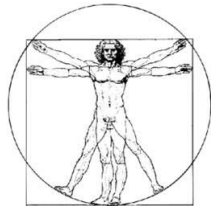
That support for MPG should take into account gender-responsive processes.



Gender & Paris Rulebook

Potential Entry Points for TF:

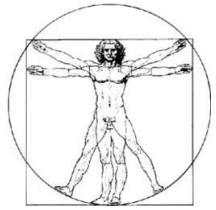
- Ensure that any reference to stakeholder participation explicitly refers to women's participation and to participation of women's groups and organizations;
- Information on adaptation action that result in mitigation co-benefits should refer to the role of women in adaptation actions, and be based on data disaggregated by sex, age and other factors, and include gender analysis;
- Sustainable management of natural resources should refer to the role of women, and analyze the impact on gender equality and women's empowerment;
- Information related to loss and damage should be provided using sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis;
- Assessments and indicators of how adaptation increased resilience and reduced impacts should use data disaggregated by sex, age and other factors, and include gender analysis.
- Information on how support programmes are meeting specific vulnerability and adaptation needs and concerns should address the role, situation, needs and rights of women and girls, and the impact of such programmes on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.



Gender & Paris Rulebook

Potential Entry Points for GS:

- **Preparatory phase:** Include women's organizations and national gender machineries as sources of inputs;
- **Technical phase:** Explicitly refer to the participation of women, and women's groups and organizations
- **Sources of input:** (UN Women Rec.) *Information related to equitable access to sustainable development, historical responsibilities, development gaps between north and south, sustainable development including SDGs, poverty eradication, food security, job creation, and social justice in developing countries, climate refugees and displaced people-* explicitly request information to be disaggregated on the basis of sex, age and other factors, and to address 'leave no one behind' principles, and how actions contribute to the realization of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, and co-benefits including gender equality and women's empowerment.



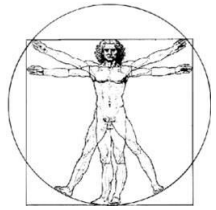
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THANK YOU!

Bridget Burns

bridget@wedo.org

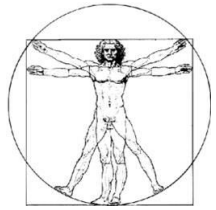
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Gender Action Plan

Priority Areas

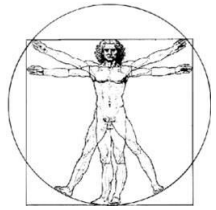
- A. Capacity-building, knowledge sharing and communication
- B. Gender balance, participation and women's leadership
- C. Coherence
- D. Gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation
- E. Monitoring and reporting



Gender Action Plan- Activities

A.1 Through the use of such mechanisms as **workshops, technical assistance, etc., enhance the capacity of Parties and stakeholders to develop gender-responsive policies, plans and programmes** on adaptation, mitigation, capacity-building, technology and finance

A.2 **Make a submission** on the systematic integration of gender sensitive and participatory education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information from national to local level into all mitigation and adaptation activities implemented under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including into the implementation of NDCs and the formulation of long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies, and invite Parties to hold a dialogue under the Action for Climate Empowerment agenda item on how Parties and observer organizations have promoted the systematic integration of gender considerations into the above-mentioned issues **(30 March 2018)**



Gender Action Plan- Activities

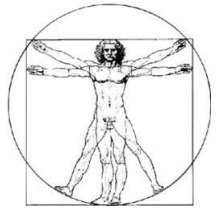
B.1 Promote travel funds as a means to support the participation of women in national delegations at UNFCCC sessions, including those from grass-roots, local and indigenous peoples communities from developing countries, the least developed countries and small island developing

B.2 Include in regular notifications to Parties at the time of nominations to UNFCCC bodies the latest report on the gender composition of the relevant body

B.3 Organize and conduct capacity-building training on leadership, negotiation, facilitation and chairing in the context of the UNFCCC process in cooperation with United Nations system wide efforts for women

B.4 Cooperate in, promote, facilitate, develop and implement formal and non-formal education and training programmes focused on climate change at all levels, targeting women and youth in particular at the national, regional and local levels, including the exchange or secondment of personnel to train experts

Gender Action Plan- Activities



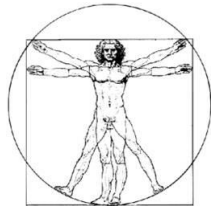
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C.1 At SBI 48 hold a dialogue, open to Parties and observers, with the chairs of UNFCCC constituted bodies to discuss the outcomes of the technical paper on entry points requested in decision 21/CP.22, paragraph 13, and any potential recommendations

C.2 Provide capacity-building to chairs and members of UNFCCC constituted bodies and technical teams of the secretariat on how to integrate gender considerations into their respective areas of work and on meeting the goal of gender balance

C.3 Share information on efforts made to support the implementation of activities to enhance synergies with other United Nations entities and processes, paying particular attention to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



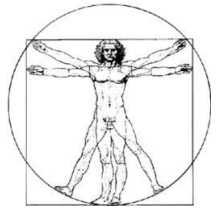


Gender Action Plan- Activities

D.1 **Invite the Standing Committee on Finance to host a dialogue** on the implementation of its commitment to integrate gender considerations into its work, emphasizing the relevance of gender-responsive access to finance in the implementation of climate action **(2019)**

D.2 In cooperation with the UNEP DTU Partnership and the Climate Technology Centre and Network, invite interested stakeholders to share information on the incorporation of gender into technology needs assessments during Gender Day **(November 2018)**

D.3 **Strengthen the capacity of gender mechanisms, including for parliamentarians, the International Parliamentary Union, commissions, funding ministries, non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations,** for the integration of gender-responsive budgeting into climate finance, access and delivery through training, expert workshops, technical papers and tools



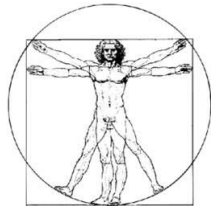
Gender Action Plan- Activities

E.1 Make a submission on the following, including sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis, where applicable: (a) Information on the differentiated impacts of climate change on women and men, with special attention paid to local communities and indigenous peoples; (b) Integration of gender considerations into adaptation, mitigation, capacity-building, Action for Climate Empowerment, technology and finance policies, plans and actions; (c) Policies and plans for and progress made in enhancing gender balance in national climate delegations **(30 March 2018)**

E.2 Prepare a synthesis report on the submissions received under activity E.1

E.3 Update report on how the Climate Technology Centre and Network, in executing its modalities and procedures, working in conjunction with the Technology Executive Committee (to ensure coherence and synergy within the Technology Mechanism), contributed to the aim of accelerating the development and transfer of technology, taking into account gender considerations

E.4 Encourage knowledge exchange activities among the secretariat staff across all thematic areas to update on work related to gender

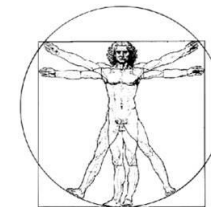


Gender & Paris Rulebook

Agenda item 3 (mitigation): Some Parties referred to in the document list gender-related considerations under their Substantive elements on information, this is captured in the guidance from the Chairs. *Ideal Outcome: Parties are invited to provide information on the planning of their NDCs, including: human rights, gender equality, rights of indigenous peoples, food security, public participation, just transition and ecosystem integrity.*

Agenda item 4 (adaptation communication): Ensure that gender-responsive nature of all adaptation policies and planning is reiterated and maintained.

Gender and climate change: UNFCCC



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Key Tools

- 2015. UNDP. *Gender Responsive National Communications toolkit*, was designed to “strengthen the capacity of national government staff and assist them in integrating gender equality into the development of National Communications (NCs).” It also promotes gender-responsive planning frameworks, through an improvement of policy and programme implementation and encouraging sustainability as well as an outlining of the gender mainstreaming process tailored to the National Communications process.
- Available at
<<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/womens-empowerment/gender-responsive-nationalcommunications.html>>

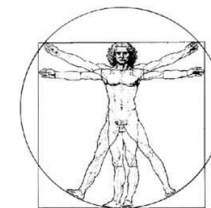
Gender and climate change: UNFCCC

Key Tools

Gender Climate Tracker

- Search all gender references in decisions by policy area
- See statistics for women's participation on national delegations
- Get snapshots of all countries NDCs

GENDERCLIMATETRACKER.ORG



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