

Setting the Scene

by
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In-session workshop on gender-responsive climate policy
with a focus on adaptation, capacity building
and training for delegates on gender issues

18-19 May 2016
Bonn, Germany

WHY ARE WE HERE?

- ▶ The holding of an in-session workshop was mandated by the Lima Work Programme on Gender

**THAT'S IT,
IN A NUTSHELL!**

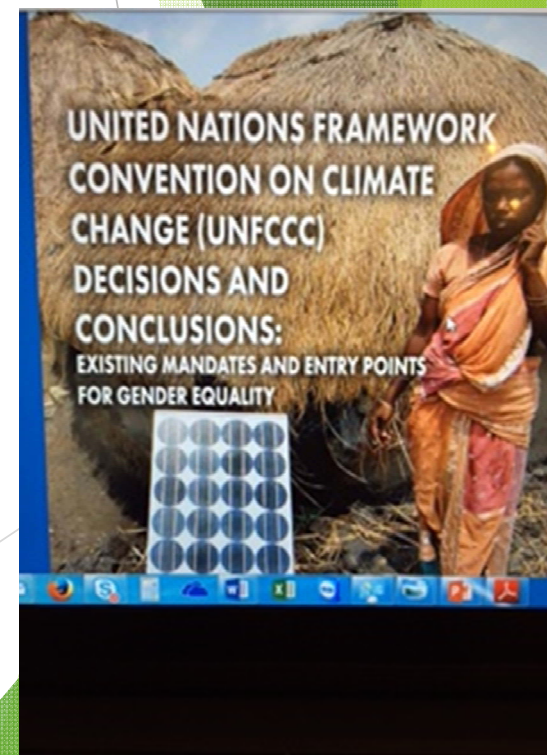


WHAT IS THE LWPG?

- ▶ Adopted at COP 20 held in Lima, Peru, in December 2014
- ▶ The two-year [Lima Work Programme on Gender](#) (decision 18/CP.20) mandated, among others:
 - ▶ training and awareness-raising on issues related to gender balance and climate change;
 - ▶ building the skills and capacity of female delegates to effectively participate in UNFCCC meetings;
 - ▶ preparation of two submissions - (1) on gender-responsive climate policy with a focus on mitigation action and technology development and transfer; (2) on gender-responsive climate policy with a focus on adaptation and capacity-building, and training for delegates on gender issues;
 - ▶ holding of an in-session workshops on (1) and (2) on the subjects of the submissions.
- ▶ The UNFCCC Secretariat was also requested to prepare a report detailing its work relating to advancing gender equality in the Secretariat and its work.
- ▶ It encouraged interested Parties and relevant organizations to support the mandated and training and capacity-building efforts.

AND BEFORE THE LWPG?

- ▶ The adoption of the Cancun agreements in December 2010 was a turning point with the affirmation that:
 - ▶ *climate change adaptation should “follow a country-driven, gender sensitive, participatory and fully transparent approach” and that mitigation “responses to climate change should... take fully into account the consequences for vulnerable groups, in particular women and children.”*
- ▶ Now, there are over 50 decisions across the UNFCCC’s thematic areas of work that have gender-related mandates
 - ▶ See WEDO publication (with IUCN and GGCA)
 - ▶ UNFCCC Secretariat also put together a compilation (available in the UNFCCC website)



AND BEFORE THE LWPG?

- ▶ **Decision 23/ CP. 18** on *‘Promoting gender balance and improving the participation of women in UNFCCC negotiations and in the representation of Parties in bodies established pursuant to the Convention or the Kyoto Protocol’*
 - ▶ This decision mandated the consideration of a standing agenda item on gender equality in the annual COPs.
 - ▶ The decision also (i) *Adopted a goal of gender balance* in bodies established under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol and invited Parties to strive for gender balance in their delegations to sessions under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol; (ii) *Incorporated a reporting mechanism* whereby the UNFCCC secretariat is to present an annual report on the progress made towards the goal of gender balance; and (iii) *Provided for the holding of an in-session workshop* on gender balance in the context of the UNFCCC.

Doha Work Programme on Art. 6

- ▶ The eight-year Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention' (15/CP.18) adopted at COP 18 had numerous gender equality considerations, including:
- ▶ Gender is a cross-cutting issue in all six elements of Article 6 of the Convention [education, training, public awareness, public participation, public access to information and international cooperation]
- ▶ There is a reaffirmation of the importance of taking into account gender aspects and the need to promote the effective engagement of... women... in activities related to Article 6 of the Convention,”
- ▶ The Doha work programme shall be guided by: ... (d) Gender and an intergenerational approach...
- ▶ As part of their national programmes to implement the Convention, Parties are encouraged to “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...”
- ▶ Parties could “Seek input and public participation, including participation by youth, women...” and “... enhance the active participation of youth, women... in climate change activities”

Gender considerations under Adaptation Workstreams

- ❖ **Decision 1/CP.16 - Cancun Adaptation Framework**, which includes:
 - The establishment of the **Adaptation Committee** to promote the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner under the Convention
 - A process to formulate and implement **national adaptation plans (NAPs)** for countries to address medium-and long-term adaptation needs
 - A work programme to consider approaches to address **loss and damage**
- It establishes a gender-sensitive approach as one of the **guiding principles** for adaptation
- ❖ **Paris Agreement (Article 7.5)**
 - Reaffirmation of gender-sensitivity as one of the guiding principles now emphasizing a focus on **gender-responsiveness**
- ❖ **Work of the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to CC**
- ❖ **Work of the LEG since 2001** (further detailed in session II-3)

Nairobi work programme activities addressing gender issues

Year	Type	Reference
Future activities under the NWP	17/CP.19 and SBSTA 41 conclusions future activities under the NWP will integrate gender issues; focus at enhancing the importance of integrating gender-sensitive approaches and tools into national adaptation plans through systematic documentation and sharing of information; and facilitating collaboration between practitioners, local and scientific communities	
2016	Synopsis: gender-sensitive approaches and tools	unfccc.int/6997
2014	Meeting: Jointly with the Adaptation Committee on the application of gender-sensitive approaches and tools for adaptation	Meeting page: unfccc.int/8020 Report of the meeting: FCCC/SBSTA/2014/INF.11
2013	Technical paper: available tools for the use of indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices for adaptation, and the application of gender-sensitive approaches and tools for understanding and assessing impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change	FCCC/TP/2013/11
2013	Database: NWP partners provided 46 case studies on the application of gender-sensitive approaches and tools for understanding and assessing impacts, vulnerability and adaptation	unfccc.int/7786

Some recommendations: participants to the Nairobi Work Programme and Adaptation Committee joint meeting on gender (April 2015)

- ❖ Need to strengthen the technical work related to the M&E systems for adaptation that integrate the consideration of gender;
- ❖ More specific guidance needs to be developed to facilitate the consideration of gender aspects in key national adaptation processes, including the national adaptation planning processes;
- ❖ Gender considerations and analysis need to be included in all stages of national development plans, policies and projects on climate change
- ❖ Need to systematically document and widely share case studies that demonstrate the benefits of applying gender-sensitive approaches and tools for adaptation at the global and regional levels and in different sectors, to inform the adaptation process.
 - ❖ For e.g. the development of an online database of gender experts and a database of case studies on the UNFCCC website, and the development of a user-friendly guidance document for practitioners in applying gender-sensitive approaches and tools

AND THEN THERE WAS PARIS

▶ Preamble:

- ▶ ... Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights,... as well as gender equality, empowerment of women

▶ Article 7

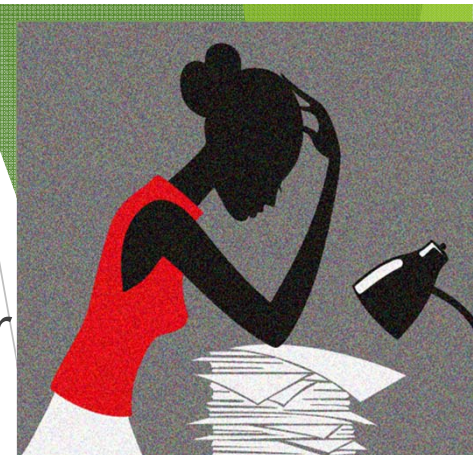
- ▶ Parties acknowledge that adaptation action should follow a country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent approach ...

▶ Article 11

- ▶ Capacity-building should be guided by lessons learned ... and should be an effective, iterative process that is participatory, cross-cutting and gender-responsive.

SO HERE WE ARE: DAY 1

- ▶ “The drivers of change: enabling conditions for advancing gender equality in climate change policy, planning and programmes “
- ▶ Parties and experts WILL share good practice examples from submissions
- ▶ AIM of the session: to identify key outcomes or highlights for each thematic area: adaptation, capacity building, and training for delegates
- ▶ Discussions around the following questions will follow:
 - ▶ *What were the success factors for each example/case?*
 - ▶ *Does the case study address a gap or challenge?*
 - ▶ *Can it be replicated?*
 - ▶ *Are there opportunities for future/further collaboration and scaling up?*



DAY 2

- ▶ The final session will enable the smaller groups to report back to plenary on the key recommendations identified for each of the focus areas

LINKAGES

SBSTA 44

- In-session workshop on the identification of adaptation measures, taking into account the diversity of the agricultural systems, indigenous knowledge systems and the differences in scale as well as possible co-benefits and sharing experiences in research and development and on the ground activities, including socioeconomic, environmental and gender aspects: **20 May 2016, 15:00 - 18:00 (tbc)**
- In-session workshop on the identification and assessment of agricultural practices and technologies to enhance productivity in a sustainable manner, food security and resilience, considering the differences in agro-ecological zones and farming systems, such as different grassland and cropland practices and systems: **23 May 2016, 15:00 - 18:00 (tbc)**

SBI

- The 4th Dialogue on Action for Climate Empowerment with a focus on public participation, public awareness, public access to information and international cooperation on these matters: **18 - 19 May 2016, 15:00 - 18:00**

LINKAGES

SBI 44

- The 5th meeting of the Durban Forum with a focus on enhancing capacity to implement the Paris Agreement: **20 May 2016, 10:00 - 18:00**

SBSTA/SBI

The **technical examination process on adaptation (TEP-A)** was established at COP 21 as part of the enhanced action prior to 2020 in the decision adopting the Paris Agreement. The umbrella topic for the 2016 TEP-A is ***“Reducing vulnerability and mainstreaming climate change adaptation, including through the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans”***.

As part of the TEP-A, two technical expert meetings on adaptation (TEM-As) are organized at SB 44.

- Technical Expert Meeting on Adaptation: Enhancing the implementation of adaptation action: **23 May 2016, 9:30 - 16:30**
- Technical Expert Meeting on Adaptation: Effective policy frameworks and institutional arrangements for adaptation planning and implementation: **24 May 2016, 9:30 - 16:30**

LINKAGES

- Information about all mandated events can be found via 'Mandated Events' on the UNFCCC Meetings webpage
- In addition to events, there are agenda items with linkages to matters considered in this workshop e.g. SBI AI 8, National Adaptation Plan, AI 11 Capacity-building in developing countries; APA AI 3, further guidance on NDCs; SBSTA AI 3, NWP; AI 5, Issues relating to agricultural

