

Session I - Setting the scene: terms and concepts in the context of gender responsive policy: Key points

Ms. Bridget Burns, Women's Environment and Development Organization

- Provided an overview of why we are discussing gender equality under the UNFCCC; key gender terms and concepts; and how these terms and concepts have been used in the UNFCCC context
- Highlighted the many tools that already exist to support gender mainstreaming that could be accessed and adapted by Parties, observers and development practitioners in implementation under the UNFCCC process
- Noted that it would be a good outcome if at the end of the workshop there is a better understanding of what the goals are and what methodologies exist for implementing gender responsive climate policies
- Highlighted the need to move away from focusing only on understanding and awareness-raising and to now focus on implementation and action



Ms. Lorena Aguilar, International Union for Conservation of Nature

- Highlighted data on women's market influence and potential regarding consumer and household spending worldwide
- Provided examples of gender responsive policies e.g. solar power, changes in household consumption, water taxi network
- Described the process for developing gender responsive policy through IUCN's ccGAP (climate change gender action plans) process
- Highlighted key data and areas where significant gaps exist regarding technological implementation and women's access to land tenure in the contexts REDD+
- Described how transformational programmes have been conducted to bridge the gap



In response:

- Parties shared their own experience in implementing action on climate change, including gender budgeting, gender mainstreaming, and the implementation of gender-responsive policies.
- The need for tools and methodologies to help assess gender responsiveness and sensitivity of programmes/ policies was identified; in response, examples of existing tools across development and environmental agencies were shared
- Environment and Gender Index provided as an example of an existing tool for assessment and to generate baselines
- The importance of considering bad practices along with good practices was raised – some learn better from the bad examples; also noted that unfortunately there are more bad practices than good practices around the world



- A lack of reporting of best (and poor) practices was described as inhibiting progress and the scaling up of action; identified the need for a central repository of practices
- Suggestion to report best practices by Parties to UNFCCC; to build a data collection that can be used by all Parties
- The lack of clarity on terminology, definitions and guidelines across delegations (in particular for delegates following other areas such as technology, finance) was raised, therefore the need for a tool was highlighted (glossary / dictionary) for the UNFCCC process
- The distance between prescription and implementation of guidelines was highlighted; based on a lack of political will and institutional capacity
- Need to ensure that agencies and action on the ground is coordinated
- Important to monitor and report on progress at the national level, but a question of how



Session II - The importance and benefits of mainstreaming gender in mitigation action and technology development and transfer: *Key points*

Ms. Gilda Monjane, Gender Energy Advisor, Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy, Mozambique: spoke about the economic development benefits of increasing the involvement of women in the energy and extractive sector; women, often with limited education, empowered to be involved in solar energy distribution and installation business

Dr. Mey Eltayeb Ahmed, Climate Change and Gender Adviser, Sudan: in the context of REDD+, spoke about the importance of engaging fully with the community, women and men, and knowing what exists in the community prior to implementing change

Ms. Nino Gamisonia, Rural Community Development Agency (RCDA), Georgia, spoke about gender responsive NAMA programme that has successfully improved the lives of women and men in rural communities, reduced firewood consumption and provided new economic incentives and jobs



Ms Karin Reiss, Sustainable Energy Expert of UNIDO at ECREEE, spoke about the energy sector being critical to the achievements of low-carbon development; and that women are well-positioned to enhance effectiveness of mitigation technology if they are effectively engaged in all aspects of project and technology development

Ms. Pashpanzhu Vitery, Director, The Kichwa Institute of Biotechnology Sacha Supai (IQBSS): spoke about the benefits of involving women in sustainable forestry where women maintain the traditional system of conservation of strategic resources; also has the benefit of preserving ancestral knowledge



- Women are often most affected by impacts of climate change, especially in LDCs and SIDs
- Women have in-depth knowledge on technologies and practices that may contribute to effective mitigation efforts
- Enhanced involvement of women in mitigation technology development and transfer. Not only with regards to energy access but also the production and dissemination of energy, equipment and technology
- More effective and efficient implementation of mitigation technology projects and programmes
- Need for consideration of gender differences in national climate change strategies
- A gender responsive approach can help to maintain and strengthen local sovereignty and autonomy (preservation of indigenous and cultural practices)



- Gender responsive policies and programmes support knowledge and technology transfer by enhancing communication between different actors involved in local and national climate change projects and programmes
- Need for women to be involved in all stages of the policy and programme cycle, from design to implementation to monitoring and evaluation
- Important to have methodological guidance on mainstreaming; proposal that methodological tool is developed under the UNFCCC
- Identified the need to link with financial mechanisms
- Often mitigation and technology action can have the effect of improving women's economic empowerment in addition to lowering emissions
- Assessment at all levels – international, national and local is very important; as is reporting on progress

