

**Session III - Gender in UNFCCC processes and mechanisms in relation to mitigation action and technology development and transfer – challenges and opportunities: *Key points***

***Mr. Jukka Uosukainen, Director , Climate Technology Centre and Network ( CTCN )***

- Technical assistance to developing countries on mitigation and adaptation – reduce GHG emissions, strengthen resilience, support the sustainable development goals.
- When a response plan is made on technology issues, there is also a gender consideration in that plan (regardless of whether countries ask for this or not).
- Network strengthening through the development of knowledge sharing and country responses that identify gender considerations more explicitly.

***Ms. Elfriede More, member, Technology Executive Committee (TEC )***

- Mandate of TEC is to analyze key issues related to climate technology development and transfer and how to address the challenges that countries face with regard to climate technology.
- TEC considers gender issues and identifies key issues that countries highlight.



***Ms. Chizuru Aoki , Lead Environmental Specialist – Multilateral Environmental Agreements , Global Environment Facility (GEF)***

- 2011 call on GEF agencies to consider 7 minimum standards relating to gender to be included in their policies, strategies, and action plans.
- GEF tracks 5 gender indicators as initial steps to monitor aggregated results through projects: gender analysis, gender responsive projects result framework, women and men as direct beneficiaries, convention related national reports incorporated gender dimensions, monitoring and evaluation reports.

***Ms. Carolina Fuentes, Secretary to the Board , Green Climate Fund (GCF)***

- Gender considerations are a priority of the GCF process. GCF has a recently adopted gender policy and a gender action plan. The request of the Board is to implement this action plan and to conduct assessments on how this policy can be improved.
- The policy emphasizes three specific aspects:
  - impact on women's health and mortality
  - high value in the knowledge and leadership level,
  - gender holds key to sustainable change in community



***Mr. Olivier Kassi, Alternate member, clean development mechanism (CDM ) Executive Board***

- First goal of CDM is climate change mitigation, while the second goal is to contribute to sustainable development.
- Under the CDM determining sustainable development is the prerogative of the host Party. Specific sustainable development criteria under the CDM could be the safeguard and improvement of women's well-being.
- CDM has a high potential in adding value for women, if projects would be developed with this consideration in mind.
- Women should be involved in each step of the project cycle, from the point of project formulation to implementation.



## Key points from Q&A

- Countries need to come up with projects and policies that address gender issues
- It should be compulsory that countries report on how they addressed gender
- It is important to bring gender considerations in the preparation phases of country-driven projects
- Buyers of CERs also have a role; they could encourage the incorporation of gender considerations by purchasing on the criteria of gender responsiveness of a project
- It is challenging to conduct thorough assessments of all climate technologies in terms of their environmental and gender soundness
- In addition to having targets, information sharing and ensuring that stakeholders have a voice should also be considered
- Countries are at different levels in addressing gender issues and they need specific support



## Key points from Q&A (cont.)

- GCF has a readiness channel through which countries can ask for support on capacity building for addressing gender issues
- Gender must be taken into consideration in all project steps, and ways to institutionalize it should be determined
- Gender mainstreaming should also be visible in all UN processes – only 2 out of 20 CDM Executive Board members are women; also noted that Parties are responsible for nominating members to constituted bodies under the Convention and Kyoto Protocol



## ***Session IV: Enhancing gender-responsiveness in mitigation action and technology development and transfer- challenges and opportunities:***

***Ms. Liane Schaletk, Associate Director, Heinrich Boell Foundation North America***

- Assess how we understand effectiveness of mitigation finance - cost effectiveness alone is not necessarily a sufficient metric, other benefits need to be considered
- Engagement of women entrepreneurs. Women's role in private sector is often small scale and therefore require finance measures based on low concessional rates
- Gender responsiveness elements may not have the financial feedback that other projects have and therefore the public sector must remain engaged

***Ms. Neth Dano, Asia Director, ETC Group***

- The myth that technology is gender neutral excludes women from the conversation
- Women's role has been mostly limited to consumption of technology
- Technology assessment centres are not present in developing countries, therefore there is a lack of capacity to assess the gender appropriateness of technology
- UN structures should include gender considerations at all levels.
- Precautionary principle must be operationalized



***Ms. Aira Kalela, Senior Advisor and EU representative***

- Highlighted the lack of political will in including gender in the UNFCCC process due to a lack of understanding of the benefits. The benefits at all levels are clear and the financial case would be simple to make.
- Training of delegates annually has been and continues to be helpful in developing sensitivity and capacity across delegations.
- Ample points of access to relevant information exist and these should be made available as widely as possible.
- It should be ensured that gender is actively included in the coordination of NAPAs and NAMAs.
- It is critical to carefully design a specific mandate for the new agreement to ensure that these considerations can be taken from the outset most effectively.

***Ms. Queensley Ajuyakpe, Programme Manager, Women Environmental Programme (WEP), Nigeria***

- The opportunities are there for technological and financial assistance to be implemented however the capacity needs to be facilitated more appropriately and realistically



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- Maintenance and replacement of a product must be supported, financial access must be provided
  - Decisions taken at international level must be monitored to ensure that they are implemented nationally

*Mr. Manuel Cocco, Principal, Climate Policy, South Pole Group*

- Within carbon markets, the value of the co-benefits are not being accurately reflected in the price of carbon.
- How do you address the question of increasing monetary benefit of climate action based on female empowerment?
- Developed the Women's Carbon Standard (W+) Social standard that assesses female empowerment of sustainable development co-benefits. Issues W+ units based on the progress made in the areas of: time, income and assets, health, leadership, education and food security.
- This standard is a clear example of how results based finance can mainstream gender sensitivity and responsiveness into the sustainable development assessment process.





### Key points from Q&A

- Women are often exposed to labour-intensive work in Africa
- Women are disadvantaged to access land and often unable to participate in decision making
- Often, although technologies exist, they are not used and there is a lack of awareness
- More support is needed towards knowledge sharing
- Need UNFCCC to come up with clear guiding tools and an agenda that all countries can align their policies to
- There is need for international financing institutions to implement gender considerations in their financing mechanisms
- LDCs issued a report analyzing gender, technology and mitigation
- Information sharing platforms of best practices
- Enhanced financial support is required



## Key points from Q&A (cont.)

- Understanding the socio-economic factors that influence the transfer of technology
- Need for recommendations emerging from future gender-related workshops
- Need gender mechanisms at national level to secure the necessary progress
- Need to create balance between presentations and discussions in future workshops
- This workshop is a great opportunity for decision makers and presenters to receive feedback from each other

