

In-session workshop on Gender-responsive adaptation and capacity-building

Day 1

Bonn, Germany

May 18 2016

Opening Session

- Moderated by Mr. George Wamukoya (Kenya) and featuring comments by the SBI Chair, Mr Tomasz Chruszczow and Mr. Richard Kinley, Deputy Executive Director of UNFCCC
- Workshop objective is to contribute to practical solutions, particularly in light of the COP 22 theme of implementation.
- Other objectives include increasing understanding of gender-related terms, sharing best practices, and generating recommendations for next steps to be taken in advance gender in climate change policy
- There is a need for increased coherence between gender and various areas of climate change work, in particular NDCs, in order to galvanize convergence of gender and other climate issues at the national/regional levels.

Session I: Setting the Scene

- Presenter: Verona Collantes-Lebale (UN Women)
- Overview and contextualization of the Lima work programme on gender
- Challenges to be tackled:
 - Lack of formal work on training for skills and capacity-building
 - Lack of clarity over gender-related terms
 - Minimal gender balance progress
 - Need for accountability measures, reporting, and resources required to undertake all of the above
- Looking forward – COP 22:
 - Lima work programme on gender review
 - Doha Article 6 review
 - Compilation of best practices will forge the path forward

Session II – Good practices at the subnational level

- Presenters: Josephine Castillo (DAMPA, Philippines); Rosemary Wambua (Kenya); Anna Samwel (WECF, Georgia)
- Community-based approach, in particular local cooperatives, tend to be most effective. They are also a means of addressing traditional gender roles/labour divisions/etc., thus working to change perceptions of women's agency
- Initiatives included targeted training for skills and capacity-building, taking into consideration women's particular needs and abilities, and increasing knowledge of their rights
- Importance of cultivating partners within government agencies with the necessary political clout to aid in securing support, access to funding, etc.
- Examples of initiatives provided demonstrated several benefits for women, including economic empowerment and increased access to resources such as safe drinking water, food security, and renewable energy sources

Session II – Good practices at the national/regional level

- Presenters: Carmen Arias (ccGAP, Peru); Ratha Chhan (Cambodia); Amanda Wheat (USAID)
- The many synergies between gender and climate change require collaboration between several actors spanning from sectoral ministries, CSOs, community-level organisations, and other stakeholders; corresponding need to raise awareness/knowledge of interlinkages between gender and climate change
- Political will is required at the highest levels, which when present will translate into the visibility of gender considerations throughout policy instruments and national plans on climate change actions
- Requires gender mainstreaming throughout the climate policy/programme/project process and generation of gender-disaggregated data, particularly in outlining funding needs (gender-responsive budgeting)
- Need a strong institutional framework to carry this work out effectively, including increasing the professional capacity of staff to engage with gender in climate context
- Participatory process – national consultations with ministries and stakeholders; engaging with women at all levels of the process

Session III – Good practices at the international level

- Presenters: Pepetua Latasi (Tuvalu); Aira Kalela (Finland); Rawlestone Moore (GEF)
- Application of a “gender lens” at operational and project levels, resulting in the establishment of an action plan for integrating gender
- Guidelines for integrating gender considerations apply both to the work conducted by organisations at the international level, and within the organisations themselves; resulting publications are available
- Guidelines require gender mainstreaming throughout all steps/actions of planning and implementing projects, resulting in a need for gender/social experts and general expertise
- Importance of tracking results, reviews, monitoring and evaluation, requiring generation of gender-disaggregated data
- Importance of partnerships and collaborations to capture the interlinkages between gender and climate change and implement effective policies/programmes/projects, including between governments and civil society/intergovernmental organisations