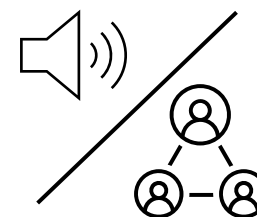


SBI 60

In-session workshop on progress, challenges, gaps and priorities in implementing the gender action plan and on future work to be undertaken on gender and climate change

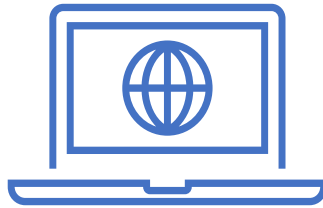
3rd – 5th June 2024, Bonn, Germany

Whisper interpretation available in Spanish and French
Interpretación susurrada disponible en español y francés
Interprétation chuchotée disponible en espagnol et en français



United Nations
Climate Change

Remember!



This session is being webcasted



Floor language: English.
Whisper interpretation is available in French and Spanish



No food or drinks other than water are allowed in the meeting rooms



United Nations
Climate Change

Opening remarks



Nathalie Flores
Vice-Chair of the SBSTA



United Nations
Climate Change

Agenda - Monday 3rd June

Time	Activity
10:00 -10:10	Opening (moderator), Welcome remarks by SBSTA Vice-Chair and Welcome by co-facilitators for agenda item 17, SBI 60 (gender and climate change)
10:10-10:50	Scene setting and framework for collective work during the workshop
11:00 – 13:00	Regional level reflections: <i>Rooms – Bangkok (Floor -1, Main Building), H-107 (Business I, Level OG1), Wien 1/2 (Floor 0, Main Building), Wien 3 (Floor 0, Main Building)</i>
13:00 – 15:00	Lunch Break
Reflections on progress on gender and climate change	
15:00– 16:00	Presentations: Reflections on progress: capacity-building, knowledge management and communication; gender-balance, participation and women’s leadership; monitoring and reporting – I
16:00 – 18:00	World café: Reflections on progress and future: capacity-building, knowledge management and communication; gender-balance, participation and women’s leadership; monitoring and reporting - II



Agenda – Tuesday 4th of June

Time	Activity
10:00 – 10:05	Opening and welcome
10:05 -11:00	Presentation: Reflections on progress and future: coherence; gender-responsive implementation and gender-responsive means of implementation- I
11:10 – 12:55	World café: Reflections on progress and future: coherence; gender-responsive implementation and gender-responsive means of implementation- II
12:55 – 13:00	Closing morning session
13:00 – 15:00	Lunch break
15:00– 16:00	Reflections on progress and future work
Reflections on future work on gender and climate change	
16:05 – 16:35	Reflections on future work on gender and climate change– linkages and complementarities to support achieving the objectives of the GAP
16:45 – 17:55	Reflections on future work on gender and climate change – considering the role of the stakeholders mentioned in the GAP
17:55 – 18:00	Closing remarks



Agenda – Wednesday 6th of June

Time	Activity
10:00 – 10:05	Opening and welcome
10:10 – 11:30	Theory of change
11:30 – 12:45	Future work on gender and climate change - looking back to chart a way forward
12:45 – 13:00	Closing remarks by the SBI Chair



Scene setting and framework for collective work during the workshop



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Review

Progress, challenges, gaps and priorities in implementing the GAP, categorized by deliverable or output for each activity under the GAP
Future work to be undertaken on gender and climate change

COP 28 outcome on gender and climate change TIMELINE 2024



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Scene setting and framework for collective work during the workshop

- In terms of the work programme, what, if anything, should be changed to ensure it is conducive to effective implementation?
- Is there anything in terms of the work programme structure or its elements that is missing?



Speaker



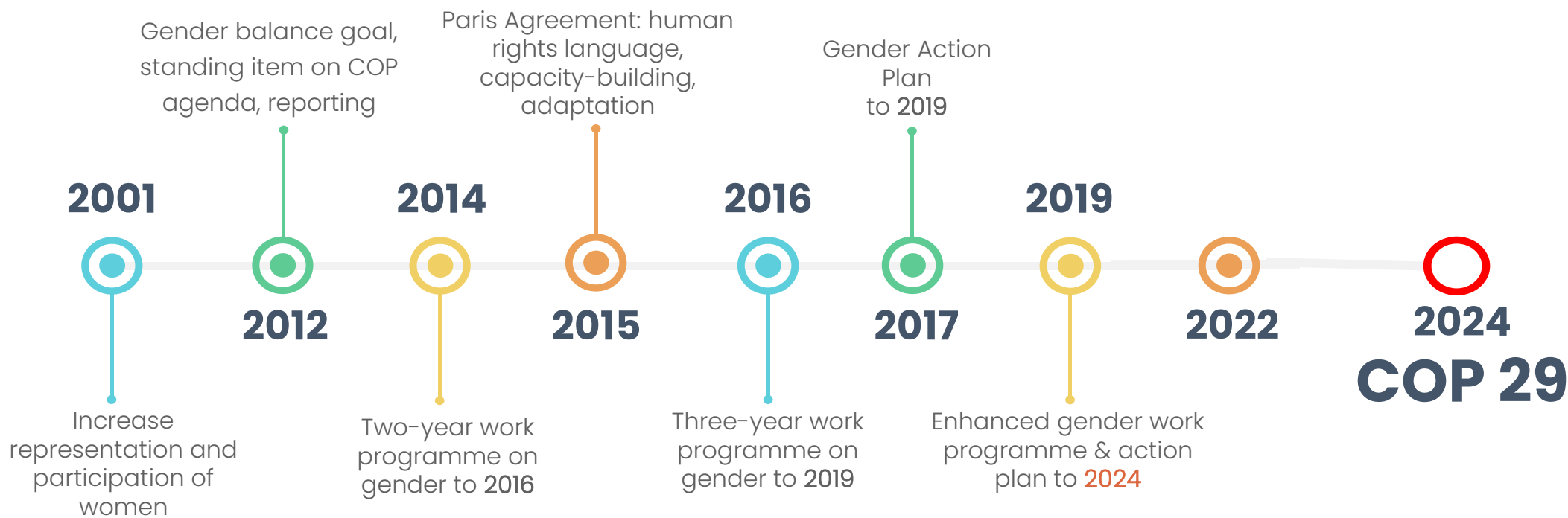
Fleur Newman

Action Empowerment Unit Lead
Gender, Children & Youth, ACE at
UNFCCC Secretariat



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Climate Change

Gender and the UNFCCC

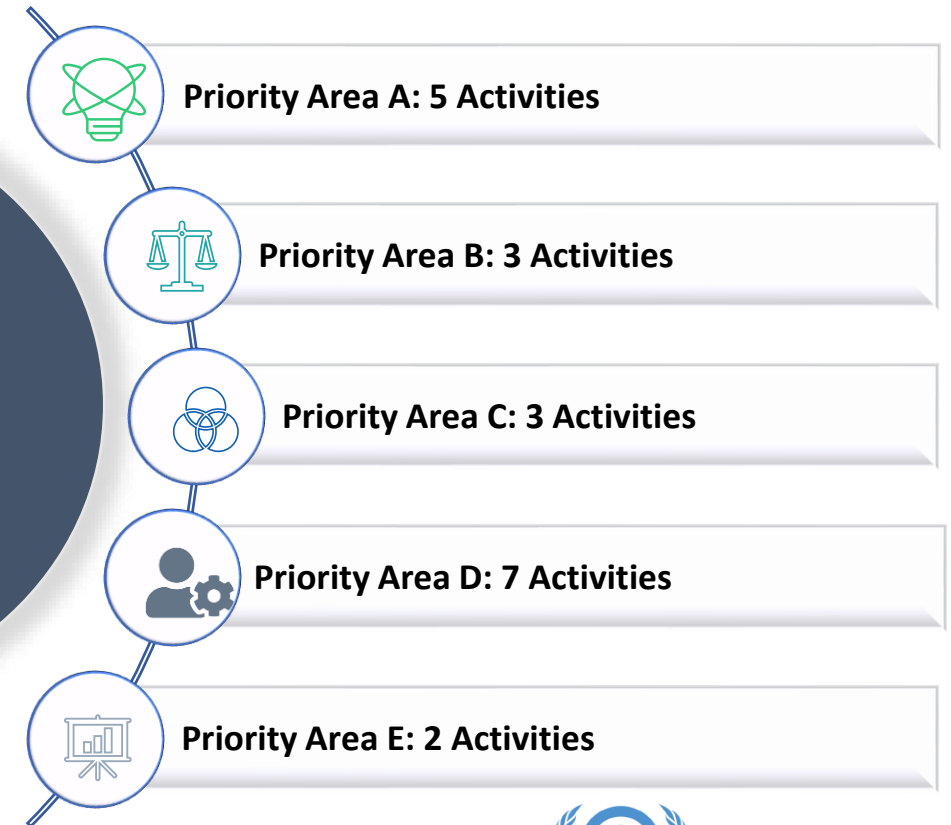


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Enhanced LWPG and GAP

2020 - 2024
Enhanced
Lima Work
Programme
on Gender

Gender
Action
Plan



United Nations
Climate Change

Overview of submissions received

To date, we have received 50 submissions

- 26 Parties or Party groupings
 - Party groupings: AILAC, AGN, EU and LDCs
- 5 United Nations entities
 - FAO, ILO, UN Women, UNDP and UNFPA
- 4 UNFCCC constituted bodies
 - AC, CGE, LEG and WIM ExCom
- 15 other relevant organizations
 - Including Women and Gender Constituency and YOUNGO



Structure of the synthesis report

Contents

Abbreviations and acronyms	
I. Background	
A. Mandate	
B. Structure of the report	
C. Submissions	
D. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation	
II. Executive summary	
A. Progress, challenges and gaps in implementing the gender action plan	
B. Future work to be undertaken on gender and climate	
III. Synthesis	
A. Progress in implementing the activities under the gender action plan	
B. Challenges and gaps	
C. Future work to be undertaken on gender and climate change	
Status of implementation of activities under the gender action plan	
Proposed modifications to existing activities under the gender action plan	
Proposals for new activities under the gender action plan	

Elements of GAP Priority areas:

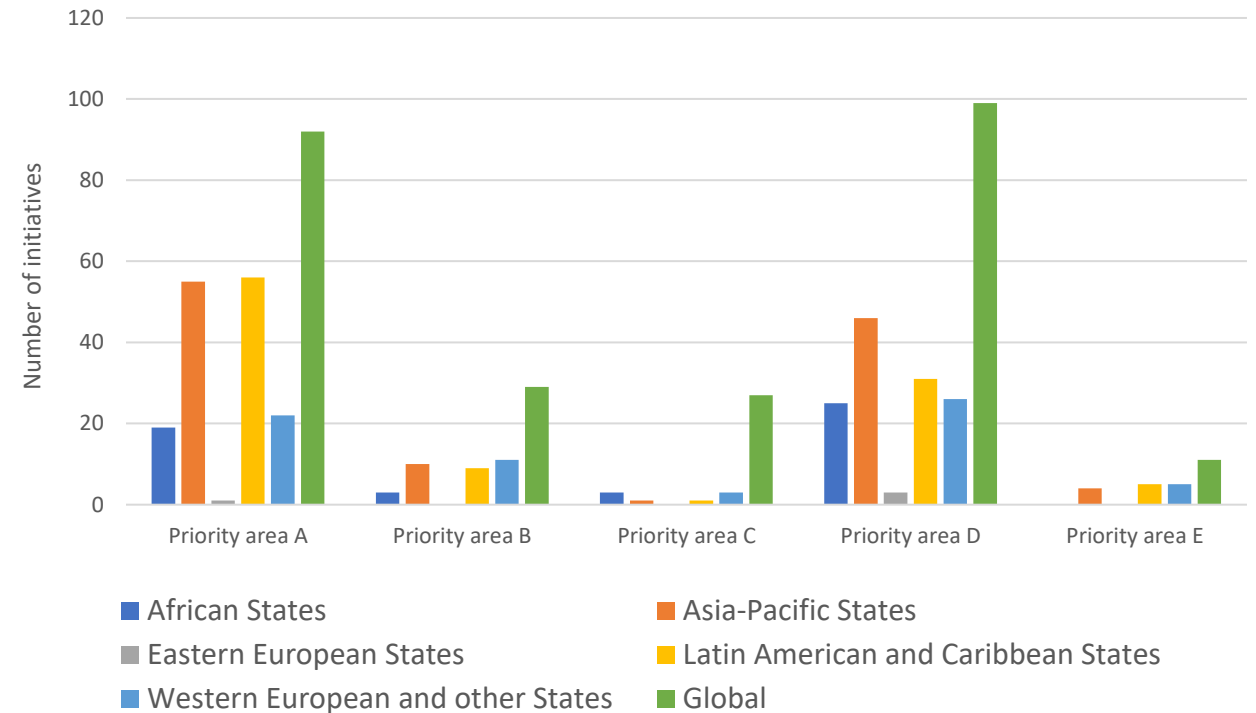
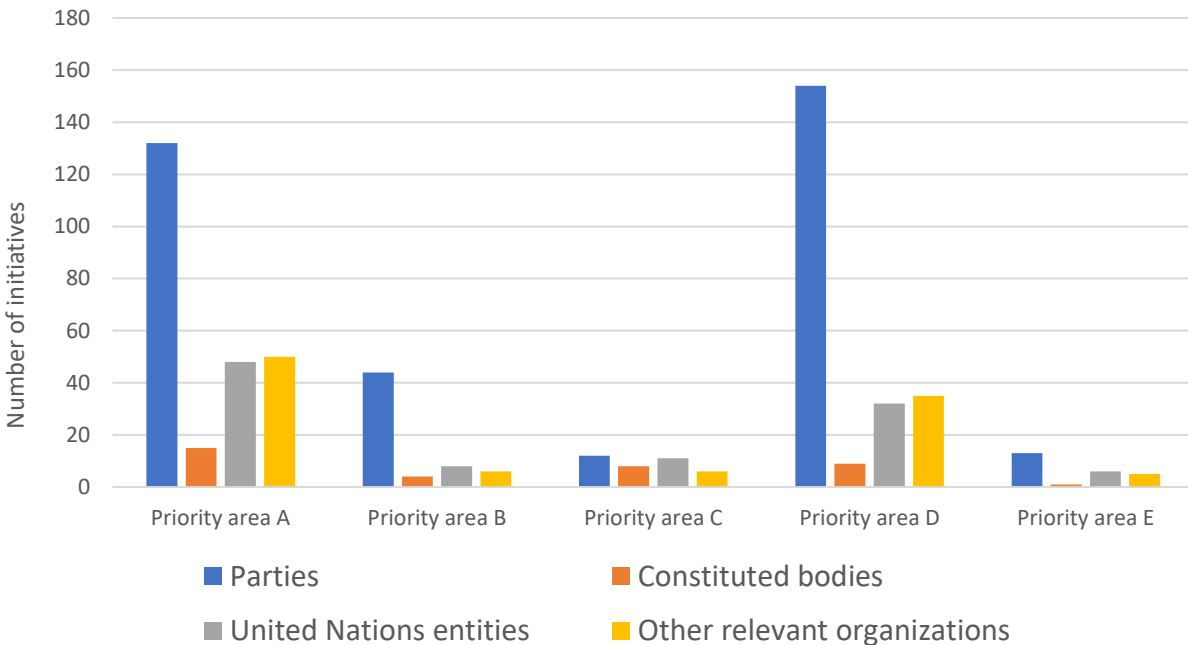
- Capacity-building
- Knowledge management
- Communications
- Gender balance, participation and women's leadership
- Coherence
- Gender-responsive implementation
- Gender-responsive means of implementation
- Monitoring and reporting

You can access
submissions via
the submission
portal



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Snapshot initiatives reported per GAP Priority area



Total initiatives reported: 596

Note: due to editorial timelines, it was not possible to include in the analysis submissions received after 26 April 2024.



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Climate Change

Overarching insights from submissions

PROGRESS

Important role of the enhanced LWPG and its GAP

NGCCFPs

Monitoring participation of women

Integration of gender in national climate change policies, plans, strategies and action

CHALLENGES/GAPS

Limited technical & financial resources

Need for better gender and environment data

Need to improve coherence

Need to further integrate intersectional perspective

Narrow deliverables /outputs

Frequency of review and lack of indicators

FUTURE WORK

Proposals to improve existing activities

Proposals of new activities

Proposals on the structure of the work programme and GAP (e.g. timeframe)



Overarching insights from submissions

PRIORITIES AND AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Developing and implementing gender-responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and action

Promoting the provision of and mobilizing gender-responsive climate finance and technical and financial support for implementing GAP activities

Promoting the development of gender-responsive technologies

Bridge gender and environment data gaps

Strengthening balanced representation and inclusivity in climate policy and action

Adopting an intersectional approach across the work programme

Coherence and coordination



Q&A



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Regional level reflections

To facilitate regional level reflections, Parties have been divided into the following groups:

- (i) **Americas and the Caribbean - Room: Bangkok, Floor -1**
- (ii) **Asia & Pacific – Room: H-107, Business I, Level OG1**
- (iii) **Europe & Central Asia – Room: Wien 3, Floor 0**
- (iv) **Africa and Middle East – Room: Wien 1/2, Floor 0**

Suggested guiding questions:

- (i) How well do the challenges, gaps and priorities identified in the synthesis report reflect the situation in your region?
- (ii) Considering the reality of your region, is something missing?
- (iii) What type of action at the international, regional and national level would be helpful to enhance implementation in your region?

Please note:

- *Party representatives are asked to **self-identify** and join the group of their preference. They are also invited to select a moderator and nominate a scribe, noting that there will be no report back.*
- *Secretariat team will be in the room at the beginning of this session, and will leave the room subsequently.*



- Bangkok room, Floor -1
- Wien 1/2, Floor 0
- Wien 3, Floor 0
- H-107, Business I, Level OG1



Workshop webpage

bit.ly/SB60workshop

Lunch break
13:00 – 15:00
Reconvene in Bangkok Room



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Climate Change

**Reflections on progress:
capacity-building, knowledge management and communication;
gender-balance, participation and women's leadership; monitoring
and reporting - I**



Speaker



Wiebke Bender

Gender Programme Officer at
UNFCCC Secretariat



United Nations
Climate Change

**Reflections on progress:
capacity-building, knowledge management and communication;
gender-balance, participation and women's leadership; monitoring
and reporting - II**





PRIORITY AREA A

PRIORITY AREA B

PRIORITY AREA E

Capacity-
Building,
Knowledge
Management &
Communication

Gender
Balance,
Participation &
Women's
Leadership

Monitoring &
Reporting

Priority area A: capacity building, knowledge management and communication

Enhance the systematic integration of gender considerations into climate policy and action and the application of understanding and expertise to the actions called for under the LWPG and its GAP

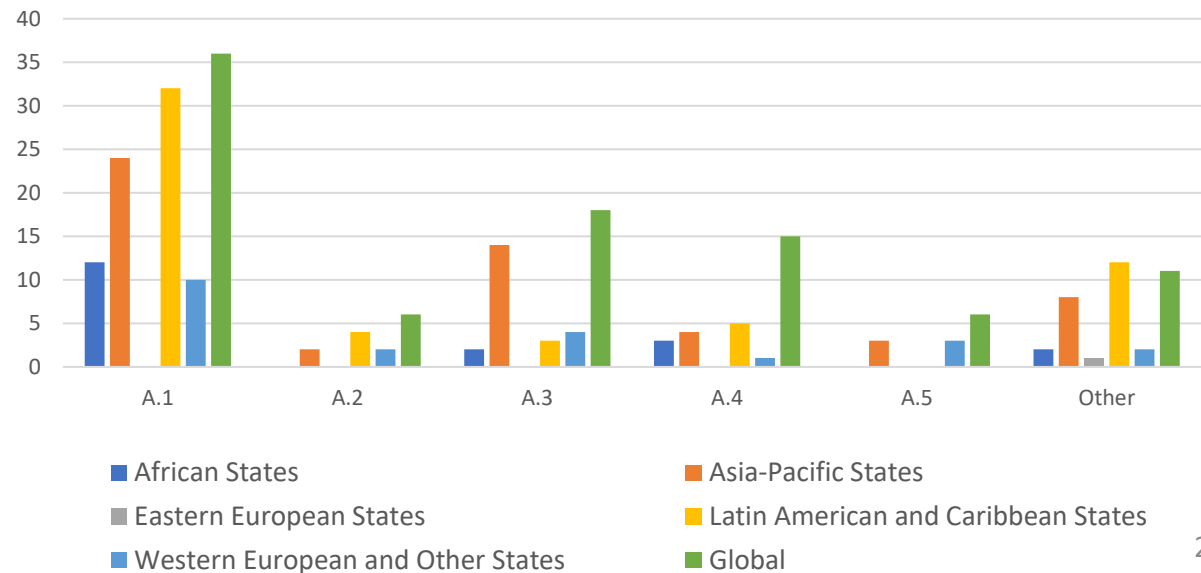
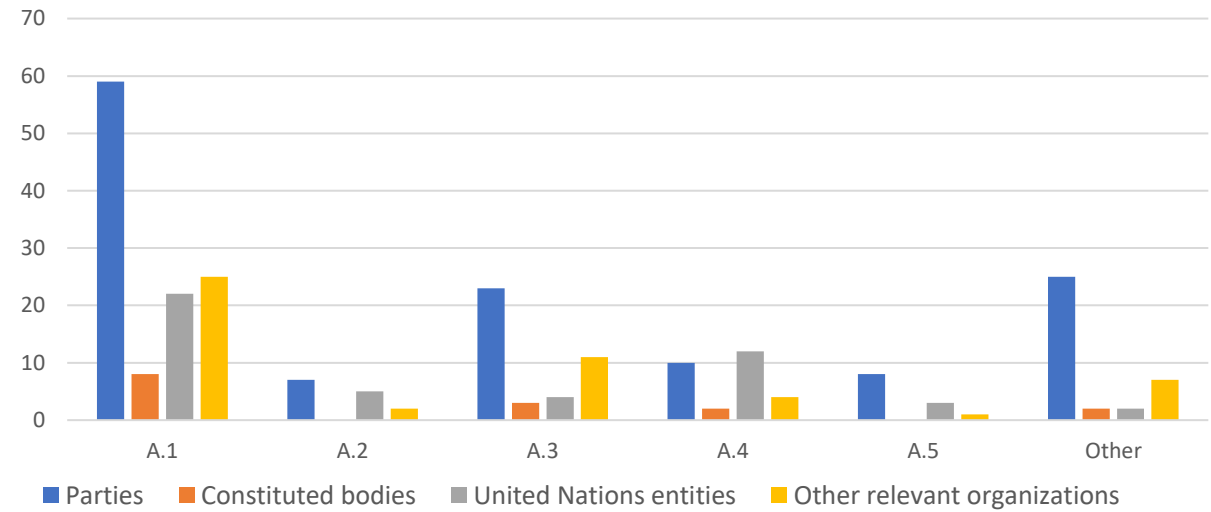
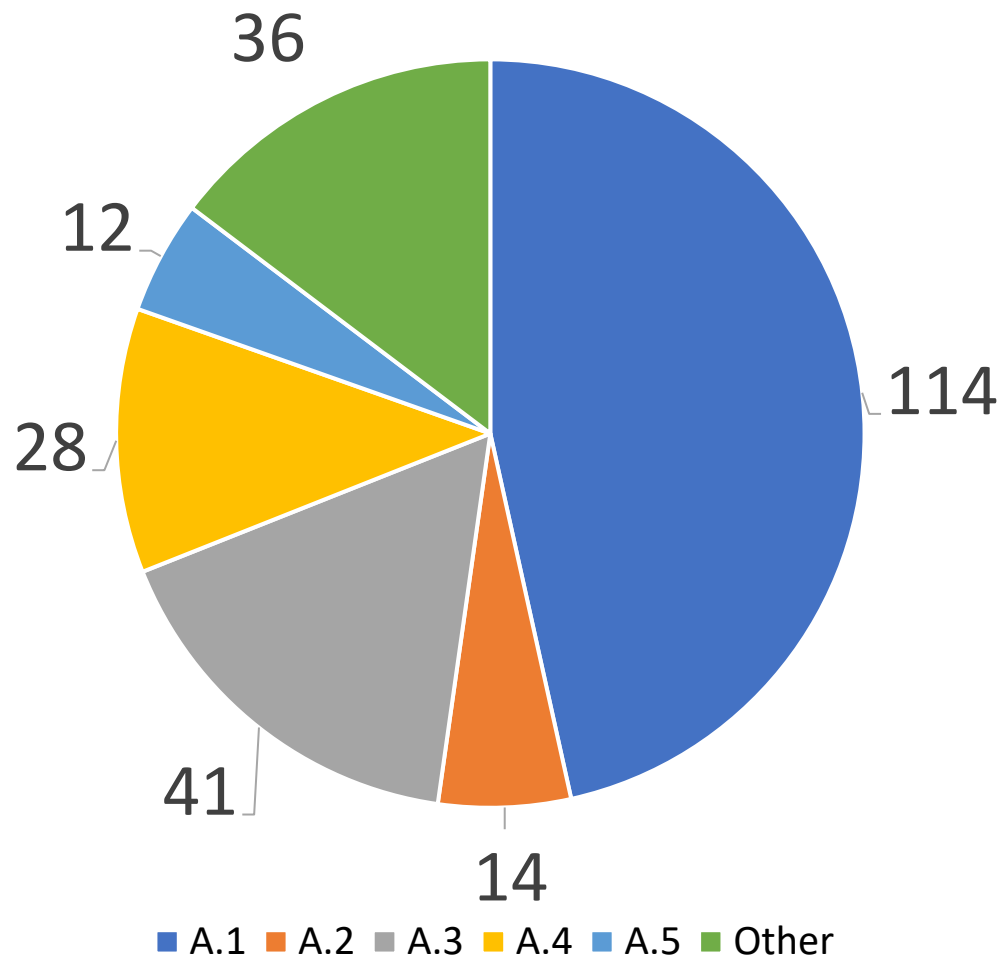
Facilitate outreach, knowledge-sharing and the communication of activities undertaken to enhance gender-responsive climate action and its impacts in advancing women's leadership, achieving gender equality and ensuring effective climate action.

Table 1
Priority area A: capacity-building, knowledge management and communication

Activities	Responsibilities	Timeline	Deliverables/outputs	Level of implementation
A.1 Strengthen capacity-building efforts for governments and other stakeholders in mainstreaming gender in formulating, monitoring, implementing and reviewing, as appropriate, national climate change policies, plans, strategies and action, including nationally determined contributions, national adaptation plans and national communications	Leading: Parties, relevant organizations Contributing: national gender and climate change focal points, secretariat	Ongoing to COP 30 (2024)	Implementation of capacity-building for developing gender-responsive climate change policy	Regional, national
A.2 Discuss and clarify the role and the work of the national gender and climate change focal points, including through providing capacity-building, tools and resources, sharing experience and best practices, workshops, knowledge exchange, peer-to-peer learning, mentoring and coaching	Leading: secretariat Contributing: national gender and climate change focal points, relevant organizations, Parties Leading: relevant organizations Contributing: secretariat, national gender and climate change focal points	SB 52 (2020) Ongoing to COP 30 (2024)	In-session workshop Recommendations on the role of the national gender and climate change focal point Provision of capacity-building opportunities, tools and resources	International Regional, national
Enhance capacity-building for governments and relevant stakeholders to collect and disseminate disaggregated data on the contribution of women to climate action	Leading: the secretariat Contributing: United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, national gender and climate focal points	Prior to COP 28 (November–December 2023)	Dialogue with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, national gender and climate change focal points and other relevant stakeholders on how their work contributes to the achievement of the objectives of the gender action plan	International
Develop and disseminate guidance on the use of social media, web resources and innovative communication tools to effectively communicate to the public, in particular reaching out to women, on the implementation of the Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan and on gender equality	Parties, relevant organizations, the research community Secretariat Invite Parties, relevant organizations, the research community and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to participate in an event to present relevant information upon publication of the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	SB 54 (2021) By SB 56 (2022) By COP 28 (2022)	- Dimensions and examples of the gender-differentiated impacts of climate change - The role of women as agents of change - Opportunities for women Synthesis report on the submissions SBI-SBSTA special event	International, regional, national International, regional, national
	Leading: Parties, relevant organizations, secretariat	Ongoing to COP 30 (2025)	Effective communication through social media, web resources and innovative communication tools	International, regional, national



Priority area A: capacity building, knowledge management and communication



Priority area A: challenges and good practices

CHALLENGES/GAPS

Limited technical & financial resources

Lack of expertise of institutions and key stakeholders to conduct in-depth gender analysis in the climate context

Persisting data gaps in relation to gender and climate change

Disinformation

GOOD PRACTICES

Increasing integration of gender into climate policy and action

Capacity-building targeting NGCCFPs

Increased capacity-building support for women from grass-roots communities, local communities and Indigenous women

Collaboration with the IPCC in delivering the special SBI-SBSTA Event



Priority area B: gender balance, participation and women's leadership

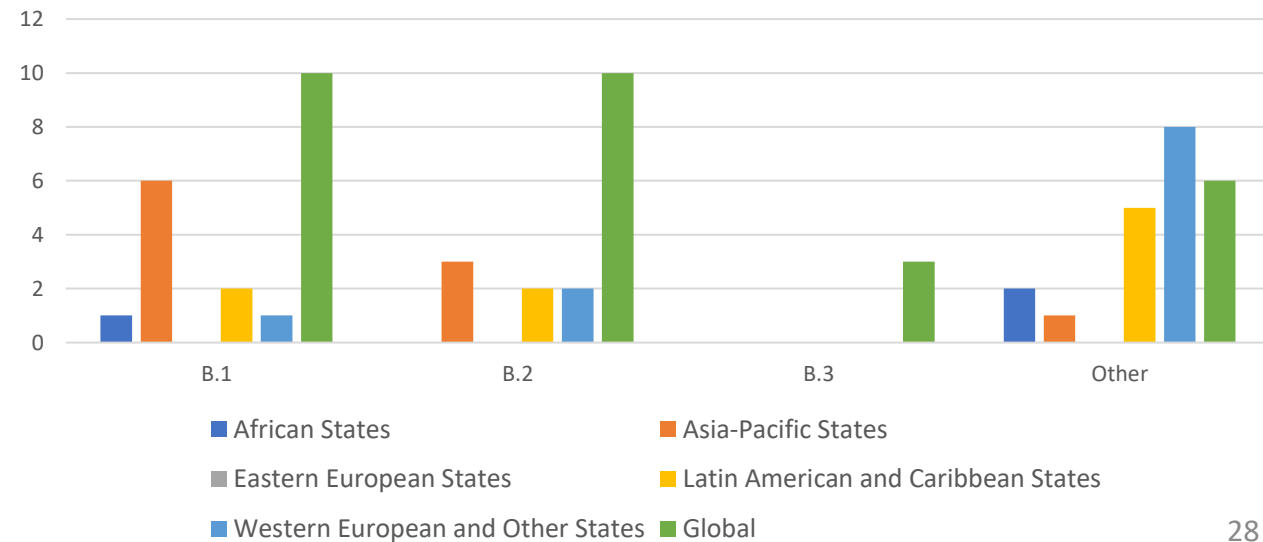
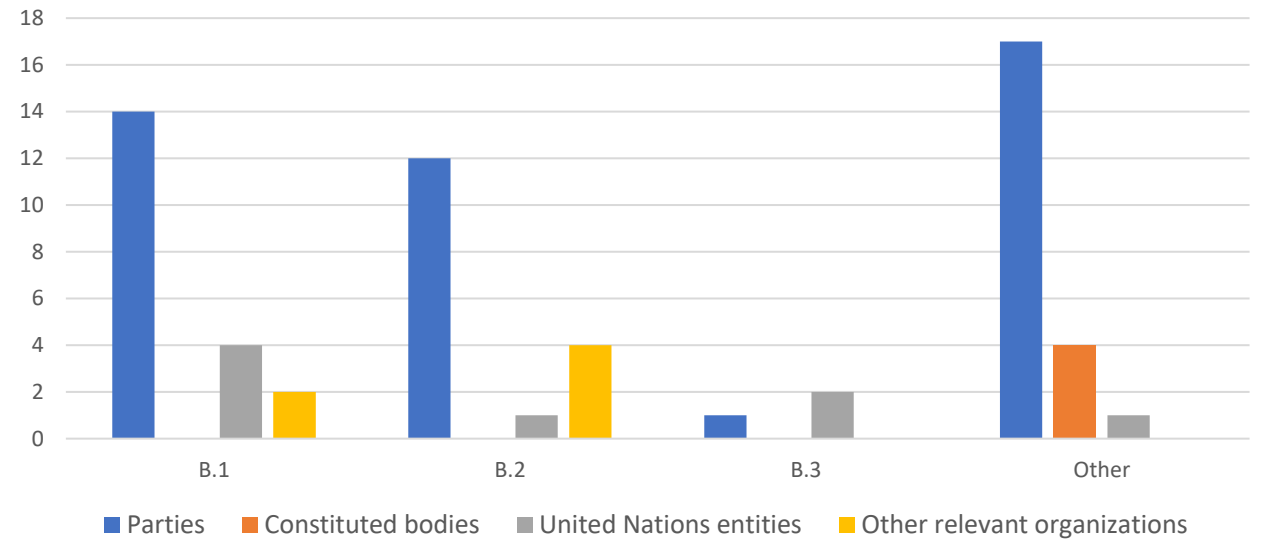
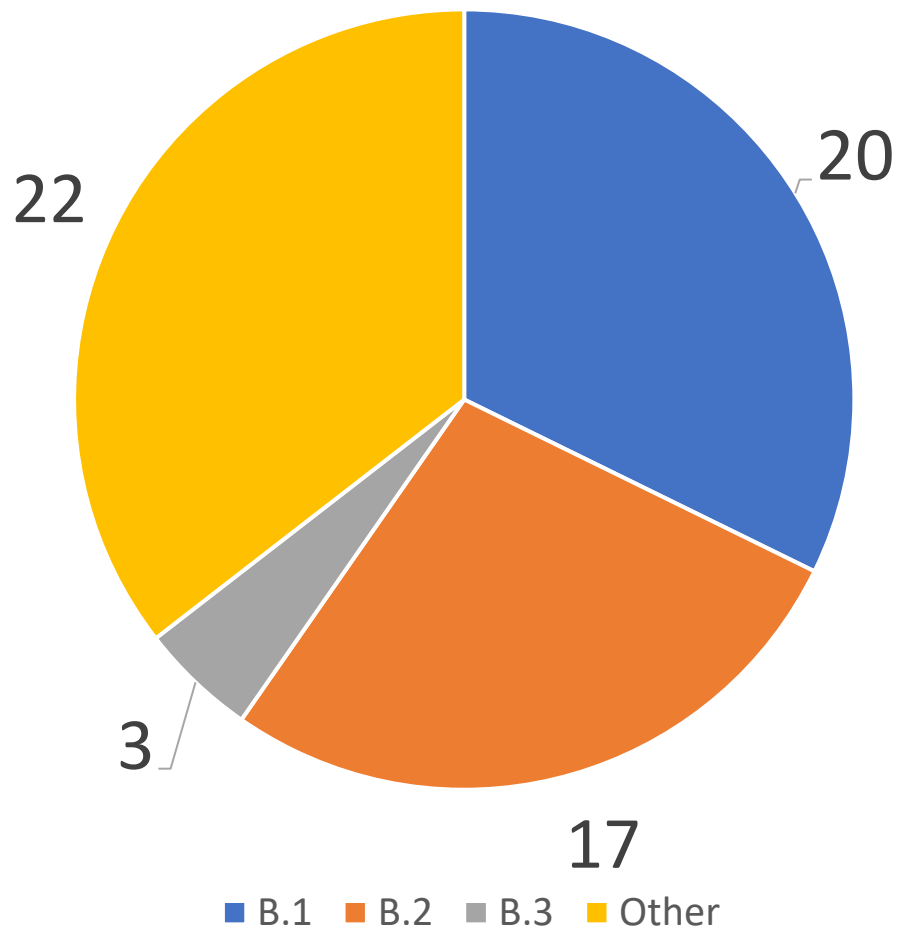
Achieve and maintain the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in the UNFCCC process

Table 2
Priority area B: gender balance, participation and women's leadership

Activities	Responsibilities	Timeline	Deliverables/outputs	Level of implementation
B.1 Promote initiatives for capacity-building in leadership, negotiation and facilitation of negotiation for women delegates <i>including young women, indigenous women and women from local communities</i> , including through webinars and in-session training to enhance women's participation in the UNFCCC process	Leading: Parties, relevant organizations Contributing: secretariat	Ongoing to COP 30 (2024)	Workshops, capacity-building initiatives, webinars	International, regional, national
B.2 Promote travel funds as a means of supporting the equal participation of women in all national delegations at UNFCCC sessions, as well as funds to support the participation of grass-roots local and indigenous peoples' communities from developing countries, the least developed countries and small island developing States and encourage Parties and relevant organizations to share information on travel funding	Leading: Parties Contributing: relevant organizations, secretariat	Ongoing to COP 30 (2024)	Mobilization of travel funds to increase women's participation in the UNFCCC process	International, regional, national
B.3 Invite the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform Facilitative Working Group to collaborate and co-host a dialogue to discuss advancing the leadership and highlighting the solutions of local communities and indigenous women and ways of enhancing their effective participation in climate policy and action, to the extent that it is consistent with the workplan of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform Facilitative Working Group and within existing resources	Invite to collaborate: Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform Facilitative Working Group, secretariat Contributing: Parties, relevant organizations Secretariat	SB 57 (2022) SB 58 (2023)	Dialogue Dialogue report	International, regional International



Priority area B: gender balance, participation and women's leadership



Priority area B: challenges and good practices

CHALLENGES/GAPS

Under-representation of women in UNFCCC process

Uncertainty and limited support for NGCCFPs to carry out mandate

Difficulties preventing harassment at UNFCCC meetings

GOOD PRACTICES

Monitoring and reporting on women's participation and leadership in UNFCCC process

Action taken to address harassment and ensuring safety of all participants in UNFCCC conferences

Language on IPLCs and organization of dialogue with FWG of the LCIPP



Priority area E: monitoring and reporting

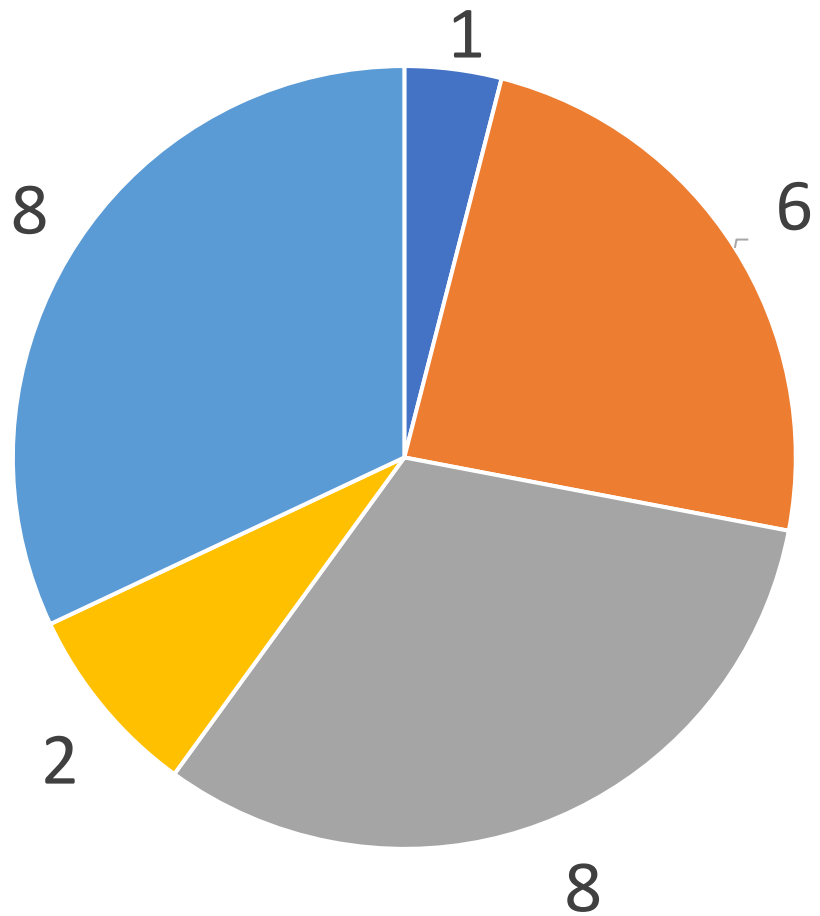
Improve tracking of the implementation of and reporting on gender-related mandates under the LWPG and its GAP.

Table 5
Priority area E: monitoring and reporting

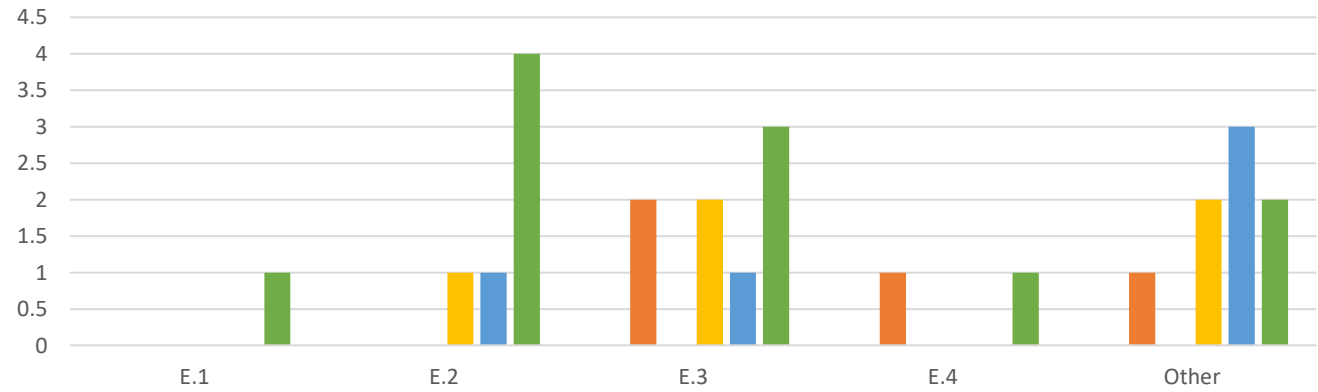
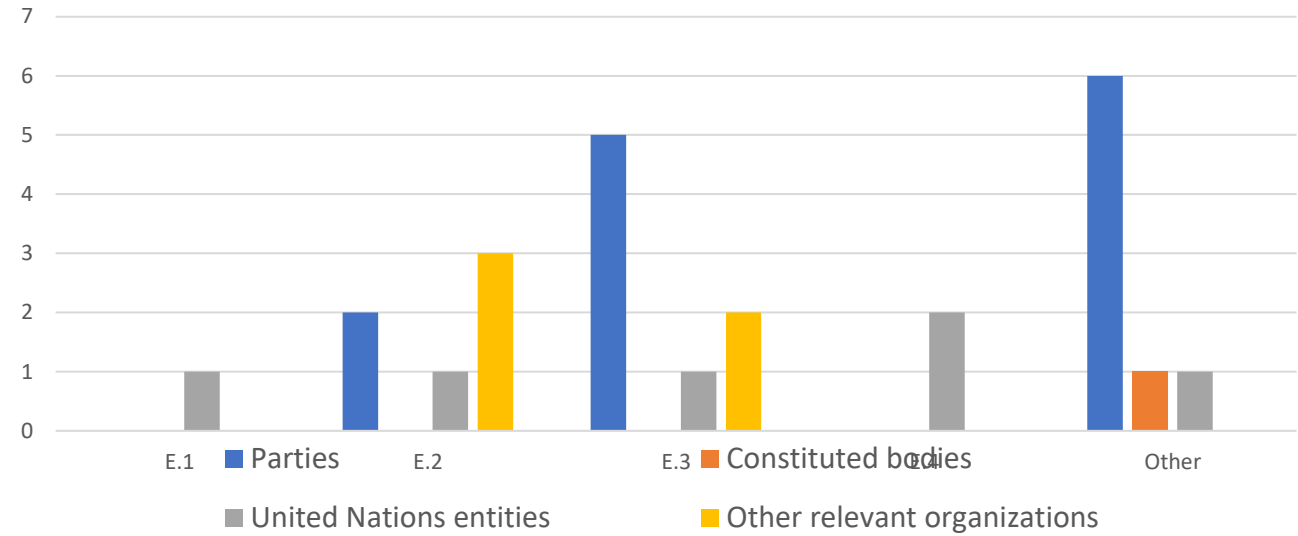
Activities	Responsibilities	Timeline	Deliverables/outputs	Level of implementation
E.3 Support the review of the Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan	Parties, <u>United Nations entities, the UNFCCC constituted bodies, and relevant organizations</u>	31 July 2024	Submissions to the UNFCCC on identifying progress in implementing the gender action plan, categorized by action plan activity, and further work to be undertaken	National
	Secretariat	31 March 2024	Submit via the submission portal inputs on progress, challenges, gaps and priorities in implementing the gender action plan, categorized by deliverable or output for each activity under the gender action plan, and on future work to be undertaken on gender and climate change, with a view to the submissions informing the review	
	Leading: Secretariat	SBI-64 (2024)	Synthesis report on the submissions	International
	Contributing: relevant organizations	SBI 60 (2024)	Hold at that session a workshop to discuss the synthesis reports, with discussions, and to prepare a summary report reflecting the discussions held at the workshop	
		Ongoing to COP 30 (2024)	Communication of such information on the gender web pages on the UNFCCC website	International
E.1 Strengthen the monitoring and reporting on women in leadership positions within the UNFCCC process in the context of the gender composition report referred to in paragraph 15(b) of this decision and including through case studies	Secretariat	Ongoing to COP 30 (2024)	Inclusion of additional information on gender composition report	
E.2 Monitor and report on the implementation of gender-responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate, reported by Parties in their national reports and communications under the	Secretariat	COP 28 (2022) COP 30 (2024)	Compilation and synthesis report	International



Priority area E: monitoring and reporting



■ E.1 ■ E.2 ■ E.3 ■ E.4 ■ Other initiatives



■ African States ■ Eastern European States ■ Western European and Other States ■ Asia-Pacific States ■ Latin American and Caribbean States ■ Global

Priority area E: monitoring and reporting

CHALLENGES/GAPS

Lack of targets or indicators to monitor GAP implementation

Over-reliance on voluntary submissions

Lack of integration of gender considerations within existing UNFCCC reporting requirements

GOOD PRACTICES

Monitoring of gender balance in leadership positions within the UNFCCC process

Case study speaking times

Periodic monitoring of the implementation of the GAP



Speakers



Ermira Fida
Deputy Secretary
Intergovernmental Panel on
Climate Change



**Mwanahamisi Salimu
Singano**
Senior Global Policy Lead
WEDO



Venge Nyirongo
Intergovernmental Specialist (Rio
Conventions and Sustainable
Development)
UN Women



United Nations
Climate Change

Gender Action Plan (GAP) – Reflections from the IPCC

In-session workshop

Progress, challenges, gaps and priorities in implementing the GAP and on future work to be undertaken on gender and climate change

Bonn, Germany, 3 – 5 June 2024

Ermira Fida

Deputy Secretary – IPCC

MANDATE OF THE IPCC

To **assess** on a comprehensive, objective, open and transparent basis the **scientific, technical and socio-economic information** relevant to understanding the scientific basis of risk of human-induced climate change, its potential impacts and options for adaptation and mitigation.



GENDER IN THE IPCC

Gender in the Assessment Reports

- Providing evidence base and understanding of the impacts of climate change on men and women and the role of women in addressing climate change.

Gender in the IPCC process

- The IPCC Gender Policy and Implementation Plan
 - Enhancing Gender Equality in IPCC processes
 - Creating a gender-inclusive environment
 - Training and guidance on gender and gender-related issues

GENDER CONSIDERATIONS - SIXTH ASSESSMENT REPORT

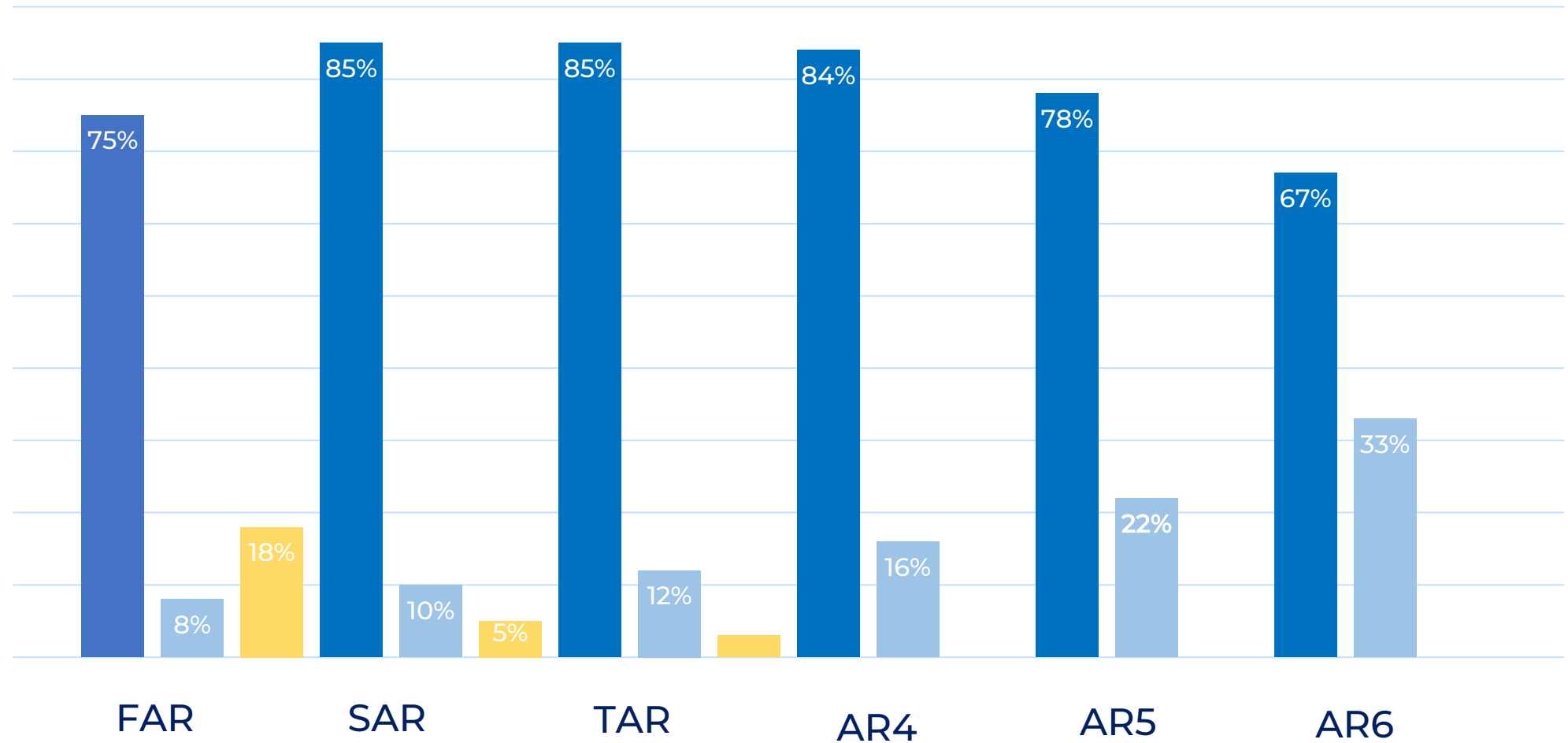
SR1.5-degree: Women are disproportionately affected by climate change and are central in transitioning to low-carbon futures. Gender-insensitive policies can harm women, and addressing gender issues involves both synergies and tradeoffs

Working Group II: Climate resilience opportunities vary, with women often facing resource control disparities. Strategies include inclusive policymaking, reliable water supplies, gender-sensitive systems, and integrating gender-aware approaches.

Working Group III: Clean energy access is crucial for women in informal settlements. Policies should consider gender implications, boost political participation, and provide gender-responsive finance.

STATISTICS

IPCC Authors (AR1- AR6)

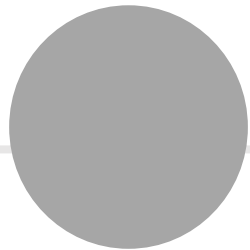


MALE

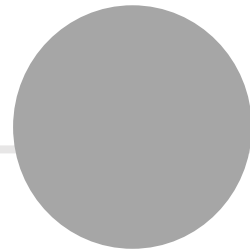
FEMALE

UNKNOWN

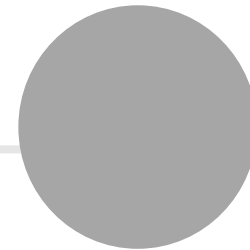
IPCC GENDER POLICY & IMPLEMENTATION PLAN



IPCC-47 (2017)
 Panel established a **Task Group on Gender** to develop a **framework** of goals and actions to improve gender balance and address gender-related issues within the IPCC.



IPCC-49 (2019)
 Framework presented at IPCC-49.
 Panel established a **second Task Group on Gender Policy & Implementation Plan**



Task Group developed a **draft Gender Policy and Implementation Plan** (2019)



IPCC-52 (2020).
 The Panel adopted the **gender Policy and Implementation Plan** adopted

IPCC INPUT TO THE eLWPG

Priority Area A: *Capacity-building, knowledge management and communication*

Activity A.4: Strengthen the evidence base and understanding of the differentiated impacts of climate change on men and women and the role of women as agents of change and on opportunities for women

Output: SBI–SBSTA special event, held at COP 27, Sharm El Sheikh focused on the gender-related aspects of the Sixth Assessment Report

IPCC INPUT TO THE eLWPG

Priority area C: *Coherence*

Activity C.3: Strengthen coordination between the work on gender considerations of the subsidiary bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement and other relevant United Nations entities and processes, in particular the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as applicable

Output: IPCC Gender focused events held on Gender Day during the COPs

SEVENTH ASSESSMENT CYCLE - Timeline

ipcc
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change



SEVENTH ASSESSMENT CYCLE – Planned gender activities

Expert Meeting on Gender, Diversity, and Inclusivity

- End of 2024 / beginning of 2025 (TBC)

Code of Conduct:

- Complete the Process of dealing with complaints

Training(informed by a survey on Gender, Diversity and Inclusivity):

- Gender, Diversity Inclusivity,
- Sexual Harassment
- UN Ethics



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

STAY IN TOUCH



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ipcc-sec@wmo.int
ipcc-media@wmo.int

STAY CONNECTED



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Speakers



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UN Women



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Climate Change



Priority Area B Activities B.1 & B.2

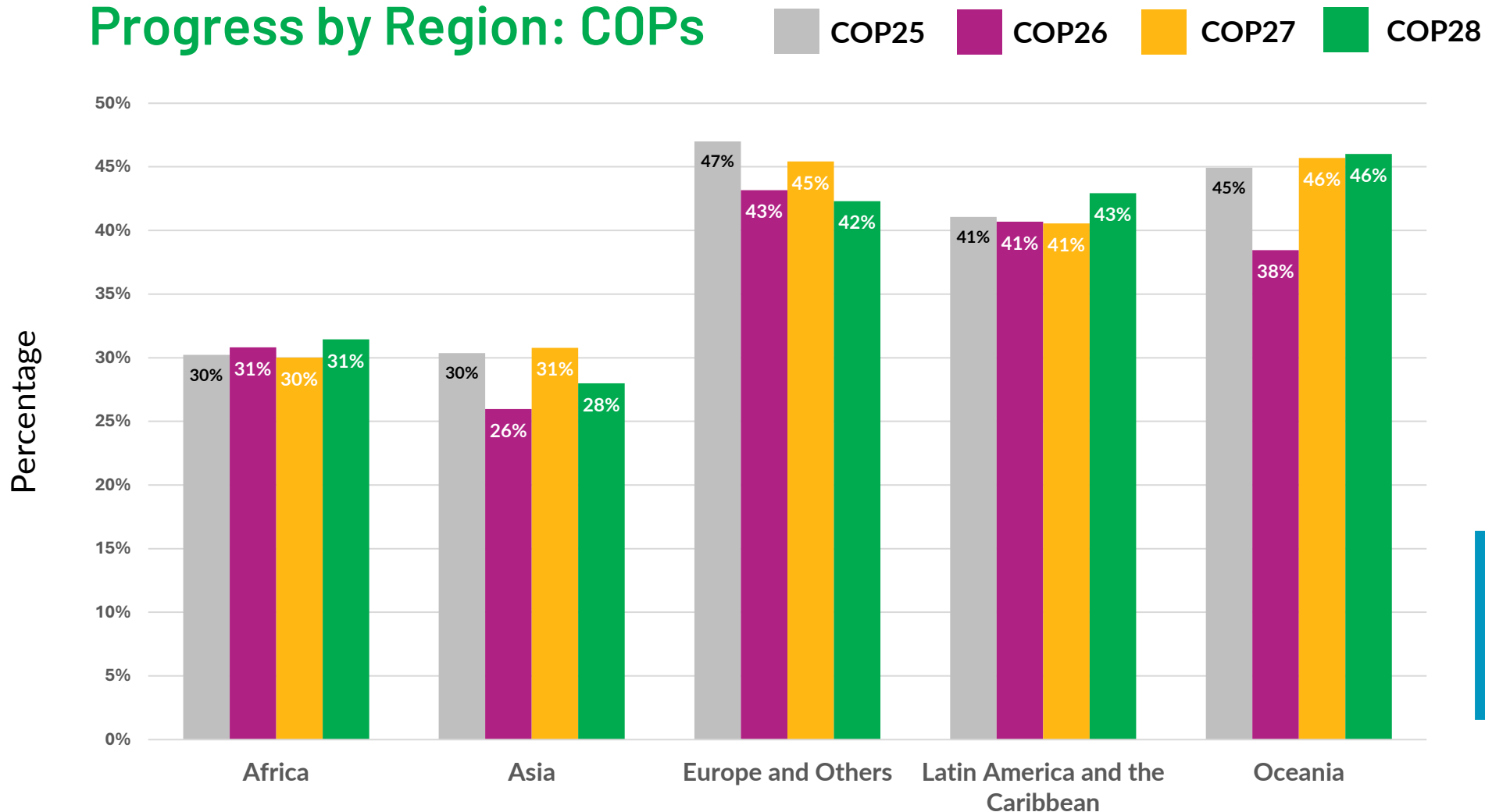


Women's Environment
& Development Organization



Women's Participation as Party Delegates in the Context of Promoting Travel Funds (B.2)

Progress by Region: COPs



Who Decides :
Women's Participation in the UN Climate Change Convention

It's been just over 10 years since the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) committed to striving for gender balance in their delegations to the climate negotiations and in other decision-making bodies, and this year will be the 10th Conference of the Parties (COP) since that COP18 goal.

At a glance:

- 120 UNFCCC decisions mention gender, with 51 of them specifically referencing gender balance in decision-making processes, but progress toward gender balance in UNFCCC spaces has not been consistent or significant.
- Women's participation in the climate negotiations continues to fall short of gender balance, with COP27 having 35% women's participation on Party delegations and 10 out of 17 UNFCCC constituted bodies having women's membership of 35% or less.
- Parties need to take concrete actions to improve women's participation and leadership if gender balance in delegations is to be achieved before the current trajectory of 2042.

Percentage of Party Delegations with More Men Than Women:

- COP25: 70%
- COP26: 79%
- COP27: 77%
- COP28: 79%

A scaled Women Delegates Fund would change overall women's participation by less than 1 percentage pt.





Women Delegates Fund Training in the Context of Promoting Initiatives for Capacity-Building (B.1)

- Hosted Night Schools at COP26, SB56, COP27, SB58, COP28, and SB60 for over 210 delegates, with an “advanced” room at COP27 and COP28
- Debuted virtual version of Night School in March of 2021, with over 120 participants completing certificates from over 60 countries and dozens more engaging across two sessions
- Pacific regional training continues with a model based on workshops—either virtual or in-person—prior to intersessionals and COPs, usually paired with travel support
- These trainings focus on strengthening the capacity of delegates regardless of their negotiation track.
- Capacity-strengthening includes networking and mentoring opportunities, with the latter most effective when mentor-mentee pairs are matched by thematic area.



Speakers



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Deputy Secretary
Intergovernmental Panel on
Climate Change



**Mwanahamisi Salimu
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UN Women



United Nations
Climate Change



EMPOWER: WOMEN FOR
CLIMATE-RESILIENT SOCIETIES



KEY RESULTS FROM 2018 TO 2022



2,000+ WOMEN

from Bangladesh, Cambodia and Viet Nam benefitted from country-level interventions



11 KEY POLICIES

on climate change, renewable energy and DRR adopted integrating gender equality



425 WOMEN

have built climate-resilient livelihoods



5 INTERGOVERNMENTAL DECISIONS

on climate change made increasing commitments to gender equality



2,000+ PEOPLE

have increased capacity through e-learning on gender equality and human rights in climate action and renewable energy



50+ WOMEN-FOCUSED ORGANIZATIONS & CSOS

were empowered to influence decision-making on climate change, renewable energy and DRR

KEY LESSONS LEARNED



Finance

- **Access to finance is critical to facilitate implementation** of gender-responsive actions and enable women and the most marginalized communities to build resilience



Data for Decision-making

- **Targeted support to key national and regional actors is pivotal** to improve the availability and use of gender statistics and qualitative data for effective decision-making and policy implementation



Monitoring and reporting

- Dedicated support to **monitoring and reporting on gender-related outcomes is crucial** to deliver on commitments on gender-responsive climate action



Inclusive recovery

- COVID-19 and climate impacts have shifted the ground realities of women and girls, including increasing risks of GBV, thus **recovery strategies require inclusive policies** to leave no one behind



Regional Partnerships

- The partnership between UN Women and UNEP has enabled broader impact, but further **concerted and sustained efforts are needed** for scaling up innovative solutions in adaptation and mitigation building a sustainable and climate-resilient Asia-Pacific region

KEY LESSONS FROM PHASE I

- Regional and national actors **have made gender-responsive and human rights-based commitments** related to climate change, renewable energy and DRR.
- Further support is needed to:



Effectively implement programmes to carry these commitments forward



Improve the availability and use of gender statistics and qualitative data for effective decision-making and policy implementation



Monitor and report on gender-related outcomes

PROGRAMME NAME

EmPower: Women for Climate-Resilient Societies (Phase II)

RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES

UN Women and UN Environment Programme

DURATION

5 Years (January 2023 – December 2027)

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

Asia-Pacific region with a focus on Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Philippines and Viet Nam



Reti Khatun, a goat farmer from Bangladesh, received support from the project to purchase solar panels and a solar water pump.

Photo: UNEP/Reza Shariar Rahman

Rokeya Begum Shafali is a woman leader from Bangladesh who supports her community to better prepare for disasters.

Photo: UN Women/Fahad Kaizer



BACKGROUND

Women and marginalized groups in the Asia-Pacific region are disproportionately affected by the impacts of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters.

- Less access to information, resources, finance and technologies
- Underrepresented in climate change, energy transition and disaster risk reduction (DRR) related decision-making

RESPONSE

Together with partners, we are **scaling up** the lessons learnt and approaches developed during the first phase of *EmPower: Women for Climate-Resilient Societies* to achieve a collective goal:

People in Asia-Pacific are less vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and experience greater gender equality and the full enjoyment of their rights, including equal access to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment.



Indigenous women from Viet Nam started using solar drying systems to dry mushrooms, noodles and bamboo for their food production businesses.

Photo: UN Women/Hoang Thao

Women from Hong Luan Cooperative in Viet Nam increased their production and income after using a solar dryer to dry noodles.

Photo: UNEP/Maxwell Gutteridge



OUTCOMES

- Asia-Pacific actors **increase action** on gender-responsive climate change adaptation and mitigation.
- Women in all their diversity and other marginalized groups are **represented as key environmental actors** in climate and DRR decision-making.
- Women and other marginalized groups in Asia-Pacific **engage in climate-resilient livelihoods**.

EmPower II was designed to link to the normative agreements gender and the environment – including the eLWPG



Photo: UNEP/Andrew Ball

APPROACH AND PARTNERS

Invest in a just energy transition, climate change and monitor policy implementation

- Governments
- Communities
- Women entrepreneurs

Support women's leadership and participation

- Civil society organizations
- Private sector
- Financial institutions

Build climate and disaster resilient livelihoods from renewable energy technology

- UN partners
- Regional networks and development partners
- Intergovernmental organizations

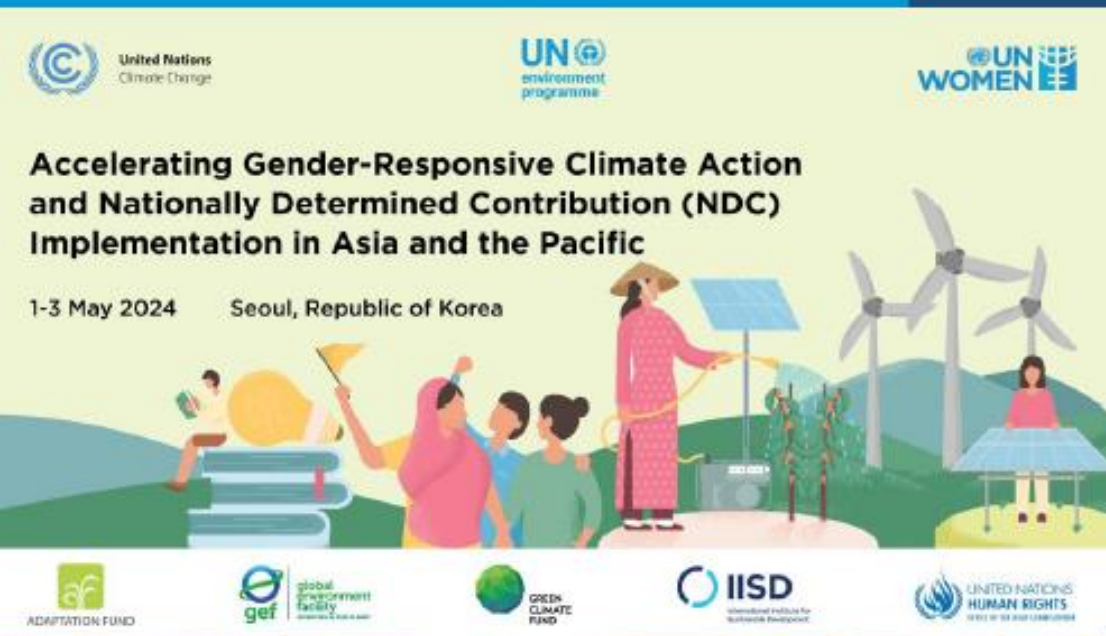
Communications, advocacy and outreach

PHILIPPINES
Together Today for Tomorrow



WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION AND LEADERSHIP

- Creating platforms for dialogue on gender and climate change
- Promoting and leveraging the role of the National Gender and Climate Change Focal Points of the UNFCCC to highlight critical issues and ways forward,
 - E.g the COP28 event in the Philippines Pavilion, which hosted the NGCCFPs from the Philippines, Fiji, Viet Nam and Cambodia



CAPACITY BUILDING

- Capacity building remains a key request from UN Women by Member States
- UN Women's approach in Asia and the Pacific is to look for ways to conduct regional convening on global issues to build constituency at the regional level, and peer to peer learning from different countries

WHERE WE WANT TO BE IN 2027



INTERGOVERNMENTAL DECISIONS

will increase commitments to gender equality.



800 WOMEN AND MARGINALIZED INDIVIDUALS

will have increased capacity and agency to exercise leadership in decision-making processes.



USD 20 MILLION

of investment in gender-responsive renewable energy entrepreneurship will be mobilized.



15 POLICIES AND ACTIONS

that are gender-responsive and human rights-based will be implemented and monitored.



110,000 WOMEN

will benefit from climate-resilient livelihoods and services.



1,600 WOMEN

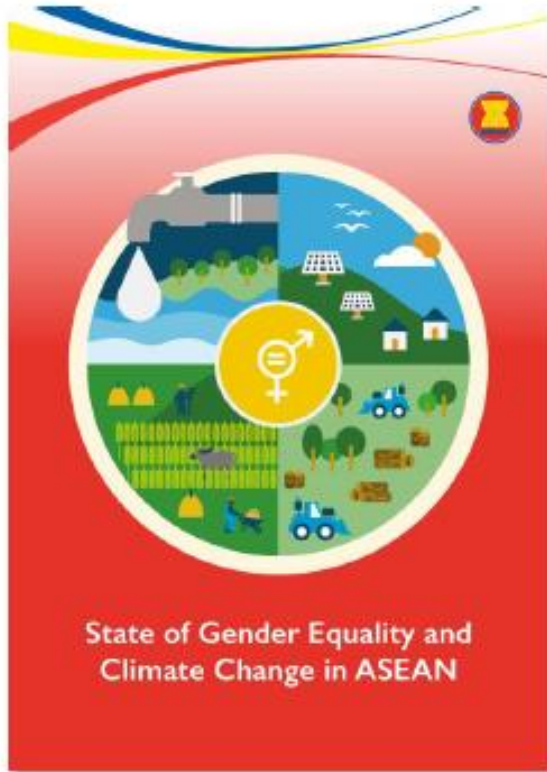
will build climate-resilient livelihoods using renewable energy.



ESTIMATED 600K TONNES

of CO2 emissions equivalent will be reduced due to renewable energy interventions throughout their lifetime

FEATURED RESOURCES



UN WOMEN

UNPACKING GENDER INTEGRATION IN NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS (NDCs) OF ASIA-PACIFIC COUNTRIES

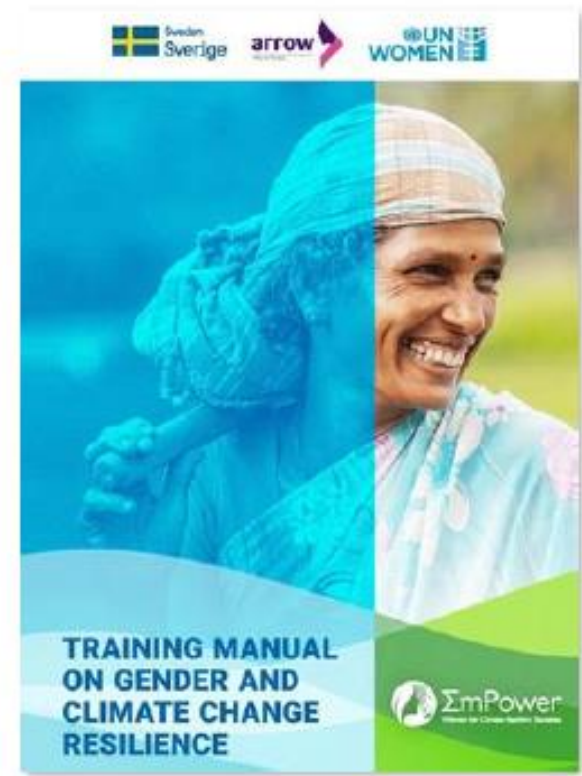
Author: @Hassanulhaqulhaq

The latest 'gender-equals' assessment report has confirmed that gender equality is currently advanced from the pathways required to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels in line with the Paris Agreement (NDCs, 2015).

There is a global urgency to address climate change and reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. In particular, growing in Asia and the Pacific region which accounted for more than half of the global GHG emissions in 2020. Despite slowing emissions in the region, a decade report has noted countries in the region are not aligned with their nationally determined contributions (NDC) commitments to reduce emissions and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. The region stands at a critical juncture and so pressure builds to shift towards low-carbon economies, there is also a growing imperative to make sure that the pathway is inclusive. This is crucial to climate change adaptation strategies. Social factors such as gender, class, caste, ethnicity, age, vulnerability, all influence one's ability to cope with climate impacts. The Paris Agreement emphasizes that actions to address climate change must respect, promote and consider the rights of different groups, including women and ensure gender equality and women's empowerment.

The UN Women Programme on Gender was built for gender-responsive climate plans and policies. It is about the integration of gender in NDCs. It is about to address national climate commitments, the issue to be addressed.

The latest NDC (2020) Report 2020 highlights the challenges and progress, addressing the situation of their national commitments. In the Asia-Pacific region, the UN Women's 'gender-equals' NDCs developed and updated by 2021. 17 of them have included gender in line with the Paris Agreement. However, the climate 17 countries included in the latest NDCs through a gender-responsive process by involving consultation with relevant stakeholders and national. For example, Georgia consulted with civil organizations working on climate change and gender issues during the preparation of its NDC in 2021. Thailand also specifically consulted with civil society and the Committee on Women's Affairs and Family while updating its NDC in 2021. The notable progress in gender integration has been a global period since the last review in 2021. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) in November 2023, 14 countries of the Asia-Pacific region submitted updated NDCs and 19 countries have built on their existing references to gender or added gender aspects to their NDCs.



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Gender Equality and Human Rights in Climate Action and Renewable Energy

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Q&A



United Nations
Climate Change

World café discussions – MR Bangkok



World Café Discussions

Participants are asked to divide into **three evenly-sized groups** and gather at **three separate stations**. Facilitators will rotate between these stations. Each group will nominate a **Party delegate** to act as a *rapporteur*, responsible for capturing in the **template** and **submitting** the key points of the discussion.

- Group 1 (Bangkok) – Whisper interpretation in **SPANISH**
- Group 2 (cafeteria in front of Bangkok) – Whisper interpretation in **FRENCH**
- Group 3 (cafeteria in front of Bangkok)

Three rounds:
First round: 40 mins
Second round: 25 mins
Third round: 25 mins



QR Code for Workshop website

bit.ly/SB60workshop

Facilitators will rotate, groups will discuss all topics

Guiding questions:

1. **what worked:** how did existing activities support the objective of the related priority area?
2. **what has not worked:** is there anything that was unhelpful, did not work as intended and should be avoided?
3. **what is needed** to enhance implementation at the international, regional, national or local levels? (Who, What, Where, When, How)



United Nations
Climate Change

Timeline Workshop

Monday 3rd of June:

Regional Discussions,
reflections on progress in GAP
priority areas: A, B and E

Tuesday 4th of June:

Reflections on progress in GAP
priority Areas C and D.

Discussions on future work,
considering linkages and
complementarities, as well as
stakeholders

Wednesday 5th of June:

Theory of change and future
work on gender and climate
change



Remember!

- ***Rapporteurs*** to submit your group's summary of discussions as soon as possible after the session. Latest 1 hour after finishing today's session
- This information will be made available on the workshop webpage as soon as possible
- Tomorrow we will reconvene in the same room (Bangkok, Floor - 1, Main Building) at **10:00 am.**

