



# Workshop: National Gender and Climate Change Focal Points

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**6-7 DECEMBER, COP24, KATOWICE, POLAND**

*Hosted by:*



United Nations  
Climate Change



# Welcome & Agenda

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## DAY 1

- Introductions
- Expectations / Key Questions
- Experiences / Assumptions
- Gender & UNFCCC: Policy History
- Gender Analysis Tools

# Gender Equality

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“Gender Equality is the equal enjoyment by women and men of socially valued goods, opportunities, resources, and rewards. The aim is not that women and men become the same, but that their opportunities and life chances become and remain equal.”

(OECD, DAC, 1998)

# Gender

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Gender is socially constructed, and intersects with other social relations (eg. age, race, disability, religion).

When we talk about gender and climate change, gender does not mean women alone.

Gender is a lens through which to view how people, women and men, boys and girls, both experience climate impacts, and their ability to speak, engage in and develop solutions and policies to combat climate change.

# Gender & Climate: women's rights

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While gender is a lens for climate policy-making, which includes both women and men, often solutions to promote gender equality lie in women's rights and empowerment.

- Women, particularly those in developing countries, are more vulnerable than men to consequences of climate change.
- Poor social groups bear the brunt of climate change due to high dependence on NR and lack of requisite capacity to adapt to climate change
- 2/3 of people living in poverty are women which underlines their greater vulnerability to climate change: limited resource
- Traditional and existing patriarchal norms, inequities, inequalities and social power relations

# Gender & Climate: evidence

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The **2016 GGCA Report “Gender and Climate Change: A Closer Look at Existing Evidence”**, contains hundreds of examples of how gender roles intersect with climate impacts, as well as the outcomes of projects which proactively address gender issues, including the following examples:

- As of 2010, only 15% of land in **sub-Saharan Africa** is managed by women. Rates are generally worse in Asia—only 13% of landholders in **India** are women, dropping to 11% in the **Philippines** and 9% in **Indonesia**.
- In **Burkina Faso**, rainfall variability is significantly associated with migration, particularly for men, who are likely to move from areas with poor rainfall to other rural areas that are wetter.
- In **Vietnam**, female-headed households are disadvantaged in securing sufficient water for agricultural needs. Female-headed households report 20% lower rice yields compared to male-headed households due to limited water supplies.
- One of the most comprehensive and widely cited articles exploring the gendered impacts of natural disasters suggests that females are more likely to be killed by natural disasters and/or are systematically killed at younger ages than males.

# Gender & Climate: policy history

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## UNCBD

- “Encourage, subject to national legislation and consistent with the Convention on Biological Diversity, the effective protection and use of the knowledge, innovations and practices of women of indigenous and local communities
- ...in addition, safeguard the existing intellectual property rights of these women as protected under national and international law;
- ...and encourage fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovation and practices.”
- “Recognizing also the vital role that women play in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and affirming the need for the full participation of women at all levels of policy-making and implementation for biological diversity conservation...”
- “the COP welcomes the development of a Gender Plan of Action under the CBD as presented in the document UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.4 and invites parties to support the Secretariat in its implementation.”

## UNCCD

- “Stressing the important role played by women in regions affected by desertification and/or drought, particularly in rural areas of developing countries, and the importance of ensuring the full participation of both men and women at all levels in programmes to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought”
- “promote awareness and facilitate the participation of local populations, particularly women and youth, with the support of non-governmental organizations, in efforts to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought”
- “provide for effective participation at the local, national and regional levels of non- governmental organizations and local populations, both women and men, particularly resource users, including farmers and pastoralists and their representative organizations, in policy planning, decision-making, and implementation and review of national action programmes”

# Gender & Climate: policy history

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UNFCCC

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**The UNFCCC is gender blind**, whilst the other Rio Conventions address gender and special needs of women.

- Inadequate/lack of research into gender dimensions of climate change
- Narrow understanding of gender; terms and definitions
- Perception that climate change is gender neutral



# Enabling Change

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- Normative shifts in climate policy discussions
- Collective advocacy, engagement and knowledge sharing efforts of gender experts, practitioners and women's rights organizations
- Sustained investment in women's leadership and advocacy on gender and climate change
- Political will
- National level agendas

# Gender & Climate: Snapshot

2001

- COP7: Decision 36/CP.7 & Gender in NAPAs

2010

- COP16: Gender in Cancun Agreements

2011

- COP17: Gender in GCF Operational Guidelines

2012

- COP18: Decision 23/CP.18

2014

- COP20: Decision 18/CP.20

2015

- COP21: Gender in Paris Agreement

2016

- COP22: Decision 21/CP.22

2017

- COP23: Gender Action Plan

# Gender & Climate: policy history

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## **COP7: Decision 36/CP.7**

The first standalone decision related to gender was Decision 36/CP.7, adopted in Marrakesh in 2001. It focused on the participation and representation of women.

- Invited parties to give active consideration to the nomination of women for UNFCCC bodies
- Requested the secretariat to highlight this decision to parties when electing representatives for UNFCCC bodies (and committees)
- Requested the secretariat to maintain information on the gender composition of UNFCCC bodies

# Gender & Climate: policy history

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## **COP18: Decision 23/CP.18**

In follow up to this, 5 years later, and with very slow progress on enhancing women's participation, the next standalone Decision 23/CP.18 was adopted in Doha promoting gender balance and improving the participation of women in UNFCCC negotiations and in representation of parties in bodies established pursuant to the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol.

- Added gender and climate change as a **standing item on the agenda of COP**
- Sets the goal of gender balance as *gradual but significant increase* in the participation of women for review at COP22
- Requested views on options and ways to advance the goal of gender balance

# Gender & Climate: policy history

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## **COP20: Decision 18/CP.20, *Lima Work Programme on Gender***

The Lima Work Programme on Gender aimed to enhance the earlier to decisions on gender balance / women's participation by including focus on the implementation of gender-responsive climate policy. Decision 18/ CP.20 included:

- a review of implementation of all gender-related mandates by the UNFCCC Secretariat;
- training and awareness raising for delegates on gender-responsive climate policy;
- training and capacity building for women delegates;
- two in-session workshops on gender (in relation to mitigation, technology, adaptation & capacity building) at SBI 42&44;
- Inclusion of gender in reporting by constituted bodies;
- a technical paper by the Secretariat on guidelines for implementing gender considerations in climate change activities;
- appointing a senior focal point on gender at the UNFCCC Secretariat.

# Gender & Climate: policy history

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## **COP22: Decision 21/CP.22**

After reviewing progress, Decision 21/CP.22 extended the work of the Lima Work Programme on Gender for 3 years, to be reviewed at COP25 in 2019, as well as the following new activities:

- requesting both technical bodies and Parties, as well as the Financial mechanism, to enhance communications and reporting on progress implementing gender-responsive climate policy;
- requesting that a gender perspective be considered in the organization of the technical expert meetings (TEMs) on mitigation and adaptation;
- requesting Parties to integrate local and traditional knowledge in the formulation of climate policy and to recognize the value of the participation of grassroots women in gender-responsive climate action at all levels;
- inviting Parties to appoint and provide support for a **national gender focal point** for climate negotiations, implementation and monitoring.
- Technical papers on gender balance and entry points across constituted bodies;
- **AND, mandated Parties to develop possible elements of the gender action plan for consideration at SBI47 (COP23)**

# Gender & Climate: policy history

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## MEANWHILE...

In addition to having stand-alone gender decisions, gender issues have been mainstreamed across many other areas of the negotiations (the LWPG & expected GAP aim to enhance implementation and coherence of these different mandates).

**Decision 1/CP.16, in laying out a ‘Shared Vision’ for climate action, recognizes that gender equality and the effective participation of women are important for climate action on all aspects of climate change.**

# Gender & Climate: UNFCCC

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## Adaptation

Adaptation is the area in which gender is the most well mainstreamed (across 16 decisions), since very early on in the UNFCCC. Some key decisions include:

- Decision 28/CP.7 stated that preparation of NAPAs must be guided by gender equality.
- **Decision 1/CP.16 affirms enhanced action on adaptation should be gender-sensitive.**
- Decision 6/CP.16 required the LEG to provide technical advice on gender-related considerations.
- Decision 5/CP.17 which reiterates that the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process is country-drive, gender-sensitive, and participatory action.
- Decision 6/ CP.17 which requested the Nairobi Work programme to organize workshops on gender-sensitive tools and approaches to water and climate change, and ecosystem-based approaches.



# Gender & Climate: UNFCCC

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## Mitigation

Mitigation is one of the areas of the negotiations where gender is the least mainstreamed (7 decisions), partly due to gender being understood mainly in the context of vulnerability, as opposed to an important social lens in developing all forms of policy. Key decisions include:

- Decision 1/CP.16 on enhanced action on mitigation (REDD+ & Response Measures) requests developing country Parties to address gender considerations when developing and implementing national strategies or action.
- Decision 2/CP.17 urges Parties to consider the positive and negative impacts of the implementation of response measures to mitigate climate change on women and children.
- Decision 12/CP.17 states that guidance on systems for providing information on how safeguards are addressed and respected (related to REDD+) should respect gender considerations.
- Decision 1/CP.20 called for the effective engagement of women in the technical examination process for opportunities with high mitigation potential.

# Gender & Climate: UNFCCC

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## Technology Transfer & Development

Gender references can be found in 4 decisions under the UNFCCC. The key decision on technology is:

- Decision 2/CP.17 which outlines the Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN), affirming the mission of the CTCN, among other things, is to facilitate the preparation and implementation of technology projects and strategies, taking into account gender considerations.

### **Why?**

Gender considerations are important to ensure women and men have equal access to the value chain of climate responsive technologies and economic opportunities that may arise from enhanced mitigation initiatives. In order to achieve the above, it is necessary to overcome a series of barriers to facilitate women's engagement in the sector. For example, technology innovation and use is widely viewed as 'men's work'. However, in many developing countries, it is traditionally women's work to gather wood, provide food, and generate income for their own and their children's needs. It therefore makes sense to enlist women in designing and producing locally-appropriate energy technologies, customized to fit their household and income needs.

# Gender & Climate: UNFCCC

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## Finance

The global climate finance landscape has made significant progress in mainstreaming gender, with all major climate financing mechanisms (under and outside of the Convention) having some form of gender policy and/or action plan. Key decisions under the UNFCCC to facilitate this include:

- Decision 3/CP.17 on the establishment of the Green Climate Fund, which in its Governing instrument stated that the fund would take a gender-sensitive approach.
- Decision 8/CP.19 which included criteria on the review of the Financial Mechanism on the extent to which the financial mechanism is contributing to gender-sensitive approaches. This was repeated in Decision 12/CP.22.

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) adopted a Gender Mainstreaming policy in 2014. The GCF adopted a gender policy and action plan in 2014. The Adaptation Fund adopted a gender policy and action plan in 2016. Outside of the Convention, the Climate Investment Funds adopted a gender action plan in 2014 and is expected to decide on a new gender policy in 2017.

# Gender & Climate: UNFCCC

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## Capacity Building

Like adaptation, gender is well mainstreamed under capacity building (12 decisions), including the following key decisions:

- Decision 1/CP.16 decided that capacity building support to developing countries should take into account gender aspects.
- Decision 15/CMP.7 on capacity building under the Kyoto Protocol affirms the importance of taking into account gender considerations.
- Decision 13/CP.17 reaffirms the importance of gender aspects in capacity building under the Convention.
- Decision 15/CP.18 on Article 6 (now ACE) observes gender as a cross-cutting issue in all six areas of Article 6 of the Convention.
- Decision 16/CP.22 invites the newly established Paris Committee on Capacity Building to take gender-responsiveness and human rights as cross-cutting issues in the 2016-2020 workplan.

# Gender & Climate: UNFCCC

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## Loss and Damage

Decision 3/CP.18 acknowledges the need for further work to enhance the understanding of how loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change affects those already made vulnerable due to gender. It also acknowledges the need for strengthening sex-disaggregated data collection.

# Gender & Climate: UNFCCC

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## Paris Agreement

Gender was mainstreamed into the following areas of the Paris Agreement:

**Preamble:** Acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as **gender equality, empowerment of women** and intergenerational equity.

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

**Capacity Building:** Capacity-building should be guided by lessons learned, including those from capacity-building activities under the Convention, and should be an effective, iterative process that is participatory, cross-cutting and gender-responsive.

# Gender & Climate: UNFCCC

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## Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

- In total, 64 of the 190 INDCs analysed include a reference to women or gender. Of these, several only mention gender in the context of the country's broader sustainable development strategy and not specifically in relation to climate change policies (e.g. India).
- All 64 countries are non-Annex I countries. This is significant for a number of reasons. First, it highlights that gender is rarely perceived as a relevant consideration in the context of mitigation strategies (which are the overwhelming focus of Annex I countries). Second, given that the vast majority of commitments in INDCs from non-Annex I countries are conditional, it underlines the vulnerability of the existing commitments to women's rights and gender equality in the context of national climate change policies.
- The context in which women or gender are mentioned is most commonly in relation to adaptation (27 countries).

*Data from: [2016. WEDO. Gender & INDC Analysis](#)*

# Gender & Climate: UNFCCC

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## Gender at COP23: The Gender Action Plan

As the UNFCCC moved into a phase of urgent implementation of climate action, key for gender under the UNFCCC is a focus on tools, methods, activities and guidance to support the implementation of gender-responsive policies at national level.

- The Lima Work Programme on Gender mandated the development of a gender action plan under the LWPG, to support key activities aimed at enhancing and providing coherence to the broad set of mandates the Convention now has.
- **Example:** What activities might help Parties to *“consider the positive and negative impacts of the implementation of response measures to mitigate climate change on women and children.”* What should be the goal? Which actors should be involved? What is the timeframe for the action? This mandate and others will be considered for the GAP development.



# Gender & Climate: UNFCCC

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## Gender at COP23: The Gender Action Plan

### Pathway to the GAP

- March 2017 – Informal Consultation hosted by the Netherlands & Costa Rica
- May 2017 – Official ‘In-Session’ workshop held on the GAP ([report online](#))
- September 2017 – Second informal consultation on GAP hosted by Canada
- November 2017 – Negotiations on the GAP at COP23

### The report of the workshop organized activities into 5 ‘Clusters’:

- a) Capacity building, knowledge sharing and communication
- b) Gender balance, participation and women’s leadership
- c) Coherence within the UNFCCC and other UN agencies
- d) Gender-responsive implementation and Means of Implementation (MoI)
- e) Monitoring and reporting

# Gender Action Plan

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## *Priority Areas*

- A. Capacity-building, knowledge sharing and communication
- B. Gender balance, participation and women's leadership
- C. Coherence
- D. Gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation
- E. Monitoring and reporting

# Gender Action Plan- Activities

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A.1 Through the use of such mechanisms as **workshops, technical assistance, etc., enhance the capacity of Parties and stakeholders to develop gender-responsive policies, plans and programmes** on adaptation, mitigation, capacity-building, technology and finance

A.2 **Make a submission** on the systematic integration of gender sensitive and participatory education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information from national to local level into all mitigation and adaptation activities implemented under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including into the implementation of NDCs and the formulation of long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies, and invite Parties to hold a dialogue under the Action for Climate Empowerment agenda item on how Parties and observer organizations have promoted the systematic integration of gender considerations into the above-mentioned issues (**30 March 2018**)

# Gender Action Plan- Activities

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**B.1 Promote travel funds** as a means to support the participation of women in national delegations at UNFCCC sessions, including those from grass-roots, local and indigenous peoples communities from developing countries, the least developed countries and small island developing

**B.2 Include in regular notifications to Parties at the time of nominations to UNFCCC bodies the latest report on the gender composition** of the relevant body

**B.3 Organize and conduct capacity-building training on leadership, negotiation, facilitation and chairing** in the context of the UNFCCC process in cooperation with United Nations system wide efforts for women

**B.4 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 at the national, regional and local levels, including the exchange or secondment of personnel to train experts

# Gender Action Plan- Activities

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**C.1 At SBI 48 hold a dialogue, open to Parties and observers, with the chairs of UNFCCC constituted bodies** to discuss the outcomes of the technical paper on entry points requested in decision 21/CP.22, paragraph 13, and any potential recommendations

**C.2 Provide capacity-building to chairs and members of UNFCCC constituted bodies and technical teams of the secretariat on how to integrate gender considerations into their respective areas of work** and on meeting the goal of gender balance

**C.3 Share information on efforts made to support the implementation of activities to enhance synergies with other United Nations entities and processes**, paying particular attention to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



# Gender Action Plan- Activities

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**D.1 Invite the Standing Committee on Finance to host a dialogue** on the implementation of its commitment to integrate gender considerations into its work, emphasizing the relevance of gender-responsive access to finance in the implementation of climate action **(2019)**

**D.2** In cooperation with the UNEP DTU Partnership and the Climate Technology Centre and Network, invite interested stakeholders to share information on the incorporation of gender into technology needs assessments during Gender Day **(November 2018)**

**D.3 Strengthen the capacity of gender mechanisms, including for parliamentarians, the International Parliamentary Union, commissions, funding ministries, non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations,** for the integration of gender-responsive budgeting into climate finance, access and delivery through training, expert workshops, technical papers and tools

# Gender Action Plan- Activities

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E.1 **Make a submission** on the following, including sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis, where applicable: (a) Information on the differentiated impacts of climate change on women and men, with special attention paid to local communities and indigenous peoples; (b) Integration of gender considerations into adaptation, mitigation, capacity-building, Action for Climate Empowerment, technology and finance policies, plans and actions; (c) Policies and plans for and progress made in enhancing gender balance in national climate delegations (**30 March 2018**)

E.2 **Prepare a synthesis report** on the submissions received under activity E.1

E.3 **Update report on how the Climate Technology Centre and Network, in executing its modalities and procedures, working in conjunction with the Technology Executive Committee (to ensure coherence and synergy within the Technology Mechanism), contributed to the aim of accelerating the development and transfer of technology, taking into account gender considerations**

E.4 Encourage knowledge exchange activities among the secretariat staff across all thematic areas to update on work related to gender

# Gender & Climate: UNFCCC

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## Gender and Climate Change National Focal Point

### Potential Role

- Awareness-raising and capacity-building within your delegation and/or at a national level on gender and climate change issues (on request and subject to resources and availability, this could be done in collaboration with e.g. secretariat, Women and Gender Constituency or other entity)
- Point-of-contact within your delegation for questions on thematic issues e.g. climate finance and gender
- Coordination of the delegation's positions on gender within the gender and climate change agenda item and other thematic areas
- Coordination at the national level for climate planning e.g. between ministries on climate change and those dealing with gender, and to better connect the UNFCCC process to national processes
- Participation in networking and capacity-building events organized by other entities in support of the UNFCCC process e.g. WEDO, UN Women, IUCN etc
- Point-of-contact for the secretariat (and others) to communicate about relevant events, information, training etc
- Raising awareness and tracking progress on gender-responsive climate plans and communication (NDCs, NAPs, national communications etc)
- Tracking progress on your delegation's goals on gender balance at UNFCCC and other meetings
- Advocating for gender balance in your delegation's or Group's nominations to constituted bodies and Bureaux

*This is not an exhaustive list and may include tasks that are not appropriate for all NGFPs. You may also wish to consider whether there are similarities with the role of the National Focal Points for ACE. An indicative list of tasks for ACE NFPs is provided in the [Guidelines for accelerating solutions through education, training and public awareness](#) (table 1, page 7).*





# Overview on Gender Tools and Resources

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**6 DECEMBER, COP24, KATOWICE, POLAND**

*Hosted by:*



**United Nations**  
Climate Change



# UNFCCC Resources

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- Focal Points
- UNFCCC Documents
- Adaptation
- Mitigation
- Technology
- Cross-cutting topics
- Capacity-building
- Climate Finance
- News resources
- Portals
- Virtual Sources
- Guidelines or other tools for integrating gender considerations into climate change related activities under the Convention

# Resources to help in...

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- Policy
- Procurement
- Project design
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Institutional assessment

# Examples include:

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Leveraging co-benefits between gender equality and climate action for sustainable development

GCF Gender Analysis and GAP template and Mainstreaming Gender in GCF Projects

Gender-Responsive National Communication Toolkit

Promoting gender-responsive adaptation in the agriculture sectors: Entry points within National Adaptation Plans

Gender and Inclusion Toolbox: Participatory research in climate change and agriculture

# Why do a gender analysis?

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Understand how gender roles, responsibilities and inequalities affect the project's effectiveness and the sustainability of its results.

Design and implement development projects in a way that will close gender inequality gaps so that both women and men benefit from development and are equitably empowered.

# How can a gender analysis provide support to you?

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Information on gender equality and women's rights and access to resources and services at the national level can be used for understanding discrepancies and acting to reduce inequalities.

Data, results and knowledge are crucial for effective planning, policies and programing for maximum impact.

Monitoring and evaluating progress is facilitated in both environmental sustainability and gender equality.

Development and channeling resources in the most effective and efficient way is enabled, advancing toward collaborative information systems on issues surrounding climate change and environmental responsibility.

# What are elements you need to consider when thinking about, or conducting a gender analysis?

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Social and demographic diversity and dynamics (culture, health, education, etc.);

Legal framework; political and institutional; budget;

Use, access and control; resources, services, and benefits;

Stakeholders and participation; roles and responsibilities; rules and behaviors;

Risks and opportunities (reinforcing or exacerbating inequalities, and entry points).

# Let's try an activity!

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Divide into groups of 4



# Thank You.

Bridget Burns

[bridget@wedo.org](mailto:bridget@wedo.org)

Fleur Newman

[Gender-Team@unfccc.int](mailto:Gender-Team@unfccc.int)

Verona Collantes

[verona.collantes@unwomen.org](mailto:verona.collantes@unwomen.org)

