Gender Action Plan and Gender Equality in UNFCCC Negotiations

9 April 2018
Gender and the UNFCCC process

1. COP 18, 2012 – Stand alone agenda item
2. COP 20, 2014 – Lima Work Programme on Gender
3. COP 22, 2016 – Request to develop GAP
4. COP 23, 2017 – Establishment of GAP, 2-year timeline
What does the GAP do?

• Support implementation of gender-related decisions and mandates in UNFCCC process
• Advance women’s full, equal and meaningful participation; promote gender-responsive climate policy; mainstreaming of gender perspective
• Provides a magnifying glass for work in 2018-19
• Workshops in May 2018 and 2019
• Two submissions from all Parties
The GAP magnifying glass

Focus on five priority areas:

A: Capacity-building, knowledge sharing and communication
B: Gender balance, participation and women’s leadership
C: Coherence
D: Gender-responsive implementation, MOI
E: Monitoring and Reporting
A: Capacity building, knowledge sharing, communication

- Enhance capacity to develop gender-responsive policies, plans and programmes
- Submission on integration of gender into all mitigation and adaptation activities
- Invite Parties to hold a dialogue under ACE agenda on promoting integration of gender considerations
B: Gender balance, participation, women’s leadership

- Promote travel funds to support women in national delegations at UNFCCC sessions
- Gender composition of UNFCCC bodies to inform nomination requests
- Training on leadership, negotiation, facilitation and chairing at UNFCCC processes; cooperate across UN systems
- Education and training at all levels targeting women and youth
C: Coherence

• May 2018 – Dialogue to discuss outcomes of technical paper on entry points from COP 22
• Capacity-building for UNFCCC bodies and teams on integrating gender considerations into their work and on meeting gender balance goal
• Share information on efforts to support synergies with other UN processes esp. 2030 SDGs
D: Implementation, Means of Implementation

• SCF to host dialogue on its commitment to integrate gender considerations
• Role of gender in Technology Needs Assessments – work with CTCN and UNEP on Gender Day
• Strengthen integration of gender-responsive budgeting across the board
E: Monitoring and Reporting

Parties to make a submission on
1. differentiated impacts of climate on women and men, esp. local communities, indigenous women;
2. Integration of gender considerations across climate;
3. Policies and progress on enhancing balance in delegations

Synthesis report by UNFCCC
CTCN to report on tech devel and transfer + gender
UN secretariats to share knowledge
Submissions under the GAP

Priority Area A Submission
• Integration of education, training, public awareness, public participation, public access to info for UNFCCC actions
• Invite dialogue under ACE

Priority Area E Submission
• Differentiated impacts of climate change on men and women
• Integration of gender in policies, plans, actions
• Gender balance in delegations
What now?

Within UNFCCC:
• Submissions by end March
• Workshop on Gender and Climate Change
• Increased pace of gender action in UNFCCC

What can Ireland do:
• Domestic level – National Strategy for Women and Girls; Time-Use Surveys
• EU level – negotiations
• International – GAP responses
Questions?