



Overview of Gender Equality in Global Climate Policy

Integrating Gender Equality into NDCs (session5), During the *Regional Dialogue on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for Africa;*

26-28 September 2017

Rabat, Morocco



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Outline

- Evolution of gender agenda in select global climate policies
- Opportunities for gender equitable solutions to climate change: ‘Renewed efforts’



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The Gender Concept

- The differential power relations between men and women due to ascribed socially constructed roles and responsibilities'
- There are obvious and blurred gender differences in the responses, vulnerability and impacts of climate change.





Gender Agenda in International Policies

- Many conventions and treaties underscore value and role of women in sustainable development, a respect for the 1979 CEDAW.
 - 2015 SGDs indicators and targets; goals 5, 2, 13, 10, 16
 - ‘recognition of gender in the UNFCCC negotiations and decisions has increased over time’

*‘We will not be able to meet the challenges of climate change and achieve the millennium development goals with the contribution of men only, women's input with double the impact’,
IUCN 2012, pp 4.*





CoP in 2012-2014



COP 18 -Doha celebrated decision on gender equality and women's empowerment in climate change.
(Decision 23/CP.18)



COP 19 –Warsaw proposed actions for government: establishment of 2yr work program on gender balance under the Convention and monitoring gender balance, gender budgeting and gender-sensitive climate policies and actions by Parties



COP 20 –Lima, adopted 2yr Work Program on Gender to strengthen the participation of women in the UNFCCC bodies and promote gender sensitivity in developing and implementing climate policy
(Decision 18/CP.20)





CoP in 2015

COP 21 –Paris: The historic Paris Agreement was adopted by Parties to UNFCCC to ‘strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change’.

- Despite build up efforts since mid 90’s for a gender transformational climate treaty, much of g-references were progressively lost.
- The Preamble, art 7 on adaptation and art 11 on capacity building have explicit reference to gender
- Gender is not referenced in mitigation actions (art 4/5/6); finance(art 9), technology development and transfer (art 10).
- Further, the data and monitoring of climate action can be more gender sensitive.



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CoP 2016 and Beyond

CoP 22, Marrakesh: Paris Agreement came into force 4th Nov2016

- Decided to continue and enhance the Lima work program on gender for a period of three years (2019/25COP) decision 21/CP.22
- SBI to develop a **gender action plan** to support the implementation of gender-related decisions and mandates under the UNFCCC process,
- Preparation of a technical paper identifying entry points for integrating gender considerations in work streams under the UNFCCC process.





Emerging Gender Gains

1. Gender issues in climate change is a standing agenda item under UNFCCC
2. Establishment of gender focal person at UNFCCC
3. There is consistent efforts to provide empirical evidence on integration of gender (and lack of) in climate change actions
4. There is an increase appreciation and documentation on gender composition and balance in climate change meetings, g- reference in NDC, extent of inclusion of women and men in climate change strategy development processes, budgeting, among others





Gender Plan of Action Processes



Grounded on Decision 21/CP.22-27, with a recommended scope

- **Objective of GPA:** to support the implementation of gender-related decisions and mandates under the UNFCCC process
- Consultative process: Invitations for possible elements prior to, and during 46th SBI and in the in-session workshop of 47th SBI



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National Human Rights Mechanism in GPA



- NGEC is an NHRI mandated to promote gender equality and freedom from discrimination
- At regional level, NGEC is the secretariat of the AWGCC
- Kenya has contributed to the GPA process through;
 - Gender and climate change national implementation machineries
 - NGEC, the gender equality oversight body
 - Africa Working Group on Gender and Climate Change
 - African Group of Negotiators





Building the Momentum-Phase1



1. AWGCCA gender analysis of Paris Agreement
2. NGEC held consultations to firm up positions of Kenya, AWGCC and AGN on gender elements (Sept 2016)
3. Consolidated positions and voice of African Youth Initiative on Climate Change (AYICC) on gender and youth elements (Oct 2016)
4. NGEC worked with African Union Commission to develop a work programme on Gender, Women and Youth as envisaged in the Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC)
5. NGEC documents, disseminate and monitor gender decisions of UNFCCC





Building the momentum-Phase2



1. Positioning of gender issues on climate change in High Level Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation
2. NGEN chairperson, the appointed gender focal person for Kenya, co-facilitated negotiations on gender in past 3 SBI
3. Facilitate county level governments understand UNFCCC gender decisions for integration in local climate change policies and strategies-Dec 2016
4. On time, made national submissions on GPA elements to 46th SBI
5. On time, AGN filed with UNFCCC submissions for GPA elements



50
YEARS

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Recent Engagement in Development of GPA



1. Contributions in informal consultations-Hague March 2017
2. NGEC co-facilitated GPA workshop -46th SBI, and was requested co-facilitate in CoP 23
3. NGEC to lead in development of national gender and intergeneration responsive public education strategy
4. NGEC is supporting county governments in development of gender responsive climate actions e.g fund, information services plans,
5. Sought greater recognition of gender agenda in 13th session experts meeting of UN Convention to Combat Desertification
6. To make submissions in 2nd Specialized Technical Committee on Agriculture , Rural development, Water and Environment, Addis (Oct 2017)





Discussions and Comments

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