Gender mainstreaming under the UNFCCC
An overview

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*Energy Transition through the lens of gender equality*

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Enhancing women’s participation & representation in the climate negotiations

Including gender equality & gender considerations across the key thematic areas of climate action
What do the statistics on UNFCCC women’s participation tell us?

- Slow pace of progress
- Average participation: 30-36%
- Higher participation during “intersessional” than COPs
- Dearth of women-heads of Party Delegations
Gender mainstreaming in climate action

- 1st standalone decision on enhancing gender balance & women’s participation
- Integrates gender equality as a guiding principle for national adaptation programmes of action
- Decisions on finance & technology that include gender considerations, namely in relation to the Green Climate Fund & the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)
- Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) including a mandate for collection of gender disaggregated data
- Paris Agreement includes gender equality in the preamble & references in adaptation & capacity building
- Adoption of a two-year gender action plan (GAP)
- 5-year enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan

- Cancun Agreements
  - Decisions on adaptation, REDD+ and capacity building include references to gender
  - ‘Shared Vision’: outlines gender equality as important on all aspects of climate action.
- 2nd stand-alone decision on enhancing gender balance under the Convention, and makes gender a standing agenda item of the COP
- 2-year ‘Lima Work Programme on Gender’ (LWPG) to further enhance gender balance & provide knowledge & capacity building on gender-responsive climate policy
- Adoption of a three-year extension of the Lima Work Programme on Gender
- #ActOnTheGap first capacity building workshop for National Gender & Climate Change Focal Points

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