

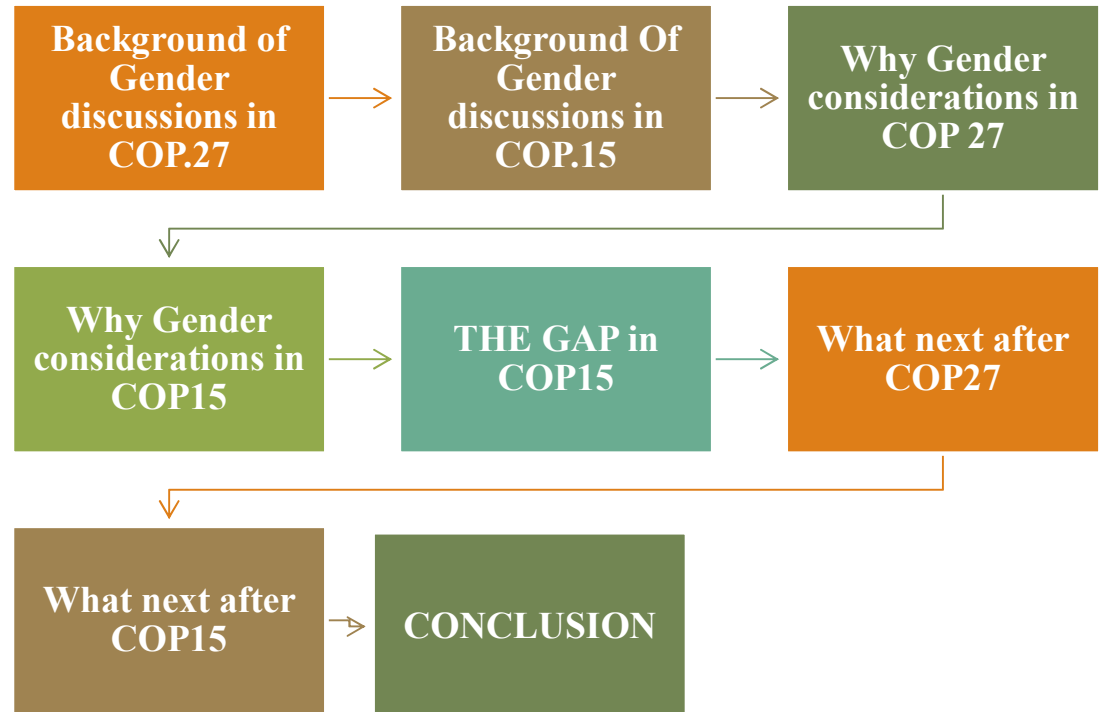


## **GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE**

### **KEY OUTCOMES RESPECT TO GENDER ACTION PLAN AND WHAT NEXT POST COP 27 AND 15.**

*PRESENTATION BY Winifred Masiko, National Programme Coordinator – UWEP/YLP, During Multi-Sector Dialogue on, “Population Dynamics, Health and Climate connection: Why bridging the gap and building solutions together is a win-win for people, Climate and the Planet”, February 15, 2023 at Protea Hotel Kampala.*

# Presentation Outline





## Background of Gender discussions in COP.27

- Climate change is not Gender neutral
- Women commonly face higher risks and greater burdens from the impacts of climate change
- The already existing gender inequality due to persistent existing patriarchal norms, inequalities and social power relations
- The majority of the world's poor are women.

## Background of Gender discussions in COP.27

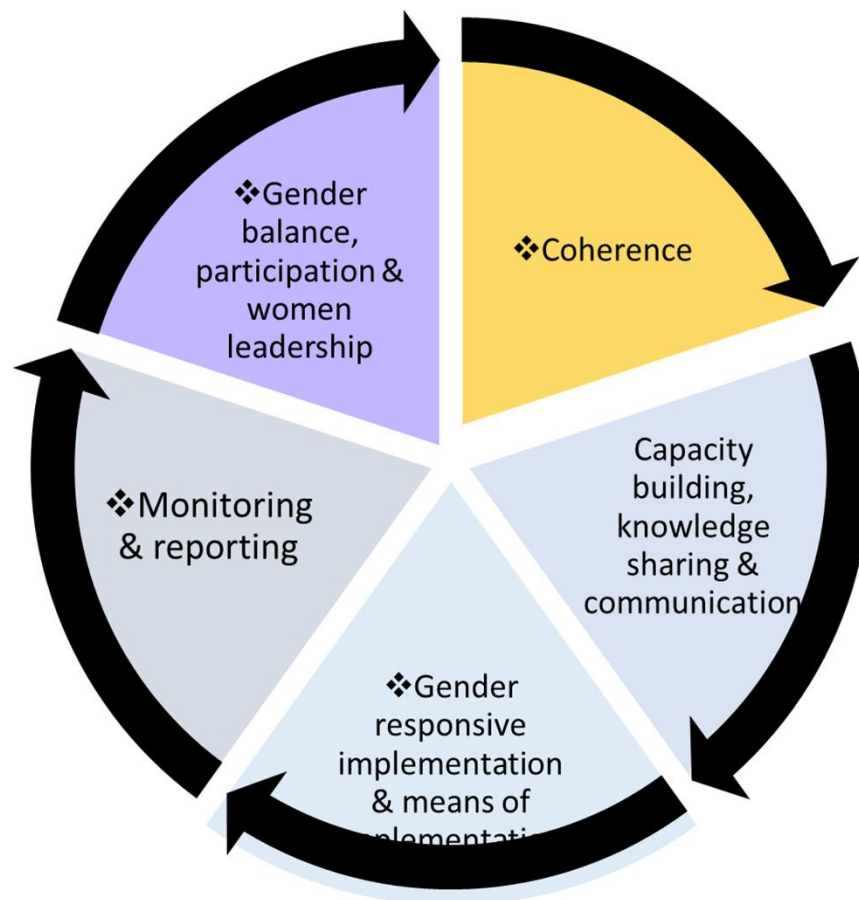
- Women's unequal participation in decision-making processes and labour markets compound inequalities and often prevent women from fully contributing to climate-related planning, policy-making and implementation
- Gender discussions become prominent in the UNFCCC negotiations



## **Background of Gender discussions in COP.27**

- In the UNFCCC process Gender and climate change discussions are traced back in COP7.
- The Gender Action Plan was established to support the implementation of gender related decisions and mandate under UNFCCC process.
- It has 5 priority areas, key activities, indicators timelines for Implementation and responsible and key actors.
- Its goal is to mainstream gender perspectives into all elements of climate action.

# The 5 Priority areas in Gender Action Plan





## Background of Gender discussions in COP.15

- Women are key users of biodiversity, but are routinely excluded from decision making and benefit sharing in conservation
- Women's equal and secure access, ownership and control over biodiversity and natural resources provides an incentive and capacity for sustainable
- Equal benefits from nature and biodiversity for women and girls, including nutrition, food security, livelihoods, health and wellbeing, come from access, benefit-sharing mechanisms and employment opportunities in biodiversity-related sectors management and conservation



## **Background of Gender discussions in COP.15**

- Increasing and strengthening meaningful participation and leadership of women at all levels of decision making is necessary for institutions to represent communities' full range of knowledge, interests, needs and priorities
- Ignoring women and gender relations poses a serious risk to conservation success





## Why Gender considerations in COP15

Addressing gender inequality in biodiversity conservation is fundamental to meeting;-

- The goals and targets of the Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD)
- Positive outcomes for nature, equity and sustainability,
- women access and control biodiversity and natural resources, benefits them and promote meaningful participation in biodiversity-related decision making

## THE GAP in COP15

- ▶ COP15 put gender at the heart of biodiversity governance.
- ▶ A Gender Action Plan of Action was established as a guiding mechanism . It put in place the key avenues for effective action on the ground
- ▶ Processes were set up to recognize the voices and rights of Indigenous People and local communities must be gender sensitive, so women and girls are not left behind.

# What next after COP27

- Intermediate Review of the implementation of the Gender Action Plan.
- Acknowledging the important role of the Lima work programme on gender and its gender action in advancing gender equality.
- Recognizing meaningful and equal participation and leadership of women at all levels.
- Promoting greater gender balance in national delegations in negotiation meetings.
- Continue conducting activities under the gender action plan in a regionally focused manner.
- Engage men and boys as agents and beneficiaries of change.
- Integrate the work of nominated national gender and climate change focal points into relevant national policy making and decision making structures.
- Enhance implementation of the gender action plan, including the amendments to the activities under the gender action plan.

## What next after COP15

- Ensuring an inclusive and representative process
- Promoting outreach and awareness-raising
- Generating and increasing women's leadership, participation and access to decision-making fora, including through quotas to ensure women's equitable representation
- Strengthening women's collective action
- Promoting and protecting women's rights and access, control and ownership of resources, including land;
- Enabling actions to enhance and ensure equitable benefits and human well-being, taking into account targeted, adequate and reliable means of implementation

## Conclusion

- Uganda Gender and Climate change strategy in line with the COP 27 and COP15 to be put in place.
- Uganda to implement the activities in the GAPs and make submissions.





*End*

**Thank you**