



## 2. Gender & Climate Change



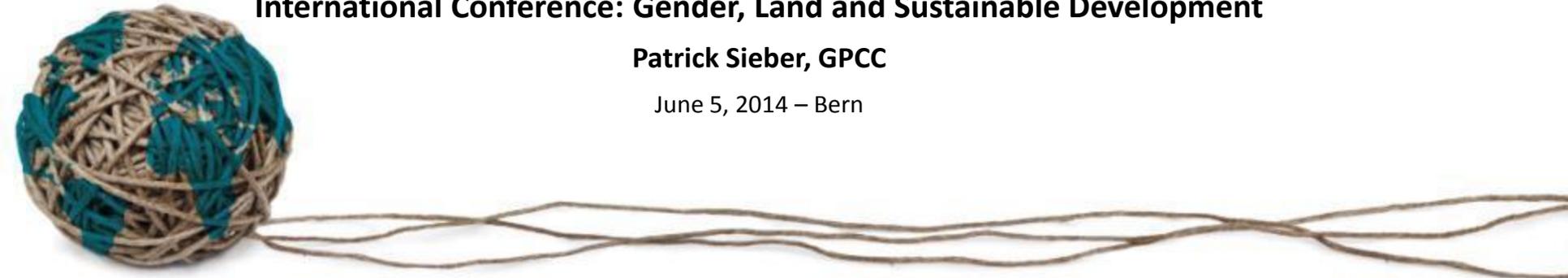
### Gender & Land from a Climate Change Perspective

### The Approach of the Global Programme Climate Change (GPCC)

**International Conference: Gender, Land and Sustainable Development**

**Patrick Sieber, GPCC**

June 5, 2014 – Bern





# Overview presentation

1. Starting point
2. SDC's Global Programmes: *modus operandi*
3. Targeted gender activities and transversal coverage of the topic
4. Some concrete examples



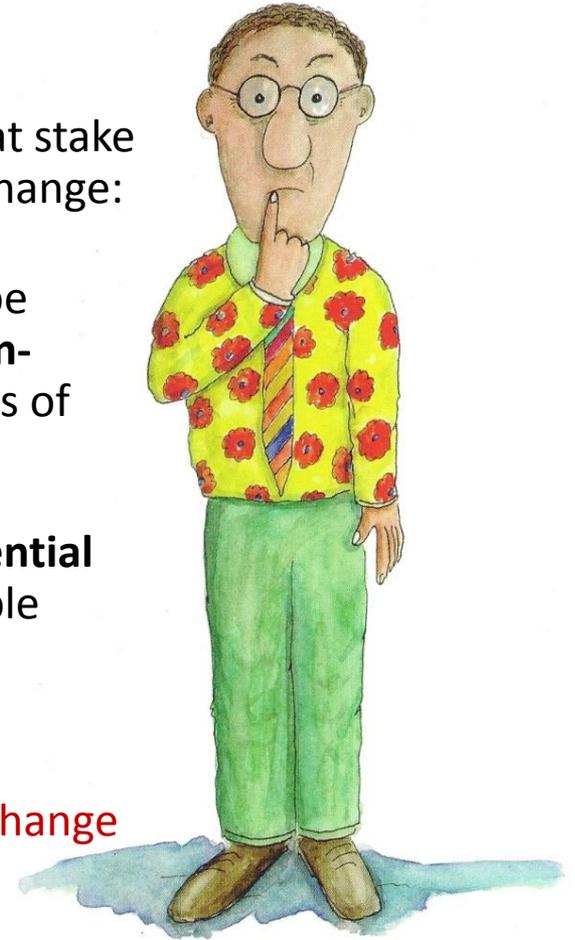
## The task seems (more or less) clear...

Lorena Aguilar's presentation illustrated that in fact a lot is at stake when having a look at gender equity in relation to climate change:

- Without major progress in gender equality issues it will be difficult to make the necessary progress on the **transformational change** needed to avoid massive negative impacts of climate change;
- We can't afford not making sure that the **important potential** women represent for achieving a more climate-compatible development path is best-possible used.

Setting a frame that allows women to be agents of change

Need to better use gender as a driver for transformational change



Task set - but how do we go about this...?

## SDC's Global Programmes (*modus operandi*)

The Global Programmes strengthen SDC's commitment regarding the resolution of global challenges. By coming up with innovative solutions to such challenges, they aim at contributing to the creation of a pro-development globalization. Global Programmes thereby complement the other bilateral and multilateral instruments of Swiss international cooperation.

The added value of Global Programmes lies in the combination of specialized competences, an application-orientation and the participation in the elaboration of international norms:

Working modalities are based on **three pillars**:

**A: International Policy Dialogue:** participation in international/multilateral processes that shape the global architecture and develop overarching regulations and policies;

**B: Innovative Projects:** involved in pragmatic projects that help to influence regional/international policies; focusing on countries/organizations with high influence for regional/global policy shaping;

**C: Knowledge and Networking:** participating in and supporting forums and networks relevant for the generation of thematic knowledge and its dissemination.



# How the GPCCC works towards more gender equality...

- **A:** The **direct approach**: targeted gender equality-related activities

Initiate/finance promising processes/events at the multilateral level; such activities further contribute to raise the awareness about the importance of the topic (may result in buy in by others).

**Implementation:** direct, (opportunity-driven), conducted in collaboration with leading thematic 'think tanks' and relevant experience holders.

- **B:** The **transversal coverage**: referring to non gender-targeted activities

Aim to systematically address gender equality elements in the implementation of outsourced operational work.

**Implementation:** indirect (partners), importance of making the capacity to work on these issues is an important criteria for the selection of executing partners

-> **Blending the two elements for achieving best-possible impact**



## At the level of **International Policy Dialogue** - for example...

**A:** Input to help shape the perception at the level of the convention (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC))

In the frame of the Nairobi Work Program Technical Meeting that took place under the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) in early April 2014 in Bonn/Germany, Switzerland – together with Canada - had been financing a session on the topic of '**Indigenous and traditional knowledge and gender-sensitive approaches for adaption**'.

### **How**

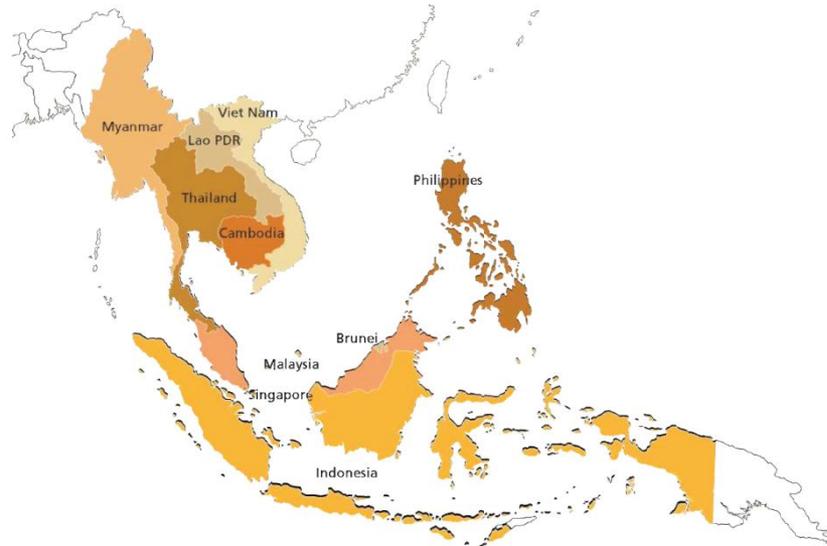
By bringing together cutting-edge technical expertise and field-level implementation experience to jointly inform decision-makers and trigger further thematic discussions at this level.



## At the level of **Innovative Projects** - for example...

### **B:** The ASEAN-Swiss Partnership on Social Forestry and Climate Change

GPCC's regional support programme for the promotion of **Social Forestry** (involvement of local communities in the management of forests – aiming at improving their economic and social welfare) in the ASEAN region; covering all ten ASEAN member states in SE-Asia.



### **How**

All the involved implementing partners (CIFOR, RECOFTC, ICRAF, NTFP-EP) have a proven long-standing track record working on gender issues in forestry.



# At the level of Knowledge Sharing - for example...



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
Confederazione Svizzera  
Confederaziun svizra  
  
Swiss Agency for Development  
and Cooperation SDC

WARSAW SPECIAL

## Climate Change & Environment Network Special Newsletter, November 2013

# A&B: GPC's Thematic Network Newsletter

This special newsletter of SDC's CC&E Network aims to provide members and SDC staff with information on the 19<sup>th</sup> session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 19) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It highlights important events and news from a Swiss perspective. A more processed analysis of COP 19 will follow in the next regular newsletter. The COP 19 took place in Warsaw (Poland) from 11-22 November 2013.

### Background

The last session of the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties took place almost a year ago in Doha, Qatar. The so-called COP 18 was considered a bridge-builder between the old and new climate regimes. It consolidated the gains of the last years of negotiations and opened the gateway to the much needed greater ambition and action.

Since then, the urgency to act has become more evident with the partial publication of the 5<sup>th</sup> Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The report is the most comprehensive scientific review of climate change to date. One of the key messages is that the world is running out of its "carbon budget", i.e. the amount of greenhouse gas that can be emitted before the effects of climate change become irreversible and catastrophic.

In a nutshell, the goal of the ongoing negotiations is to design an agreement which commits developed countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions substantially and requires developing countries, especially major emitters to make an effort as well. The overall target is to come to a comprehensive and legally binding agreement at COP 21 in 2015 in Paris, so that it enters into force in 2020. Therefore, the COP 19 in Warsaw is the continuation on the pathway to that goal. As highlighted by the Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC, Christina Figueres, reaching this goal requires progress in five key issues during the Warsaw negotiations: 1) ratifying the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol; 2) ensuring prompt implementation of the existing finance and technology agreements to support developing countries to reduce their emissions; 3) operationalising the Green Climate Fund (GCF); 4) creating mechanisms for assessing loss and damage claims; 5) clarifying which elements will be included in the international agreement to be drafted at the next COP.

At the next COP in December 2014 in Lima, state parties will continue discussing commitments, equity issues, finance, and accountability, but progress must be made in Warsaw so that the state parties can do their homework at the national level and arrive in Lima prepared to negotiate a draft agreement.

More on COP 18 in the [10th CC&E Network newsletter](#) and background information on the UNFCCC process on the [UNFCCC website](#).

### Daily Highlights from the COP 19

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <a href="#">Monday (11 November)</a>    | <a href="#">Saturday (16 November)</a>  |
| <a href="#">Tuesday (12 November)</a>   | <a href="#">Monday (18 November)</a>    |
| <a href="#">Wednesday (13 November)</a> | <a href="#">Tuesday (19 November)</a>   |
| <a href="#">Thursday (14 November)</a>  | <a href="#">Wednesday (20 November)</a> |
| <a href="#">Friday (15 November)</a>    | <a href="#">Thursday (21 November)</a>  |

### Swiss Position

The negotiation mandate of the Swiss Delegation in Warsaw is outlined in a paper produced by the Federal Council in October 2013. The task of the Swiss strengthening of the current climate regime, Switzerland advocates real emission reductions. A transparent and precise definition of the current climate regime. Accordingly, industrialised state Protocol should commit to voluntary emission reductions similar to those of state parties. The Swiss Delegation is advocating climate financing for the implementation of the current climate regime. In this respect, Switzerland becomes operational. In order to become operational, modalities need to be clarified. The GCF is expected to mobilise public sources to support the developing countries.

Concerning the post 2020 climate regime, the principle that all countries should commit to reductions in the new regime. The negotiations in Warsaw towards defining the national contributions to the Convention.

Federal Councillor Doris Leuthard, Minister of the Environment, is more on the Swiss position (incl. on the website of [UVEK](#) and [BAS](#)).

### SDC Participation at COP 19

SDC was part of the Swiss Delegation in Warsaw. The issues under the UNFCCC development cooperation. The transversal issue of gender received close attention and several financing mechanisms, several

(next page) were supported by SDC. Concerning adaptation and more specifically loss and damage (L&D), Switzerland recognises the challenges this causes especially for developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. The extent of L&D depends on the level of successful climate change mitigation and adaptation. SDC stressed that while climate related hazards are growing, socio-economic factors are also increasing risks people face due to climate change, e.g. ecosystem decline, poverty, unplanned urban development and deforestation. An integrated approach is required due to the close link between risk management and adaptation. Consequently, strategies and activities to address L&D should go hand in hand with adaptation efforts to climate change. Recognising this complexity and cross-sectoral nature of the issue, SDC (as member of the Swiss Delegation), supports an institutional arrangement in the framework of adaptation to climate change, in order to ensure that L&D is addressed in a comprehensive manner.

**Gender and Climate Change**

Women are at the centre of the climate change challenge. Not only are they disproportionately affected by the negative impacts of climate change, they also play a role in combatting it. This reality is recognised by stakeholders at COP 19. The agenda includes several specific events on gender and climate change (including a workshop on gender in the UNFCCC), especially on 19 November which was declared gender day. An Environmental Gender Index (EGI) – a tool (developed with co-funding from SDC) to monitor progress towards gender equality in the context of global environmental governance – was launched at the COP 19. Also, the Women's Carbon Standard (a set of women-specific project design and implementation requirements that complement existing carbon standards and measure social benefits) was renamed the W+ Standard. More on the [workshop](#), on women as agents of change in the [factsheet](#) of the Global Gender, on the [EGI](#) and on the [W+Standard](#).

Climate Change & Environment  
Network Newsletter:  
[www.sdc-climateandenvironment.net](http://www.sdc-climateandenvironment.net)



*Thank you for your attention...*



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# Starting the discussion...

- **Question 1:** From a climate change perspective, where do you see the main challenges for mainstreaming gender in land & sustainable development?
- **Question 2:** What would you propose as suitable entry points to overcome these challenges?