

# GENDER-RESPONSIVE FRAMEWORK FOR IMPLEMENTING THE PARIS AGREEMENT IN AFRICA



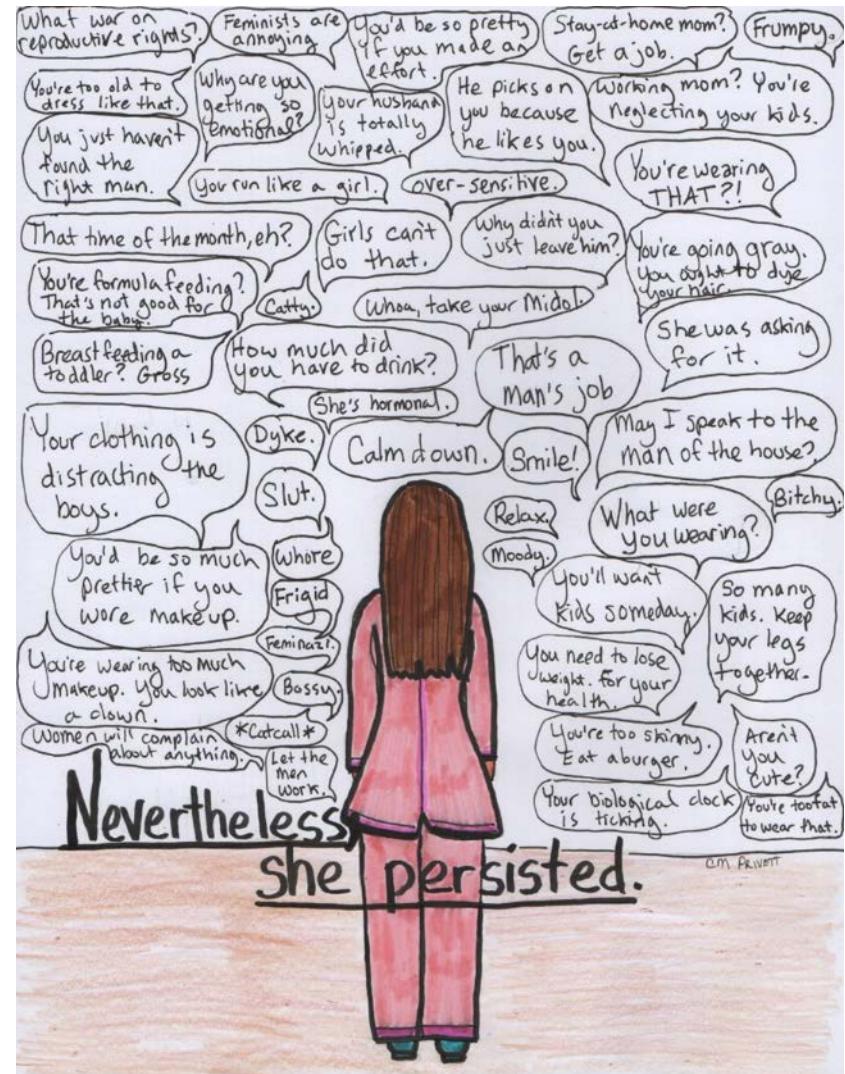
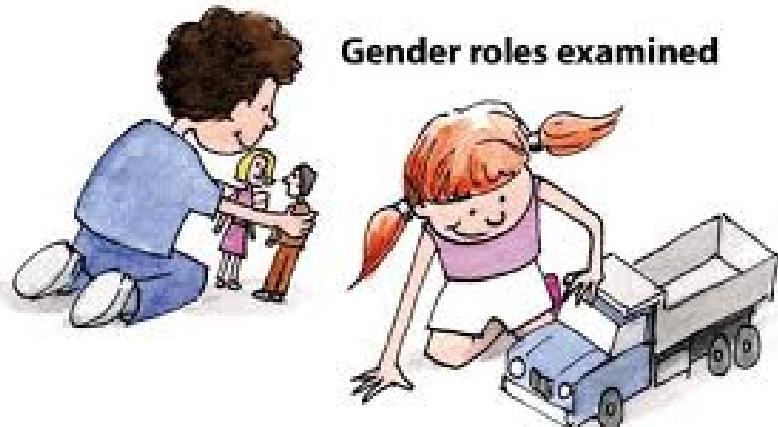
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# Overview

- Why consideration of gender is important
- How gender is included in the Paris Agreement
- Absences of gender awareness in the Paris Agreement
- Elaboration of a framework to ensure gender-responsive implementation of the Paris Agreement, consistent with the GAP (developed for the African Working Group on Gender and Climate Change)

# Why gender matters in climate change

Gender roles examined



Source: @courtneyprivett

Where gender is  
mentioned in the Paris  
Agreement

# Where gender is mentioned:

Where	What it says	What it means
Preamble	“...Parties should...respect, promote and consider their respective obligations...and the right to development...as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity”	More to do with existing obligations than recognition of differential vulnerability
Article 7 Adaptation	“Parties acknowledge that adaptation action should follow a country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent approach...a view to integrating adaptation into relevant socioeconomic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate”	Both men and women should be involved in adaptation planning, and interventions should be gender-equitable (which may mean different for men and women so as not to reinforce existing inequalities)
Article 11 Capacity building	“...Capacity-building should be guided by lessons learned, including those from capacity-building activities under the Convention, and should be an effective, iterative process that is participatory, cross-cutting and gender-responsive”.	Implicitly recognises differential vulnerabilities and highlights imperative to highlight different capacity building needs of men and women, and the importance of responding to them

# Where gender is NOT mentioned in the Paris Agreement

Why does this matter?

# Mitigation



Woman farmer in Togo  
Photo: K Vincent

# Finance and technology

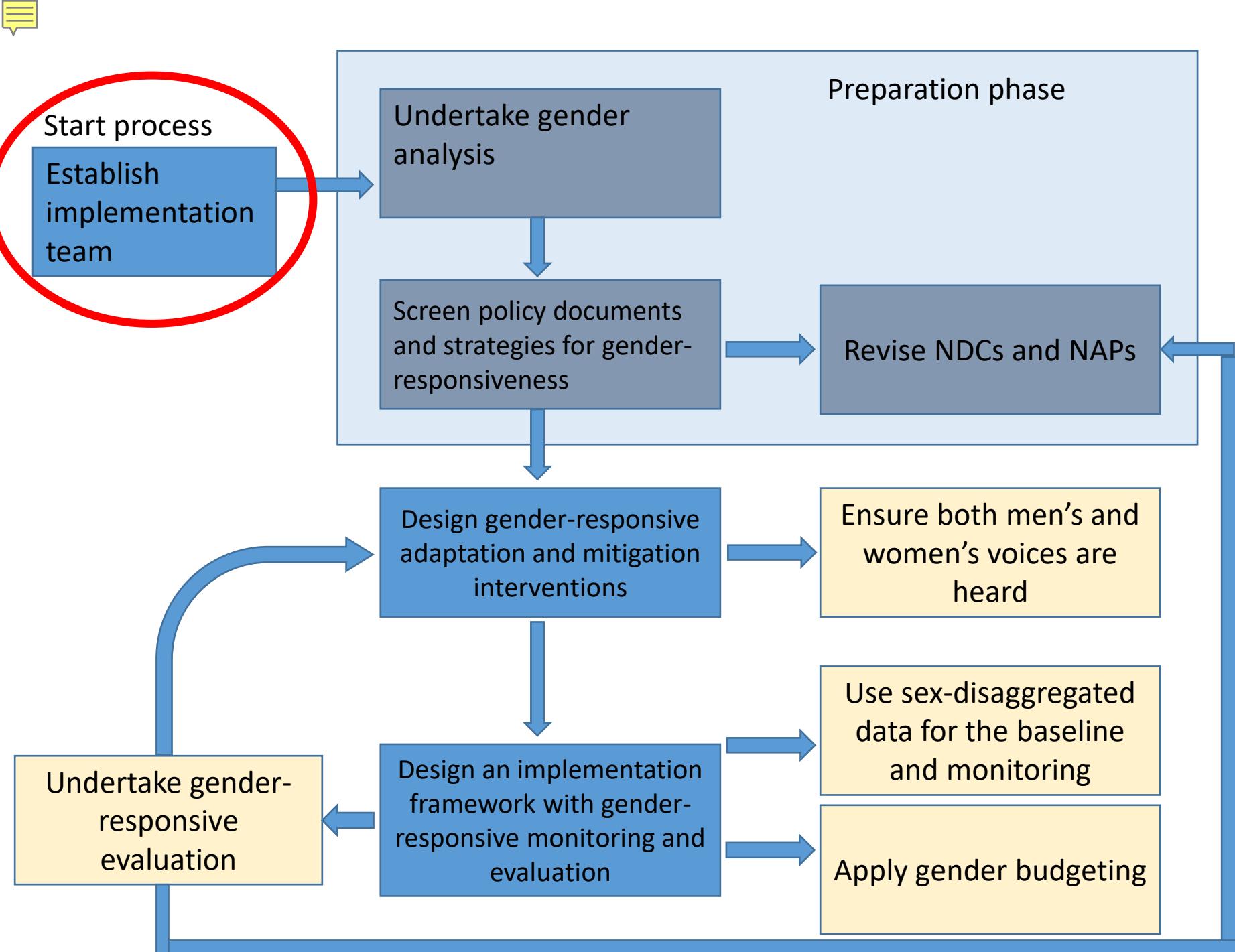


Solar water heaters in Zambia  
Photo: K Vincent

# Finance and technology

- Both are key to enable adaptation and mitigation
- Need to ensure both women's and men's voices are heard in deciding allocations and priorities (at strategic level)
- Need to ensure finance and technology is targeted to support gender-equitable adaptation and mitigation (which may mean different interventions for men and women)

Broad steps to ensure  
gender-responsive  
implementation of the Paris  
Agreement





Start process

Establish implementation team

Undertake gender analysis

Preparation phase

Screen policy documents and strategies for gender-responsiveness

Revise NDCs and NAPs

Design gender-responsive adaptation and mitigation interventions

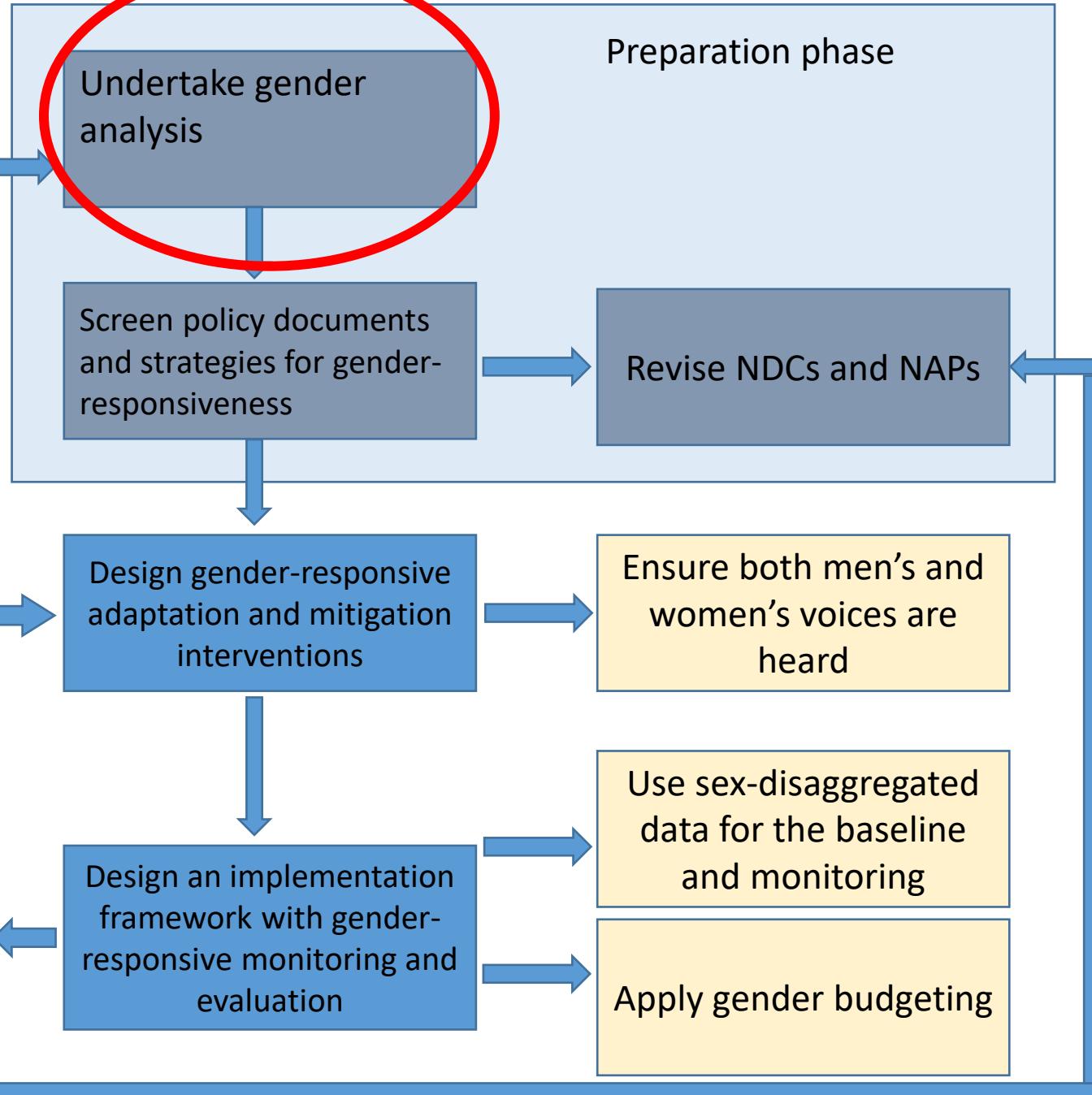
Ensure both men's and women's voices are heard

Design an implementation framework with gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation

Use sex-disaggregated data for the baseline and monitoring

Apply gender budgeting

Undertake gender-responsive evaluation





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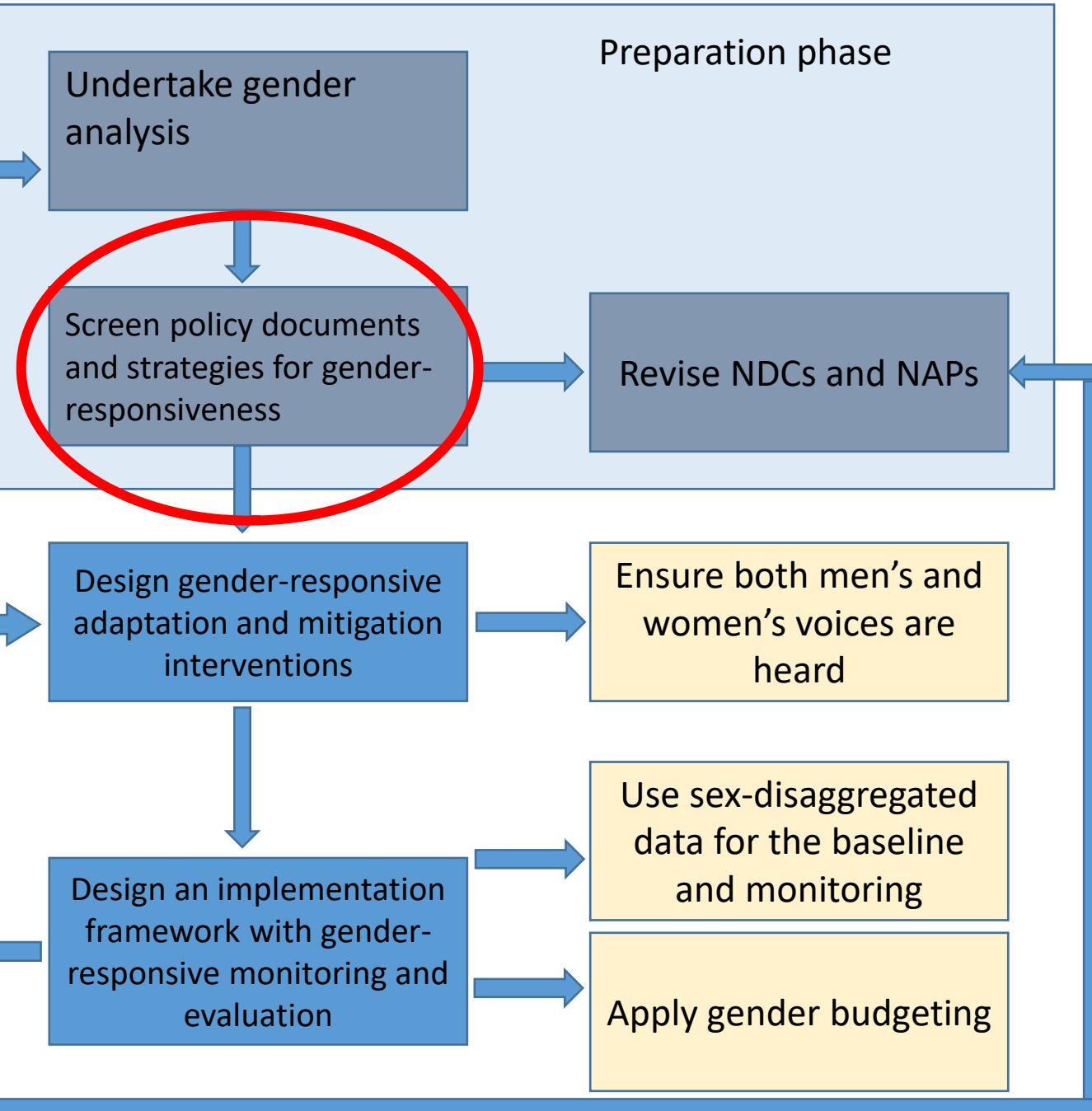
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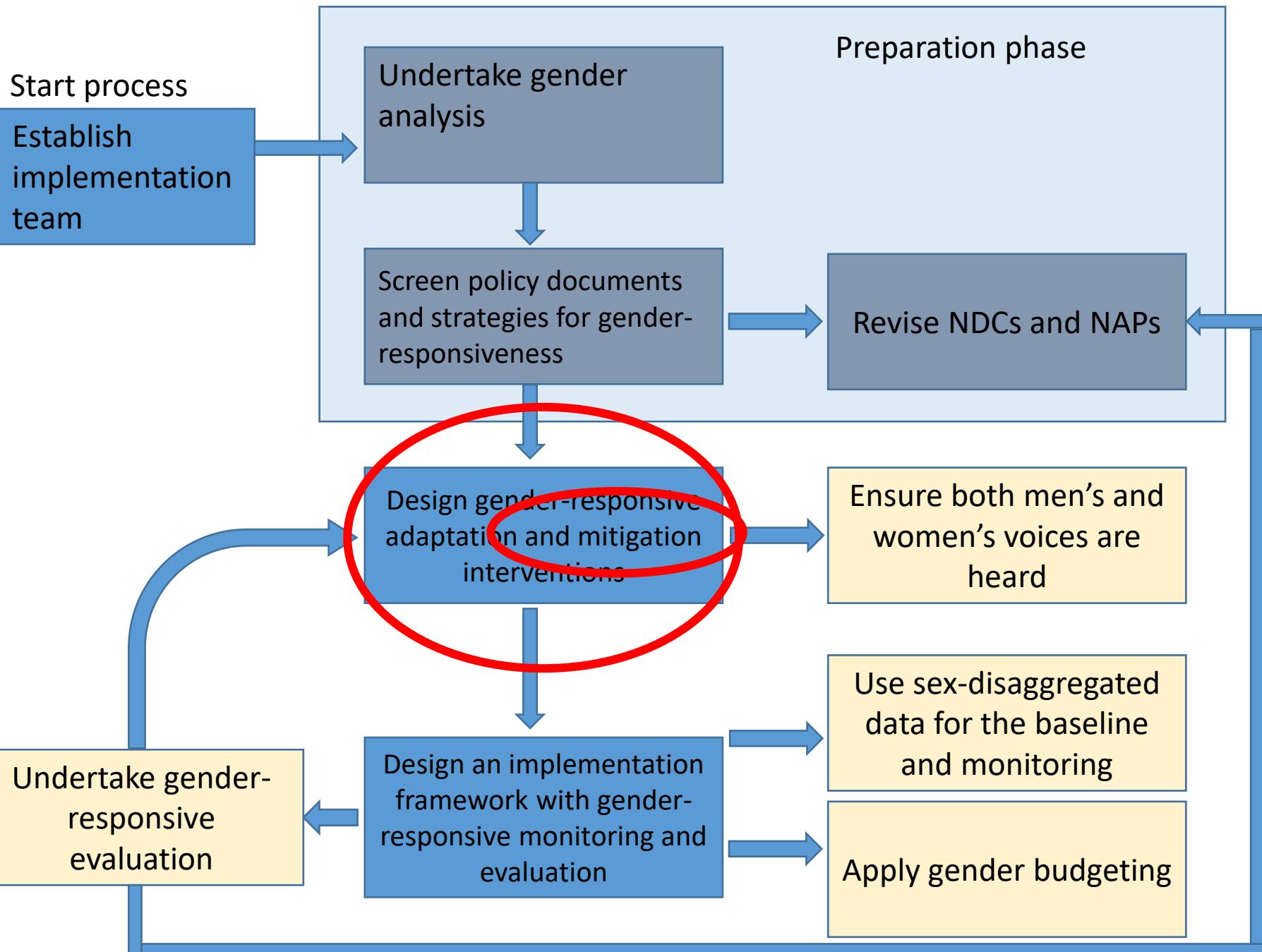
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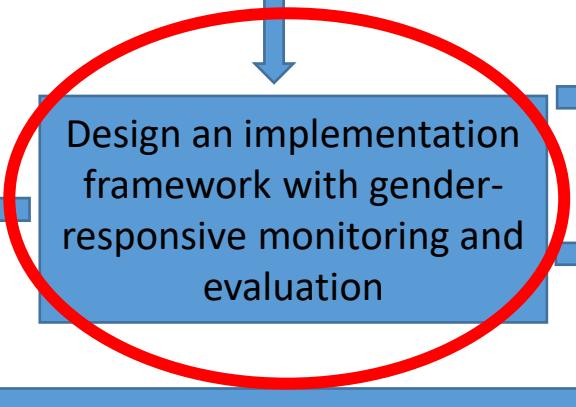
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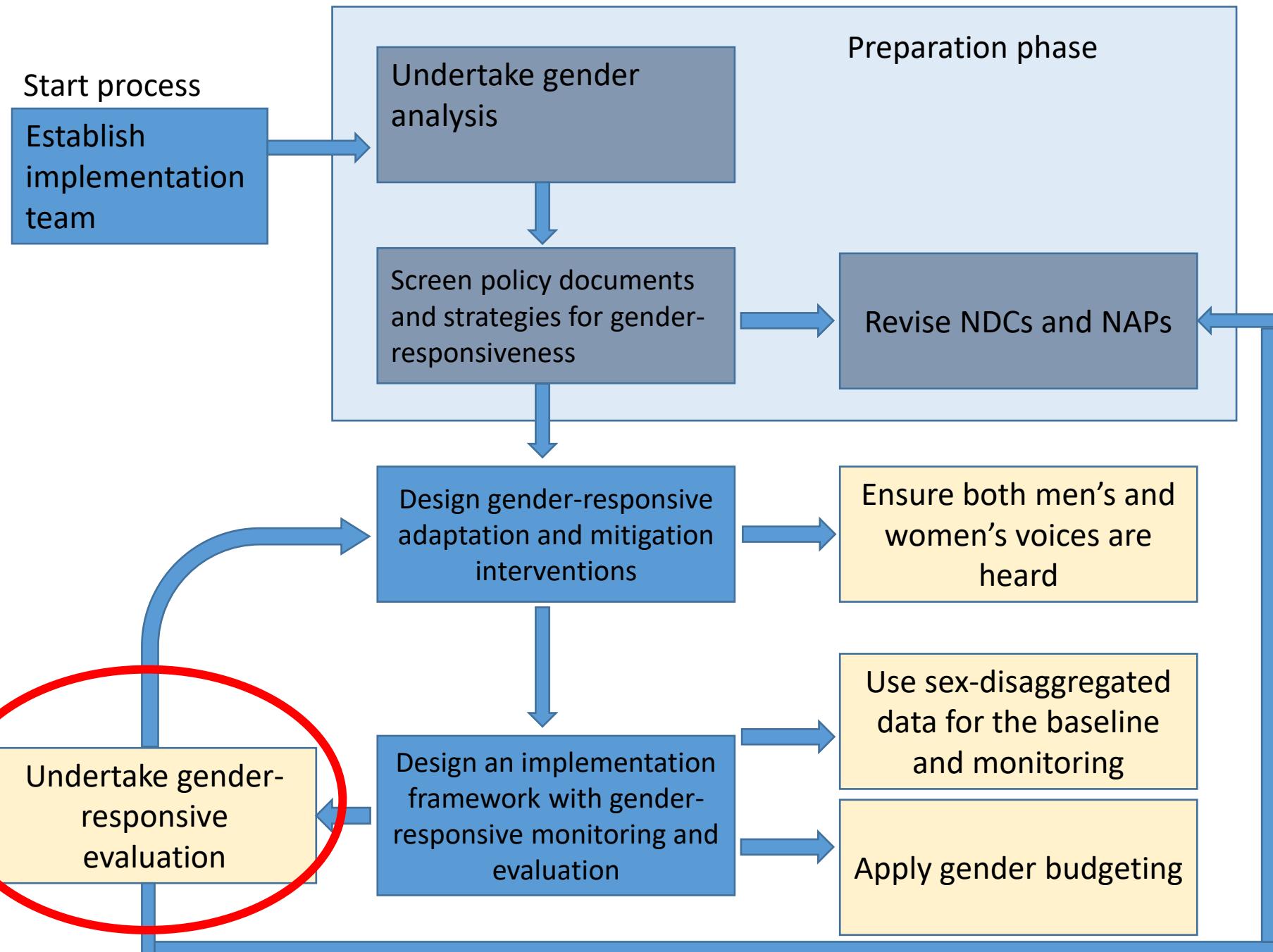
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# International opportunities for gender-responsive adaptation

Continuing advocacy for gender-responsiveness within the UNFCCC



Gender and finance, technology and capacity building



ADAPTATION FUND



# Summary

- Gender differences in climate change (adaptation and mitigation are well known)
- Failure to include more explicit recognition in the Paris Agreement was largely a disappointment
- National policies and strategies to implement the Paris Agreement can be more gender-responsive
- Gender-responsive adaptation and mitigation offers the opportunity to progress towards gender equality
- This framework outlines how to apply gender-responsive implementation of the Paris Agreement, consistent with the GAP.

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