



Convention on
Biological Diversity



United Nations Framework
Convention on Climate Change



United Nations
Convention to Combat
Desertification



Stockholm Convention
on persistent organic
pollutants (POPs)



MINAMATA
CONVENTION
ON MERCURY

- ☐ GEF supports implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)
- ☐ GEF functions under guidance/decisions from Conferences of Parties (COPs)
- ☐ Convention guidance/decisions are crucial elements for GEF replenishment

Gender and the Environment nexus

have less access to and control of land & resources

Compared to men, women ...

are more absent in decision making

have less access to markets, financing and credit

What do we know?

1. **Access to and control of natural resources:** Many women still have less access control over natural resources (less secure tenure) compared to their male counterparts - addressing these gender gaps can help improve women's ability to support their families, as well as their ability to manage environmental resources more sustainably (adopting more sustainable technologies and practices)
2. **Opportunities in environmental decision-making:** Gender norms, women's greater time constraints, lower educational levels continue to prevent women from participating in decision-making related to the management and sustainable use of natural resources. Addressing these gender gaps, from the local to global levels, can help women to better contribute their knowledge and skills, engage in decisions that shape environmental planning, policymaking, and the adoption and promotion of sustainable solutions and practices.
3. **Access to socio-economic benefits and services:** Women often have less opportunities to access income-generated activities, services, credit, technology, information and capacity building activities. Failures to address this can result in inequitable benefit-sharing. Ensuring equal opportunities to benefit from environmental policies and investments can help deliver global environment benefits in areas such as protection of natural resources, afforestation, reducing land degradation, renewable energy, sustainable fisheries etc.

SDGs and Agenda 2030

GEF-7 - Gender Implementation Strategy

CBD -Draft Gender Plan of Action

Reinforced in other Rio Conventions

Corroborated by global assessments (IPBES, IPCC, GLO, UNEP - Making sense of Nature)



GEF-7

Emergence of a renewed approach to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

- **Responding** to the increased attention to gender equality and women's empowerment by the multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) that the GEF serves
- **Recognizing** that efforts to combat environmental degradation and those to address gender inequality can be mutually supportive
- **Strengthening requirements on gender across the GEF project cycle**
 - **Ensuring** equal opportunities for women and men to participate in, contribute to and benefit from GEF-Financed Activities
 - **Catalyzing** projects that have the potential to materialize greater environmental impact through gender-responsive approaches and results



Emerging progress and results on gender

Quality of Entry GEF-7

Projects considering relevant information on gender

100%

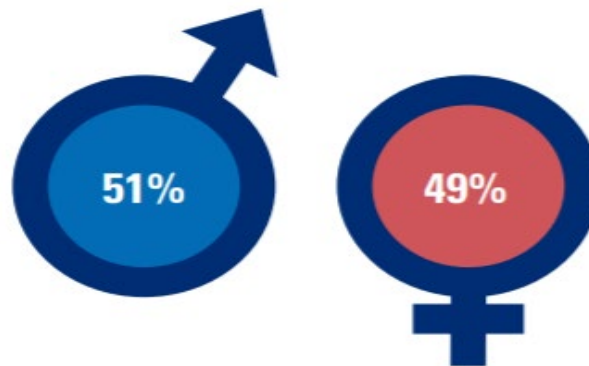
Projects expecting to develop gender sensitive indicators

87%

Projects tagged to close gender gaps

93%

Percentage of anticipated GEF beneficiaries that are male and female



Expected GEF-7 results



Contributing to more equal access to and control of natural resources of women and men



Improving participation and decision-making of women in natural resources governance

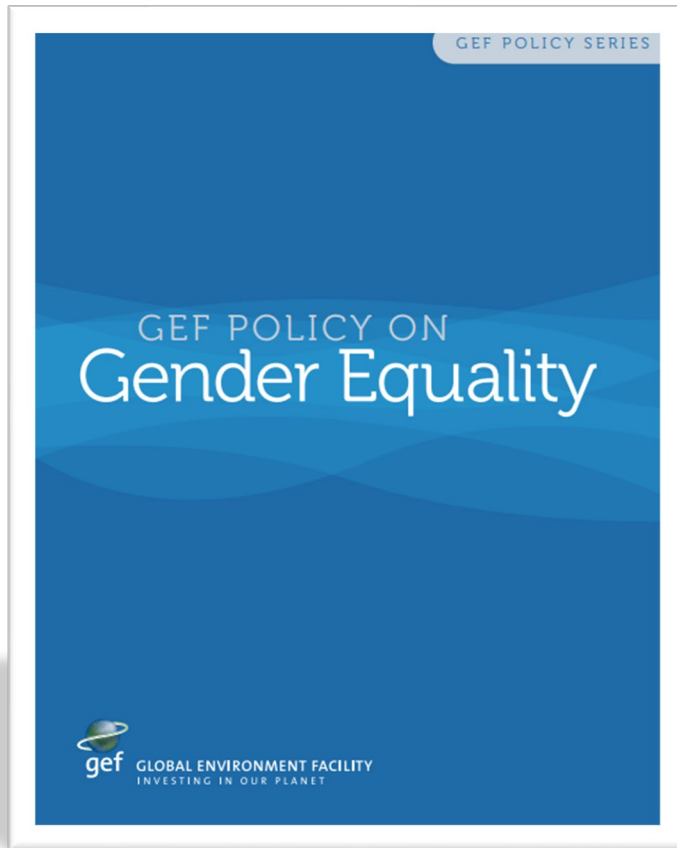


Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women

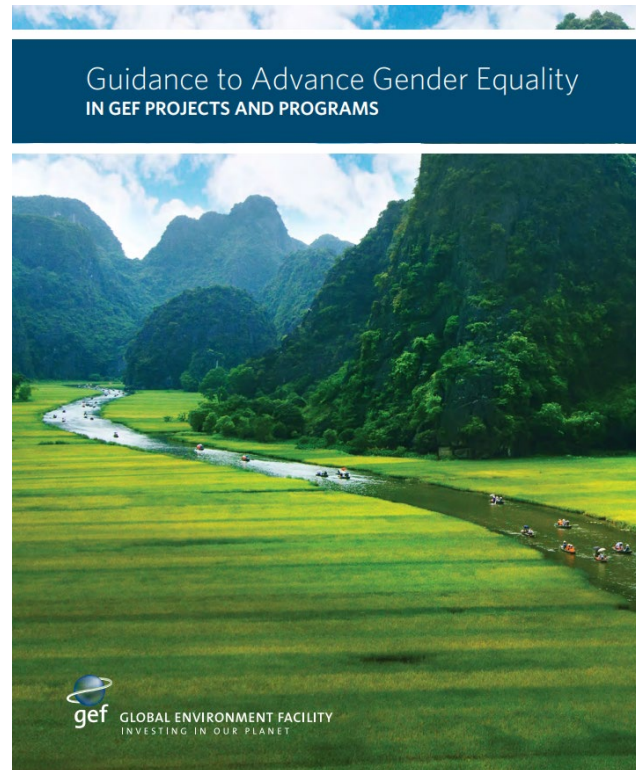
Challenges to effectively address gender gaps and promote women's empowerment

- Covid-19 pandemic has **deepened existing inequalities** and the negative impacts are exacerbated for women and girls
- The **relationship between gender equity and natural resource is complex** and multidimensional – and structural - placing women at clear economic and social disadvantage
- Inequalities translate into patterns of economic growth characterized by exclusion
- Improved environmental laws and policies are not enough to bring change
 - Women in governance of natural resources remain low
 - Women's **meaningful** participation in environmental policy and projects remain low
- Persistent issues related to the **lack of data** - the generation, availability, statistic and indicators of gender across environmental sectors
- Many governments still **lack capacity** to meaningfully address gender and promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth
- Importance of an **integral and multidimensional approach**, ensuring mainstreaming of the gender perspective in all public policies related to natural resource management.

Resources



https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/Gender_Equality_Policy.pdf



<https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/publications/GEF%20Guidance%20on%20Gender.pdf>



SGP The GEF Small Grants Programme



Open Online Course on Gender and Environment



<https://www.thegef.org/content/open-online-course-gender-and-environment>