**Third Global Conference on Strengthening Synergies**

**between the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**

*Tokyo, Japan / Online*

*20-21 July 2022*

*Side Event Summary*

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| **Event title**  |
| *Harnessing the ongoing SDG 5 review to collectively deliver climate action in Africa.* |
| **Overview of event and key messages** |
| *The moderator was Anne Songole, the Climate Justice Coordinator at FEMNET. The event focused on exploring a renewed focus on gender and inclusion was crucial for climate action in the global south. The discussions were on how the achievement of SDG 5 can lead to the realization of SDG 13. The event focused on how the current review of SDG 5 can be an entry point for better integration of the provision of SDG 13 with views from policymakers, grass-root mobilizers, gender practitioners, civil society, and climate negotiators.* |
| **Speaker notes (including remarks by moderator)** |
| ***Hellen Apila, Gender Lead, SDG Kenya Forum,*** *explained the role of SDG Kenya in various policy spaces and how they bring together various CSOs and other stakeholders. The goal is to interlink all the 17 SDGs to achieve each goal, track the indicators and achieve set targets. She explained their main focus area; Gender inclusion and youth engagement and their partnership with the State Department of Gender and Environment to focus on the Gender equality pillar. Upon review of SDGs 5 and 13, it was acknowledged that the climate crisis-affected women and led to gender inequalities in the communities affected. Unpaid care work domestic work was another interlinkage that contributes to gender inequalities. She underlined the benefits of reviewing the goals and proposing solutions that work and involving governments in the process.****Toyin Chukwudozie, EVA Nigeria,*** *presented the Nigeria Just Transition Plan. She noted that some governments are trying to achieve SDG 13 but there is no gender lens approach is not considered which creates inequality gaps. The gender angle is not considered when addressing climate change. Relevant stakeholders need to link gender and climate in addressing climate change and the matrix used to roll out plans/ policies. She also emphasized the importance of accountability.****Jackline Makokha, Deputy Director, State Department of Gender, Kenya,*** *put emphasis on how the gender and climate change discussions need to be integrated across all the negotiation streams. There is a need to strengthen the capacities of parties attending the negotiation streams. Negotiators need to familiarize themselves with other thematic streams to drive the gender agenda.****Romdhane Malek, Negotiator, AEC****, there is need for diverse roles and perspectives in the negotiation rooms while addressing the climate crisis. However, progress needs to be made and more women should be in the negotiation spaces and be part of the decision-making processes. Women being involved in the decision-making processes has been proven to be impactful and women’s rights issues are addressed. Governments need to address the Gender action plan commitments they made. The role of women in the climate justice space is critical to achieving gender inequalities.****Dr Melania Chiponda, Gender advisor, FEMNET****, the cross-cutting issue across all SDGs is the climate crisis. We need to address the climate crisis to solve poverty amongst other inequalities. What is the role of government in addressing the climate crisis? Society has given women the role of doing unpaid care work and does not consider the survivors of climate change. Addressing the structural barriers that are making it difficult for women to lead a normal life after the crisis. The role of the private sector and corporations is important in creating solutions that address climate change. We should not put profit over people, women will be marginalized and gender inequalities will arise.* |
| **Q&A** |
| ***What is the role of women in addressing climate change?**** *Involving women in the decision-making processes.*
* *Strengthening capacities of mobilizers and giving them a voice in the conversation spaces to share their stories and offer solutions that work for them.*

***What are some of the gaps in the delivery of SDGs and interlinkages between SDG 5, 13,14, and 15?**** *Participation in key policies for women is limited by systemic structural barriers. The indigenous women, girls and youth voices are not heard/ welcomed in the policy spaces, hence lack the opportunity to be involved in such.*
* *Visa restrictions – some of the high-level policy spaces require travel and visas are not issued easily. Passes are needed to attend some of these spaces hence the space is closed and left for the who’s and who’s. There is a need to offer home-grown solutions to address some of the challenges faced by these affected groups.*
* *Have more discussions with multi-stakeholders in the regional spaces.*
* *Have more investments in gender disintegrated data analysis management, visualization and utilization. The National Bureau of statistics needs to have gender-focal persons across all areas to collect data to justify indicators and address data gaps.*

***How can we do capacity building for COP 27?**** *Exploring e-resources of various organizations and stakeholders to understand the UNFCCC processes*
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