

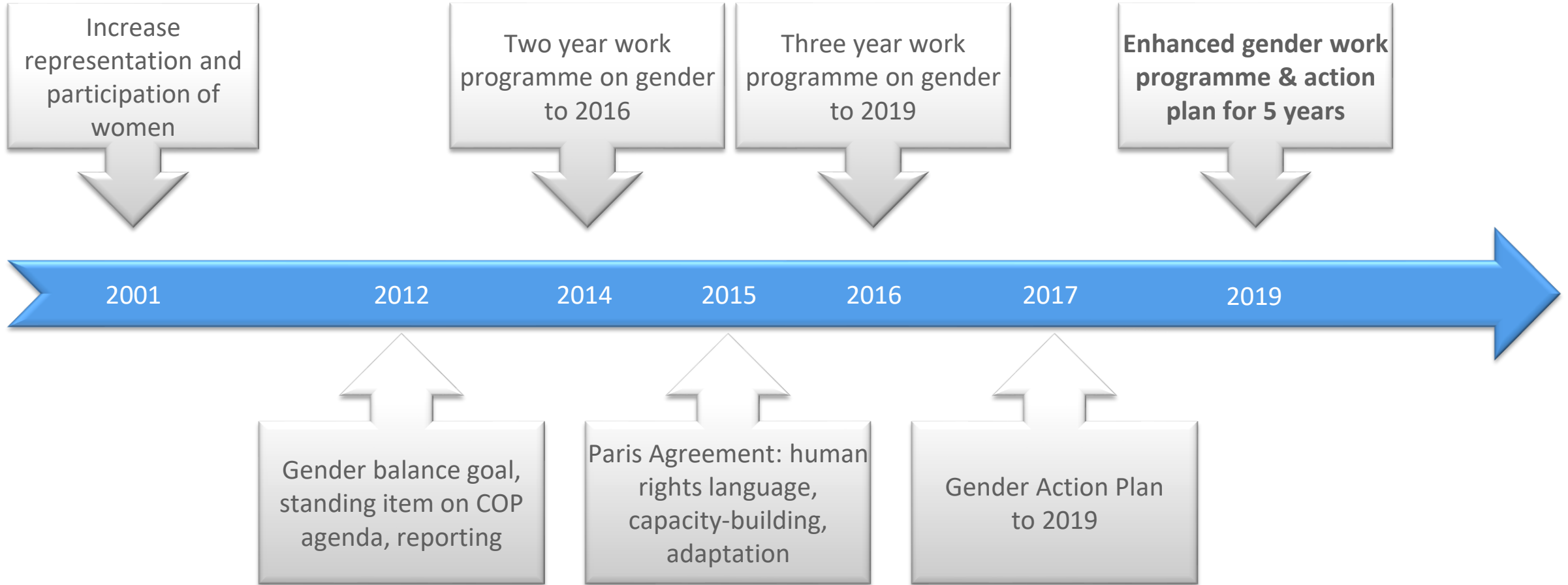
Strategic approach to gender and climate change and update on the gender-related outcomes of COP 25

Third Regional Workshop on Supporting the Integration of Gender Considerations into MRV/Transparency Processes in the Western Balkan Countries and Lebanon
Podgorica, Montenegro, 12 February 2020



United Nations
Climate Change Secretariat

Gender under the UNFCCC



Katowice climate package

Topic	Decision	Decision description	Gender or social references
Mitigation	4/CMA.1	Further guidance in relation to the mitigation section of decision 1/CP.21	Gender-responsive (information on the planning of NDCs) Social consequences (of response measures)
Adaptation	10/CMA.1	Modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 7, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement	Gender-responsive (adaptation action in adaptation communications)
Climate finance	12/CMA.1	Identification of the information to be provided by Parties in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement	Gender responsiveness (developed country biennial communication; information on policies and priorities)
Technology	15/CMA.1	Technology framework under Article 10, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement	Multiple references: gender, socially sound, gender-responsiveness and gender perspective
Transparency	18/CMA.1	Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement	Social consequences, social impacts, social vulnerabilities, gender perspectives, gender balance
	19/CMA.1	Matters relating to Article 14 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 99-101 of decision 1/CP.21	Social impacts (response measures)
	20/CMA.1	Modalities and procedures for the effective operation of the committee referred to in Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement	Gender balance (facilitative committee)



Differentiated impacts

“Differences in **vulnerability** and **exposure** arise from non-climatic factors and from **multidimensional inequalities**...These differences shape **differential risks** from climate change. People who are **socially, economically, culturally, politically, institutionally**, or otherwise **marginalized** are especially vulnerable to climate change and also to **some adaptation and mitigation responses**. This heightened vulnerability is **rarely due to a single cause**. Rather, it is the product of **intersecting social pressures** that **result in inequalities** in socioeconomic status and income, as well as in exposure. Such social processes include, for example, **discrimination on the basis of gender**, class, ethnicity, age and (dis)ability.”

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report, WGII



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Beyond vulnerability

- **Every** anthropogenic GHG emission is connected to decisions, behaviour, choices, action or inaction of people (men, women, girls, boys)
- **Every** climate change policy, project or programme that impacts/benefits/involves people requires a consideration of gender to be as effective (and just) as possible
- **Every** climate change policy, project or programme needs to be as effective as possible to meet the Paris Agreement goals



The eco gender gap: why is saving the planet seen as women's work?

From soap to reusable cutlery, green products are overwhelmingly marketed to and bought by women. Does this discourage men from taking responsibility?

Even arguments about meaningful action on the climate crisis are split down gender lines. Another study by Swim, published in the journal [Global Environmental Change](#) last year, showed that men preferred arguments that centred on science and business and tended to “attribute negative feminine traits” to men who argued on the basis of ethics and environmental justice - as women typically did.

Women tend to have less trust in institutions, Howell says, which may mean they have less faith in the ability of science, technology and the government to address the issues that face us. Men, however, having been historically well served by the status quo, “are much more inclined to believe that, if they accept there is a problem, then somebody or some technology will sort it all out - that we don't need to change our lifestyle”.



Climate breakdown 'is increasing violence against women'

Exclusive: attempts to tackle crisis fail because gender issues are not addressed, report finds

Climate breakdown and the global crisis of environmental degradation are increasing violence against women and girls, while gender-based exploitation is in turn hampering our ability to tackle the crises, a major report has concluded.

Six in 10 respondents to a survey by IUCN, with more than 300 responses from organisations around the world, said they had observed gender-based violence among female environmental rights defenders, environmental migrants and refugees, and in areas where environmental crimes and environmental degradation were taking place. More than 80 case studies clearly showing such links were uncovered as part of the research.





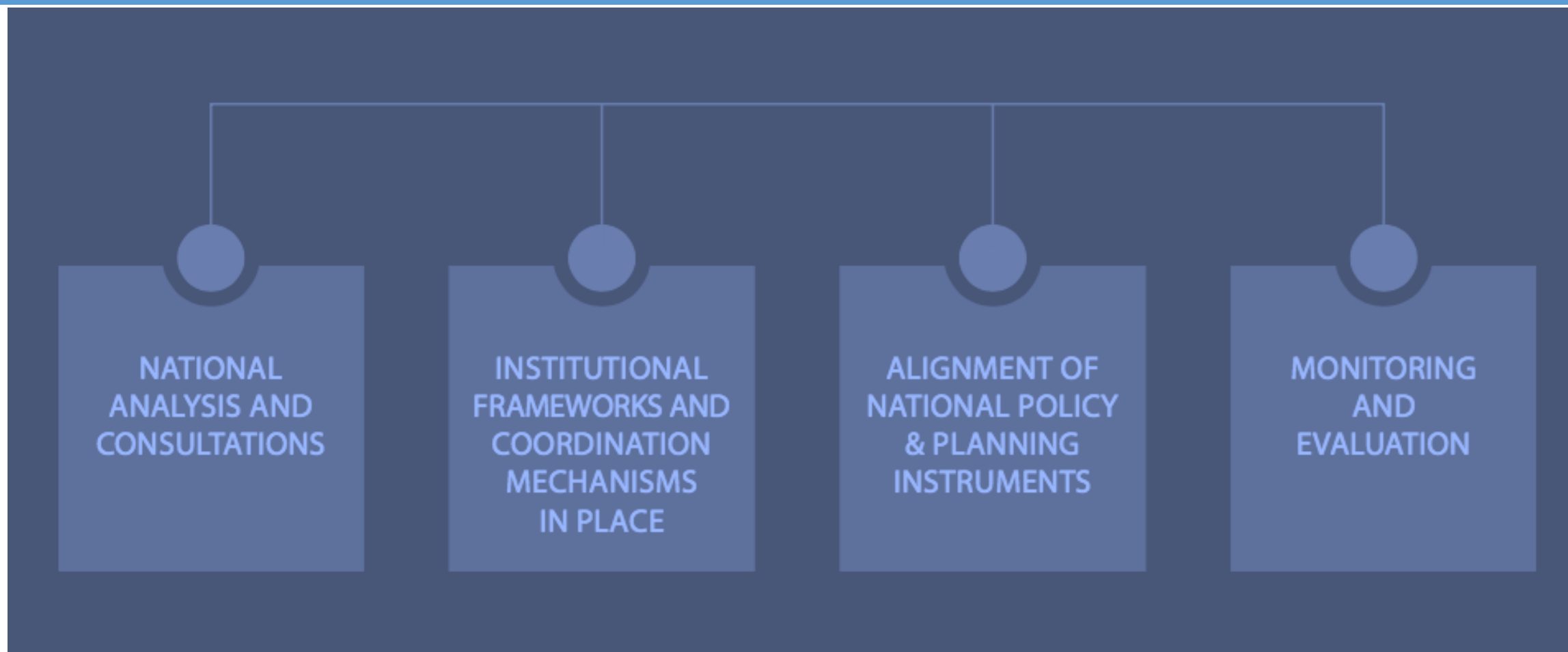
Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts



Achieve equality and empower all women and girls



Entry points



Opportunity in the face of a crisis

Gender laws, norms and customs are changeable.

Climate policy and action creates an opportunity to integrate gender considerations through every phase of design and implementation.

Gender equality creates the opportunity to accelerate effective climate action enabling countries to raise ambition in national climate policies.

Requires political will, capacity-building and gender expertise.



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LWPG

- **Guiding framework**
- Long-term, open-ended action
- Secretariat function

GAP

- **Priority Areas**
- Objectives

GAP

- **Activities**



LWPG

- **Guiding framework**

- Long-term, open-ended action
- Secretariat function

- Invitation to appoint National Gender and Climate Change Focal Points (secretariat to facilitate support)
- Annual gender composition report
- Annual reports and biennial synthesis report on progress in integrating gender in constituted body processes

GAP

- **Priority Areas**

- Objectives

- A. Capacity-building, knowledge management and communication
- B. Gender balance, participation and women's leadership
- C. Coherence
- D. Gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation
- E. Monitoring and reporting

GAP

- **Activities**

20 activities



Multidimensional factors

Recognizing with concern that climate change impacts on women and men can often differ owing to historical and current gender inequalities and multidimensional factors and can be more pronounced in developing countries and for local communities and indigenous peoples,

GAP D.7 Enhance the availability of sex-disaggregated data for gender analysis, taking into consideration multidimensional factors, to better inform gender-responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate



G-R Implementation and MOI

Activity	Responsibilities	Timeline	Deliverables/outputs
D.6 Exchange information on lessons learned among Parties that have integrated gender into national climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate (e.g. information on results, impacts and main challenges), and on actions that Parties are taking to mainstream gender in any updates thereto	Parties, relevant organizations	31 March 2020	Submissions on lessons learned
	Leading: secretariat Contributing: NGCCFPs, relevant organizations	SB 52 (June 2020)	Workshop
	Leading: relevant organizations Contributing: secretariat, NGCCFPs	Ongoing to COP 30 (2024)	Workshops, dialogues, training, expert meetings



Monitoring and reporting

Activity	Responsibilities	Timeline	Deliverables/outputs
E.2 Monitor and report on the implementation of gender-responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate, reported by Parties in regular reports and communications under the UNFCCC process	Leading: secretariat	COP 28 (2022) COP 30 (2024)	Compilation and synthesis report





UNFCCC Topics

Action on Climate and SDGs

Adaptation and resilience

Capacity-building

Climate Finance

Climate Technology

Education & Youth

Gender

Land Use

Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform

Mitigation

Pre-2020 Ambition and Implementation

Science

Gender

The Big Picture

Workstreams

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