

Gender and climate change workshop

Activities Priority Area E – monitoring and reporting

Fleur Newman, Gender Affairs Officer, UN Climate Change Secretariat



United Nations
Climate Change Secretariat

Priority Area E – Monitoring and reporting

Activity E.2: Prepare a synthesis report on the submissions received under activity E.1

- [FCCC/SBI/2019/INF.8](#) Synthesis report on the differentiated impacts of climate change on women and men; the integration of gender considerations in climate policies, plans and actions; and progress in enhancing gender balance in national climate delegations

Activity E.4: Encourage knowledge exchange activities among secretariat staff across all thematic areas to update on work related to gender

- In progress, including in the context of capacity-building for constituted bodies, events, documents



Synthesis report on the information received in submissions on the following topics, including sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis where applicable:

- (a) The differentiated impacts of climate change on women and men, with special attention paid to local communities and indigenous peoples;
- (b) Integration of gender considerations into climate adaptation, mitigation, capacity-building, ACE, technology and finance policies, plans and actions;
- (c) Policies and plans for and progress in enhancing gender balance in national climate delegations.



- Total of 21 submissions, including from Bulgaria and the European Commission on behalf of the EU and its member States, Canada, the Central African Republic, Chad, Costa Rica, India, Kenya, the Philippines, South Africa and 12 observer organizations
- Submissions contained information on experiences, projects and programmes related to a number of countries in addition to those Parties referred to above
- Varied in length and detail; all submissions received from Parties mentioned each of the three topics, submissions from observers focused on their respective areas of expertise, which did not necessarily cover all three topics



- Overwhelming message that climate change impacts on women and men often differ and are more pronounced or severe in developing countries and for some local communities and indigenous peoples
- Differentiation is widely considered to be based on pervasive historical and existing inequalities and multidimensional social factors rather than biological sex
- Consistent with the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report, which recognized the differentiated impacts of climate change due to, among other factors, discrimination based on gender, class, ethnicity, age and (dis)ability



- Evident from the submissions that many climate projects and programmes integrate gender considerations across a broad range of sectors
- Also evident that few national policies, plans and actions are in place
- Quality of gender integration in climate projects and programmes appears to vary
- While tools, methodologies and expertise are available to support the integration of gender considerations into climate policies, plans and actions, gender and climate change expertise appears insufficient to meet the current needs of countries and other implementers



- Although all Party submissions indicated that gender balance in their respective climate delegations was important and was monitored in some way, no Parties or observers provided information on dedicated policies or processes that were being implemented in that regard
- Observers that addressed this issue provided information on concrete measures to enhance gender balance in national climate delegations

