



**Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the
implementation of response measures
Nineteenth meeting**

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28-30 October 2021**

**Concept note on the integration of gender in the work of the
Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the
implementation of response measures**

I. Introduction

A. Background and Context

1. As part of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender (LWPG) and its gender action plan (GAP)¹, the Conference of the Parties took note of the first report on progress in integrating a gender perspective into constituted body processes,² which indicated that an increasing number of UNFCCC constituted bodies were reporting on gender, and encouraged constituted bodies to continue strengthening their efforts in this area. It further requests all constituted bodies to continue to include in their regular reports information on progress towards integrating a gender perspective into their processes.
2. COP 25 also requested the secretariat to continue preparing biennial synthesis reports on progress in integrating a gender perspective into constituted body processes and provide capacity-building support to constituted bodies and secretariat staff in integrating a gender perspective.³
3. The COP further notes that gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation of climate policy and action can enable Parties to raise ambition, as well as enhance gender equality, and just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs in accordance with nationally defined development priorities.⁴
4. In addition to the decisions on gender and climate change referred to in paragraphs 2-3 above the Paris Agreement implementation guidelines, refer to 'social and economic' consequences/impacts of response measures and the KCI's workplan⁵ includes an activity on the identification and assessment of the impacts of the implementation of response measures taking into account intergenerational equity, gender considerations and the needs of local communities, indigenous peoples, youth and other people in vulnerable situations.
5. At its second meeting⁶ the KCI agreed to integrate gender mainstreaming into its activities and have a session on this topic in 2020.
6. At its third meeting the KCI participated in a gender capacity building and subsequently agreed to: continue working with secretariat's gender team to provide further guidance to the KCI on this matter; consider gender aspects in the development of technical papers, including how women and men are affected differently from response measures, use of human language for

¹ Decision 3/CP.25.

² FCCC/CP/2019/8.

³ 3/CP.25, para. 15(b)-(c).

⁴ 3/CP.25 para. 9.

⁵ 4/CP.25, activity 9.

⁶ KCI/2019/2/4.

stakeholders e.g., people, citizens, families, men, women etc.; and consider gender balance when inviting speakers or calling for inputs.⁷

7. At its fourth meeting, the KCI: considered the Technology Executive Committee's concept note on gender integration and agreed to the approaches contained therein; appointed its co-chairs as gender focal points (GFPs); requested the secretariat, under the guidance of the co-chairs, to prepare this concept note on the integration of gender in the work of the KCI.⁸

B. Purpose

8. This concept note aims to support the KCI in its deliberations at KCI 5 on how to integrate gender considerations in the six-year work programme of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures.⁹

C. Structure of the note

9. Section II provides information on the links between gender and response measures using sectoral examples.

10. Section III provides information on resources and stakeholders working on gender and response measures under or relating to the UNFCCC process.

11. Section IV sets out how the KCI could approach the integration of gender into its work, including an approach for mainstreaming gender, an indicative list of examples of how this approach can be applied and concrete recommendations on how the KCI could implement this approach.

II. Links between gender and response measures

12. The impacts of implementation of response measures can be direct and/or indirect; intended and/or unintended; and short, medium and/or long-term impacts. The impacts can be felt in the implementing country or region and/or in other countries or regions. They can affect people differently depending on how they are positioned in society and can be positive and/or negative.

13. Gender differences, generally created due to norms, customs, power relations, and socially constructed and imposed roles and responsibilities, will intersect with other social aspects such as ethnicity, socioeconomic class, etc. Depending on normative expectations (i.e. that one ought to conform to a certain norm because it is what society expects) regarding gender access to resources/assets, rights, autonomy, and decision-making power, among other things, may be restricted and, therefore, response measures will have differentiated social and economic impacts.

14. The implementation of response measures is an opportunity towards a low-carbon society centred on environmental consciousness, justice and equality, but they also represent a risk for groups in vulnerable situations by potentially exacerbating existing inequalities. Therefore, there is an urgent need to understand the gendered effects of response measures. At a minimum, gender considerations need to be addressed and integrated in planning and implementing response measures in order to prevent people and communities, who are already being affected by climate change and pre-existing and systemic inequalities, from being further excluded and/or harmed. Ideally, response measures would seek to address and overcome existing and systemic inequalities to ensure everyone benefits from the transition to a low-carbon society. The assessment, measurement, analysis and understanding of gender and social aspects of response measures are crucial for countries to achieve their climate and sustainable development goals.

⁷ KCI/2021/3/8 para. 13.

⁸ KCI/2021/4/11 para. 13-16.

⁹ 7/CMA.1, para. 9.

15. The importance of taking gender implications into consideration when planning, implementing and evaluating response measures is illustrated through examples in a KCI brief.¹⁰ See some examples below.

A. Economic impact including and beyond employment

16. Men are likely to be affected during the transition to a low carbon economy due to their overrepresentation in relevant sectors. Specifically, those in low-paid jobs in these sectors are vulnerable to these changes. At the same time, without taking action to redress existing gender disparities in industrial sectors during the transition, the share of women in employment will be 0.03 percentage points lower than in a business-as-usual scenario as male-dominated industries gain prominence in a 2-degree scenario (e.g., renewable energy, manufacturing, construction).¹¹ Research has shown that where sectors become more attractive and profitable, e.g., through technical upgrading, they tend to defeminize – women are pushed out.¹²

17. Women remain overrepresented amongst the poor and face higher job and financial instability than men. Rising prices, including for energy, transportation, health services, nutrition, water, etc., thus have differentiated economic impacts. Where increased government spending on climate change measures result in the redistribution of funds away from anti-poverty or other social programmes, women and men will be affected differently. As part of the development process of the guiding principles for human rights impact assessments for economic reform policies, it was reported to the UN General Assembly that austerity measures hit vulnerable groups, including women, disproportionately.¹³

B. Care work and health

18. Gender considerations of the labour market need to consider (unpaid) care and domestic work, which are essential to well-functioning and productive economies.¹⁴ Globally, women undertake three times more care work than men. This inequality in unpaid work limits women's opportunities for personal rest, ability to acquire social capital by building social networks, recreation, and economic activity – which in turn are linked to social security. Those who have more free time as they are not taking on care and domestic work can use this time to engage in formal work, achieving higher earnings in the short term and higher social security, e.g. through pension schemes in the long run, and can also build formal and informal networks that can further drive their professional career or standing in the community.¹⁵

19. Comprehensive just transition measures include mental health measures to support directly and indirectly affected individuals in coping with potential negative effects. Well-targeted measures need to consider gender and pervasive norms, which in most societies discourage men from health-conscious and care-seeking behaviours including in times of stress, such as loss of jobs or perspective. Globally men are twice as likely to commit suicide, an effect more strongly pronounced in the Global North.¹⁶

¹⁰ See KCI Information Brief on Gender.

¹¹ See https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/SubmissionsStaging/Documents/201805021501---ILO%20submission_UNFCCC_GAP.pdf.

¹² Tejan and Kucera, 2021 See https://www.ilo.org/global/docs/WCMS_798076/lang--en/index.htm

¹³ See <https://www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=23749&LangID=E>.

¹⁴ Notably, the economic value of unpaid care work accounts for 10-39 per cent of the world's GDP. See https://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=E/CN.6/2017/3.

¹⁵ Gammage (2010) Gender, time poverty and Amartya Sen's capabilities approach: evidence from Guatemala published in Chant (2010) The International Handbook of Gender and Poverty: Concepts, Research, Policy

¹⁶ WHO, 2014 See https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/131056/9789241564878_eng.pdf?sequence=8.

C. Security

20. While the root of gender-based violence and intimate partner violence is gender inequality manifesting itself through dominance over and devaluation of who and what is perceived to be female, the occurrence of inter-partner violence can spike and be triggered by external factors. There is no global estimate for the rate at which intimate partner violence is experienced. However, some available national studies show that up to 70% of women have experienced intimate partner violence. Globally, 58% of female homicides are committed by an intimate partner.¹⁷ Climate change impacts (such as droughts, floods, displacement, extreme heat), as well as unemployment, have been linked to increases in violence against women. Furthermore, the increased use of low-carbon energy sources that are dependent on the extraction of non-renewable natural resources can also bear gendered negative impacts, as violence associated with natural resources governance leads to an increase in violence against women.¹⁸

III. Recent resources

21. This section outlines some key resources and stakeholders contributing to the work on gender and response measures in and related to the UNFCCC context and more broadly in climate policy and action.

22. The 2019 synthesis report on differentiated impacts of climate change on women and men includes a section on gender integration in climate mitigation action, focusing on energy, REDD+ and transportation.¹⁹

23. Landesa, a Women and Gender Constituency member²⁰, made a submission to the KCI in 2020 sharing “Information Concerning Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures” including case studies related to exploring approaches to inform the development and implementation of climate change mitigation strategies, plans, policies, and programs that maximize the positive and minimize the negative impacts of response measures. The Stockholm Environment Institute stressed the importance of “identifying and understanding pre-existing social inequalities” and that measures targeted should be integrated into any package of transition support, in their submission to the KCI.²¹

24. There are a number of other relevant publications on gender and response measures:

(a) ITF, 2021. *Transport Innovation for Sustainable Development: A Gender Perspective*.²² This recent publication includes examples of how to foster a more inclusive work environment for women in transport related jobs. Globally less than 25% of jobs in this sector are held by women being held by women. More information on the gender dimensions of the transport workforce can be found in a 2020 ITF discussion paper.²³

(b) IFC & Climate-Smart Mining, 2021. *The Business Case for Gender-Responsive Climate-Smart Mining*²⁴: This report explores how the mining industry can shift toward being climate-smart by taken gender into account. The report recognizes that due to traditional gender norms women are more vulnerable to changes in water and land access and quality “whether it is

¹⁷ UNODC, 2018 See https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/GSH2018/GSH18_Gender-related_killing_of_women_and_girls.pdf, WHO, 2010 See https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/44350/9789241564007_eng.pdf?sequence=1.

¹⁸ Hayes and Perks, 2012 See https://edge.edx.org/assets/courseware/v1/f1ccf0cc879e1ed693df71796f619038/asset-v1:SDGAcademyx+NR001_p+3T2019+type@asset+block/Women_in_the_artisanal_and_small-scale_mining_sector_of_the_Democratic_Republic_of_the_Congo.pdf.

¹⁹ FCCC/SBI/2019/INF.8.

²⁰ See <http://womengenderclimate.org/>.

²¹ See <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/KCI%203-inputs-SEI.pdf>.

²² See <https://www.itf-oecd.org/sites/default/files/docs/transport-innovation-sustainable-development-gender.pdf>.

²³ See <https://www.itf-oecd.org/sites/default/files/docs/gender-dimension-transport-workforce.pdf>.

²⁴ See https://commdev.org/pdf/publications/Gender_CSM_Report.pdf.

caused by mining activities or by climate change” and highlights the underrepresentation of women in the mining sector.

(c) ILO 2019, *Skills for a green future*²⁵ and GB.338/POL/1²⁶: Highlights that it appears that “even in the green economy, current occupational gender stereotypes are likely to persist: women will get only a fraction of the jobs created unless specific gender-sensitive measures are introduced to enhance female participation in emerging green occupations” and includes estimations of jobs created and destroyed in a global circular economy scenario by gender.

(d) ILO 2017, *Gender, labour and a just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all*²⁷: Includes insights into challenges and opportunities for gender equality and decent work, zooming in on particular sectors, such as agriculture, and taking into account that “socio-economic vulnerabilities for some women can be compounded due to intersecting dynamics such as indigenous, tribal or ethnic identity, as well as migrant or disability status”.

(e) IRENA 2019, *Renewable Energy: A Gender Perspective*.²⁸ The report recognizes that the global energy transition “offers the chance to create new jobs and reshape all aspects of how energy is produced and distributed”, also examines the barriers and solutions to women’s representation in the renewable energy sector, and explored gender aspects of energy access. For example, the report highlights that “the decentralised nature of off grid renewable energy solutions provides greater opportunities for tailoring energy services to gender-differentiated needs and for engaging women in the development and management of energy infrastructure”. In regard to the critical issue of a skilled workforce in the sector, the report acknowledges that “beyond issues of basic fairness to women with regard to job entry, workplace conditions, work-life balance and career advancement, gender imbalances pose a threat to the growth of the renewable energy sector ...skills shortages could be minimized or avoided entirely by training and recruiting women into the sector”.

(f) European Union 2019, *Women, Gender Equality and the Energy Transition in the EU*.²⁹ The study reveals that EU member states’ energy policies appear to be gender blind and “identifies gender inequalities preventing women from the involvement in the energy transition and career advancement in this area and assesses how the transfer to the sustainable energy model will affect gender equality and the role of women as actors of change.” It also includes best practices and recommendations.

(g) CIF 2017, *Gender and Renewable Energy: Entry points for women's livelihoods and employment*.³⁰ Presents gender issues in large-scale and grid-connected renewable energy, small-scale and off-grid renewable energy, energy efficiency and includes entry points, a checklist for gender mainstreaming and sample indicators.

(h) IISD 2016, *Gender and Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform: Current status of research*.³¹ The report includes a literature review revealing “that the impacts of energy subsidies, the impacts of energy sector reform ... are extremely context specific” and that “strong evidence indicates that in many countries a significant proportion of subsidy benefits are captured by well-off households, suggesting a general phenomenon of energy subsidy inefficiency if the desired policy objective is to target ... women and men living in poverty.” Furthermore a evidence on energy sector reforms and gender are presented, including case studies.

25. In light of the COVID-19 crisis, and the aspiration to “build back better”, not only recovering to the pre-pandemic state but rather transforming economic and social policies and systems that

²⁵ See https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/documents/publication/wcms_732214.pdf.

²⁶ See https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_736774.pdf.

²⁷ See https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---protrav/---ilo_aids/documents/publication/wcms_592348.pdf.

²⁸ See https://irena.org/-/media/Files/IRENA/Agency/Publication/2019/Jan/IRENA_Gender_perspective_2019.pdf.

²⁹ See [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2019/608867/IPOL_STU\(2019\)608867_EN.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2019/608867/IPOL_STU(2019)608867_EN.pdf).

³⁰ See https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/gender_and_re_digital.pdf.

³¹ See <https://www.iisd.org/system/files/publications/gender-fossil-fuel-subsidy-reform-current-status-research.pdf>.

would ensure preparedness for future shocks, there is a growing body of literature on how to ensure a recovery towards a sustainable, climate friendly and just future. It has the potential to significantly contribute to a better understanding of gendered and other social and economic impacts of response measures. There are efforts to track COVID-19 responses from a gender perspective (see for instance UNDP's COVID 19 Global Gender Response Tracker³²) and from a climate perspective (see for instance OECD Green Recovery Database³³). Under the Generation Equality Forum and the Feminist Action for Climate Justice Action Coalition, UNDP and UN Women together with a consortium of partners including IUCN, UNEP, OECD and UNFCCC, will launch an expansion of the COVID-19 Global Gender Response Tracker to include new data on the gender and environmental dimensions of the pandemic response. UNDP aims to “identify gender gaps and good practices as well as mobilize governments to integrate a gender and green lens to their COVID-19 response efforts.”³⁴

IV. How the KCI could approach undertaking work on gender and response measures

26. A significant amount of work and analysis has been carried out on the nexus of gender and climate change and gender and mitigation actions. There is also a large repository of knowledge on gendered impacts of economic and social policy. However, this work is not always considered in planning and analysis of response measures and policy makers who have not previously been trained on or engaged with gender considerations may struggle to make the links. There is a need to raise awareness on the links, develop accessible and complement existing resources and support policy makers in using these resources

27. While the KCI's workplan³⁵ includes an activity on the identification and assessment of the impacts of the implementation of response measures taking into account intergenerational equity, gender considerations and the needs of local communities, indigenous peoples, youth and other people in vulnerable situations, the KCI may wish to adopt a proactive approach specifying in which planned and future activities to integrate gender considerations and how.

28. In a technical paper on capacity building on response measures³⁶ the KCI references gender in the context of possible indicators to assess climate policy impacts on gender inequality and disparity, disaggregated indicators, and a number of existing studies. The technical paper on facilitating development of tools for response measures references gender in the context of qualitative and mixed-method approaches³⁷. These references are helpful albeit brief. More expressly deducing and describing gendered impacts of response measures could contribute to a better understanding for those who have not previously engaged on the topic.

29. The KCI could also [consider contributing][contribute] to a discourse on gender in the context of response measures that stays attuned to the importance of differentiation, e.g. by ensuring its products and activities highlight the important of going beyond the household level and considering how gender intersects with other social aspects, when analysing impacts of response measures. In addition, the KCI could play an important role in expanding the consideration of gender beyond differentiated impact to include analysis and potential transformation of gender norms and relations that can lead to more effective and equitable response measures.

30. When mainstreaming gender into its work the KCI decided to consider lessons learned in integrating gender in the work of other constituted bodies,³⁸ and may therefore wish to apply the general approach outlined in section A, which other constituted bodies are also applying in their work. Section B provides illustrative examples of how the general approach could be applied, while section C provides recommendations for specific activities to include in the KCI rolling work plan.

³² See <https://data.undp.org/gendertracker/>.

³³ See <https://www.oecd.org/coronavirus/policy-responses/the-oecd-green-recovery-database-47ae0f0d/>.

³⁴ See <https://www.undp.org/news/generation-equality-forum-paris-bold-actions-new-generation-gender-equality>.

³⁵ 4/CP.25, activity 9.

³⁶ KCI/2021/4/5.

³⁷ KCI/2021/5/5.

³⁸ FCCC/CP/2021/5.

A. General approach to mainstreaming gender

31. The following is a general approach to integrating gender considerations in KCI work that the KCI may wish to adopt.

1. Mainstreaming gender considerations

32. The KCI could identify how gender considerations apply in the context of sharing of experiences and topics selected for workshops, case studies, technical papers, specific examples and guidelines and events with support from knowledge partners including those mentioned in section III above and UNFCCC secretariats or experts within the Women and Gender Constituency.

33. The KCI could maintain two GFP positions within the KCI to assist the KCI in gender-related matters, including:

(a) Liaise with other constituted body GFPs, the secretariat and other stakeholders who can support the KCI in implementing the general approach to mainstreaming gender in its work.

(b) Champion the integration of gender in KCI work, including helping to identify entry points in KCI activities and products.

(c) Monitor and update the KCI at every KCI meeting on the progress of the implementation of gender mainstreaming approach including the challenges and successes.

2. Collaboration and stakeholder engagement

34. The KCI could build a network of gender expertise from which to draw support for its work, including by:

(a) Inviting and/or encouraging international entities and observer organizations to nominate gender and response measure experts to support KCI guidance, meetings or events, e.g. by making inputs and participating;

(b) When collaborating with or providing comments to e.g. other constituted bodies, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, consider synergies with their work on gender and if gender could be further strengthened through the collaboration.

35. The KCI could initiate an informal gender and response measures network that could support the work of the KCI by making coordinated written or spoken expert inputs through submissions or participation in KCI meetings and contributing to working groups.

3. Monitor its progress and institutionalizing how the KCI integrates gender

36. The KCI could consider establishing indicators that measure gender integration and would enable the KCI to report on the implementation of this mainstreaming approach and to regularly review lessons learned.

4. Communicate on gender and response measures and in a gender-sensitive manner

37. When its communication and outreach the KCI could include objectives on:

(a) Raising awareness and communicating on the links between gender and response measures;

(b) Consistently using non-discriminatory language and communication to enhance inclusiveness.

5. Organize events that are inclusive and substantively address gender

38. The KCI can ensure that for its events and workshops:

(a) There are no single-gender panels, there is gender-balance among speakers, that experts of different genders are invited to contribute,

(b) That presenters, speakers and resource persons use non-discriminatory language;

(c) That partners and organizers are consulted to establish whether resource persons with relevant gender expertise can be identified and included in the event;

(d) Panellists and experts are requested to highlight relevant gender considerations in their presentations and/or ensure that there are experts who can address the topic of gender and response measures.

B. Examples of how to apply the approach

39. Table 1 below illustrates, through a non-exhaustive list of ideas, how the approach to mainstreaming gender could be applied in the context of the KCI's work plan. The integration of gender considerations would then be reflected in the envisaged outputs.

Table 1. Examples of how to apply the approach

	Description	Timeline	Considerations
Any Activity that includes calls for IEPO ³⁹			<p>Whenever the KCI calls for inputs from experts, practitioners and organizations (IEPO) it may wish to consider targeted outreach to those with relevant gender expertise. This could be done through highlighting in the call for submissions the KCI's commitment to integrating gender into its work and to implementing the above introduce approach to mainstreaming gender. Furthermore, the KCI could involve its informal gender working group, the Women and Gender Constituency and UNFCCC gender team who can disseminate and amplify the call for submissions. Any draft strategies for implementing activities in the workplan could be complemented with these steps.</p> <p>The KCI could also consider reaching out to its existing networks to encourage submissions to the call for submissions to share experiences on dimensions and examples of the gender differentiated impacts of climate change, the role of women as agents of change and opportunities for women in response to activity A.4 of the Gender Action Plan (3/CP.25) by 31 January 2022.</p>
Any Activity that includes workshops, event			<p>The KCI could decide to monitor gender balance on its panels and in working groups by tracking speakers' and contributors' gender and reporting on overall gender balance, total and percentage of events with more than 70% men and total of events with 100% men</p> <p>The KCI could also decide to monitor the number of activities where gender issues have been considered. This would be preceded by the KCI agreeing on the activities in the workplan where gender issues will be considered, serving as the benchmark against which to track progress. Any draft strategies for implementing activities in the workplan could be complemented with this information.</p>
Activity 1 Output IEPO	Explore approaches to informing the development and implementation of climate change mitigation strategies, plans, policies and programmes,	SB 52	The KCI could explore different gender-sensitive and -responsive approaches that can inform climate change mitigation strategies, plans, policies and programmes and highlight good practices and observed gaps in NDCs and LT-LEDS.

³⁹ IEPO = Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations; TP = Technical paper; CE = Concrete examples

Activity 2 Output IEPO CE	including nationally determined contributions and/or long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies, that maximize the positive and minimize the negative impacts of response measures Identify country-driven strategies and best practices on just transition of the workforce and creation of decent work and quality jobs and on economic diversification and transformation focusing on challenges and opportunities from the implementation of low greenhouse gas emission policies and strategies towards the achievement of sustainable development	SB 54 and SB 58	The KCI could consider gender aspects when identifying challenges and opportunities from the implementation of low greenhouse gas emission policies and strategies for a just transition of the workforce. The KCI could further consider adopting a gender equality perspective when identifying best practices.
Activity 9 Output IEPO TP	Identify and assess the impacts of the implementation of response measures taking into account intergenerational equity, gender considerations and the needs of local communities, indigenous peoples, youth and other people in vulnerable situations	SB 56 and SB 62 (2025)	When taking gender considerations into account when identifying and assessing the impacts of the implementation of response measures, the KCI may wish to consider economic and social positive and negative impacts on people of different genders but also explore e.g. the importance of considering pervasive gender norms for understanding behavioural change and how gender norms and gendered impacts of the implementation of response measures influence climate outcomes (and environmental impacts) of such response measures.
