The secretariat provides the constituted body members with a package of information briefs about gender integration under the UNFCCC process. They include an introduction to the mandates, an explanation of gender and commonly used terminology, as well as the gender and climate change nexus, and an annex of relevant resources. This brief describes how the CLIMATE TECHNOLOGY CENTRE AND NETWORK ADVISORY BOARD (CTCN AB) addresses the gender perspective.

### GENDER AND THE ROLE OF CONSTITUTED BODIES

Integrating gender considerations – understanding and considering differing needs, priorities, access to resources, roles, and power - and engaging women and men equally at all levels of climate planning and implementation can ensure **more effective mitigation and adaptation outcomes**. It also ensures that women and men have **equal opportunities** to contribute to and benefit from climate action.

**ALL CONSTITUTED BODIES ARE REQUESTED TO** include in their **regular reports** information on **progress towards integrating a gender perspective** into their respective processes (decision 3/CP.25, para 12) and the secretariat is requested to produce a biennial synthesis report on progress in integrating a gender perspective into constituted body processes (decision 3/CP.25, para 15(b)).

How are constituted bodies **supported** in progressing in integrating a gender perspective?

1. Technical paper (**FCCC/TP/2018/1**) provides information on entry points for integrating gender considerations into UNFCCC workstreams.
2. Secretariat provide **capacity-building** support to constituted bodies and secretariat staff in integrating a gender perspective into their respective areas of work in collaboration with relevant organizations, as appropriate (3/CP.25 LWPG para 15(c)).
3. Secretariat ensure that members of constituted bodies are introduced to gender-related mandates and to the relevance of gender in the context of their work in a consistent and systematic manner (3/CP.25 GAP activity C.1).

### GENDER UNDER THE UNFCCC – GENERAL CONTEXT

The **PARIS AGREEMENT** acknowledges in its preamble that “climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity”. There are also references to gender-responsive adaptation action (Art. 7) and capacity-building (Art. 11).

The **KATOWICE CLIMATE PACKAGE** includes multiple references to gender/women/social (impacts, consequences)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Decision</th>
<th>Decision description</th>
<th>Gender or social references</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mitigation</td>
<td>4/CMA.1</td>
<td>Further guidance in relation to the mitigation section of decision 1/CP.21 (para 7, annex para 4)</td>
<td>Gender-responsive (information on the planning of NDCs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adaptation</td>
<td>10/CMA.1</td>
<td>Modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 7, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement</td>
<td>Gender-responsive (adaptation action in adaptation communications)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate finance</td>
<td>12/CMA.1</td>
<td>Identification of the information to be provided by Parties in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement</td>
<td>Gender responsiveness (developed country biennial communication; information on policies and priorities)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology</td>
<td>15/CMA.1</td>
<td>Technology framework under Article 10, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement</td>
<td>Multiple references: gender, socially sound, gender-responsiveness and gender perspective</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The principal decision for gender under the convention is the enhanced Lima work programme on gender (LWPG) and its gender action plan (GAP) (decision 3/CP.25), which builds on the previous LWPG (decision 18/CP.20 and 21/CP.22) and the first GAP (decision 3/CP.23).

The LWPG and GAP support the achievement of gender-responsive climate policy and action at all levels and gender balance within the UNFCCC process. The LWPG and GAP further acknowledge the continuing need for gender mainstreaming through all relevant targets and goals in activities under the Convention as an important contribution to increasing their effectiveness, fairness and sustainability.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transparency</th>
<th>18/CMA.1</th>
<th>Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement</th>
<th>Social consequences, social impacts, social vulnerabilities, gender perspectives, gender balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global Stocktake</td>
<td>19/CMA.1</td>
<td>Matters relating to Article 14 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 99-101 of decision 1/CP.21</td>
<td>Social impacts (response measures)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee to facilitate implementation and promote compliance</td>
<td>20/CMA.1</td>
<td>Modalities and procedures for the effective operation of the committee referred to in Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement</td>
<td>Gender balance (committee)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GENDER UNDER THE CONVENTION – GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE AGENDA ITEM**

The principal decision for gender under the convention is the enhanced Lima work programme on gender (LWPG) and its gender action plan (GAP) (decision 3/CP.25), which builds on the previous LWPG (decision 18/CP.20 and 21/CP.22) and the first GAP (decision 3/CP.23).

The LWPG and GAP support the achievement of gender-responsive climate policy and action at all levels and gender balance within the UNFCCC process. The LWPG and GAP further acknowledge the continuing need for gender mainstreaming through all relevant targets and goals in activities under the Convention as an important contribution to increasing their effectiveness, fairness and sustainability.

**LWPG**
- Long term, open-ended action
- Secretariat regular functions
- Gender action plan as an annex
- Review of progress/ further work to be undertaken in November 2024

**GAP**
- 5 Priority areas with objectives
- 20 activities
- 35 outputs
- Intermediate review of implementation in June 2022

**Priorities**
- Capacity-Building, Knowledge Management & Communication
- Gender Balance, Participation & Women’s Leadership
- Coherence
- Gender – Responsive Implementation & Means of Implementation
- Monitoring & Reporting

**Gender Action Plan**
## GENDER UNDER THE CONVENTION – SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES UNDER THE GAP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
<th>Deliverables/outputs and Timeline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C.2 Facilitate the exchange of views and best practices of the Chairs of constituted bodies on how to strengthen the integration of the gender perspective into their work, taking into account the synthesis reports on progress in integrating a gender perspective into constituted body processes referred to in paragraph 15(b) of this decision</td>
<td>Leading: <strong>Chairs of constituted bodies</strong> Contributing: secretariat</td>
<td>Selection of topics for dialogue <strong>SB 56</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Leading: secretariat Contributing: relevant organizations</td>
<td>Compilation of good practices for integrating gender into the work of the constituted bodies <strong>SB 56</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Leading: <strong>Chairs of constituted bodies</strong> Contributing: secretariat</td>
<td>Dialogue <strong>SB 58</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Secretariat</td>
<td>Dialogue report <strong>SB 59</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.3 Strengthen <strong>coordination</strong> between the work on gender considerations of the subsidiary bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement and other relevant United Nations entities and processes, in particular the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as applicable</td>
<td>Leading: secretariat Contributing: Parties, constituted bodies, relevant organizations</td>
<td>In-session dialogue on Gender Day focused on one thematic area relevant to the Convention and the Paris Agreement to promote coherence reflecting multidimensional factors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.3 Promote the deployment of gender-responsive technological solutions to address climate change, including strengthening, protecting and preserving local, indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices in different sectors and for improving climate resilience, and by fostering women’s and girls’ full participation and leadership in science, technology, research and development</td>
<td>Leading: Parties, relevant organizations, <strong>constituted bodies</strong> Contributing: secretariat</td>
<td>Workshops, capacity-building initiatives, webinars</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## GENDER TERMINOLOGY

**Sex** refers to the **biological** difference between women and men.

**Gender** refers to the **social** attributes and opportunities associated with being male and female and the relationships between women and men and girls and boys and amongst them. These attributes, opportunities, and relationships are socially constructed and are learned through the socialization process. Gender is a relevant point of analysis for developing and implementing climate policy and action.

**Gender-responsive** (climate policies, programmes, projects, action etc.) are nondiscriminatory, equally benefit women, men, girls and boys and aim to address gender inequalities through design and implementation.

**Gender balance** refers to the ratio of women to men in any given situation.

## GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change impacts often differ between women and men, including in relation to vulnerabilities, the benefits flowing from responses to climate change, and who is participating in decision-making on the climate emergency.

A report prepared by the secretariat in 2019 highlighted that differences were due to existing gender inequalities caused by unequal power relations, unequal access to and control of resources and discriminatory laws and customs, rather than any inherent qualities of women and men. It recognized that differences also arise from other, intersecting inequalities, such as age, ethnicity, (dis)ability or socio-economic status.
As gender is socially constructed, the laws, norms, and customs that are associated with each gender vary between communities and contexts. It also means that these law, norms and customs can be changed to ensure that women, men, girls and boys are equally empowered to respond to and act on climate change.

Some illustrative examples:

1. Women and girls are not inherently more vulnerable than men. Rather vulnerability to different climate events results from the social and gender norms which affect people’s access to resources and information, inclusion/exclusion from participation and receiving services, agency, learned survival skills, and behavioral choices. The 90% female fatalities during Hurricane Gorky resulted from societal expectations of Bangladeshi women to remain at home, which both excluded them from accessing information and made them less likely to evacuate without a male relative. Furthermore, few women in Bangladesh are taught how to swim. In other instances, men have been shown to be more likely to die during natural disaster as for example during some hurricanes and storms in the US and during fires in Australia. This disparity can be explained through higher representation of men in emergency response jobs and higher engagement in risky behavior such as driving in flood water or not evacuating to protect property. Not all women and all men are the same. After Hurricane Katrina black women were shown to be at the highest risk for psychosocial distress or depression, mental, and physical impairment.

2. A case example of a REDD+ programme in Viet Nam, which showed that a lack of understanding of what it meant to achieve meaningful participation (rendering it tokenistic), and gender relations and power dynamics not sufficiently being reflected and addressed, resulted in equal benefit sharing not being achieved and/or that gender and social inequalities were exacerbated.

3. Some studies have shown that women tend to be more concerned than men about the environment and effects of climate change and are therefore often early adopters and more likely to support mitigation actions. Policy needs to take into account that behaviour is linked to people’s self-conception and that specific polluting or sustainable behaviours being perceived as feminine or masculine will influence how likely people are to engage or disengage in them. Some examples include meat consumption in men, driving at high speed, transportation mode choice in general. In a world where femininity is devalued it was shown that some men actively avoid sustainable choices as environmental concern and sustainable choices were perceived as female.

Understanding travel behaviour is central to an effective transition to low-carbon transport infrastructure and services, since such modes of transport, including public transport, cycling and walking, may not meet the complex needs and preferences of everyone. Currently women’s transportation needs, which differ from men’s largely due to the gender division in formal and informal work as well as security concerns and other social restrictions, are not adequately addressed. Taking gender into account is crucial to ensure the uptake of sustainable transportation modes – as well as any other technology or behaviour change – and ultimately its effectiveness for addressing the climate crises.

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 are vulnerable to these changes. A just transition would mean that pre-existing and historical inequalities on the basis of gender but also class, ethnicity, etc., would be considered. For a rapid transition to new sustainable and low-carbon systems it is essential that the required skills and human capital are available. Women are vastly underrepresented in these sectors and job profiles: the share of women in STEM jobs in renewable energy is 28%. Investing in women’s and girl’s education and removing barriers to their entry of the job market as well as career development are thus essential for addressing the climate crisis.

---

### WORK ON GENDER – FURTHER MANDATES RELEVANT TO THE CTCN AB

We recall that the LWPG and GAP highlight the topic of technology (see activity D.3 above). There are numerous references to gender in the context of technology in the Katowice Climate Package.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>15/CMA.1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Innovation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Actions and activities under this key theme should therefore accelerate and scale up innovation at different stages of the technology cycle, addressing both adaptation and mitigation in a balanced manner to help countries to build resilience and reduce their emissions, and be undertaken in a manner that enhances the effective participation of developing country Parties, fosters sustainable development and ensures gender responsiveness.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Enabling environment and capacity-building** |
| 16 (c) Facilitating countries in enhancing an enabling environment to promote endogenous and gender-responsive technologies for mitigation and adaptation actions. |

| **Collaboration and stakeholder engagement** |
| 18. Therefore, the Technology Mechanism shall work in an open and inclusive, including gender-responsive, manner whereby stakeholders are invited to participate and actively engage. Collaboration with and engagement of stakeholders should take place at different stages of the technology cycle. |

---

1 References can be found in the annex.
CTCN AB at AB 14 participated in a gender capacity building provided by the CTCN Gender Focal Point and UNFCCC.

The CTCN has made great progress in its work on gender. In 2017 a gender analysis of its functions, activities, and main stakeholders was conducted. In June and September of the same year, the CTCN AB decided to allocate a minimum of 1% of technical assistance budget to gender and adopted the CTCN Gender Policy and Action Plan (2019-2022).

The Plan focuses on gender balance in CTCN governance, gender mainstreaming of each stage of the technical assistance process, as well as in capacity building, networking, communication and knowledge sharing activities.

The CTCN already supports several technical assistance projects with a specific gender focus which can be found in the Gender Knowledge Hub. The online hub is also used to share tools and knowledge resources on the gender and climate technology nexus.

The CTCN also collaborates with the Women & Gender Constituency on the implementation of the Gender-Just Climate Solutions Awards & Capacity Building programme. Further, gender mainstreaming efforts are monitored and evaluated through the application of measurable gender indicators.

The CTCN has a dedicated Gender Focal Point.

The TEC at TEC 18 participated in a gender capacity building workshop provided by the CTCN Gender Focal Point and UNFCCC and subsequently decided to integrate gender within its work plan. The TEC drafted and considered a concept note (TEC/2019/19/10) on how to integrate gender into the work of the TEC at TEC 19, which amongst others includes a general approach to mainstreaming gender and recommendations on how the TEC could implement it.

The TEC’s mainstreaming approach identifies CTCN, its network and knowledge partners as key partners, which could support the TEC in identifying how gender considerations apply in specific contexts. The approach further includes strengthening of collaboration on the topic of gender with the CTCN. It also mentions seeking of input and comments on related work and views from the CTCN on policy gaps and needs in the context of gender and technology, that the TEC could provide.

There is a bidirectional relationship between gender and climate technology.
- Different genders often have different needs and priorities when accessing and using technology.
- A technological solution can positively or negatively impact members of a community differently, including due to gender.

Integrating gender considerations and engaging women and men in all stages of the technology cycle in every sector ensures more effective mitigation or adaptation outcomes and ensure that women and men benefit equally from climate action.

Gender differences in all aspects of the technology cycle are generally created due to norms, customs, power relations, and socially imposed roles and responsibilities that create differences and, often, biases and inequalities. However, in the technology context, physical or biological differences between women and men can also be significant.

Some illustrative examples:
- Gender is often a more robust determinant than age or income when considering differences in travel patterns and mode choice, for example. Transport technologies and infrastructure solutions that take the specific transport-use requirements of both men and women into account such as time of day, frequency of use, route preferences, and restrictions on mobility (e.g. the need for a chaperone, security concerns) can improve inclusivity while also creating enhanced climate outcomes.
Women constitute approximately half (43%) of the agriculture workforce globally. However, studies show that female farmers often have less access than men to productive resources and opportunities. These barriers can impede the adoption of new technologies, including climate-smart technologies.

Occupant behaviour contributes to an 80% variation in energy consumption in buildings which contributes significantly to global carbon emissions. Yet, the office temperature standard used was developed in the 1960s based on the metabolic resting rate of an average man which may overestimate the female metabolic rate by as much as 35%. This means that current offices are on average five degrees too cold for women. Accurate representation of the thermal demand of all occupants leads to actual energy consumption predictions and real energy savings of buildings.

The COP adopted a goal of gender balance in decision 23/CP.18 and highlighted the importance of women’s equal and meaningful participation in decision 3/CP.25. (Groups of) Parties are therefore encouraged to seek balanced representation. Constituted bodies have an important role to play in championing women’s equal participation and leadership through:

- Electing female Chairs
- Ensuring gender balance in panels/working groups
- Champion gender balance in their role as member of Chair within their delegation and regional group.

In 2020, 25% of CTCN AB members were women and 75% men.
References for the illustrative examples of the Gender and Climate Change and Gender and Technology Section:

- Synthesis report on differentiated impacts of climate change including information provided by ILO, CIFOR and ITF [FCCC/SBI/2019/INF.8](#)
- WEDO (2020) Gender and Climate Change in the United States: A Reading of Existing Research
- Articles on behavioral preferences in The Guardian and The Conversation and on bias in The Guardian.

Other useful resources including reports, portals, networks and key partners:

- Open Online Course on Gender and Climate Change by [UN CC:Learn](#)
- Women and Gender Constituency Gender Just Solutions database
- Gender knowledge hub on the ctc-n.org portal
- Webinar on conducting a gender-responsive TNA by the UNEP DTU Partnership
- Gender Just Solutions publication for [2020](#)
- UNDP (2016) Mainstreaming Gender in Mitigation and Technology