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DE ESPAÑA

VICEPRESIDENCIA
CUARTA DEL GOBIERNO

MINISTERIO
PARA LA TRANSICIÓN ECOLÓGICA
Y EL RETO DEMOGRÁFICO

Climate change from a gender equality perspective

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Spanish Ministry for the Ecological Transition
and the Demographic Challenge

18th meeting

Gender Equality Commission (GEC)
COUNCIL OF EUROPE (CoE)



Gema Herranz Aparicio / Fototeca GENEAM



October 22nd 2020



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Presentation Outline

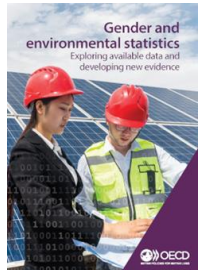
- I. Some evidence on linkages between gender inequalities & climate change effects / action**
- II. Several UN frameworks linking gender & climate policies / actions**
- III. Some initiatives at Spanish level linking gender & climate policies / actions**
- IV. Can we link climate policy / action to the CoE Gender Equality Strategy 2018-2023?**



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I. Some evidence on linkages between gender inequalities and climate change effects / action



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Women are more likely than men to be affected by climate change



Global warming of 1.5°C

An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty

Edited by

| | |
|--|--|
| Valeria Masson-Delmotte Co-Chair Working Group I | Fumin Zhang Co-Chair Working Group I |
| Marko Otto Herberich Co-Chair Working Group II | Debra Roberts Co-Chair Working Group II |
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Working Group I Technical Support Unit

Climate Change and Land

An IPCC Special Report on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems

Edited by

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| | Juliette Malley Senior Administrator |

UNDP (2016): **80% of people displaced by climate change are women.**

UNDP (2016): **Women do not have easy and adequate access to funds to cover weather-related losses or adaptation technologies.**

IPCC SR1.5 (2018): **Urban flooding** is expected to increase at 1.5°C of warming. This **risk falls disproportionately on women** and poor people in cities.

IPCC SR1.5 (2018): The number of people exposed to **heat events** is projected to be greater at 2°C than at 1.5°C. The extent to which **morbidity and mortality** are projected to increase varies by region. **Populations at highest risk include** older adults, children, **women**, those with chronic diseases, and people taking certain medications.

IPCC SRCL (2019): **Poverty, along with socio-economic and political marginalisation, cumulatively put women, children and the elderly in a disadvantaged position** in coping with the effects of climate change. The contextual **vulnerability of women is higher due to their differentiated relative power, roles, and responsibilities at the household and community levels.** They often have a **higher reliance on subsistence agriculture**, which will be severely impacted by climate change.

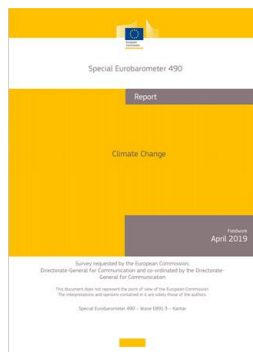


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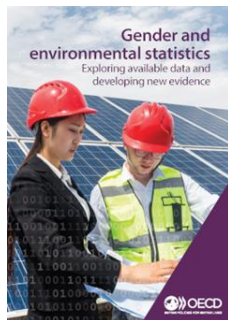
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As change agents, women tend to show more pro-environmental attitudes and behaviours than men, but are less represented in green technologies and decision-making positions



EC (2019): General consensus at EU-28 that **climate change is a very serious issue**, although **women** and those aged 25-54 **are slightly more likely to say this**.

EC (2019): **Women are more likely** than men **to say that they try to cut down on their consumption of disposables** (65% vs 58%, EU-28 average).



OECD (2020): Although the share of **women inventors in green technologies** varies across countries, in **most European countries** women participation rates in developing green inventions are **less than 10% and none reaches 20%**



EIGE (2020): Regarding the **EU's 10.5 million farms**, in 2016 **women only managed 28.4% of farms, 13.4% of farm land area and 21.0% of farm workers**.

EIGE (2020): In **EU Member States**, **women accounted for only a fifth (21.6%) of all government ministers dealing with environment, climate change, energy and transport** in 2018, compared with 30.2% of all ministers.



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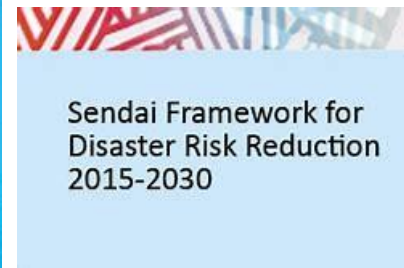
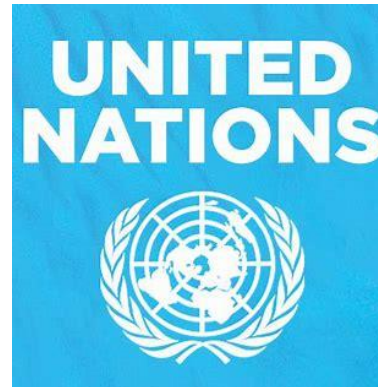
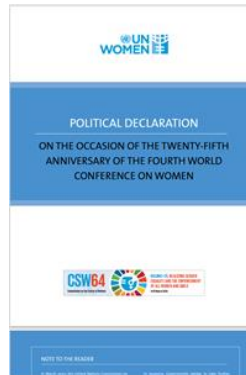
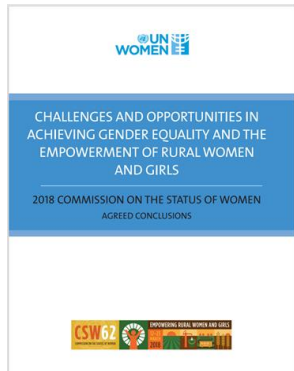
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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification



II. Several UN frameworks linking gender & climate policy/actions



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Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979

Article 14

- 1. States Parties shall take into account the particular problems faced by **rural women** and the significant roles which rural women play in the economic survival of their families [...]*
- 2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, that they participate in and benefit from rural development [...]*

General recommendation No. 34 --
sixty-third session, 2016 - **on the rights
of rural women**

General recommendation No. 37 -- sixty-ninth
session, 2018 - **on Gender-related dimensions
of disaster risk reduction in the context of
climate change**



CEDAW General recommendation No. 37 -- sixty-ninth session, 2018 - **on Gender-related dimensions of disaster risk reduction in the context of climate change**

- IV. General principles of the Convention applicable to disaster risk reduction and climate change . . . 7
 - A. Substantive equality and non-discrimination 8
 - B. Participation and empowerment 9
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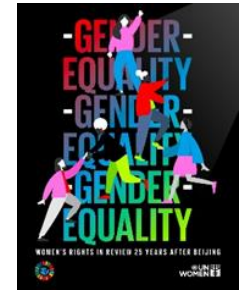
Beijing Declaration & Platform for Action (BDPfA), 1995...+25



12 critical areas of concern for women globally, including:

K. Women and the Environment

3 Strategic Objectives: K.1, K.2, K.3



Priority theme for CSW66 (2022): *Achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in the context of climate change, environmental and disaster risk reduction policies and programmes*

[CSW64 outcome resolution [Multi-year programme of work of the CSW](#)]



[CSW64 (2020) Political Declaration] 11. [Ministers and representatives of Governments] *recognize that intensified efforts [are required] for the full, effective and accelerated implementation of [BDPfA including]:*

(f) *Mainstreaming a gender perspective into environmental, climate change and disaster risk reduction policies, recognizing the disproportionate effect of climate change and natural disasters on women and girls, in particular those in vulnerable situations, strengthening the resilience and adaptive capacities of women and girls to respond to the adverse impacts of climate change and natural disasters, and promoting women's participation and leadership in decision-making on environmental and climate change issues;*

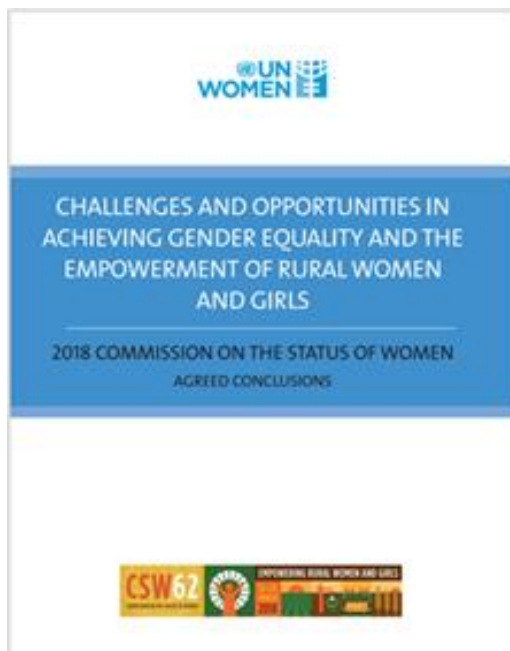


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Specific provisions on climate change in CSW62 (2018) Agreed Conclusions



yy) Strengthen and build the resilience and adaptive capacity of all rural women and girls to respond to and recover from economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters, humanitarian emergencies and the adverse impacts of climate change, natural disasters and extreme weather events by providing essential infrastructure, services, appropriate financing, technology, and social protection, humanitarian relief, forecast and early warning systems, and decent work for women;

zz) Develop and adopt gender-responsive strategies on mitigation and adaptation to climate change to support the resilience and adaptive capacities of women and girls to respond to the adverse impacts of climate change, through, inter alia, [...]

nnn) Ensure that women affected by natural disasters, including those caused by the adverse impacts of climate change, are empowered to effectively and meaningfully participate, on equal terms with men, in leadership and decision-making processes in this regard;

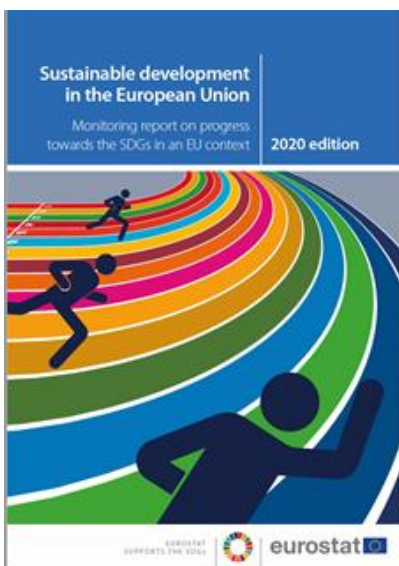


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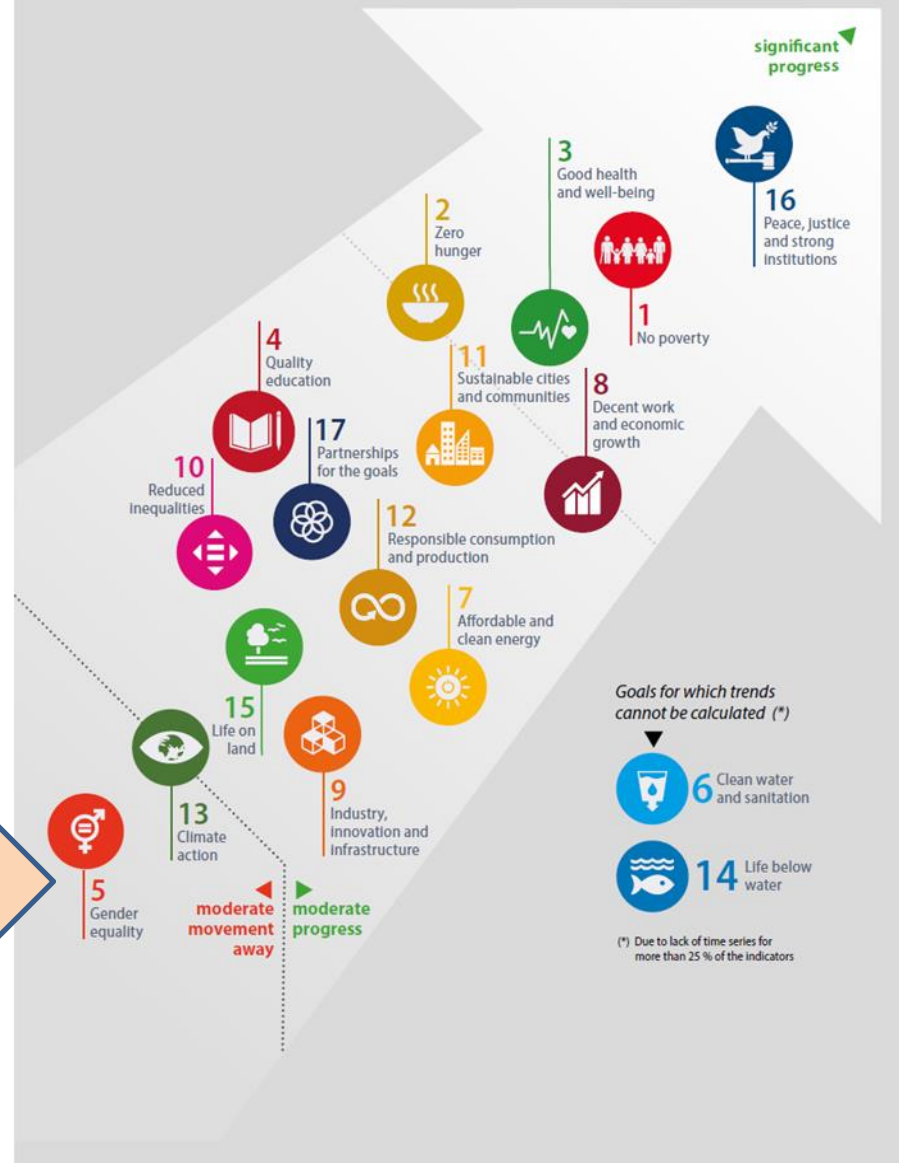
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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Eurostat (2020)
Neither SDG 5 nor SDG 13 have made progress over the past 5 years at EU-27

Overview of EU-27 progress towards the SDGs over the past 5 years, 2020 (Data mainly refer to 2013-2018 or 2014-2019)





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The 3 Rio Conventions and their Gender Action Plans



United Nations
Convention to Combat
Desertification



UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

Decision 3 adopted at COP 25 of the UNFCCC (2019) [Enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan](#) (ELWPG & its GAP)



Decision 30 adopted at COP 13 of the UNCCD (2017) [Gender equality and women's empowerment for the enhanced and effective implementation of the Convention](#) which adopts the [Gender Action Plan \[in doc ICCD/COP\(13\)/19\]](#) to support gender-responsive implementation of the UNCCD 2018–2030 Strategic Framework to strengthen the implementation of the advocacy policy framework on gender



Convention on
Biological Diversity



Working docs for the next CBD Gender Plan of Action (post-2020) are available [here](#)



Decision 7 adopted at COP 12 of the CBD (2014) [Mainstreaming gender considerations \(includes Annex on 2015-2020 Gender Plan of Action under the CBD\)](#)



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The 5 priority areas of UNFCCC GAP [\(ELWPG & its GAP\)](#)

A. Capacity-building, knowledge management and communication (5 activities)

4. To enhance the systematic integration of gender considerations into climate policy and action and the application of understanding and expertise to the actions called for under the Lima work programme on gender and its GAP [...]

B. Gender balance, participation and women's leadership (3 activities)

5. To achieve and sustain the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in the UNFCCC process.

C. Coherence (3 activities)

6. To strengthen the integration of gender considerations within the work of UNFCCC constituted bodies, the secretariat and other UN entities and stakeholders towards the consistent implementation of gender-related mandates and activities.

D. Gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation (7 activities)

7. To ensure the respect, promotion and consideration of gender equality and the empowerment of women in the implementation of the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

E. Monitoring and reporting (2 activities)

8. To improve tracking of the implementation of and reporting on gender-related mandates under the Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan.



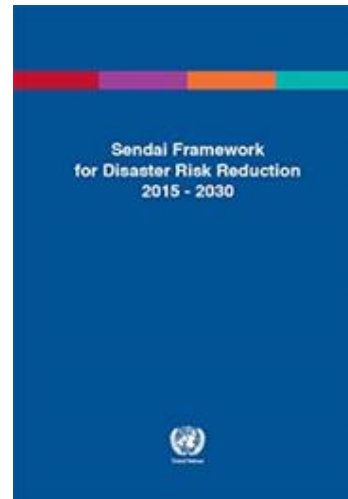
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Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) 2015-2030

2005-2015 Overall, *more than 1.5 billion people have been affected by disasters in various ways, with women, children and people in vulnerable situations disproportionately affected*



Disasters, many of which are exacerbated by climate change and which are increasing in frequency and intensity, significantly impede progress towards sustainable development

Guiding principles

d) DRR requires *an all-of-society engagement and partnership*. It also requires *empowerment and inclusive, accessible and non-discriminatory participation*, paying special attention to people disproportionately affected by disasters, especially the poorest. A **gender**, age, disability and cultural **perspective** should be integrated in all policies and practices, **and women** and youth **leadership** should be promoted.



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III. Some initiatives at Spanish level linking gender & climate policies / actions



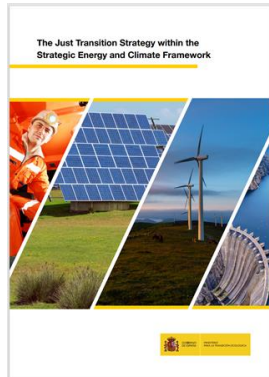
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Gender in our new legal and policy frameworks relevant for climate action

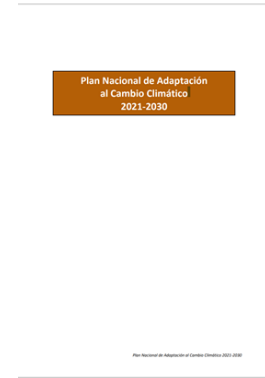
More strongly integrated in...



Just Transition Strategy
(February 2019)



Agreement by the Council of Ministers adopting the **Government's Declaration of Climate and Environmental Emergency**
(January 2020)



National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change 2021-2030 (NAP, September 2020)



Draft Law on Climate Change and Energy Transition
(Spanish acronym LCCTE, sent to Congress in May 2020)

More slightly integrated in...



Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan
(NECP, updated draft January 2020)



España Circular 2030. Circular Economy Spanish Strategy. For a #SustainableFuture
(June 2020)



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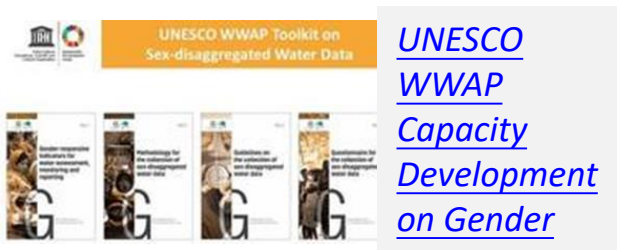
Strengthening driving factors for gender mainstreaming in policy-making

Género y Cambio Climático
UN DIAGNÓSTICO DE SITUACIÓN



A report on Gender & Climate Change was edited and disseminated in 2020 by the Spanish Institute of Women and for Equal Opportunities (IWEQ, Ministry of Equality). Environment & Climate Change is now one of the thematic areas of IWEQ

We are disseminating / organizing access to available capacity-building opportunities from UN on gender and environmental issues, such as...



In 2020, IWEQ has co-organized free online training activities on feminist approaches to public policies in the post-pandemic context (an example is available [here](#))

Gender budgeting instruments for the State Administration have been improved in 2020 (2020 regulation is available [here](#))

We are deepening the dialogue for still closer collaboration between the Ministry of Equality and the Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge



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IV. Can we link climate policy / action to the CoE Gender Equality Strategy 2018-2023?



...to which one/s of the Strategic Areas in the CoE Gender Equality Strategy 2018-2023?



- 1) Prevent and combat **gender stereotypes and sexism**.
- 2) Prevent and combat **violence against women and domestic violence**.
- 3) Ensure the **equal access of women to justice**.
- 4) Achieve a **balanced participation** of women and men in **political and public decision-making**.
- 5) Protect the **rights of migrant, refugee and asylum-seeking women and girls**.
- 6) Achieve **gender mainstreaming** in all policies and measures.

...only here?



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...to which one/s of the Strategic Areas in the CoE Gender Equality Strategy 2018-2023?

Of course, mainstreaming gender in climate-related policies & measures



(e.g.) In the framework of the CoE's elaboration of a non-binding instrument on human rights and the environment? [[Decl\(15/05/2020\)](#) by the outgoing and incoming Presidencies of the Committee of Ministers]



Available: [Recommendation No. 192 \(2017\) of the Standing Committee, adopted on 8 Dec. 2017, on mainstreaming a gender equality perspective in the implementation of the Convention as well as in the work of the Convention Secretariat](#) [Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats]

But we can also mainstream climate-related issues in other CoE's gender equality areas

e.g., *inter alia*, in:

S.O.2) Gendered vulnerabilities of environmental defenders (e.g. threatened with murder, sexual violence or rape risks)

S.O.5) Gender dimensions of climate-related migration and displacement





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Juan Perales Rodríguez / Fototeca CENEAM

Thank you so much!

Let's talk about what can CoE-GEC do about these issues!