

Emissions Down – Women’s Rights Up!

Gender & Climate Mitigation

FACTS

- ▶ Studies have shown that women tend to have a smaller carbon footprint than men and they significantly tend to prefer safe climate technologies and avoid high-risk solutions.¹
- ▶ Women are still vastly under-represented in mitigation policies. Gender-blind mitigation action excludes long-term sustainable benefits for communities and can exacerbate existing gender inequalities.
- ▶ Only 33% of all submitted INDCs explicitly integrate a gender dimension. This only for adaptation plans in developing countries, making their commitments conditional to funding.

MAIN CHALLENGES

- ▶ Current climate mitigation policies are gender-blind.
- ▶ The strong resilience impact of gender-responsive climate policies is not recognized.
- ▶ Women are underrepresented in climate policy decision making.



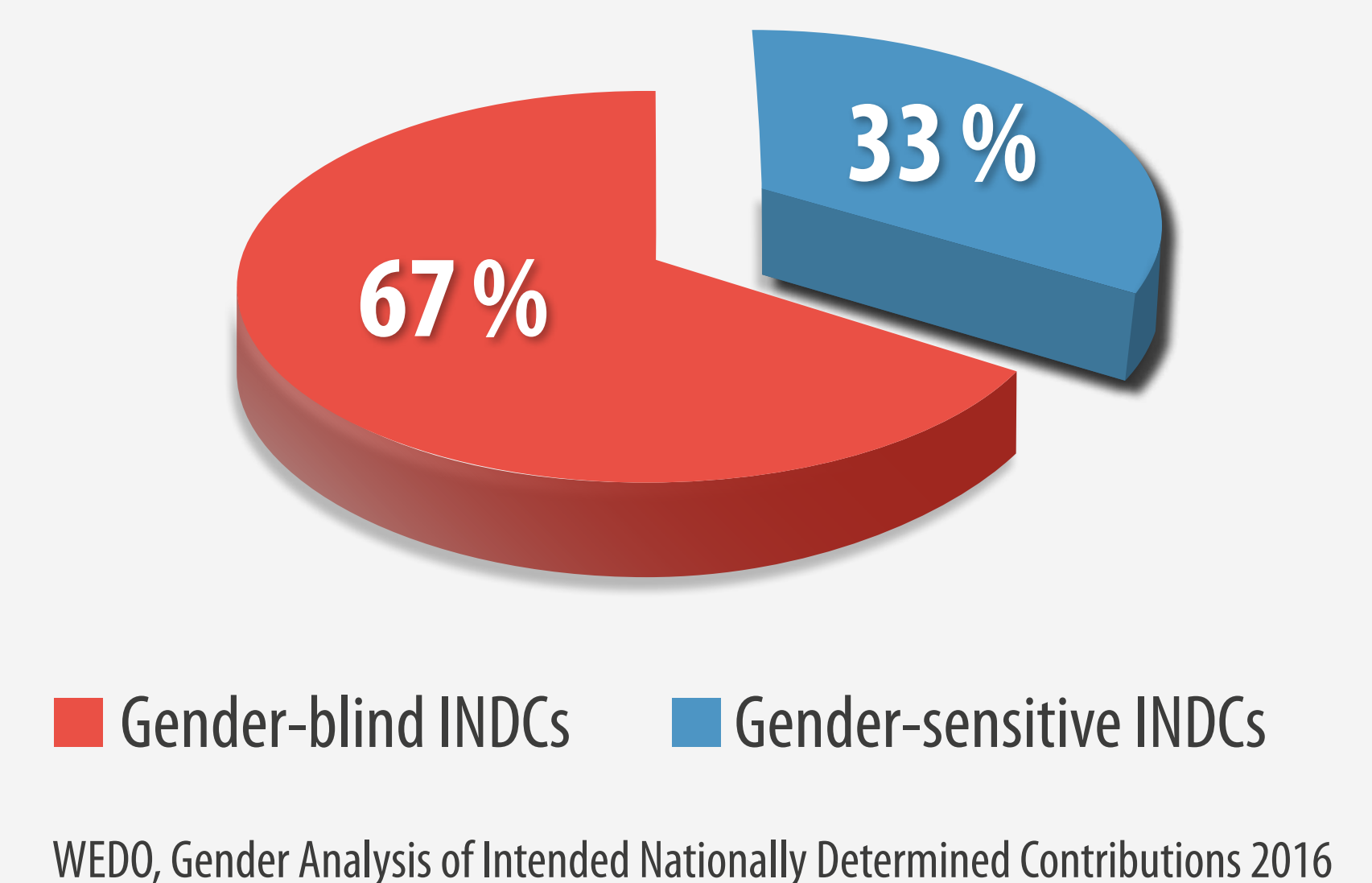
Efficient cook stoves save CO2 and improve women’s livelihood



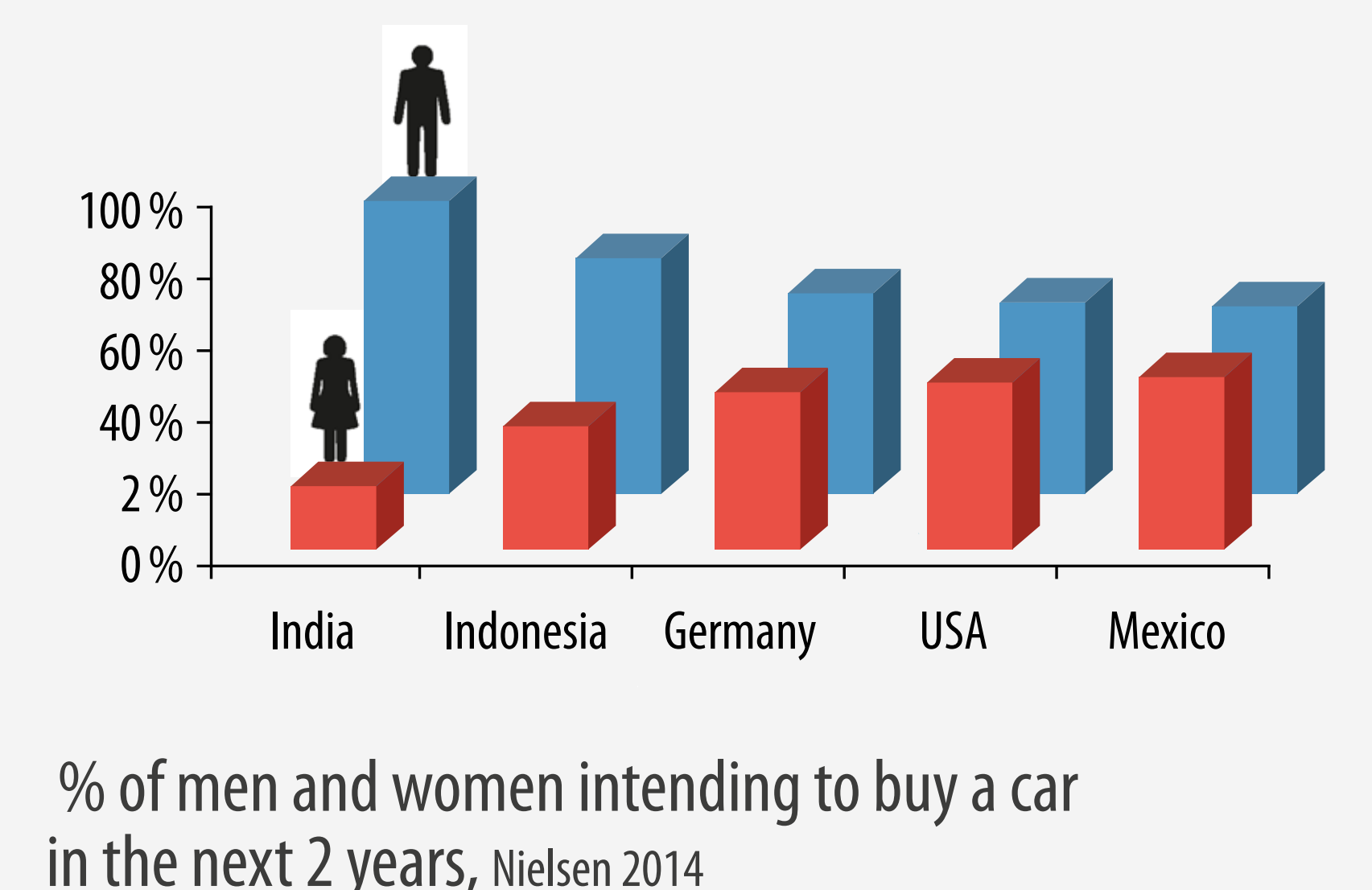
70% of the world’s poorest are women

- ▶ Mitigation action must be based on gender-disaggregated data and the use of gender approaches (i.e: gender impact assessments).
- ▶ Mitigation action must recognize women as key climate agents and must bring social co-benefits, such as:
 - Gender-responsive training
 - Gender-responsive public transport policies
 - Incentives to advance women’s employment in the renewable energy sector
 - Adapted financing for women-led sustainable energy initiatives
- ▶ Women want mitigation strategies that result in a real transition and are in line with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR), involving structural and lifestyle changes, particularly in industrialized countries.

Only 1/3 of INDCs integrate gender



Women’s consumption habits have a lower climate impact



RECOMMENDATIONS

¹ UNEP Global Gender and Environment Outlook, 2016