

Parallel Events for the NGO CSW65 Virtual Forum
Japan Women's Network for Disaster Risk Reduction
(JWNDRR) "Feminist Decision-making for Risk Governance
and Resilience Building"

Climate Change and Gender

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Relations between Climate Change and Gender

- ▶ The impacts of climate change are more severe
 - ✓ vulnerable/ marginalized people
 - ✓ women: affected by gender inequality?
- ▶ UN Women& UNDP: by 2021 around 435 million women and girls will be living on less than \$1.90 a day – including 47 million pushed into poverty as a result of COVID-19.
- ▶ Gender composition of decision-making

Table 2

Gender composition of Party delegations to the most recent sessions of the governing bodies under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement

	<i>Total delegates</i>	<i>Number of women</i>	<i>Number of men</i>	<i>Female representation (%)</i>	<i>Change in number of women since the last report (%)</i>
Party delegates	10 882	4 313	6 569	40	2
Heads and deputy heads of delegation	600	161	439	27	0

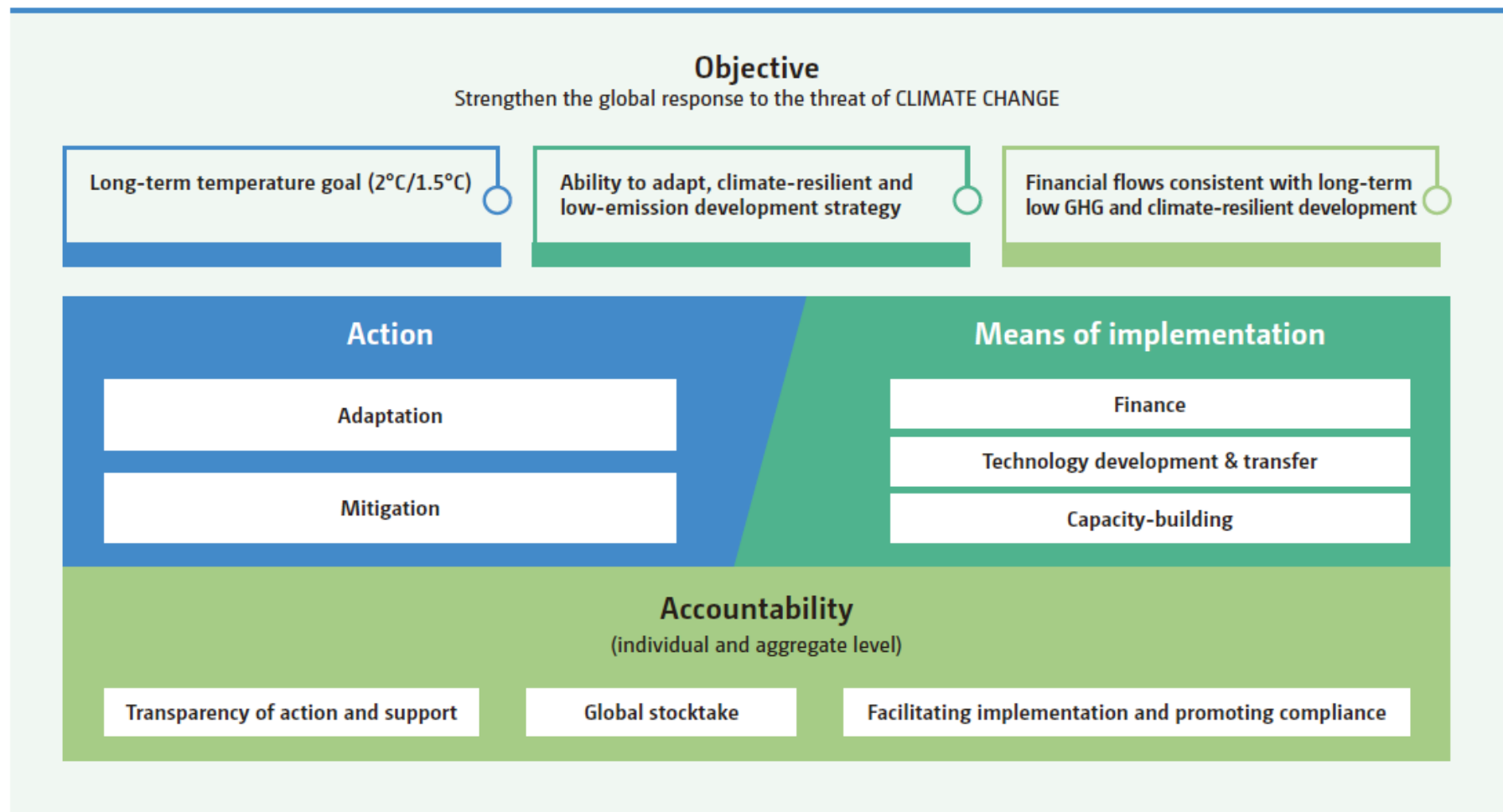
Note: The figures reflect the number of Party delegates having attended the respective sessions as at the last day thereof and include Party overflow.

※COP25/CMP15/CMA2 in 2019

Source) UNFCCC https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cp2020_03_adv.pdf

The Paris Agreement

Figure 2
The Paris Agreement: the big picture from a transparency perspective



Source: UNFCCC

<https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/ETFReferenceManual.pdf>

References to gender in the Paris Agreement

- Preamble

“Acknowledging 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, ”

- Article 7 Adaptation

- Article 11 Capacity-building

Source) UNFCCC

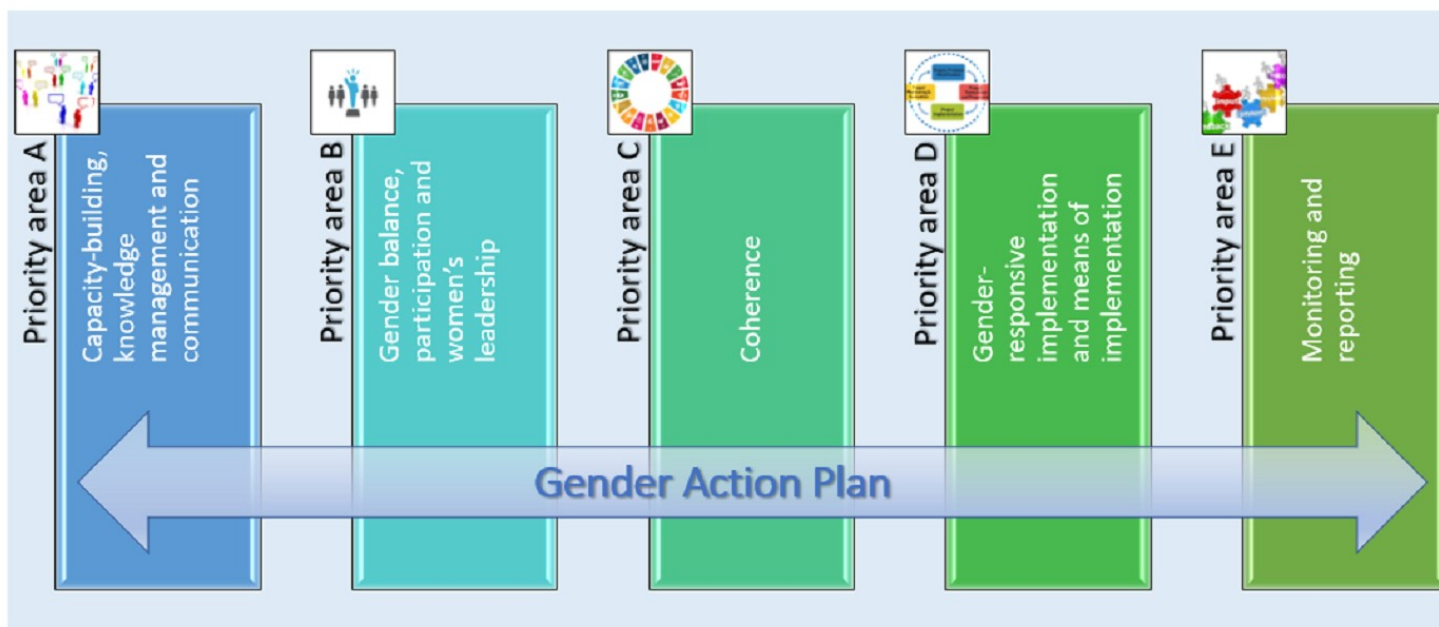
https://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/convention/application/pdf/english_paris_agreement.pdf

Lima Work Programme on Gender (LWPG) & Gender Action Plan (GAP)

- ▶ COP20 in 2014:
Adopted Lima work programme on gender (LWPG)
- ▶ COP22 in 2016:
Decided to continue and enhance LWPG for a period of 3 years
- ▶ COP23 in 2017:
Adopted the gender action plan under LWPG
- ▶ COP25 in 2019:
Adopted the enhanced five-year Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan

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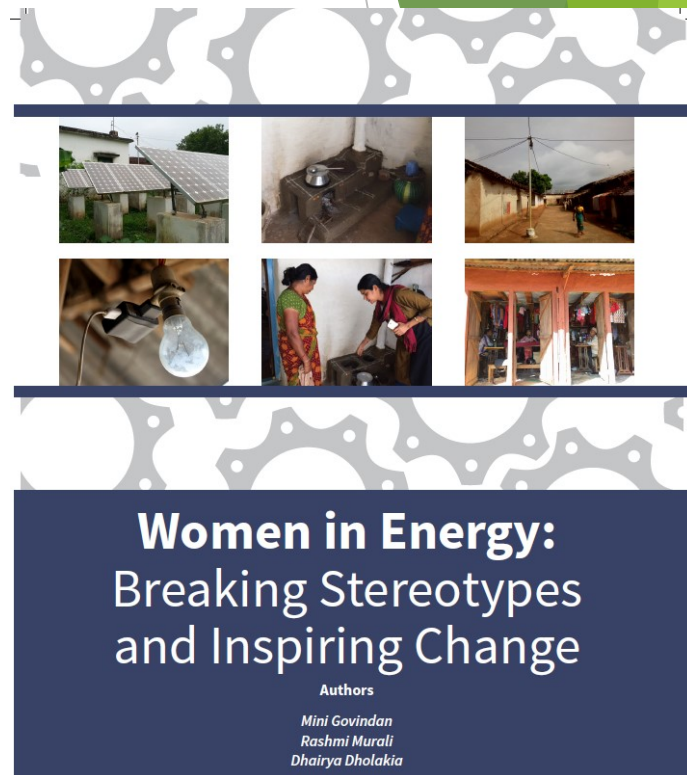
Lima work programme on gender



Gender Day at COP25

Various events on climate change and gender

<https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/gender-day-other-events-at-cops/gender-women-at-cop-25>



**Women in Energy:
Breaking Stereotypes
and Inspiring Change**

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CTCN event on Gender Day, Photo by JACSES

Source) CTCN

<https://www.ctc-n.org/resources/women-energy-breaking-stereotypes-and-inspiring-change>



Conclusion

1. Adaptation measures based on the SDGs pledge: “No one will be left behind.”
2. Reduce global emissions of all types of GHGs through comprehensive and cost-effective approaches
3. Transparency of Measurement, Reporting and Verification— including impacts on the most vulnerable groups
4. Climate finance for those who need it most
5. Generate multiple benefits that address climate change and other social challenges simultaneously



Thank you for your kind attention!

For any question or comment, please contact endo@jacses.org