

Handout: Gender and Climate Change

Key works, approaches, tools and guidelines

This handout aims to provide a succinct overview of guidelines, tools, scientific articles and relevant reports in the area of Gender and Climate Change. climate change related water challenges. A listing of a website is not an endorsement of the information the website provides. The handout is rather a starting point to point to possible data sources, information and tools. While some indication of the relevance or quality of the document is indicated, the data and information from these sources needs to be vetted in terms of its appropriateness, quality, uncertainty and prediction capabilities regarding its intended use.

This handout will be continuously updated. It has been developed by the Global Water Partnership (GWP) Gender Experts at GWPO Secretariat, GWP Mediterranean and the GWP Africa Coordination Unit to support the 2nd Technical Workshop on Project Preparation for Transformational Climate Resilience Water Projects in the Mediterranean Region for the Green Climate Fund: Special Focus on Gender (11 Feb 2021, Online).

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A. GCF Related guidelines and document

1. GCF. 2019. GCF Gender Policy

Link: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/gcf-gender-policy.pdf>

Short description: The Gender Policy document expresses the commitment of GCF's aspirations to promote gender equality firstly within the Secretariat, across investment criteria and as an integrated measure of the social dividends of the overall portfolio. It further reinforces the responsiveness of GCF to the culturally diverse context of gender equality to better address and account for the links between gender equality and climate change.

Key words: Gender equality, climate change, and sustainable development

Relevance/Quality: The policy document articulates the objectives, principles on which it is based and the levels of application. Therefore, serves as an authentic document that GCF, the National Designated Authorities (NDAs) its Accredited Entities (AE), Focal points and Delivery Partners are obliged to use in their operations, design and implementation of GCF supported proposals.

2. GCF. 2019. Gender Action Plan for the GCF 2020-2023

Link: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/gender-action-plan.pdf>

Short description: The gender action plan operationalizes the gender policy and provides a time bound framework within which optimise the Gender Policy. It is structured into five priority areas with accompanying details on the implementation actions required for each. These include the governance, competencies and capacity development, resource allocation, accessibility and budgeting, operational procedures, knowledge generation and communication.

The document provides guidance for Accredited Entities (AE) of the GCF requirements namely submission of funding proposals containing gender assessments and project level gender action plans and accompanying implementation budgets. Furthermore, a template showing Gender Action Pan indicators for each priority area is provided.

Key words: Gender assessment, Gender Action Plan, GCF priority areas, project preparation requirements

Relevance/Quality: The document provides clear guidance on the GCF requirements and specific support that GCF can provide to the NDAs, Focal points and AEs, under each priority area.

3. GCF. 2017 . Mainstreaming Gender in Green Climate Fund Projects . A Practical Manual

Link: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/mainstreaming-gender-green-climate-fund-projects>

Short description: Gender mainstreaming is central to GCF's objectives and guiding principles, therefore this manual addresses the GCF's potential to mainstream gender into climate finance, building on its mandate to support a paradigm shift to low emission and climate resilient development. Developed with the UN Women, this toolkit guides GCF partners on how to include women, girls, men and boys from socially excluded and vulnerable communities in all aspects of climate finance. It also provides key questions for the gender analysis making it easy for the project proponents to prepare a well-informed gender and social baseline.

Key words: Gender mainstreaming, gender responsiveness, gender analysis, climate resilient development, and climate finance

Relevance/Quality: This manual provides clear guidelines on how to integrate gender in the different GCF funding proposals. It is however important the NDA, Focal Points and AE are dedicated and understand the need for gender integration and take on the gender commitments throughout the implementation and post implementation phases.

B. General guidelines and tools:

1. CARE. 2009. Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis: Handbook

Link: [https://care.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/CC-2009-CARE CVCAHandbook.pdf](https://care.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/CC-2009-CARE_CVCAHandbook.pdf)

Short description: This handbook presents a new participatory methodology for Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis, with special focus on the community level. It stresses that communities are not homogeneous and underlines the need to pay special attention to those, especially women and the marginalized, who are more at risk and less able to adapt. Participatory values, processes and methods are presented to enable local people to articulate and enhance their own knowledge and understanding, and to plan action.

Key words: CVCA methodology, climate change, vulnerability, resilience, community-based adaptation

Relevance/Quality: Designed as a living document, this handbook is clear and practical as a guide and source of ideas for fieldworkers. However, despite its attention to women's vulnerability and marginality, the gender and diversity framework is not systematically integrated into the analysis.

2. BRIDGE/Georgina Aboud. 2011. Gender and Climate Change: Supporting Resources Collection

Link: http://www.wocan.org/sites/default/files/Bridge%20Climate_changeSRC1.pdf

Short description: This Supporting Resources Collection (SRC) forms one part of the Cutting Edge Pack on Gender and Climate Change, and showcases existing work on gender and climate change. The SRC presents a mix of accessible and engaging research papers, policy briefings, advocacy documents, case study material and practical tools from diverse regions and disciplines, focusing on different aspects of climate change and its associated gender dimensions.

Key words: gender, climate change, gender-aware responses, resources collection

Relevance/Quality: The SRC aims at promoting a 'transformative' approach in which women and men have an equal voice in decision-making on climate change and broader governance processes. The section on 'Water Scarcity', which considers impacts of water scarcity and water privatization on women and gender relations, is of special interest.

3. UNU Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability. 2014. Toolkit for the Indicators of Resilience in Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes

Link: <https://i.unu.edu/media/ias.unu.edu-en/news/5339/Toolkit-for-Indicators-of-Resilience-in-SEPLs.pdf>

Short description: The toolkit contains information on the concepts of resilience and SEPLs, and introduces a set of 20 qualitative and quantitative indicators designed to capture key dimensions of a system (ecological, agricultural, cultural and socioeconomic) based on observations of communities. It illustrates this approach through examples from the field featuring Fiji, Kenya, Namibia and Turkey.

Key words: indicators, resilience, SEPLS, field-testing

Relevance/Quality: Useful source as it contains practical advice for holding assessment workshops in local communities, to assist community members in measuring, understanding and evaluating the resilience of their own landscapes and seascapes, with practical tips for workshop organizers and facilitators to assess resilience. However, gender integration in the resilience assessment is only marginally discussed.

4. Pacific Climate Change Portal (PCCP). 2015. The Pacific Gender & Climate Change Toolkit: Tools for Practitioners

Link: <https://www.pacificclimatechange.net/document/pacific-gender-climate-change-toolkit-complete-toolkit>

Short description: Based on the claim that gender equality is central to achieving a sustainable and resilient future for Pacific islands, the toolkit is divided into four modules: (1) gender in climate change programmes; (2) different phases of a typical climate change programme/project cycle; (3) sector relevant case studies and key gender indicators; and (4) gender in relation to climate change governance.

Key words: gender-responsive, climate change vulnerability

Relevance/Quality: This toolkit is designed to support climate change practitioners working in national governments, non-governmental organizations, and regional and international organizations in integrating gender into all aspects of policy, programming and project work.

5. NAP Global Network & UNFCCC. 2019. Toolkit for a Gender-Responsive Process to Formulate and Implement National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)

Link: <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents/Supplements/NAPGenderToolkit2019.pdf>

Short description: The NAP process is a key mechanism for defining adaptation priorities, channelling resources and implementing adaptation actions. Based on the assumption that the impacts of climate change are not gender-neutral, this toolkit is designed to support country efforts to pursue a gender-responsive NAP process. As a flexible resource document, it allows easy navigation to the sections that are most relevant at a particular point in the NAP process.

Key words: gender-responsive, NAP process, climate change

Relevance/quality: The toolkit presents enabling activities that facilitate progress and increase effectiveness in the NAP process, and also provides links to key tools for gender-responsive approaches, as well as other useful resources. It is intended for government actors coordinating the NAP process, as well as for stakeholders and development partners supporting adaptation planning and implementation.

6. UN Climate Change. 2020. Virtual Workshops: Gender Integration into National Climate Actions

Link: <https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/workshops-dialogues/virtual-workshops-gender-integration-into-national-climate-actions#eq-3>

Short description: The platform contains a series of workshops on gender integration into national climate policies, plans, strategies and actions. The regional workshops cover Asia & the Pacific, Europe & Central Asia, Americas and the Caribbean, Sub-Saharan Africa, Middle East and North Africa. For each workshop, the recording and additional documentation are provided.

Key words: gender action plan, gender integration, climate

Relevance/Quality: Relevant to national gender and climate change focal points, parties and organizations. The objective of these workshops is to share relevant case studies, examples and lessons learned on the results, impacts and main challenges in the field.

7. United Nations Climate Change (UNFCCC) Gender and Climate Change Guidelines & Tools

Link: <https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/resources/guidelines-or-other-tools-for-integrating-gender-considerations-into-climate-change-related-activities-under-the-convention>

Short description: This resource page provides an overview of existing methodologies and tools to understand how gender interacts with the different climate topics within the UNFCCC. It includes several resources on mainstreaming gender in water programmes, sanitation and hygiene, indicators for water assessment, monitoring and reporting, and more.

Key words: guidelines, tools, gender, climate change

Relevance/Quality: A good starting point to assist the interested parties in incorporating gender considerations in the formulation and implementation of strategies for mitigating and adapting to climate change.

8. UN CC: e-Learn | Think, Talk, Act Climate Open Online Course on Gender and Environment

Link: <https://unccelearn.org/course/view.php?id=39&page=overview>

Short description: The user can browse the online courses and tutorials offered, spanning from climate change to sustainable diets, REDD+, green economy, and beyond. However, special attention should be paid to the 'Gender and Environment' section that also include a module on 'Gender and International Waters'.

Key words: gender equality, women's empowerment, environment, sustainable development

Relevance/Quality: 'One-stop-shop' for information and illustrations on gender dimensions linked to biodiversity, climate change, land degradation, international waters, and chemicals and waste.

C. Professional reports:

1. IFAD.2014. The Gender Advantage: Women on the Front Line of Climate Change

Link: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/gender_0.pdf

Short description This publication illustrates IFAD's experience in closing the gender gap and mobilizing the 'gender advantage' in climate change adaptation through ten case studies from across the world—covering indigenous women's knowledge, cooperation between men and women, water management, clean energy, and more.

Key words: case studies, climate change, adaptation

Relevance/Quality: Relevant in highlighting challenges when designing projects and programmes to ensure gender-responsiveness.

2. SEI Stockholm Environment Institute: Bernadette P. Resurrección, Beth A. Bee, Irene Dankelman, Clara Mi Young Park, Mousumi Haldar, and Catherine P. McMullen. 2019. Gender-Transformative Climate Change Adaptation: Advancing Social Equity

Link: <https://www.sei.org/publications/gender-transformative-climate-change-adaptation-advancing-social-equity/>

Short description: This background paper explores ways to use a gender-transformative lens to account for the social nature of major adaptation efforts in key systems and to understand the political, economic, social, and cultural practices and norms that shape, but may also distort, people's adaptation efforts. Institutional enablers of change are highlighted that can be utilized and tapped to strengthen efforts at gender-transformative climate change adaptation.

Key words: climate policy, transformative adaptation, gender equality, gender rights

Relevance/Quality: Relevant in that it holistically positions sustainable water management in the wider and interconnected context of different areas of climate change adaptation and gender equality. It also discusses the reasons why less priority is given to gender considerations in water and sanitation compared to other productivity-driven sectors.

3. Ulrike Röhr, Gotelind Alber and Lisa Göldner. 2018. The Contribution of Gender Justice to Successful Climate Politics: Impact Assessment, Interdependencies with Other Social Categories, Methodological Issues and Options for Shaping Climate Policy

Link: <https://www.gendercc.net/ufoplan.html>

Short description: This research project examines the added value of a gender perspective for climate protection and adaptation and develops recommendations for taking action. It aims at supporting the integration of gender dimensions into climate policy, in particular in Germany. It involves three work packages: (1) a systematic review of the literature on gender and climate change; (2) the instrument of gender impact assessment (GIA); and (3) identification of the benefits of integrating gender dimensions into climate policies and measures.

Key words: gender, climate change policy, adaptation, mitigation

Relevance/Quality: Recommendations are provided on how to close information gaps and improve regular data collection. An analytical framework is developed which is designed to identify the gender dimensions which are relevant for portfolios of mitigation and adaptation programmes.

4. CARE. 2020. Evicted by Climate Change: Confronting the Gendered Impacts of Climate-Induced Displacement. Report.

Link: <https://careclimatechange.org/evicted-by-climate-change/> (includes a link to short summaries in English and French)

Short description: A report highlighting the causes and consequences of climate-induced displacement and the urgent need for a gender-transformative response. It highlights urgent need for more women's leadership and greater financial support for gender-just solutions to climate-induced displacement. Summary of report available in French and English in the above link.

Key words: gender, climate, displacement, migration, adaptation

Relevance/Quality: Good set of recommendations is included however there is limited understanding of how these can be put in practice and whether the findings overall represent something new, or are just a confirmation of established knowledge in the field of gender and climate change.

5. Emeline Skinner. 2011. Gender and Climate Change: Overview Report.

Link: https://www.genreenaction.net/IMG/pdf/CC_OR_FINAL.pdf

Short description: This Overview Report (OR) – and the Cutting Edge Pack it is part of — is the result of a collaborative programme over two years that involved global contributors from a range of non-governmental, multilateral and bilateral organisations in shaping its content and key messages from the outset. In addition to engaging a core group of expert advisors from Africa, Latin America and Europe throughout the process, a global „Community of Practice“ engaged in online and face-to-face discussions around key debates highlighted in the Cutting Edge Pack. It uses a transformative approach and is critically examining the pitfalls of gender-blind approach to climate adaptation.

Key words:

Relevance/Quality: High quality, comprehensive study, with lots of detail information. Possibly needs to be matched with more recent publications in the field, as it was published in 2011. Each summary. Should be read together with the BRIDGE/About 2011 (See section 1. Guidelines and tools).

D. Academic articles* :

1. Pearse, Rebecca. "Gender and climate change." *Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Climate Change* 8.2 (2017): e451.

Link: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/wcc.451>

Abstract: This study reviews the literature on gender relations and climate change. Gender analysis contributes to our understanding of: (1) vulnerability and climate change impacts; (2) adaptations in different contexts; (3) responsibility for greenhouse gas emissions; (4) inequalities in climate governance; and (5) knowledges and social action on climate change. Overall, the literature has established that gender relations are an integral feature of social transformations associated with climate change. This poses a challenge to gender-blind social research into climate change. Without gender analysis, we omit key aspects of social life in a changing climate. It is vital that the gendered character of climate change is recognized and further explored in the social sciences and humanities.

Key words: literature review, gender, climate change, gender relations, governance, vulnerability

2. Valerie Nelson, Kate Meadows , Terry Cannon , John Morton & Adrienne Martin (2002) *Uncertain predictions, invisible impacts, and the need to mainstream gender in climate change adaptations, Gender 26; Development, 10:2, 51-59.*

Link: <https://doi.org/10.1080/13552070215911>

Abstract: Vulnerability to environmental degradation and natural hazards is articulated along social, poverty, and gender lines. Just as gender is not sufficiently mainstreamed in many areas of development policy and practice, so the potential impacts of climate change on gender relations have not been studied, and remain invisible. In this article the authors outline climate change predictions, and explore the effects of long-term climate change on agriculture, ecological systems, and gender relations, since these could be significant. They identify predicted changes in natural hazard frequency and intensity as a result of climate change, and explore the gendered effects of natural hazards. They highlight the urgent need to integrate gender analyses into public policy-making, and in adaptation responses to climate change.

3. Eastin, Joshua. "Climate change and gender equality in developing states." *World Development* 107 (2018): 289-305.

Link: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0305750X18300664>

Abstract: It is commonly accepted that women can be more vulnerable than men to the adverse environmental effects of climate change. This paper evaluates whether the unequal distribution of

* Some of the academic publications may require paid subscription to a journal. If you struggle to access the article, please let us know.

costs women bear as a result of climate change are reflected across broader macro-social institutions to the detriment of gender equality and women's rights. It argues that gender disparities in climate change vulnerability not only reflect pre-existing gender inequalities, they also reinforce them. Inequalities in the ownership and control of household assets and rising familial burdens due to male out-migration, declining food and water access, and increased disaster exposure can undermine women's ability to achieve economic independence, enhance human capital, and maintain health and wellbeing. Consequences for gender equality include reductions in intra-household bargaining power, as women become less capable of generating independent revenue. Outside the home, norms of gender discrimination and gender imbalances in socio-economic status should increase as women are less able to participate in formal labor markets, join civil society organizations, or collectively mobilize for political change. The outcome of these processes can reduce a society's level of gender equality by increasing constraints on the advancement of laws and norms that promote co-equal status. The author empirically test this relationship across a sample of developing states between 1981 and 2010. The findings suggest that climate shocks and climatic disasters exert a broadly negative impact on gender equality, as deviations from long-term mean temperatures and increasing incidence of climatological and hydro-meteorological disasters are associated with declines in women's economic and social rights. These effects appear to be most salient in states that are relatively less-democratic, with greater dependence on agriculture, and lower levels of economic development.

E. Gender and climate in MED and North Africa regions (to be completed and updates)

1. Gender mainstreaming into climate transparency and measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) 2017-2020

Link: <https://www.ndcs.undp.org/content/ndc-support-programme/en/home/impact-and-learning/library/gender-mainstreaming-into-climate-transparency-and-measurement--.html>

Short description:

Results of GSP Pilot in Western Balkan countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia) and Lebanon. This document is an initiative of the Global Support Programme for National Communications and Biennial Update Reports (in short, GSP), funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and jointly implemented by UNDP and UNEP. The primary objective of the GSP is to provide technical and financial support to developing parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in preparing their National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Update Reports (BURs). Among other areas of work, the GSP supports the integration of gender equality considerations into climate reporting, in accordance with UNFCCC's guidance and GEF's gender policy and action plan. In December 2017, GSP started a pilot initiative by providing a combination of regional and national support to six countries on gender and climate change, in order to enhance understanding of the interconnection of the two issues and to build the institutional capacity in this regard. Such start coincided with the adoption of the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan by COP 23, which served to GSP as a conceptual framework going forward. The following document summarizes experiences and lessons learnt generated from December 2017, when the first regional kick off meeting was held, to February 2020 when the third (and final) regional dialogue was organized. The document consists of a Framework, GSP Pilot for Western Balkan Countries and Lebanon and Next Steps - Thinking Beyond the GSP Pilot.

2. Gender mainstreaming in climate change projects - The case of Noor Ouarzazate in Morocco

Link: <https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/gender-mainstreaming-climate-change-projects-case-noor-ouarzazate-morocco>

Short description: This report thus presents a short summary of the NOOR Ouarzazate complex[†], followed by an introduction of the methodology used for conducting the case study analysis, focusing on the different measures undertaken by the implementing companies to address gender equality during the construction, maintenance and operation phases of the project. Then, the report includes a section on gender equality in Morocco, to provide the reader with information on relevant gender considerations at play in the country providing insights on the challenges faced by women when it comes to joining the labour market in the country, and particularly when these women live in rural areas. This contextualization is followed by the main findings extracted from the analysis of available project documents and data collected during field missions to Ouarzazate and Rabat, to identify the good practices and lessons learned from the project.

3. National strategy for mainstreaming gender in climate change in Egypt. 2011.

Link: https://www.climatelinks.org/sites/default/files/asset/document/2011_IUCN_Climate-Change-Gender-Action-Plan-Egypt.pdf

Short description: The National Strategy for Mainstreaming Gender in Climate Change in Egypt is the result of a series of inputs –interviews with policy makers, stakeholder consultation and research, among others. It was developed under the leadership of the IUCN Gender office in collaboration with the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA). This Strategy elaborates on eight (8) priority focus areas, each comprising subsections on women as agents of change, a situation analysis and the state of gender, a set of recommendations and examples of selected action on implementation in each of the following sectors: Priority Area 1: Integrated Coastal Management Priority Area 2: Agriculture Priority Area 3: Water Priority Area 4: Tourism Priority Area 5: Health Priority Area 6: Energy and Transport Priority Area 7: Urbanization Priority Area 8: Waste Management.

4. World Bank.2020. Gender Inclusion in Productive Investments in the Western Balkans

Link: <http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/678091593499973108/pdf/Gender-Inclusion-in-Productive-Investments-in-the-Western-Balkans.pdf>

Short description: Productive grants are an important tool to modernize agricultural production, women do not access such financing instruments also due to cultural constraints, while a key constraining factor to gender inclusion is the lack of data and evidence on women’s roles in agricultural production in national statistics, typically categorising them as ‘unemployed’, ‘inactive’, or ‘informal’.

5. UNWomen.2020. Keep the promise, accelerate the change: Taking stock of gender equality in Europe and Central Asia 25 years after Beijing.

Link: <https://eca.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2020/10/keep-the-promise-accelerate-the-change>

Short description: A 2020 stocktaking report by UN Women has up-to-date info also for SEE countries, on the broad gender issues.

6. UNWomen. 2019. Steps Taken in the Arab Region for the Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action

[†] The Solar Energy Program (NOOR) located in Ouarzazate (NOOR Ouarzazate), in the South-Central region of Morocco, is one of the largest concentrated solar power (CSP) facilities in the world.

Link: <https://arabstates.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2019/11/regional-recommendations-on-beijing-25-in-the-arab-states>

Short description: This brochure aims to provide a preliminary summary of the achievements of the Arab countries in implementing the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action 25 years after its adoption, focusing on the intersections of the twelve areas of concern with the sustainable development agenda. The publication reviews progress in six key areas, drawing mainly on national reviews submitted by Arab countries.

D. Other relevant publications:

1. IUCN. 2015. GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE: Strengthening climate action by promoting gender equality. IUCN Briefs.

Link: <https://www.iucn.org/resources/issues-briefs/gender-and-climate-change>

Short description: Two page document summarising key issues in the area of gender and climate change from the perspective of natural resource management

2. UN Women (no date – post 2014). Why is climate change a gender issue. UN Women Brief.

Link: <https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2015/1/why-is-climate-change-a-gender-issue>

Short description: Two-page brief with geographical focus of Fiji and discussing gender and climate change.

3. Schalatek, Liane. 2015. From Innovative Mandate to Meaningful Implementation: Ensuring Gender-Responsive Green Climate Fund (GCF) Projects and Programs. Heinrich Böll Stiftung

Link: https://www.germanclimatefinance.de/files/2015/11/gcf-genderintegration-hbs_egm.pdf

Short description: * This paper was written as a background paper for an Expert Group Meeting (EGM) organized by UN-Women, UN DESA, and the UNFCCC Secretariat on “Implementing gender-responsive climate action in the context of sustainable development” in Bonn, Germany from October 14-16, 2015. As per the disclaimer in the document, the paper reflects the views of the author and does not necessarily represent the views of the UN or GCF.

4. Daisy Dunne. 2020. Mapped: How climate change disproportionately affects women’s health. Carbon Brief.

Link: <https://www.carbonbrief.org/mapped-how-climate-change-disproportionately-affects-womens-health>

Short description: An analysis of 130 peer-reviewed studies (including an interactive map) on the disproportionately high health risks for women and girls from the impacts of climate change when compared to men and boys.

5. The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE). 2020. Beijing +25 policy brief: Area K - Women and the environment: climate change is gendered

Link: <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/beijing-25-policy-brief-area-k-women-and-environment>

Short description: The climate change policy agenda in the EU is driven by the EU’s 2020 climate and energy package, which sets out broad targets to be achieved by 2020. The EU is expected to integrate gender equality concerns into its climate change and other environmental policies. Furthermore, under the strategic engagement for gender equality (2016-2019), the Commission has committed to reporting on the extent to which a gender perspective is mainstreamed across different policy areas, including transport, energy, agriculture, trade and the environment. However, the efforts to incorporate a gender perspective in the EU environmental policy have been largely

fragmented and they have not translated the EU commitments in this area into concrete actions, as discussed in the third section of this document.

6. WECF. 2019: The Gender impact assessment and monitoring tool.

Link: <https://www.women2030.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/FINAL-GIM-Tool-Jan-19.pdf>

7. UN Women. 2018. Turning promises into action: Gender equality in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Link: <https://www2.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2018/sdg-report-gender-equality-in-the-2030-agenda-for-sustainable-development-2018-en.pdf?la=en&vs=4332>

Short description: Slightly older UN Women's report that provides a comprehensive and authoritative assessment of progress, gaps and challenges in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) from a gender perspective.