

GENDER INTEGRATION IN CLIMATE POLICY: A G20 ANALYSIS



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Despite the increasing acknowledgement that the impacts of climate change vary depending on gender, and the crucial role of women at the center of climate solutions, meaningful discussion of gender marginalization is still lacking in most national climate change policies, including those of the world's largest economies, the G20 countries. While not all countries are equally responsible, together the G20 account for almost 80% of global carbon dioxide emissions, and consequently hold a critical role in tackling the climate crisis.

In this report, we analyze the level of gender integration - or lack thereof - in the national climate policies and nationally determined contributions (NDCs) of the G20 countries to the Paris Agreement. We recognize that the G20 is not a uniform block and Common But Differentiated Responsibilities need to be acknowledged. Rather this report addresses the cross-cutting issue of gender-responsive climate policy and action across the G20. It is crucial that G20 countries develop and implement gender-responsive climate policies in order to move forward both climate action and gender equality agendas at both the national and international level.

Women and gender diverse leaders are providing critical leadership and solutions to addressing the climate crisis. Consequently, it is essential to recognize, understand and transform unjust dominant social constructs, including systemic patriarchy, colonization and racism, which continue to impede building equitable and successful climate policy and action led by women and marginalized groups.

Key points

- While some G20 countries have taken steps to integrate a gender perspective into climate policy, climate policy remains gender-ignorant (it does not distinguish between genders) in most countries.
- Twenty percent of G20 countries make no mention of gender or women in climate policy. When gender is mentioned, it is often superficial, lacks policy coherence, focuses on foreign climate policy only, or is an afterthought in an otherwise gender-ignorant strategy.
- A handful of G20 countries are taking the first steps towards integrating gender in climate policy, with plans to develop gender strategies. However, very few countries are at the stage of utilizing planning, monitoring, and evaluation tools to effectively integrate gender into climate action.
- Participation of women in international and national climate decision-making processes is lacking. Further steps need to be taken to ensure that women, particularly Indigenous, Black, and Brown women, are considered as agents of change and that intersectionality, which in this case refers to how diverse women and gender marginalized groups are impacted differently by climate change, is addressed.
- Governments need to ramp up efforts to effectively and coherently integrate gender considerations into climate relevant policies, ensuring active participation of women and marginalized groups.
- The wealthiest G20 countries are falling short of their climate financing commitments both in terms of quantity and quality, highlighting the need to strengthen funding for gender-responsive climate action across mitigation and adaptation.

The role of the G20 in the climate crisis

The G20, or Group of Twenty, is an intergovernmental forum of 19 countries and the European Union (EU). While it was founded initially as a venue for international financial and economic cooperation, the group also focuses on issues of [climate change mitigation and sustainable development](#). The G20 accounts for around [80% of gross global domestic product, 75% of international trade, 60% of the global population](#) and roughly half the world's land area. The significance of the G20 has risen in the past decade and it is recognized by analysts as [exercising considerable global influence](#), which is why it is of particular importance that G20 countries act as leaders, not laggards, in the climate crisis.

[As noted by UN Secretary General António Guterres](#): "The collective commitments of G20 governments are coming far too little and far too late. The actions of the wealthiest developed and emerging economies simply don't add up."

Currently, climate plans laid out in G20 country NDCs are not aligned with limiting warming to 1.5°C and despite making promises in 2009 to phase out "inefficient" subsidies, G20 nations [subsidised fossil fuel companies to the tune of USD 3.3 trillion between 2015 and 2021](#), with several nations increasing subsidies. While all governments need to step up their climate commitments to reduce global emissions fast enough to stay within 1.5°C, G20 countries are [uniquely responsible for avoiding that temperature threshold](#).

The link between gender and climate change: impacts and solutions

Climate change does not affect everyone equally. Women, girls and marginalized communities are unequally burdened. Indigenous women, women from the Global South, and women of color in the Global North are especially impacted due to the [historic and continuing effects of structural colonialism, racism and misogyny](#). This is because the climate crisis amplifies existing structural inequalities and thereby poses unique threats to the livelihoods, health and safety of those experiencing oppression within the global community.

For example, women depend more on natural resources, yet have less access to them. In many regions, women bear a [disproportionate responsibility](#) for securing food, water and fuel. As droughts, floods and other erratic weather events increase, there will be an [increased burden on women](#) holding responsibility for their families' food, water and energy needs.

The impacts of the climate crisis on women are widespread and diverse. Studies have shown that [gender-based violence](#) becomes more prevalent after natural disasters, with complex and far-reaching consequences on health, safety and well-being. Women and children also account for over [80% of the population displaced due to climate change](#).

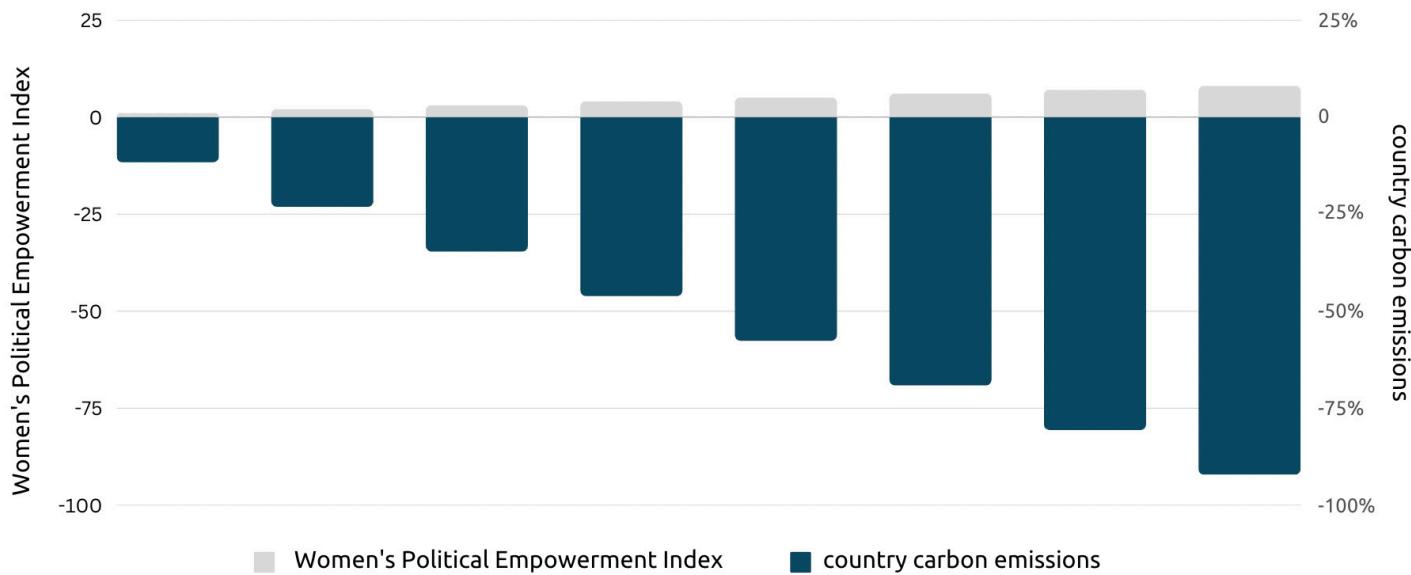
These impacts are not limited to the Global South. For example, in Europe, women are more likely than men to live in [flood zones](#), where the impact of climate change is felt most severely. A study in rural Australia found that [women's paid and unpaid work increased](#) in times of climate-related stress, leading to negative health impacts.

Cultural and social organization further [shape women's vulnerability](#) to the climate crisis, as gender inequalities intersect with structural inequalities relating to gender diversity, race, class, physical ability, sexuality, geographical location and age. Those at the margins of society and Indigenous women, women from the Global South, and women of color in the Global North experience these effects earliest and to the greatest degree. While natural disasters result in higher mortality rates for women than men, the [disparity is greatest relating to women experiencing the harshest poverty](#).

Yet, despite the disproportionate impact of the climate crisis on women, they are simultaneously critical actors in solutions to climate change. Women are at the forefront of global climate advocacy and lead local adaptation and mitigation efforts. They determine much of household energy use and, often, demand for renewable energy in homes and communities. Globally, women are responsible for the [majority of the world's food production](#). Evidence indicates that, if women had the same access to productive resources as men, they could [increase agricultural yields by 20%-30%](#).

Increasing women's representation in parliament has been found to lead countries to adopt [more stringent climate change policies](#), which in turn result in lower carbon dioxide emissions. An in-depth study shows that a one unit increase in a country's score on the Women's Political Empowerment Index demonstrates an [11.5% decrease in the country's carbon emissions](#). Integrating gender in policy can have far-reaching benefits, not only for women, but for a community as a whole. For more examples, please see the [Women Speak Storytelling Database](#), a media archive highlighting thousands of stories of women at the forefront of solutions and advocacy to respond to the climate crisis.

Fig. 1: Increasing Women's Political Empowerment decreases emissions

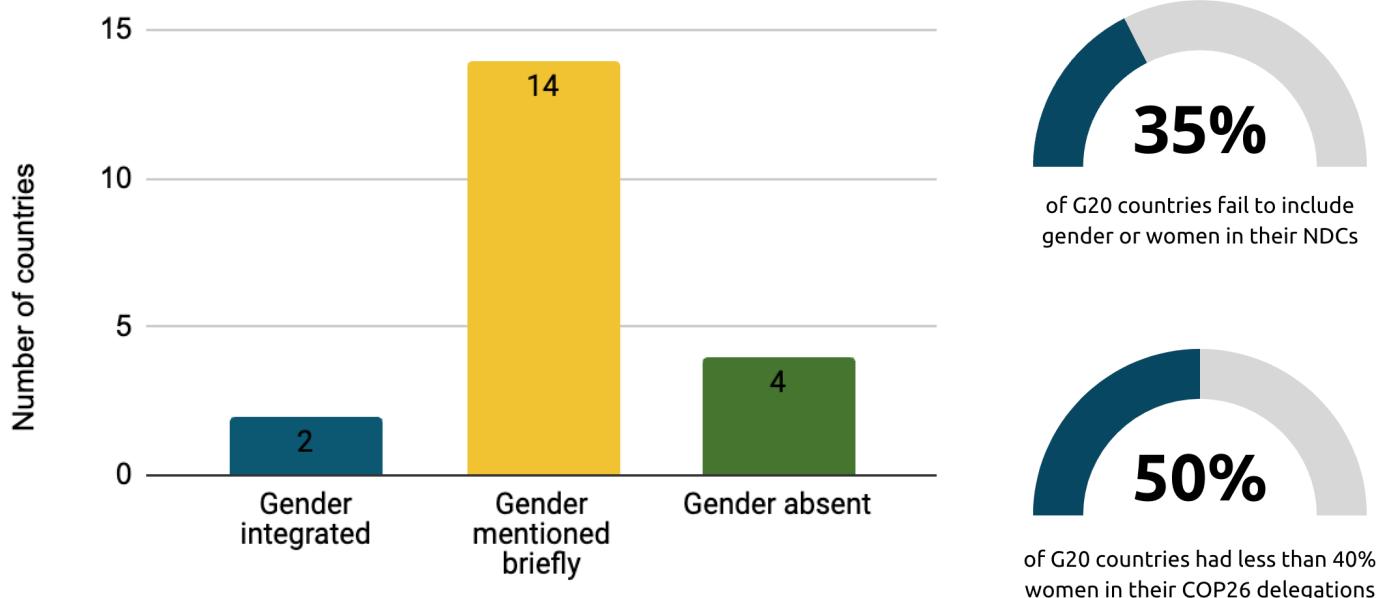


A one unit increase in a country's score on the Women's Political Empowerment Index results in a [11.51% decrease in the country's carbon emissions](#).

In recent years, due to consistent advocacy by civil society and the [Women and Gender Constituency](#), gender has become increasingly prevalent in climate change discourse. At the international level, the [enhanced Lima work program on gender](#) and its [Gender Action Plan](#) acknowledge the need for the further incorporation of gender throughout climate change negotiations, while aiming to advance gender balance and to achieve climate policy and action that is gender-responsive.

Findings: Are the G20 integrating gender in climate policy?

Fig. 2: Inclusion of gender in the national climate policies of G20 countries



Twenty percent of G20 countries do not mention gender at all in climate policy

South Korea, Russia, Brazil and Saudi Arabia have no mention of gender or women and gender diverse people in any national policies (domestic or foreign) related to climate change. References to gender or women are also lacking in their NDCs, indicating no plans, thus far, to integrate gender in future climate change policies.

When gender is mentioned by G20 countries, it is often superficial and unactionable

The majority of G20 countries mention gender in relation to some form of climate policy. However, as already highlighted, this either fails to go beyond the superficial use of key terms, lacks policy coherence, includes gender only in foreign policy, or considers gender as an afterthought. References to gender fail to encompass gender non-conforming people and other marginalized groups.

- **Gender integration as an afterthought:** For the EU and US - which together are responsible for almost [half of historical global carbon dioxide emissions](#) - gender was not initially considered in climate policy. Taking a gender perspective to EU climate policy reveals that [much of it remains resolutely gender-ignorant](#). Major climate plans - specifically the European Green Deal - were adopted with no reference to gender or women at all. In a communication to the UNFCCC, the EU stated that gender will be incorporated in [all relevant climate policies](#) via the [Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025](#). The strategy has a short section on climate change that acknowledges women are more affected by climate impacts and states that "addressing the gender dimension can therefore have a key role in leveraging the full potential of these policies", but it gives no detail on how this will be done. EU countries Germany, Italy and France reflect an equal lack

of gender integration. For example, Germany has [not yet taken any steps towards integrating an effective gender perspective](#) into its climate policy and action at national, regional and local government level. Similarly, in the US, climate policy lacks any mention of women and gender. While the updated [US NDC reflects improvement on climate justice](#), there is no reference to climate action prioritizing gender. The NDC makes no commitment to intergenerational equity or protections for young and future generations, or to climate action prioritizing women or Indigenous peoples. In 2021, the US adopted its first ever [National Strategy on Gender Equity and Equality](#) that it claims will enable the inclusion of [gender throughout US government climate action](#). However, it does so [without concrete proposals, clear staffing or funding models](#).

- **Superficial use of key terms:** When gender is mentioned in climate policy, it is often limited to the superficial inclusion of the key terms 'gender' and 'women'. For example, India's [first NDC](#) includes only one single reference to addressing the challenges of gender equality and women's empowerment. Gender and vulnerable social groups are [mentioned in India's various national policies](#), but fail to be effectively included throughout. Similarly, in Turkey, gender is inconsistently referenced in some climate change policies. For example, the [National Climate Change Action Plan](#) states only that attention was given "to integrate gender issues into the policies and strategies to combat climate change". However, due to the lack of concrete action points or gender analysis, Turkey's use of the term 'gender' in climate policy papers and strategy documents has been described as [tokenistic and superficial](#). South Africa is an advocate for gender justice and has played a major role in advancing international climate negotiations on gender. However, [gaps still exist in its national policies](#) that hinder effective climate action that considers gender. [The National Climate Change Response White Paper](#), which aims to adapt and mitigate the effects of climate change in South Africa, mentions the term 'women' six times, but does not clearly outline what investment will be made to improve women's role in minimizing and managing the impacts of the climate crisis.
- **Lacking coherence:** While there are a number of different programs and initiatives in G20 countries focused on gender and climate change, these often exist only as self-standing programs, highlighting a lack of consistent consideration of gender. Analysis of UK climate-related policy documents shows that, prior to the launch of its [latest climate strategy](#) in 2021, [gender was not mentioned at all](#). In this strategy, the UK government sets out programs such as the [Clean Energy Education and Empowerment Initiative](#), which aims to advance women's participation in clean energy professions, and training programs that aim to increase STEM skills needed for green jobs among underrepresented groups, including women. While these initiatives are important, without fully incorporating gender into climate policy and programming, these activities risk leaving [structural conditions of gender inequality intact](#).
- **Prioritization in foreign policy:** In some cases, gender is highlighted as a key priority for foreign climate policy, but is lacking in domestic policy. For example, in Australia, integration of gender considerations into climate change has emerged as a priority for Australia's foreign policy. [The Climate Change Action Strategy \(2020-25\)](#) has a focus on "gender-responsive approaches", strengthening the "perspectives and representation of women in international climate change bodies" and "promoting social inclusion". However, [gender is not mentioned once](#) in Australia's own climate change mandates, domestic government material, nor even mentioned in its NDC. Japan, too, highlights its support for [gender considerations in developing nations](#), but there is a lack of integration of gender in its [domestic climate policy](#), where gender is only mentioned briefly in relation to [disaster risk reduction](#). Due to unjust consequences for communities and countries in the Global South, developed countries like Australia and Japan continue to fund gender-

responsive policies, which is vital and must continue. However, prioritizing gender only in foreign development policy perpetuates the false narrative that [gender issues are only applicable to the Global South](#), and further avoids addressing structural inequities domestically.

Some G20 countries are taking the first steps towards integrating gender into climate plans

Argentina, for example, states that it has made significant progress in [incorporating gender and diversity perspectives](#) into climate policy instruments and [aims to prioritize vulnerable communities and social groups](#). As a next step, it plans to establish a Gender, Diversity and Climate Change Strategy to strengthen the links between climate change and gender, as well as to create opportunities for the participation of key actors. In Mexico, the country's updated NDC [recognizes that climate change](#) impacts different groups in different ways and exacerbates social, economic and gender inequalities. Along these lines, Mexico announced it would make public its [National Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change](#), which is currently being discussed with national institutions.

Very few G20 countries are implementing gender-responsive climate policy

A very small number of countries are utilizing tools to integrate gender effectively in climate change plans and policy implementation. The most promising example is Canada, where the latest climate plan was informed by a [gender-based analysis plus](#) (GBA+) (The “plus” indicates the rich spectrum of gender identities and sexual orientations that exist beyond a limited and exclusive gender binary of cis men and women). This document assesses how diverse groups of women, men and non-binary people may be affected by policies, programs and initiatives, and maximizes positive benefits for those most affected by the negative impacts of the climate crisis, including low-income Canadians, women, Indigenous communities and people living in rural and remote areas. How this gender-based analysis is actually implemented remains to be seen.

Additionally, Indonesia has been utilizing specific approaches to ensure gender equality is an integral part of national development planning since 2015. This includes tracking financial flows for activities supporting gender equality objectives as well as conducting gender-responsive budgeting to ensure equitable distribution of resources. The Indonesian government has set out ways to improve its gender approaches in a new national strategy, which will be the basis for addressing gender issues under the [Long-Term Strategy for Low Carbon and Climate Resilience 2050](#).

Other G20 countries are still far from implementing gender-inclusive climate policy with the use of specific tools and instruments, although some mention plans to conduct gender impact assessments of climate strategies and programs. Another major barrier for implementation is the lack of [gender-differentiated data](#), which is essential in developing, monitoring and evaluating effective gender-responsive climate policy.

Representation and characterization of women in climate policy processes

Participation of women in climate decision-making processes

For gender to be effectively integrated into climate policy, women and gender diverse people, particularly from Indigenous, Black, and Brown communities, need to be present in decision-making processes. In G20 countries, women's participation is lacking in international negotiations, as one

example. At COP26 in Glasgow, half of all G20 delegations were composed of [less than 40% women](#), with some featuring significantly less - for example India, at 17%. [Indigenous peoples](#) and [marginalized groups](#) were also underrepresented. Additionally, five G20 countries (Brazil, China, India, Russia and Saudi Arabia) have not yet appointed [a gender and climate change focal point](#), as encouraged by the UNFCCC. This underrepresentation has serious consequences for furthering climate policy that is inclusive of the leadership and necessary solutions of communities worst impacted by the climate crisis.

In decision-making and planning at the national level, there are some positive examples. In Argentina, gender balance and substantive women's participation have been promoted in the National Cabinet of Climate Change, with women [representing 52% of decision-making positions](#). However, many countries are lagging far behind. In European countries, just [27% of government ministers](#) responsible for policies on the environment and climate change are women. In the US, although women and girls have been some of the most vocal advocates in support of environmental stewardship, [they remain dramatically underrepresented in leadership positions](#) at climate change negotiations and occupy [only 27.5% of congressional seats](#). In China, there is [no evidence of the participation of any women or anyone with gender expertise](#) in the National Leading Group on Climate Change. This highlights the large gaps that still need to be addressed in ensuring the participation of women and diverse groups in international and national climate policy development.

Acknowledging intersectionality

Analysis of climate change documents and policies finds that G20 countries still mostly refer to women as a homogenous group, failing to acknowledge the varying levels of diversity amongst them determined by race, class, sexual orientation, geographical location and national and regional socio-political histories. Only a handful of countries have recognized how structural inequalities are related to gender, class, race, physical ability, sexuality, region, and age. One example is Indonesia, [which highlights its obligations](#) on human rights, the rights of Indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, people with disabilities, and people in vulnerable situations, as well as gender equality and intergenerational equity in the context of climate. Others, including Canada, Indonesia, Brazil, Mexico, South Africa, Argentina and the EU, make reference to Indigenous peoples and other marginalized groups in their NDCs, but most do not expand on how they aim to address the related inequalities. For example, the EU simply [highlights its support](#) for the adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Expanding the climate space to include LGBTQIA+ gender diverse groups is also crucial to creating a more inclusive, accurate, and complete analysis and understanding of the intersections of climate and gender. So far, this is only recognized by Argentina and Canada, demonstrating the need for improvement. Argentina, for example, highlights the importance of [strengthening the autonomy of women and LGBTI+ people](#) and generating mechanisms for their participation in decision-making related to climate change.

Women as drivers of climate action

In their NDCs, most G20 countries have acknowledged the vulnerability of women to climate change. For example, South Africa highlights the [exposure of women](#) involved in rural livelihoods and outdoor labor to extreme temperature hazards, and Mexico includes women among those in [vulnerable social, economic and environmental situations](#). However, women and girls are far from being passive victims,

they play a crucial leadership role in protecting environments and driving climate action.

Women as a constituency are a strategic and powerful force that is often not recognized or supported – despite clear evidence that women are key to making the societal, economical, political and ecological changes necessary to meet the targets of the Paris Climate Agreement. These points of leverage need to be acknowledged and acted upon.

G20 countries are yet to fully embrace this reality and narrative. Canada, the EU, Indonesia, the UK and the US were among the countries that responded to a UNFCCC call to share experiences on the role of women as agents of change. Canada, for example, highlighted its acknowledgement that the voices of Indigenous women, youth, Elders, 2SLGBTQQIA and persons with disabilities are an [essential part of climate leadership and action](#). However, some submissions still take a one-dimensional view of the role of women. Indonesia, for instance, highlights that [women and girls can play an important role as agents of change](#) “in waste processing, using alternative energy, planting mangrove trees, [and] disseminating knowledge to families,” which may act to reinforce the traditional, patriarchal roles of women.

Gender and climate finance

Climate finance is key to both avoiding and adapting to the worst outcomes of the climate crisis, and can be an effective tool in addressing gender inequalities when designed to be gender-responsive and to promote inclusive, equitable and just climate actions. It must also be an avenue for developed countries to provide compensation for historical emissions and legacies of injustices between the Global North and South.

In this context, and faced with inadequate climate action, it becomes increasingly necessary to also provide new and additional finance to address loss and damage on top of climate finance commitments for mitigation and adaptation, which is currently not included in climate finance pledges and provision. In light of extreme climate events increasing in frequency and ferocity, and facing slow-onset impacts, many people and communities in the Global South are already suffering from extreme losses and damages that are beyond adaptation efforts, with disproportionately worse outcomes for those most marginalized due to gender alongside other discriminations and exclusions.

In 2009, developed countries committed to mobilizing USD 100 billion a year by 2020 to support developing countries on climate action. However, most developed countries have [fallen short on this promise](#), both quantitatively and qualitatively, by mobilizing [only USD 83.3 billion](#) in 2020, with the majority in the form of non-concessional loans. Even 100 billion is not nearly enough. Research estimates an increase of [at least 590% in annual climate finance](#) is required to meet internationally-agreed climate objectives by 2030 and to avoid the most dangerous impacts of climate change.

Additionally, climate finance, like the wider financial system, without conscious efforts to make gender equality a core focus of climate actions, can exclude women. An OECD analysis found that while more than half of climate finance from bilateral contributors (including developed G20 countries) integrated gender equality as a secondary objective, [only 0.04% of climate finance specifically addressed gender equality as a primary target](#).

Furthermore, the priorities being addressed by the majority of climate finance do not correspond

to the needs of women who bear the brunt of the climate crisis, so increasing investment in climate change adaptation is crucial. Women are also central to climate mitigation and thus more funding is required in this arena, where women's capabilities are often not appreciated and under-funded, such as in forest protection and restoration or through women-owned and small scale business endeavors. As such, a gender perspective needs to be taken into account when developing resource mobilization strategies, applying climate finance instruments and ensuring equal participation and decision-making in the deployment of financial resources.

Many G20 countries, such as Australia, Japan, UK, Canada and the US have highlighted their support for advancing international climate initiatives focusing on gender through international funding and development programs. For example, Australia is promoting [climate-resilient livelihoods for women in the Pacific](#), Japan is building [knowledge on gender, diversity and disaster risk reduction in Asia](#), and the UK is providing [empowerment opportunities to women and girls to take on new roles and responsibilities](#). While positive, these contributions are not enough. An analysis allocating responsibility, or "fair share", for the USD 100 billion climate finance goal among developed countries based on gross national income, cumulative carbon dioxide emissions and population found that [Australia, Canada and the US continue to fall massively short on international climate finance](#). The US is overwhelmingly responsible for the climate finance gap, having provided just 5% of its fair share of climate finance in 2020. While Germany, Japan and France provided their fair share in 2020 and pledged the full amount up to 2025, France and Japan stand out for the poor quality of their climate finance, which is made up of a high share of loans, [with only a small fraction going to climate change adaptation](#).

Recommendations

While some G20 countries have taken steps to integrate gender and women into climate policy, gender is absent or significantly lacking in most G20 climate policies and plans. The following recommendations for governments aim to facilitate effective gender-responsive climate action:

- **Effectively integrate gender into all climate related policies, ensuring policy cohesion and actionability of targets.** Gender inclusion needs to move past 'box-ticking' approaches and instead focus on the root causes of gender inequalities. Governments should make use of the UNFCCC Lima Work Program on Gender and its Gender Action Plan to guide activities. Governments need to ensure that as part of appointing a gender and climate change focal point, they must make funding available to support their work on gender-transformative climate policies.
- **Ensure the full and active participation of women and frontline groups in all aspects of climate policy and decision-making.** For example, diverse women's voices need to be heard in climate planning and policymaking at global, national and local levels, but they also need to be involved as advocates, partners and stakeholders to promote women's rights and benefits in climate policy and action.
- **Promote the leadership and solutions of diverse identities across the gender spectrum in climate action.** Gender marginalized people are crucial leaders in the transition to a just, renewable and thriving future. For instance, when women are in leadership positions, there are benefits for communities and the environment.
- **Improve efforts on collecting gender-disaggregated data.** There remains a gender data gap, meaning the gendered impacts of the climate crisis and opportunities for gender marginalized

people are not always identified. Gender-specific data lends clear direction to stakeholders and governments, allowing for climate plans, policies and goals to be more concrete and effective.

- Strengthen and increase funding commitments for gender-responsive climate action.** Governments need to ensure there is climate finance for women and Indigenous, Black and Brown communities who are leading the way in designing and implementing solutions to the climate crisis. A gender perspective needs to be taken into account when developing resource mobilization strategies, applying climate finance instruments, and ensuring equal participation in the deployment of financial resources. In addition, governments must stop all investments and subsidies for the fossil fuel industry and instead support efforts for a just and sustainable energy transition.

Table 1: Gender integration in the climate policies and NDCs of G20 countries

COUNTRY	NATIONAL CLIMATE POLICY	NDc
Argentina	Gender integration planned	Gender integrated
Australia	Gender mentioned only in foreign policy	Gender absent
Brazil	Gender absent	Gender mentioned briefly
Canada	Gender integrated	Gender integrated
China	Gender mentioned briefly	Gender mentioned briefly
France	Gender integration planned (under EU)	N/A
Germany	Gender integration planned (under EU)	N/A
India	Gender mentioned briefly	Gender mentioned briefly
Indonesia	Gender integrated	Gender integrated
Italy	Gender integration planned (under EU)	N/A
Japan	Gender mentioned only in foreign policy	Gender mentioned briefly
Republic of Korea	Gender absent	Gender absent
Mexico	Gender integration planned	Gender integrated
Russia	Gender absent	Gender absent
Saudia Arabia	Gender absent	Gender absent
South Africa	Gender mentiond briefly	Gender integrated
Turkey	Gender mentioned briefly	Gender absent
United Kingdom	Gender mentioned briefly	Gender integrated
United States	Gender integration planned	Gender absent
European Union	Gender integration planned	Gender integrated

Additional resources

- Women and Gender Constituency: [African Women's & Girls' Demands for COP27](#)
- Women and Gender Constituency: [Background Paper on the Gender Action Plan](#)
- Women and Gender Constituency: [Nationally Determined Contribution \(NDC\) Advocacy Brief](#)
- [The Gender Climate Tracker Website](#)
- Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO): [The Pocket Guide to Gender Equality under the UNFCCC](#)
- Women's Earth and Climate Action Network (WECAN): [Scenarios Forum Presentation, 'Addressing the gender dimension in socioeconomic scenarios: policy and climate change impacts on gender equality and gender equality as a driver of change'](#)
- Diva for Equality Fiji: [Demands of Pacific Women – Rise for Climate Justice Every Day!](#)
- Feminist Green New Deal Coalition: [Feminist Green New Deal Principles](#)
- Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO): [Gender Equality & Just Transition: Discussion Paper](#)
- Women's Earth and Climate Action Network (WECAN): [Responding to the Climate Emergency: A Call to Action for People and Planet](#)
- Women's Earth and Climate Action Network (WECAN): [Women Speak Database: Stories, Case Studies And Solutions From The Frontlines Of Climate Change](#)
- Asian Pacific Forum on Women, Law, and Development (APWLD): [Feminist Fossil Fuel Free Future](#)
- Fossil Fuel Treaty: [The Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty](#)
- Climate Justice Alliance: [Just Transition: A Framework for Change](#)
- Oxfam: [Consent is Everybody's Business: Why banks need to act on free, prior and informed consent](#)
- [Hoodwinked in the Hothouse: Resist False Solutions to Climate Change](#)
- Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL): [Too Many \(Loop\)holes in the Net: "Net Zero" Promises Ring Hollow Without "Zero Fossil Fuel" Pledges](#)
- UN Women - [Leveraging co-benefits between gender equality and climate action for sustainable development](#)
- Green Climate Fund - [Gender assessment and action plan: Annex 8 to Funding Proposals](#)
- Green Climate Fund - [Mainstreaming Gender in GCF Projects](#)
- United Nations Development Programme - [Gender-Responsive National Communication Toolkit](#)
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations - [Promoting gender-responsive adaptation in the agriculture sectors: Entry points within National Adaptation Plans](#)
- CGIAR - [Gender and Inclusion Toolbox: Participatory research in climate change and agriculture](#)

Glossary

Climate finance: Refers to local, national or transnational financing - drawn from public, private and alternative sources of financing - that seeks to support actions that will address the climate crisis.

Gender-ignorant: Not discriminating or distinguishing between different genders.

Gender-marginalized groups: Refers to all women (cis and trans), gender variant and non-binary peoples.

Gender-responsive policy: Recognizes and addresses the particular needs, priorities, power structures, status and relationships between men and gender-marginalized groups.

Intersectionality: Refers to the ways in which different aspects of a person's identity relating to gender diversity, race, class, physical ability, sexuality, geographical location and age can expose them to overlapping forms of discrimination and marginalization.

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC): Non-binding national plan highlighting climate change mitigation, including climate-related targets for greenhouse gas emission reductions. These plans also include policies and measures governments aim to implement in response to climate change and as a contribution to achieve the global targets set out in the Paris Agreement.

Methodology note

This report assesses the level of integration of gender equality and women's agency considerations in climate-focused policies and the NDCs of each member of the G20. Relevant documents such as national policies, plans, frameworks, reports, and submissions to the UNFCCC were analyzed and supplemented with findings from academic literature and other assessments.

As shown in Table 1, climate policies and NDCs were categorized as either: 1) having integrated gender considerations; 2) having plans in place for gender integration; 3) having gender mentioned briefly (but failing to integrate gender in a meaningful and actionable way); or 4) having no mention of gender or women.

About

The report was written and published by the Women's Earth and Climate Action Network (WECAN). WECAN is a solutions-based, multi-faceted 501c3 non-profit organization established to engage women worldwide in policy advocacy, on-the-ground projects, trainings, and movement building for global climate justice. WECAN is based in the San Francisco Bay Area, California. For questions regarding the report please email info@wecaninternational.org

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GenderCC SA	United Women in Faith
Global Choices	Wall of Women
GOFEHF	Western Slope Businesses for a Livable Climate
Good Health Community Programmes	WOCAN (Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management)
Greater New Orleans Housing Alliance	Women Network for Energy and Environment (WoNEE)
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Help Initiative for Social Justice and Humanitarian Development	Women's Climate Congress
Hero Women Rising	Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO)
Honor the Earth	Women's Environmental Leadership Australia (WELA)
Human Rights Institute of South Africa	Womxn from the Mountain
Inclusive Climate Change Adaptation for a Sustainable Africa (ICCASA)	Working for Racial Equity
	Zenab for Women Development