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.

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.

70% of the world’s poorest are women

1 UNEP Global Gender and Environment Outlook, 2016

Only 1/3 of INDCs integrate gender

Women’s consumption habits have a lower climate impact

% of men and women intending to buy a car in the next 2 years, Nielsen 2014