



FEM. PLANETA

Women and Climate Change

Report on Climate Change and Gender

With the support of the ACCD



Agència Catalana
de Cooperació
al Desenvolupament



Generalitat
de Catalunya

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
2. ACTIONS CARRIED OUT
3. PROPOSED ACTIONS



1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project title:

Climate emergency and gender: causes and consequences of climate change for women and girls.

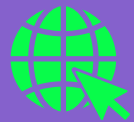
Funder:

Catalan Agency for Development Cooperation (ACCD)

Duration: 36 months

Countries involved:

Colombia, Guatemala, Western Sahara, Mozambique, Afghanistan, Iran and Catalonia.



Climate change does not affect everyone equally. Women and girls are often more exposed to its impacts due to structural gender inequalities, in addition, they may face more obstacles in accessing resources, opportunities and decision-making spaces related to climate action. However, women also play a fundamental role in responding to the climate emergency and in building more resilient communities. Recognising them and strengthening their participation is essential to move towards a fairer, more inclusive climate action.

In this context, the **FEMPlaneta** project aims to raise awareness among Catalan citizens about the causes and unequal consequences of the climate emergency for women and girls, both at the local and global scale. The project also seeks to highlight their key role in building sustainable solutions and in promoting a more equitable society in the outcomes of present and future climate challenges.



The main evidence identified within the project are:

- Gender inequalities shape how women and girls experience the impacts of climate change, and **face greater risks in situations of displacement.**
- Women are **more exposed to energy poverty.**
- Economic and labour inequalities **worsen climate impacts.**
- There is an **underrepresentation of women** in climate decision-making spaces.
- The consequences of climate change **affect specifically women's health.**

In this context, the project has carried out research, education, awareness-raising and advocacy activities, aiming to promote critical citizens committed to climate justice and gender equality.

Among the main action carried out, we highlight:

- Elaboration of the study "Climate Change and Gender, A Global Perspective" on the differentiated impacts of the climate emergency on women and girls, made by the Centre for Climate Change-C3 of the Rovira i Virgili University, in collaboration with the Red Cross.
- Implementation of an educational programme in 10 schools across Catalonia, with the participation of 628 pupils aged 10 to 12.
- Creation of a teaching resource: the audiobook "El Club del Clima".
- Preparation and hosting of a participatory seminar aimed at university students.
- Development of a communication campaign with audio-visual and informational materials.
- Production of an itinerant exhibition presented in 8 Catalan municipalities.





The activities carried out have shown:

- An increase in citizens' knowledge regarding unequal impacts of climate change on women and girls.
- The need to expand knowledge and critical awareness of structural gender inequalities, the inequalities between the global North and the effects of energy poverty.
- The importance of adding a gender perspective into public policies related to climate action.

Through the participatory process developed during the seminar, there have been identified several action priorities for responsible agents:

- Strengthen policies against energy poverty and guarantee decent and efficient housing.
- Increase resources for prevention and response to climate emergencies.
- Expand climate shelters and guarantee universal access to basic resources.
- Incorporate gender-disaggregated data into climate studies and climate policies.
- Guarantee women's effective participation in decision-making spaces.
- Promote policies of shared responsibility and recognition of care work.
- Strengthen the protection of women in contexts of climate migration.
- Provide more resources to the social organisations working in this field.

The **FEMPlaneta project** highlights the need to promote more inclusive, preventive and transformative proposals, incorporating a gender perspective across all climate strategies.

Main results of the study, Climate Change and Gender, a Global Perspective:

Women are often **more affected** by the social and economic impacts of climate change **since they are overrepresented in precarious, lower-paid work sectors** and because of the **unequal distribution of care tasks and domestic responsibilities** traditionally assigned to them.

Their consumption habits have a **lower environmental impact**, with greater use of public transport and active mobility, **and up to 70% of organic product purchases.**

70%

Women make up to 70% of people **living in poverty**. This economic inequality affects their capacity to adapt to climate impacts and contributes to the feminisation of poverty.

50 - 70%

Between 50 and 70% **of people without access** to energy are women and children.

In surveys, **women express more awareness and concern about the effects of climate change.**



30%

Less than 30% of climate decision-makers are women.

12%

One third of agricultural workers are women, **but only 12%** are land owners.



Extreme temperatures **particularly affect women's health**, causing changes in their hormonal cycles and affecting **menopause, menstruation and pregnancy.**

They find it harder to **pay their bills** and find difficulties to keep their homes at **adequate temperatures.**

In the case of natural disasters in countries with **greater gender inequality, women are 14 times** more likely to die.





2 ACTIONS
CARRIED OUT

2.1. Educational programme

The educational programme is aimed at pupils in the 5th and 6th years of primary school. It combines classroom learning activities with practical, participatory experiences, with the aim of encouraging pupil involvement and reinforcing the content covered.

The programme runs in three sessions:

- 1 The first classroom session is based on a playful methodology using the audiobook: *El Club del Clima* (The Climate Club)



Some learning outcomes:

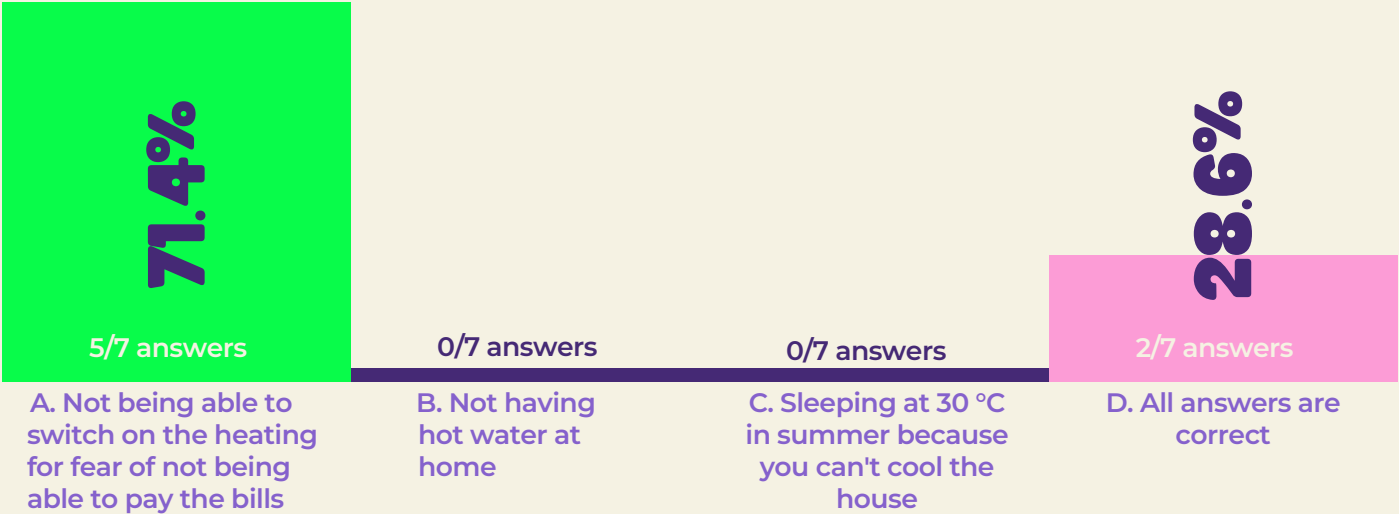
In the learning surveys, such as those on weather phenomena and gender inequality in bodies of power, there was a high rate of correct answers (100%), showing that participants understood these concepts well.

On the other hand, areas such as energy poverty and the various forms of gender-based violence had lower percentage of correct answers, which highlights the need to reinforce these topics in future educational activities.

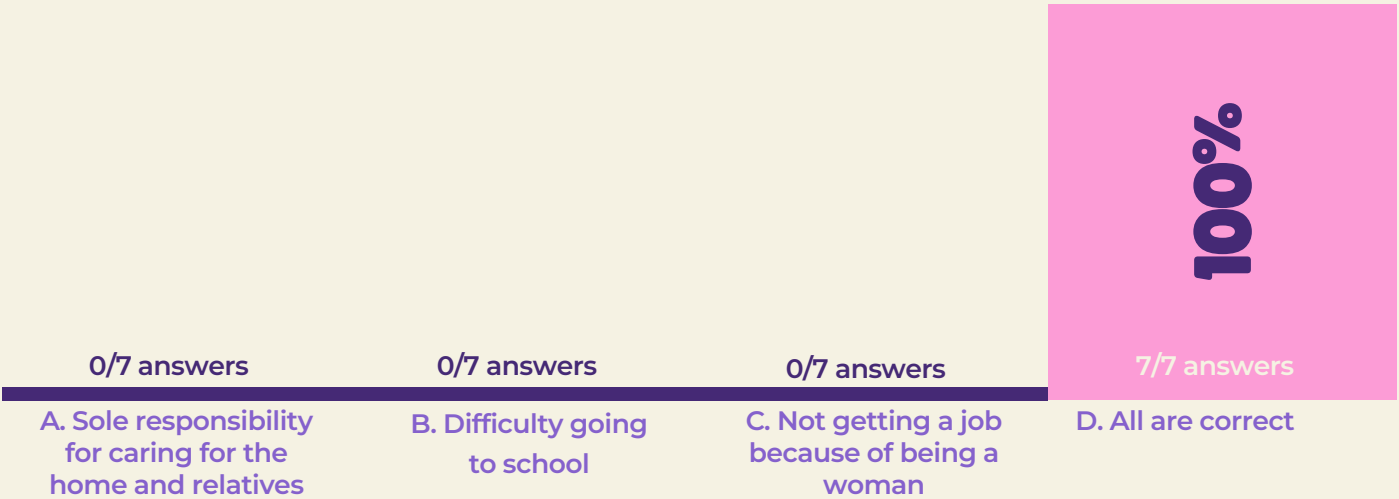
A notable point is participants' critical ability to identify positive actions to address inequalities, such as balanced gender representation or community actions to combat climate change, which indicates growing awareness.



Question 2: What do you think energy poverty is?



Question 4: Which of these situations directly affect women and girls in different parts of the world?



2 The second session was a visit to the Red Cross Humanitarian Logistics Centre, including an immersive virtual reality experience.



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Creu Roja a Catalunya



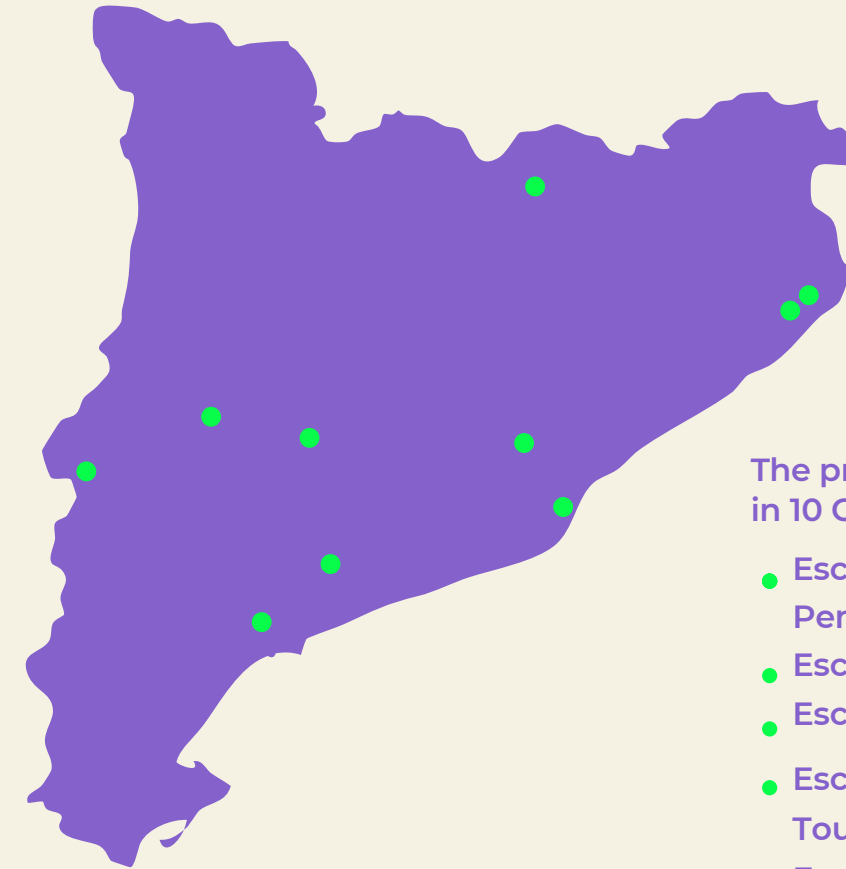
Centre Humanitari RV -
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3 In the third session the participating pupils create a stop-motion video with Lego pieces to capture and represent what they have learned.



Videos Stop motion



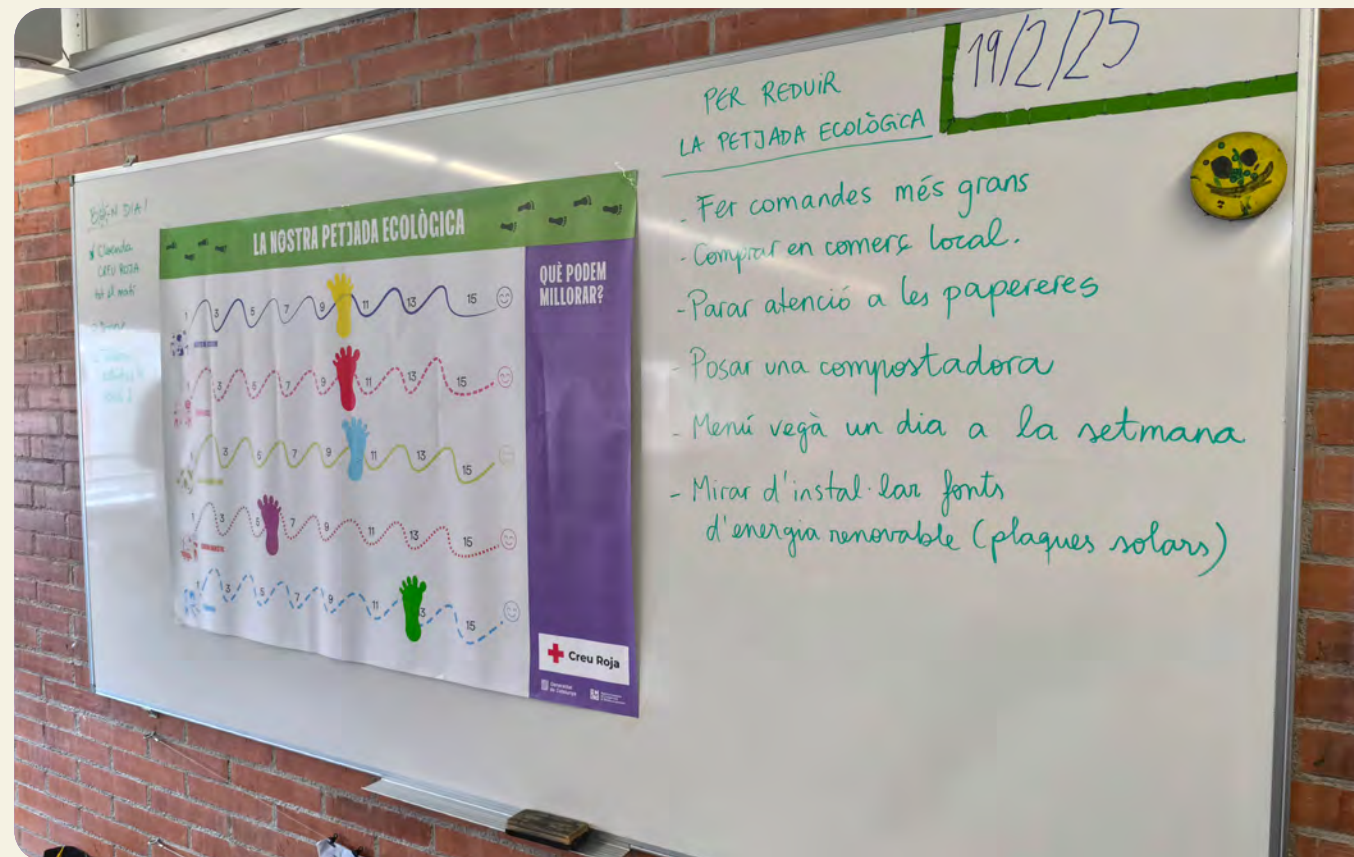
The programme was implemented in 10 Catalan schools

- Escuela Baltà i Elias, Vilafranca del Penedès
- Escuela Cifuentes, Sabadell
- Escuela Josep Maria Jujol, Barcelona
- Escuela Cérvola Blanca, Sant Martí de Tous
- Escuela Llevantí de Mar, Calonge
- Escuela Mare de Déu de l'Horta, Ivars d'Urgell
- Escuela Pere Rosselló, Calonge
- Escuela Sant Bernat Calvó, Vila-Seca
- Escuela Santa Maria de Gardeny, Lleida
- Escola Tomàs Raguer, Ripoll
- Escuela Blume, Sabadell
- Escuela Joaquim Ruyra, L' Hospitalet de Llobregat.

The total number of participating pupils was 628

The proposals drawn up by the participating pupils, collected in the Carta pel Clima (Climate Charter), reflect their involvement and awareness regarding sustainability and caring for the environment. The main measures proposed are:

- Group orders together to optimise journeys
- Shop at local businesses
- Pay attention to recycling bins
- Set up a compost bin at school.
- Have a vegan menu one day a week.
- Install renewable energy sources (solar panels)
- Run sustainability awareness courses in schools and businesses.
- Sustainability talks and activities in schools and secondary schools
- Put up signs reminding people not to throw litter on the ground
- Penalise people who dump waste in public spaces with public-space cleaning work
- A campaign encouraging people to consume foods that generate less waste
- Reuse shopping bags or ban plastic bags



2.2. Communication campaign

Within the project, a communication, and awareness campaign was developed to highlight the unequal impact of climate change on women and girls, both locally and globally.

Through different formats and channels, the aim was to bring this reality closer to the public in an accessible and transformative way.

To do so, various communication and audiovisual materials were produced, gathering experiences, testimonies, and realities from different parts of the world especially affected by the climate crisis. Notable resources include:

- A graphic identity and a campaign slogan
- Awareness-raising materials in different formats
- Summary videos of the main results of the study



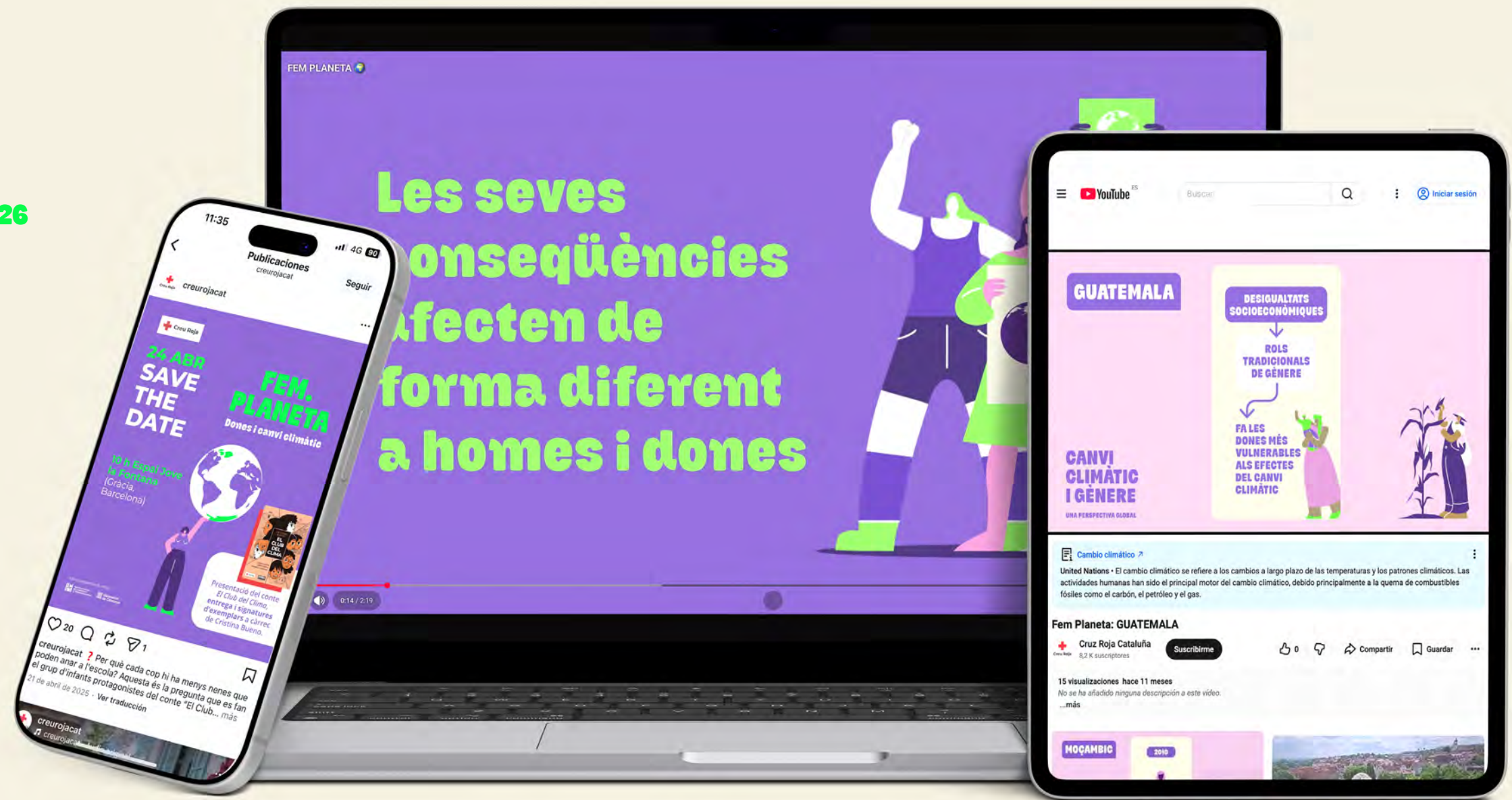
FEMPlaneta





Social media campaign impact

- Records collected 48
- Channels and sources 15
- Reactions counted 2.484
- Views / reach 5.686
- Period recorded Abr. 2025 to Feb. 2026



2.3 Exhibition

FEMPlaneta is an itinerant exhibition that focuses on the unequal impacts of the climate emergency on the lives of women and girls around the world.

The exhibition gathers stories and testimonies of resistance, leadership, and struggle by women in Colombia, Guatemala, Mozambique, Occidental Sahara, Afghanistan, Iran, and Catalonia.

The touring of the exhibition has been carried out in 8 municipalities in Catalonia: Vilafranca del Penedès, Sabadell, Lleida, Barcelona, L'Hospitalet de Llobregat, Tarragona, Terrassa and Caldes de Montbui.



2.4. Hybrid reflection seminar: Climate Change and Gender, Global Impacts and Narratives that Transform



As part of the project, a hybrid seminar was organised for students of the Universitat Rovira i Virgili (Tarragona) and the public, with the aim of creating spaces for reflection and debate on the impact of the climate emergency from a gender perspective.

The seminar featured several experts and witnesses, including:

- Javier Sigró: Centre for Climate Change, C3 (URV)
- Caroline Gansdorfer: consultant in gender, climate and diversity
- Laura Barrera: Blablalab, climate narratives laboratory
- Camila Arretche: Climate Centre, International Federation of the Red Cross

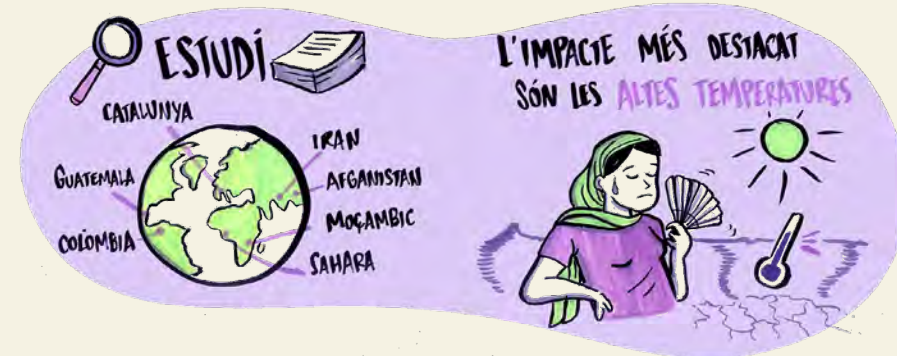
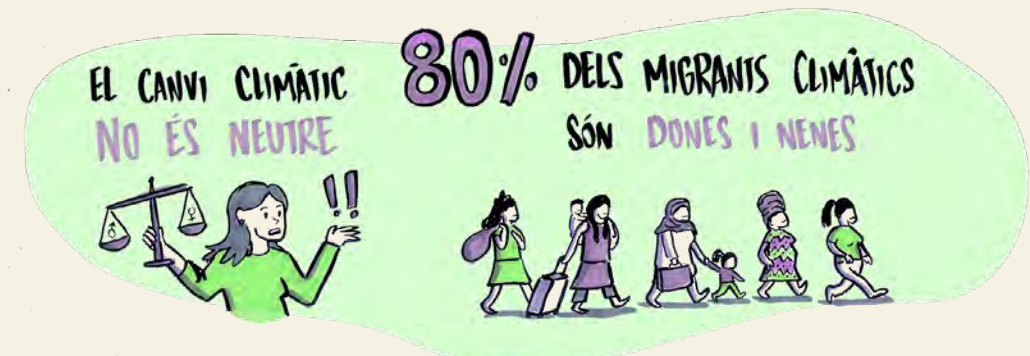
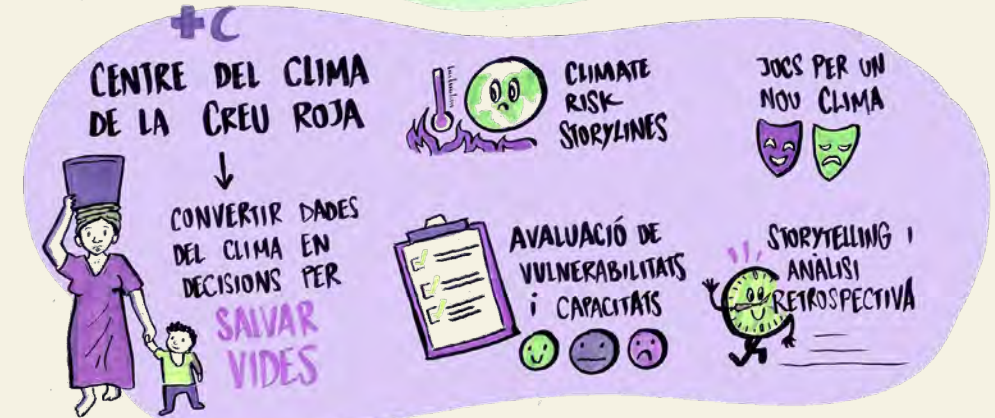
Moderator: Natalie Donback, Journalist expert in climate change



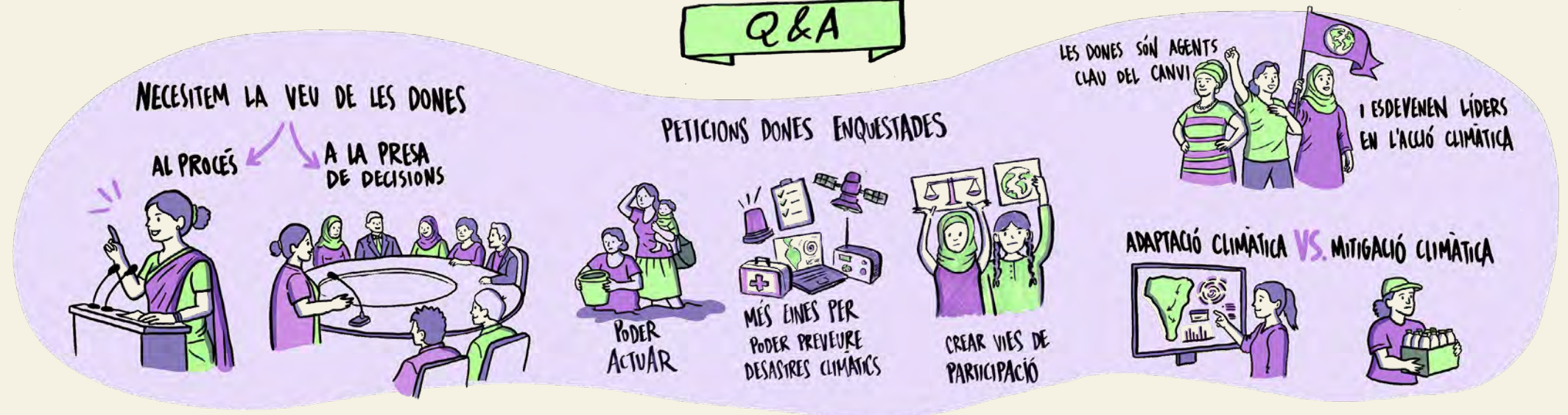
From the contributions gathered during this collective working session, several proposals and recommendations were identified, directed at duty-bearers and those holding responsibilities.



Seminari conclusions



Q&A





**3 PROPOSED
ACTIONS**

From reflexion to action

The seminar concluded with a participatory session which, based on the five challenges identified within the project and using the Zoom in-Zoom out methodology, gathered proposals and action recommendations addressed to key stakeholders, to move towards a fairer climate response with a gender perspective.

 ZOOM IN Micro / Quotidiana	CONNEXIÓ 	 ZOOM OUT Macro / Estructural
①	③	②
Exemples, experiències i situacions reals	Decisions, responsabilitats i canvis necessaris	Causes estructurals, polítiques i normes
On apareix aquest repte en situacions concretes del dia a dia?	Quines decisions (o absència de decisions) fan que el problema continuï?	Quins factors estructurals l'amplifiquen? (socials, polítics, econòmics, culturals)
Quins exemples propers (entorn local, sector o comunitat) el fan visible?	Què hauria de canviar a nivell estructural perquè canviï la realitat quotidiana?	Quines normes, incentius o desigualtats el sostenen?
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A) Access to energy

a) Challenge identified:

Inequalities in access to energy, housing and basic resources continue to affect millions of people worldwide. Factors such as poverty, economic precarity, the rising cost of living, gender inequalities and administrative or social barriers make it harder to meet essential needs and they limit the capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change. This situation affects vulnerable groups unequally, especially including women and girls.



b) Key proposals:

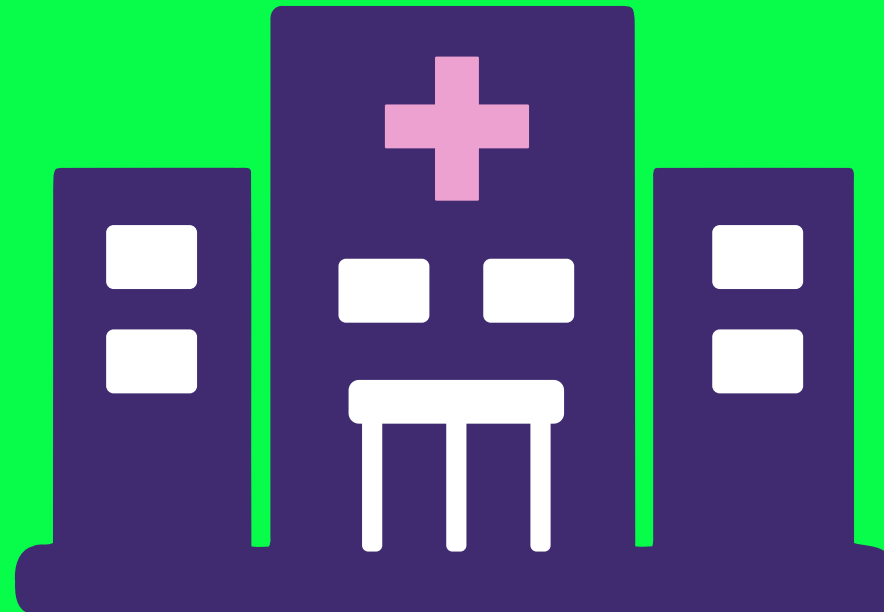
- i. Simplify the mechanisms for accessing energy aid and strengthen support for people in vulnerable situations.
- ii. Incorporate sex-disaggregated energy poverty indicators and expand climate finance for vulnerable communities.
- iii. Develop public campaigns on energy poverty, air quality and social rights through social media.
- iv. Promote sustainable mobility and accessible public transport.

B) Access to health

a) Challenge identified:

Rising temperatures and extreme heat episodes especially affect groups such as pregnant women, children and people who work outdoors.

Socioeconomic inequalities, a lack of preventive measures and the limited incorporation of a gender perspective into public policies make it difficult to respond correctly to the health impacts of climate change, especially for women and girls.



b) Key Proposals:

- i. Invest in infrastructure to protect against climate impacts, increasing climate shelters that address the specific needs of women, girls and vulnerable groups, and resources for prevention and survival during natural disasters.
- ii. Guarantee access to feminine hygiene products, especially essential during natural disasters and climate crises that difficult their access.
- iii. Apply a gender perspective into climate change research, collecting sex-disaggregated data on the specific vulnerabilities of women and girls regarding climate impacts.
- iv. Run public campaigns on the consequences of climate change for women's health, gender inequalities in climate adaptation and increased health risks.
- v. Guarantee equitable access to drinking water, sanitation and sexual and reproductive health services for the whole population, especially women and vulnerable groups.

C) Inequality in decision-making:

a) Challenge identified

Shared responsibility for care and household tasks remains a key challenge for advancing towards gender equality. Persistent traditional roles mean these responsibilities fall mostly on women, limiting their opportunities for participation, professional development and access to decision-making spaces.



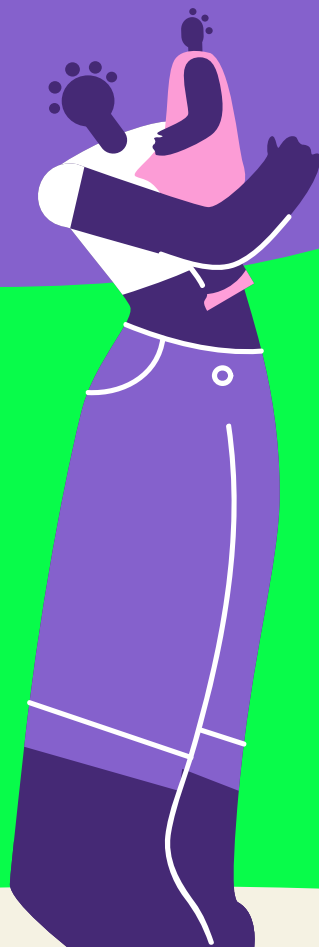
b) Key proposals:

- i. Foster women's access to specialised training, leadership development and senior positions through scholarships, mentoring programmes and specific support mechanisms.
- ii. Create permanent participation and consultation spaces where women's voices are actively heard throughout the decision-making process, ensuring their input is translated into concrete policies.
- iii. Apply gender parity mechanisms in all participatory, political, business and institutional decision-making bodies, with periodic monitoring and evaluation.
- iv. Increase gender-sensitive studies that generate sex-disaggregated data on representation, access to positions of power and the systemic barriers to women's participation.
- v. Promote balanced representation of women (indigenous, rural, refugee, young) in international climate change negotiations and environmental decision processes.

D) Care, work-life balance and shared responsibility

a) Challenge identified:

The unequal distribution of care responsibilities and domestic tasks perpetuates gender inequalities that can limit the capacity to adapt to climate change. Women who carry a double workload (paid work and care work) have less time and fewer resources to take part in sustainability initiatives and community participation spaces. At the same time, gender roles, reproduced in both family and educational settings, help normalise this unequal distribution. This overload of work and responsibilities can cause burnout and limit opportunities for professional and personal development, as well as the capacity to prepare for and respond to climate impacts.



b) Key proposals:

- i. Allocate resources for equal education that mainstreams a gender perspective, deconstructing marked gender roles and promoting shared responsibility in formal and family education.
- ii. Develop public visibility campaigns that recognise care as a shared responsibility, establishing institutional pacts and international commitments that support egalitarian care and shared-responsibility policies.
- iii. Implement equitable work-life balance policies.
- iv. Guarantee balanced participation of women (indigenous, rural, refugee, young) in international climate change negotiations and environmental decision processes.
- v. Promote that international climate funds and programmes incorporate specific gender equality objectives and recognise women as agents of change in the climate emergency.

E) Climate migration:

a) Challenge identified:

Forced migration caused by climate emergencies exponentially heightens the vulnerabilities of women, especially those with caregiving responsibilities. They face social precarity, weak family networks, structural gender-based violence during migration and a lack of political capacity in the face of climate emergencies. The perpetuation of patriarchal models concentrates caregiving on women, creating critical economic disadvantages. In contexts that deny women a voice, they face total dependence on men, amplifying multiple vulnerabilities and drastically limiting their capacity for climate adaptation and survival.



b) Key proposals:

- i. Establish comprehensive prevention plans that mitigate the effects of climate change on the most vulnerable populations, anticipating and preparing for climate-forced displacement.
- ii. Develop specialised training on climate emergencies with a gender perspective for key stakeholders, ensuring a response capacity that is sensitive to women's differential vulnerabilities.
- iii. Implement awareness campaigns on the intersections between climate migration and gender.
- iv. Guarantee protection, prevention, and support measures for women who migrate for climate reasons.
- v. Strengthen international mechanisms for the legal protection of people displaced by climate causes.
- vi. Strengthen the gender approach in migration and humanitarian policies, ensuring that responses address the specific vulnerabilities of women and girls.
- vii. Guarantee the active participation of women migrants and climate-displaced women in the planning, implementation and evaluation of responses to climate emergencies.



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