



**Wilton
Park**



Report: Building Women's Economic Empowerment into Climate Transitions

Monday 18 – Wednesday 20 March 2024

In association with
Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO)

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Executive summary

The Wilton Park conference **Building Women's Economic Empowerment into Climate Transitions** brought together 53 participants from across governments, the private sector, academia, civil society and multilateral institutions. The conference objectives included to build a common understanding of gender inclusive climate transitions, share best practice, identify the roadblocks to achieving a gender inclusive green economy and agree on how these can be overcome. Key issues discussed were:

- **The underlying causes of women's disproportionate vulnerability to climate change are not new.** There is a need to address unequal power relations and the patriarchal nature of societies and economies. The climate transition¹ offers an opportunity to rebuild systems to change the status quo on women's economic empowerment.
- **There are currently strong silos between gender and climate work,** and systems thinking is needed to address the climate crisis and structural gender inequalities.

¹ The term "climate transition" is the path to achieving a balance between greenhouse gas emissions produced and the amount removed.

- **Much existing climate finance is gender unresponsive which may widen gender inequalities.** Gender responsive climate finance needs to be mobilised and reach women green entrepreneurs and women's rights organisations.
- **High gendered occupational segregation amplifies the risk that women will lose out the most from the transition to a green economy.** Women need support to find, move into, and stay in, quality green jobs.
- **Investing in the care economy as part of the green economy can present a triple win,** benefiting global prosperity, gender equality and greener growth. Recognising care work as green work can unlock more climate finance for women.
- **Governments need to prioritise public resources to support women's economic empowerment and green growth despite limited fiscal space,** recognising the interrelated nature of the two and that both are needed for sustainable poverty reduction.
- **Women's leadership and decision making is key in driving climate action.** The voices of women in the Global South, need to be represented within climate decision making fora.

There are several upcoming opportunities to build women's economic empowerment into climate transitions, including in the Brazil G20 leadership, COP29 and COP30, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Sustainable Development Goal refresh. The following overarching principles can help to guide and identify actions at these events: Using simple messaging to make concepts accessible to non-gender and climate experts; Adapting messages to different audiences; Making a deliberate effort to support women in climate transitions; Using systems thinking over silos; Increasing the evidence and data base; Scaling up interventions which work; and Ensuring the voices of women in Low and Middle-Income Countries are represented in decision making.

Recommendations:

Governments: Provide quality and affordable social care and infrastructure and gender- and shock-responsive social protection. Incentivise the private sector to increase the ambition, using a combination of incentives and punitive measures. Legislate on enhanced climate and gender transparency within supply chains. Increase women's land titling and control.

Private sector: Integrate a gender lens into decarbonisation efforts, including through collecting more gendered data. Create a business coalition on gender and climate to share best practice in supply chains and green jobs. Increase access to finance and climate insurance for women workers.

Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) and Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs): Increase the proportion of climate finance that has a gender lens. Create fiscal space for women’s economic empowerment and green growth within tax and debt-rescheduling mechanisms. Incentivise the private sector, for example, on quality green jobs for women. All projects to set and implement Gender Action Plans (GAPs) to be reported against.

Climate investors / funders: Increase the overall amount of climate finance, increasing the proportion of climate finance with a gender lens and driving climate finance towards women engaged in climate mitigation and adaptation activities. Build gender into the verification and certification of climate projects.

Civil society: Represent, support, mobilise and organise women in Low- and Middle-Income Countries who are undertaking climate adaptation and mitigation activities, bringing their voices into climate policy making and championing the rights of marginalised groups. Work alongside the private sector and global business coalitions to influence and increase impact.

Academia and researchers: Generate research and data on what works, to inform what needs to be scaled up and how.

Introduction

From 18-20 March 2024, UK FCDO and Wilton Park held a conference on “Building Women’s Economic Empowerment into Climate Transitions”. The conference brought together 53 people from 38 organisations and 15 different countries across governments, the private sector, academia, civil society and multilateral institutions. The event followed on from the 2023 conference on [Women’s Economic Empowerment: Stimulating Renewed Global Momentum and Driving Long-Lasting Change](#), which took a broader stock take of women’s economic empowerment amongst geopolitical changes such as the COVID-19 pandemic and the global rollback of women’s rights.

An [optional pre-reading pack](#) was shared with participants ahead of the conference, to inform the session discussions. It presented a rapid review of existing work on this topic, and was structured around the main conference sessions.

Objectives

The conference objectives were:

- To build a common understanding of gender inclusive climate transitions.
- To share best practice on how to create more opportunities for women in sectors that are core to delivering green growth such as energy, technology, infrastructure, manufacturing and agriculture.
- To discuss the enabling environment for a green economy including business environment reform, that promotes economic opportunities for women. This includes the implications of green transition for the role of gender-responsive social protection and the care sector.
- To identify the steps needed to build a community of actors across sectors and geographies that can overcome inequalities and to empower women to share the benefits of green growth.
- To identify the roadblocks to achieving a gender inclusive green economy, and the role of different stakeholders and sectors in tackling these barriers.

The conference also presented an opportunity for stakeholders to feed into FCDO's new global campaign to accelerate all aspects of women's economic empowerment, as referenced in the UK's 2023 [White Paper on International Development](#).

Background

Progress to close gender gaps is slow. The gender gap in labour-force participation rate is at [64%](#), the second lowest point since the World Economic Forum index was created in 2006. The combination of the cost-of-living crisis, tightening fiscal conditions in most countries, multiple extended conflicts, and the lingering economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic have all contributed to the weakest global economic growth since the early 1980s. A global rollback of the rights of women, LGBTQI+ people and refugees is taking place. Unpaid care and domestic work, exposure to violence, lack of sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR)

services, early marriage and pregnancy, all present significant barriers to women's economic empowerment – all of which typically increase in times of crisis.

At the same time, the climate crisis is accelerating, with global temperatures reaching 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels [for a full 12 months in February 2024](#) for the first time. Even by limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C, which current plans will not be able to achieve, [950 million people](#) will experience water stress, heat stress and desertification, and the global population exposed to flooding will rise by 24%. Intersections between gender, power dynamics, socio-economic structures, and societal norms and expectations result in climate impacts being experienced differently by women ([Andrijevic et al. 2020](#)).

Women will also be affected differently in the response to the climate crisis, and transition to a low carbon economy. For example, women are more likely to work in informal jobs which are lower paid and at higher risk of being lost in the transition to net zero.

Structural gender inequalities, economic transformation and climate change

The climate crisis is not gender neutral. Women in developing regions are often on the frontline of climate change and face increased vulnerabilities. A [recent FAO report](#) finds that heat stress widens the income gap between female-headed and male-headed households by USD 37 billion a year, and floods by USD 16 billion a year. Every year, female-headed households experience income losses of 8% due to heat stress, and 3% due to floods, relative to male-headed households.

However, women's disproportionate vulnerability to climate change should not be overemphasised and/or oversimplified. Women such as those in female headed households, those living in rural areas, elderly women and young girls are often the most vulnerable. In some situations, men and boys may also be more vulnerable. [For example](#), male foetuses are less resilient and less adaptive to stress than female foetuses, and extreme rainfall has been found to lead to increased labour for boys in agricultural activities. Gendered vulnerabilities are malleable, and with the right interventions, can be reversed.

The underlying causes of women's disproportionate vulnerability to climate change are not new. They are the same underlying causes as for women's disproportionate vulnerability to other crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic,

economic shocks and conflict. Women have less access to economic assets, such as land, as well as less access to employment opportunities, less access to information on weather and markets, less decision making power and less voice within climate discussions. Women also tend to have more unpaid care and domestic work responsibilities, restricting their opportunities to participate in the labour market and in community fora. Women living in rural areas are likely to be more reliant upon natural resources for their livelihoods, leading to decreased incomes in the face of climate change and environmental degradation.

Structural gender inequalities underlie women’s disproportionate vulnerability to climate change and climate transitions. Structural inequalities and gender norms are embedded in the ways that economies work and within the human mindset. They include unequal power relations and the patriarchal nature of societies and economies, gendered social norms (e.g. in occupational segregation), gender biases in the economy (e.g. which devalue care and domestic work), as well as women’s limited access to resources, assets, information and opportunities.

Emphasis cannot solely be on transforming women themselves and mainstreaming gender within current structures. Desired changes will not be achieved without addressing structural issues such as patriarchal economies and societies. ‘Mainstreaming gender’ within current structures, and small-scale gender-responsive projects, are necessary, but will not be enough to reach gender equality.

Economic transformation is required for poverty elimination and to shift to a gender transformative green equitable future. Rather than solely focusing on greening the current economy, for example by retrofitting homes or moving to electric cars, there is an opportunity to also move to an economic system that respects the integrity of the earth and the ecosystem, maximises human wellbeing and addresses inequalities. The climate transition therefore offers an opportunity to rebuild systems to change the status quo on women’s economic empowerment, if there is intentional action to ensure that the climate crisis is tackled alongside issues such as poverty and social inequality.

Gender and climate work is often done in siloes, within both public and private sector organisations, and at the sector level. Changes are also happening at different speeds – climate investment is growing rapidly, whilst structural gendered inequalities are taking time to shift. At the current pace, it will take [131 years to reach gender equality](#), much longer than the time available to address the climate crisis and shift to a green economy.

Systems thinking is needed to address the climate crisis and structural inequalities. Economies need to structurally transform by decoupling growth from emissions in high-income polluting nations and protecting nature, with changes needed across systems of governance, markets, domestic revenue mobilisation, and the trading system. A systems thinking approach will include a shift in education systems, for example, teaching heterodox economics alongside more traditional economic thought such as neoclassical economic models.

Climate finance

Only a very small percentage of climate finance currently includes a gender lens. Whilst there are positive examples of integrating gender into climate finance, such as [2X Global's Community of Practice for climate and gender finance](#) and the [W+ Standard](#) within carbon markets, this is dwarfed by the amounts of climate finance which is gender unaware. Part of the problem lies in a lack of knowledge and ambition within climate institutions about gender-smart climate finance.

There's a significant risk that climate finance widens gender inequalities. Currently, climate investment is mostly channelled to sectors where there are fewer women, rather than to sectors such as nature-based solutions where there is a greater representation of women. This is partly due to limited robust evidence on the bankability of projects in sectors such as nature-based solutions, and the business case for women's involvement.

Gender responsive climate finance needs to be mobilised and reach women green entrepreneurs and women's rights organisations. Women green entrepreneurs are currently less able to access finance, since they have less collateral and less financial and digital skills. Support to facilitate women's access to climate finance is therefore needed.

Green jobs and green skills

In 2021, women held [29% of green jobs](#)² globally. While the number of green jobs is expected to rise sharply by 2030, women's participation in green jobs is predicted

² "Green jobs" are [defined by ILO](#) as economically viable employment that reduces environmental impacts to sustainable levels. This include employment that helps to promote and restore ecosystems and biodiversity, reduce consumption of energy, materials and resources and de-carbonise the economy, and minimise or avoid the generation of waste and pollution.

to decrease to 25%. Many of the new jobs created in the transition to a green economy, such as construction jobs in the renewable energy sector, are short-term and often in different geographical locations to the non-green jobs which are lost, even within countries.

Gendered occupational segregation amplifies the risk that women will lose the most from the climate transition. Male-dominated sectors, such as electricity, construction and manufacturing, are likely to see the biggest increases in jobs over the next 10 years. Climate transitions will increase labour market disparities and gendered inequalities in the long term if they continue on this current trajectory.

Without rapid action, women may be locked out of high growth, and high productivity green sectors. There is [evidence](#) that when women enter male-dominated sectors, pay declines in that sector. Proactive investment is needed to ensure women can access jobs in high-value green sectors and are not replaced by male workers when sectors become higher value.

Women are less likely to have the skills required for the new jobs which become available in the climate transition. Women are also less likely to participate in upskilling opportunities, particularly during their most productive years, when they are likely to have the highest care responsibilities and therefore be time-poor. Women also often need to have higher skill levels to compete for the same roles as male counterparts due to gender biases and stereotypes.

Green jobs need to be decent jobs, as well as jobs that fit women's own goals and gender norms, to be 'quality' green jobs. In some cases, women might prefer self-employment and/or informal work, for example if it fits better around their care responsibilities. Risks of sexual harassment in the workplace, which are heightened risks in male-dominated sectors, can factor into women not taking certain jobs. [Skills development policies alone](#) will be insufficient for women and girls to benefit from green economy opportunities. Policies must also address the structural barriers that women face

We need to look beyond primary beneficiaries of new green jobs, and instead take an ecosystem approach. In contexts of high levels of unemployment, people cannot select whether to take a green job or a non-green job. Even where green jobs are held by men, there can be wider benefits to women. For example, men might install solar panels, but women will often disproportionately benefit from those solar panels. For example, access to lighting will improve safety at night, allowing greater

mobility. There are also economic opportunities in the supply chain, such as working with the raw materials needed to manufacture a solar panel.

Promising policies and approaches include:

- **Supporting women’s access to information within male-dominated sectors.** [Studies](#) in Uganda and Ethiopia found that female entrepreneurs tend to confine themselves to traditionally female sectors due to a lack of networks and a lack of information, including unawareness about unequal pay for doing equal work. Women’s access to information might be supported by the establishment and operations of women’s networks within male dominated sectors; and public employment agencies which increase the transparency of labour market data and rollout initiatives to support women’s job searches.
- **Upskilling and skills certification projects aimed at women,** which could be co-created with women and women’s rights organisations to understand the barriers to their participation, and supported by both the public and private sector.
- **Initiatives to overcome the barriers to women’s formal employment,** such as childcare initiatives, safer transport initiatives, flexible hours and remote working.
- **Incentivisation of the private sector, such as through quotas and preferential procurement.** For example, investors can stipulate targets for women’s participation at different levels of seniority. Incentives must be both ambitious and contextualised, at appropriate levels for the sector and country. Targets can also be set for groups such as people with disabilities and survivors of domestic violence.
- **Complement private sector incentivisation with regulation.** Regulation can be used to set a baseline on acceptable behaviour by private sector companies, whilst also acting as an effective lever to start a more ambitious conversation with private sector companies on empowering women in their supply chain.
- **Using evidence to build the business case.** Investors and the private sector are more likely to promote gender responsive green sectors if they can see the business benefit, for example in women’s higher productivity in the labour market. Showing what is working, whether that’s investing in the care sector or ensuring the timing of green skills training, will encourage investment.

- **The use of gender tagging and indicators by finance institutions**, such as those used by [the Green Environment Facility](#) will ensure that gender is measured and progress is tracked over time.

Unpaid Care and Domestic Work

Women are often already doing low carbon work, whether or not this is captured by definitions of green jobs. Female-dominated sectors in the formal and informal economy, such as care work, healthcare, domestic work, and the services sector, are 'low carbon' sectors, and beneficial for both economies and societies. Women smallholder farmers practicing organic farming and using indigenous practices are also carrying out 'green work'.

Globally, women spend [2.8 hours more](#) per day on unpaid care and domestic work than men, although this is far higher in some countries. Care and domestic work, including childcare, care for people with disabilities and the elderly, is essential for individual health and wellbeing, and healthy productive societies. The formal care work sector is characterised by low pay and a high proportion of female workers. Care work is also often unpaid, with care delivered within households, and women and girls have an overwhelming responsibility for this work. There is a care crisis in the Global North, driven by an ageing population. [Migrant women](#) are filling the gaps in provision, with implications for care systems in Low and Middle-Income Countries.

The care economy, or 'purple economy', is a strategic economic sector, which creates jobs and tax payments. There are higher fiscal and employment multipliers from investment in the care sector than in physical infrastructure. For example, [in OECD countries](#), investment in care has been found to generate more total employment, including indirect and induced employment, than investment in construction, especially for women, and almost as much employment for men. Despite this, there is insufficient investment in care and social services around the world limiting the productivity and earnings potential of those working in this sector.

Climate change increases the need for care work whilst also disrupting existing care arrangements. Climate change increases health issues associated with pollution and heat stress, increasing the need for care. Climate shocks can also make formal care arrangements, [such as health infrastructure](#), inaccessible due to damage to infrastructure. In addition, care is rarely embedded within disaster risk management plans. Women are often relied upon to take up the increased responsibility of care work within households during shocks, acting in place of the state.

The climate transition creates an opportunity to rebuild the care system.

Structural changes associated with the climate transition will include shifting norms, which could include men taking on more unpaid care and domestic work responsibilities and a shift in the responsibility of care work from individuals to the government and private sector.

Recognising care work as green work can unlock more climate finance for women's formal economic activity. Climate finance can be directed at women working in green care sector jobs. Investment in the formal care sector also reduces the amount of time women need to spend on unpaid care and domestic work, freeing up their time to engage in other activities, for example engaging in upskilling for green jobs.

Investing in the care economy as part of the green economy can present a triple win, benefiting global prosperity, gender equality and greener growth. Valuing, recognising and making care a defining component of socio-economic systems, policies and services can support the move to an economic model which addresses both social inequalities and the climate crisis.

The role of the state

Governments have an important role in building women's economic empowerment into climate transitions. Within some governments, such as in Brazil, silos between gender and climate change are beginning to be broken down, driven by more women in leadership positions.

Social protection

Social protection is an effective response to climate shocks. Social protection safety nets can mitigate the negative effects of shocks. For example, climate shocks have been found to have [damaging impacts on children's foundational cognitive skills](#), which are a strong predictor of educational outcomes, but this can be mitigated via social protection. [Evidence](#) from the Ethiopia Productive Safety Net Programme has shown that women who benefit from the social protection programme are more resilient to droughts and floods, mitigating potential negative effects on food security and intimate partner violence.

Designing social protection to be more "shock-responsive" is critical.

Disadvantaged households in disaster prone areas need to be targeted. Linking social protection to climate risk monitoring and early warning systems could ensure vulnerable households are supported before extreme climate events happen.

Gender responsive social protection, which considers women’s vulnerabilities during shocks and ensures accessibility for women, needs to be scaled up.

Gender-responsive social protection can deliver wide-ranging benefits beyond the immediate alleviation of financial stress and food insecurity. Benefits can include enhanced health and nutrition, improved skills and supporting girls to stay in school, and reduced incidences of early marriage and intimate partner violence – all increasing women’s ability to access decent jobs in the formal labour market. Safety nets should be prioritised for adolescent girls and young women, particularly pregnant teenagers and young mothers, as this can safeguard both their own health and wellbeing, as well as their children’s long-term development.

Taxes

Governments in Low- and Middle-Income Countries need more fiscal space to support women’s economic empowerment and green growth. Effective responses, such as gender-responsive social protection, require a strong tax base and gender sensitive prioritisation of public funds, which is often lacking. Existing debt repayment schedules to DFIs, governments and private donors are sometimes a barrier. A lack of voice from Low- and Middle-Income Countries in global tax negotiations and the inadequacies of debt-rescheduling mechanisms, especially amongst lenders who are not signed up to the Paris Agreement must be addressed.

Radical changes are needed to tax regimes. Taxes can incentivise enhanced environmental behaviour within consumption and production. To align with a just transition, taxes need to be progressive, increasing the tax burden on the wealthiest rather than the poorest, and the greatest carbon emitters.

Legal reform

Legal reform for women’s land titling can drive both better climate outcomes and gender equality. Globally, [21 economies](#) do not grant women equal administrative power over and ownership rights to immovable property, including land. This makes them more vulnerable to economic and climate shocks. Women’s lack of land ownership is critical in explaining why women adopt fewer climate-smart agricultural practices than men. Land titles are often required for benefit sharing mechanisms with communities from the proceeds of carbon credit sales, as well as broader payments for ecosystem services schemes, excluding women from benefiting equitably. There is emerging [evidence](#) of cost-effective interventions to increase women’s land titling whilst reducing deforestation.

Measurement of WEE and goals

Women's economic contribution is not currently measured in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) calculations. A better measurement of women's contribution in formal, informal, paid and unpaid sectors could deliver a powerful argument to ensure that economic policy benefits all. GDP could be adapted to include the unpaid care sector, and in addition, quality growth, including a measure of social inequalities, could be measured rather than solely quantity (using GDP). A clear set of quantified end goals for women's economic empowerment is needed, with transparency around who is achieving it.

Women's leadership and representation

Women's leadership and decision making is key in driving climate action, including at both high-level fora and at the local level. Diverse teams have been proven to outperform less diverse teams. [A 2022 study](#) of over 6,000 companies across 46 countries found that boards with a higher share of female members emit a lower amount of greenhouse gasses. In Brazil, increased women's leadership in government has increased the prioritisation of gender and climate policies. Women's leadership at the local level is also important for climate action, for example within local authorities and governance such as water associations and forest governance mechanisms. Despite this, women are underrepresented in climate talks and their priorities are not being heard.

The way forward

The next year and beyond present several opportunities to build women's economic empowerment into climate transitions. The year 2024 will see several national and regional elections across the world. Global events and forums, such as the Brazil G20 leadership, COP29 and COP30, and Civil Society Organisation (CSO) spaces such as the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), present opportunities to push the agenda forward. There will also be a refresh of the Sustainable Development Goals. See Table 1 below for a timeline of the key events.

The following overarching principles can help to guide and identify actions:

- **Simple messaging:** Women's economic empowerment, and its relationship to climate change, is complex and multifaceted. Whilst this complexity needs to be understood, simple messages and individual stories are also required to make concepts accessible to non-gender and climate experts.

- **Audiences:** Messaging needs to be adapted for different target audiences. For private sector and policy audiences it is often important to show a clear business case to support women’s economic empowerment. Women’s economic empowerment is also valuable from a human rights perspective but this can be emphasised or deemphasised depending on the audience.
- **Intentionality:** Addressing gender inequality requires a deliberate effort to build opportunities for women into green jobs, supply chains and financing mechanisms. Thoughtful targeting is needed.
- **Systems over silos:** Systems thinking is needed to structurally transform economies and societies. Systems thinking can overcome pre-existing inequalities and can also help to see where there are indirect impacts, such as green jobs for men which deliver benefits for women.
- **Evidence:** There is growing evidence of what works on climate and gender which can be drawn upon, but more examples and data are needed. For example, more data is needed on what the green jobs will be and where, what skills women will need and what types of jobs they want.
- **Scaling:** Interventions which work need to be urgently scaled up to deliver benefits to women. Small scale initiatives that are rapidly designed and rolled out after a crisis are not enough.
- **Representation:** The voices of women in Low- and Middle-Income Countries, such as those working in global supply chains, are needed at the climate table.

Recommendations

Governments:

- Provide quality and affordable social care and infrastructure and gender- and shock-responsive social protection to mitigate negative impacts from climate shocks.
- Incentivise the private sector to increase the ambition related to women’s economic empowerment within their operations, using a combination of incentives and punitive measures. This might include setting and holding companies to targets and incentives, and creating incentives for those targets to be met; supporting supply chains to comply with new green standards; providing tax benefits and incentives for female-dominated green sectors to grow and safeguard women’s space within them.
- Legislate on enhanced climate and gender transparency within supply chains.
- Increase women’s land titling.

Private sector:

- Integrate a gender lens into decarbonisation efforts to ensure women in supply chains are not disproportionately affected.

- Collect more gender data as part of net zero journey, including mapping supply chains downstream to informal workers.
- Create a business coalition on gender and climate to share what's working in supply chains and green jobs.
- Increase access to finance and climate insurance for formal and informal women workers.

DFIs and MDBs:

- Increase the proportion of climate finance that has a gender lens and that reaches women.
- Reconsider tax and debt-rescheduling mechanisms to allow fiscal space for women's economic empowerment and green growth.
- Incentivise the private sector, for example on data gathering in supply chains and employing women across different levels of seniority.
- Set and implement Gender Action Plans (GAPs) to be reported against by all projects.

Climate investors / funders:

- Increase the proportion of climate finance that has a gender lens, whilst also increasing the overall amount of climate finance.
- Drive climate finance towards women's green entrepreneurship and women engaged in climate adaptation and mitigation.
- Expand meaningful criteria for gender-responsive climate finance with guidance on how to implement these in practice.
- Set and implement GAPs to be reported against by all projects.
- Build gender into the verification and certification of climate projects.

Civil society:

- Represent women who are undertaking climate adaptation and mitigation activities, and bring their voices to climate policy making circles. This could be done within consultative processes for international climate agreements and global climate fora.
- Champion the rights of marginalised groups, such as young people, women with disabilities, rural communities, women from ethnic and religious minority backgrounds and informal workers who face further barriers to representation.
- Support, mobilise and organise women who are undertaking climate adaptation and mitigation activities, for example by providing climate-smart agriculture training, facilitating market linkages, building financial inclusion and facilitating access to information.
- Work alongside the private sector and global business coalitions to influence and increase impact for women and marginalised groups.

Academia and researchers:

- Generate research and data on what works, and for whom and in what circumstances, to provide evidence on what needs to be scaled up and how.

Table 1: Key upcoming events on women's economic empowerment and climate transitions:

Timeline	Milestone/event	Location
15-19 April 2024	United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Sustainability Week: a series of high-level thematic dialogues and events on the following themes: Global Stocktaking on Sustainable Energy ; High-level Thematic Event on Sustainable Tourism ; Informal Dialogue on Building Global Resilience and Promoting Sustainable Development through Infrastructure Connectivity ; High-level Meeting on Sustainable Transport ; and High-level Thematic Debate on Debt Sustainability and Socio-Economic Equality for All .	New York, United States
16-18 April 2024	UN Women, UNDP and UNFCCC Africa regional workshop to inform national and global level planning processes on the climate agenda, bringing together gender and climate workers from UNFCCC, governments and civil society.	Nairobi, Kenya
19-21 April 2024	World Bank Group/International Monetary Fund (IMF) Spring Meeting : cross-stakeholder dialogues to discuss current world challenges and how to respond to promote growth, equity and prosperity for all. The schedule and speakers have yet to be posted.	Washington DC, United States
28-29 April 2024	World Economic Forum Special Meeting on Global Collaboration, Growth and Energy for Development : dialogue with over 700 leaders from all sectors and industries on leveraging global cooperation for economic development, promoting a more sustainable energy transition and furthering technological advancement	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
3-13 June 2024	Bonn Climate Change Conference : traditionally these “interim negotiations” are of great importance in preparing for COP. The final review of the implementation of the enhanced Lima work programme and its GAP will begin at this conference, identifying progress, challenges, gaps and priorities. Submissions can be uploaded to the submission portal by 31 March 2024.	Bonn, Germany
3-14th June 2024	112th Session of the International Labour Conference : bringing together the tripartite delegations from the International Labour Organisation’s 187 member States,	Geneva, Switzerland

	this year's agenda includes a general discussion on decent work and the care economy.	
8-18 July 2024	The High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development : The theme for the Forum is “Reinforcing the 2030 Agenda and eradicating poverty in times of multiple crises: the effective delivery of sustainable, resilient and innovative solutions”	New York, United States
22-23 Sept 2024	UNGA Summit of the Future . Aims to accelerate progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) including Gender Equality: “Advancing SDG 5 on gender equality and women's empowerment entails measuring unpaid care work, recognizing climate and pandemic impacts on vulnerable women, ensuring their financial access, combating gender-related disinformation, harnessing digital technologies for their benefit, promoting gender integration in global finance and putting women and girls at the centre of security and peace policies.”	New York, United States
22-29 Sept 2024	Climate Week New York City 2024 : Run in partnership with the UNGA and run in coordination with the United Nations and the City of New York, last year's themes were Built Environment, Energy, Environmental Justice, Transport, Finance, Sustainable Living, Nature, Policy, Industry and Food.	New York, United States
2 Oct-22 Nov 2024	79th Session of the UNGA : the main policy-making organ of UNGA, the 79th Session will provide a forum for multilateral discussion of the full spectrum of international issues covered by the United Nations Charter.	New York, United States
4-6 Oct 2024	G7 Ministerial Meeting on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. No details available on G7 website . There are also Ministerial meetings on Climate, Energy and Environment, Labour and Employment, Justice, and Inclusion and Disability amongst others.	Matera, Italy
21-25 Oct 2024	Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) 2024 . Under the theme, "One Resilient Common Future: Transforming our Common Wealth", CHOGM 2024 aims to strengthen: resilient democratic institutions upholding human rights, democracy, and the rule of law; a resilient environment to combat climate change; resilient economies that support recovery and prosperity; and	Apia, Samoa

	resilient societies to empower individuals for a peaceful and productive life.	
25-27 Oct 2024	World Bank/IMF Annual Meetings : cross-stakeholder dialogues to discuss current world challenges and how to respond to promote growth, equity and prosperity for all.	Washington DC, United States
11-22 Nov 2024	UN Climate Change Conference (UNFCCC COP 29) : held in the framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Conference of the Parties (COP) assess progress in dealing with climate change.	Baku, Azerbaijan
18-19 Nov 2024	G20 Summit : The theme of this year’s summit is “Building a Just and Sustainable World”, where 19 sovereign countries, the European Union and African Union will discuss how to address major issues related to the global economy. There are a number of working groups, including the Employment Working Group , Trade and Investment Working Group , Women's Empowerment Working Group , and the Sustainable Finance Working Group . There is a Calendar of working group meetings from now until the summit.	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
10-21 Mar 2025	Committee on the Status of Women (CSW) 69 / Beijing+30 : the main focus of the sixty-ninth session will be on the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcomes of the 23rd special session of the General Assembly .	New York, United States
10-21 Nov 2025	UN Climate Change Conference (UNFCCC COP 30): held in the framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Conference of the Parties (COP) assess progress in dealing with climate change.	Brazil

Source: The [pre-reading pack](#) and conference discussions

Olivia Jenkins

Wilton Park | April 2024

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