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Executive summary

As a response to decision 15/CP.28, the present document seeks to provide additional information regarding the past actions carried out by Parties to the Convention, international organizations, and civil society at large that have contributed towards a better understanding of the differentiated impacts and experiences of people with diverse sexual orientation, gender identity, sexual expression, and sexual characteristics (SOGISEC); as well as to highlight the gaps and challenges of the Enhanced Lima Work Programme (LWP) and its Gender Action Plan (GAP) in regards to the inclusion of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex, and Queer+ (LGBTQ+), and, more importantly, actions for consideration for the renewed Work Program and Action Plan. The present document has also considered and fully aligns itself with the submission presented by the UNFCCC Women and Gender Constituency Group.

Introduction

The disproportionate impact of climate change on the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer+ (LGBTQ+) community is rooted in historical discrimination and marginalization, exacerbated by exclusionary legal and policy frameworks, many deriving from colonialism. Even in jurisdictions where discriminatory laws have been repealed, LGBTQ+ individuals continue facing heightened discrimination due to enduring social and cultural prejudices.

Research consistently reveals stark disparities faced by LGBTQ+ individuals, who statistically experience higher levels of poverty, food insecurity, homelessness, mental health challenges, chronic illnesses, and restricted access to healthcare. These vulnerabilities are further compounded by factors such as age, socioeconomic status, and race, with indigenous LGBTQ+ people being particularly susceptible to discrimination and

heightened vulnerability.¹ For example, recent studies based on US census data indicate that LGBTQ+ disaster displacement, especially due to extreme weather events, is nearly 2x higher than cisgender, heterosexual displacement. This disparity is most pronounced among LGBTQ+ people of color.²

In the specific area of loss and damage, discrimination persists within disaster and emergency services, leading to a lack of access to critical services, including healthcare, displacement, food and water insecurity, and unsanitary conditions. Exclusionary environmental, disaster, and climate policies leave emergency services ill-equipped to serve LGBTQ+ individuals. Anti-discrimination policies often omit explicit protection based on sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, and sex characteristics (SOGIESC), leading to potential discrimination in temporary emergency shelters established during climate emergencies related to weather-induced human displacement.³

The lack of institutional support extends to the dearth of financial resources for LGBTQ+ civil society. Most international and domestic aid focuses on human/civil rights, HIV/AIDS, and public health, with less than 1% targeting housing, homelessness, poverty, economic development, or environmental and climate change. The siloed approach hampers LGBTQ+ participation in policy discussions and programming.⁴ Furthermore, due to political and financial barriers, LGBTQ+ organizations often do not have the legal capacity to access or dispose of such funds. This forces them to rely on larger international organizations that might not have the same priorities.

While most of the information available has been generated in developing countries, there is substantive evidence that shows that the challenges faced by LGBTQ+ are shared worldwide, with the most significant differences deriving from geographic-led vulnerability, particularly in insular and coastal territories, as well as by restrictive legal frameworks which, in some cases, criminalize homosexuality.⁵

As we have shed light on the needs of the LGBTQ+ population when addressing climate change, it is equally important to highlight these populations' collective experience in climate action. LGBTQ+ people have demonstrated agency, resistance, leadership, and

¹ Queer and Present Danger: Understanding the Disparate Impacts of Disasters on LGBTQ+ Communities. Leo Goldsmith, Michael Mendez, Vanessa Raditz (2022) United States <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/disa.12509>

² AMPLIFIED HARM: LGBTQ+ DISASTER DISPLACEMENT. Jessica Geiger, Michael Méndez, Leo Goldsmith (2023) United States. <https://socialecology.uci.edu/news/amplified-harm-lgbtq-disaster-displacement>

³ Queer and Present Danger: Understanding the Disparate Impacts of Disasters on LGBTQ+ Communities. Leo Goldsmith, Michael Mendez, Vanessa Raditz (2022) United States <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/disa.12509>

⁴ Towards queer-centred urban development, IIED (2023) <https://www.iied.org/21551iied>

⁵ A full list of resources can be found here: <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1daHjCwwxNVjQBqFl98b-U5i2sItMuF2j/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=106554863138959524567&rtpof=true&sd=true>

capabilities to respond to climate impacts. Given their exclusion from mainstream support networks and services, queer communities are a primary source of support to each other in the aftermath of disasters, sharing information, protection, and safe spaces.⁶ For instance, a recent US Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) survey on disaster preparedness revealed that LGBTQ+ individuals are more likely to be prepared for disasters and feel a higher likelihood of experiencing a disaster compared to non-LGBTQ+ individuals.⁷ Nonetheless, while these systems are vital, they are borne out of necessity and do not replace the need for institutional and formal support.

Progress and Gaps of the Enhanced Lima Work and its Gender Action Plan in relation to the LGBTQ+ population

From its inception at COP25, despite being constructed under the principle of intersectionality, the Enhanced Lima Work Programme and its Gender Action Plan have no explicit reference to the impacts, needs, or experiences of LGBTQ+ people in relation to climate change. As such, Parties to the Convention are not compelled to report activities pertaining to this important intersection besides any self-voluntary effort. Furthermore, due to the lack of a mandate, the UNFCCC Secretariat cannot directly collect information or organize related events that address the issue—leaving it up again to Parties and other relevant organizations to self-coordinate without the product or output necessarily being reported as a result of GAP implementation efforts.

In spite of these limitations, there are recorded instances in which relevant stakeholders have engaged in activities that look at the relationship between SOGISEC and climate change under the GAP framework. For example, in the synthesis report on the dimensions and examples of the gender-differentiated impacts of climate change, the role of women as agents of change and opportunities for women secretariat on good practices for integrating gender into the work of the UNFCCC constituted bodies (FCCC/SBI/2022/7), the secretariat mentioned that most of the submission received as inputs for the report acknowledged that other social factors also influence individuals' vulnerability to and experience of climate change impacts, inducing gender and sexual identity, which discrimination particularly hampers people's adaptation capacities, and therefore highlighted the importance of considering the intersectionality of social factors other than gender in analysis of policies, which many Parties still lack the capacity for.

Likewise, in the synthesis report by the secretariat on the implementation of the activities contained in the gender action plan, areas for improvement and further work to be

⁶ Beyond inclusion: a queer response to climate justice, IIED (2023) <https://www.iied.org/21546iied>

⁷ 2023 National Household Survey on Disaster , FEMA (2023) <https://lnkd.in/gX7RHfMt>

undertaken (FC/SBI/2022/8). Under activity A.3,⁸ Parties reported the Australia Pacific Climate Partnership is helping humanitarian and development organization Edge Effect to implement an initiative aimed at generating the evidence base needed to challenge narratives that blame LGBTI people for climate change and disasters. In relation to this, four rounds of participatory action research have now been completed in Fiji, targeting scientists, religious leaders and LGBTI community members and helping to develop a nuanced understanding of the experiences of people with diverse sexual orientations, gender identities and expressions, and sex characteristics as communities in dealing with climate change and disasters. In addition, together with the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, Australia worked to improve data collection to better respond to conflict- and climate-induced internal displacement in Asia and the Pacific. Data collected are disaggregated by age, sex and other characteristics so as to better understand the differentiated impacts of internal displacement on women and men, girls and boys, and other groups (paragraph 32.d).

Moreover, the report included a recommendation of bridging the data and evidence gap, which is a persistent barrier to identifying and addressing the differentiated impacts of climate change on vulnerable groups, including indigenous peoples, people with disabilities, LGBTI people and communities, young and elderly people and other traditionally marginalized or excluded groups (paragraph 126.d).

Sadly, no further evidence was found in any of the output documents, and there was no agreement during the 2022 review that encouraged stronger work for this intersection. This further demonstrates the lack of continuity and formal acknowledgment of these types of efforts, at least based on the official information provided.

Additional actions implemented by Parties and other relevant stakeholders that have not been previously reported

The following actions were compiled based on the knowledge and direct experience of the undersigned organizations of the present submission. The authors selected their actions based on their alignment with the GAP's priorities and activities despite not being conceived (unless explicitly stated) under the GAP framework. Additionally, it only looks at initiatives that took place between 2020 and 2024.

A.1 Strengthen capacity-building efforts for governments and other stakeholders in mainstreaming gender in formulating, monitoring, implementing, and reviewing, as appropriate, national climate change policies, plans, strategies and action, including

⁸ Enhancing capacity-building for governments and other relevant stakeholders to collect, analyse and apply sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis in the context of climate change, where applicable. It has one output, namely the promotion of related tools, guidelines and training at the local, regional and national level on an ongoing basis until COP 29.

nationally determined contributions, national adaptation plans and national communications

1. Mexico's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 2022 update presented to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) emphasizes the benefit sharing and prioritizing of the most vulnerable communities. The NDC states that the climate and environmental agenda are intrinsically linked to inclusive development that includes well-being, health, employment, gender equality, and innovation. In this same line, the document mentions that climate action must be respectful of Human Rights for all groups in situations of vulnerability, including women, Indigenous and Afro-Mexican native peoples, boys and girls, youth, migrants, people with disabilities, the LGBTQ population, low-income groups, and older adults. This direct mention of LGBTQ individuals is paramount to a climate-resilient development that protects Human Rights.⁹

Based on this, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT), together with the National Women's Institute (INMUJERES), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (SRE), and the National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC), in technical cooperation with the German Development Agency (GIZ), are working on the creation of Mexico's Human Rights, Gender and Climate Change Action Plan, that will guide the NDC and its climate policy through an intersectional approach that will ideally include queer visions and contributions.

A.2 Discuss and clarify the role and the work of the national gender and climate change focal points, including through providing capacity-building, tools and resources, sharing experience and best practices, workshops, knowledge exchange, peer-to-peer learning, mentoring and coaching

A.3 Enhance capacity-building for governments and other relevant stakeholders to collect, analyse and apply sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis in the context of climate change, where applicable

2. In January 2024, OUT for Sustainability, a US-based nonprofit dedicated to promoting climate resilience and environmental justice for 2SLGBTQIA+ communities, published an exhaustive collective list of publicly available resources on the intersection of LGBTQ+ issues and climate change.¹⁰ This effort was further built on the list previously compiled by the organization Queers for Climate Justice.¹¹

⁹ Mexico's 2022 NDC can be consulted here https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-11/Mexico_NDC_UNFCCC_update2022_FINAL.pdf

¹⁰ A full list of resources can be found here: <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1daHjCwwxNVjQBqFI98b-U5i2sltMuF2j/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=106554863138959524567&rtpof=true&sd=true>

¹¹ <https://www.queerecoproject.org/resources>

Additional efforts have been carried by Data.org¹² and Wedo.¹³

3. In the Spring of 2023, the US Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the Department of Homeland Security Center for Faith-based Organizations and Neighborhood Partnerships collaborated with OUT for Sustainability to organize a two-part workshop focused on “preparedness and mitigation” and “response and recovery” for 2SLGBTQIA+ communities.¹⁴ Subsequently, OUT for Sustainability published a guide titled “Inclusive & Equitable Emergency Management for LGBTQIA+ Communities” based on the discussion of the panelists during those two workshops.¹⁵
4. In 2022, the Maryland Department of Public Health published its first LGBTQ+ Emergency Preparedness Guide for their local communities.¹⁶
5. Mexico City recently approved (2021) the Law for the Recognition and Care of LGBTTTI¹⁷ people in Mexico City, setting a significant precedent.¹⁸ This legislation not only establishes a framework for recognizing and addressing the rights of LGBTQ+ individuals but also serves as a model for developing broader laws and policies that safeguard Human Rights, mandating specific actions and programs for their fulfillment. Importantly, the LGBTQ+ communities in Mexico City can leverage this law to exert more influence on environmental policies and activities that directly impact them. In this same line of work, the Council to Prevent and Eliminate Discrimination mentioned in its 2021 report “Friendly City with the LGBTTTI Population” that they had carried out activities with the Ministry of Environment of Mexico City (SEDEMA).¹⁹

¹² <https://data.org/playbooks/gender-data-and-climate/c/understand-and-build-gender-data/understanding-the-state-of-gender-data-for-women-and-lgbtqi-people/>

¹³ <https://genderclimatetracker.org/>

¹⁴ The recording of the workshops can be accessed here <https://www.fema.gov/event/helping-lgbtq-survivors-after-disasters-response-and-recovery-considerations> and here <https://www.fema.gov/event/helping-lgbtq-community-disasters-preparedness-and-mitigation-considerations>

¹⁵ The Inclusive & Equitable Emergency Management for LGBTQIA+ Communities Guide can be found at <https://out4s.org/resources>

¹⁶ See guide here:

https://mdemergencyprepnetwork.org/resources/Resources/Fact%20Sheets/2022-0328%20FS_%20EPG%20LGBTQ%20Plus%20Community%20Members.pdf

¹⁷ Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Transsexual, Transvestite, Intersex

¹⁸ A copy of the law can be downloaded here

https://paot.org.mx/centro/leyes/df/pdf/2021/Ley_reconocimiento_atencion_LGBTTTI_CDMX.pdf

¹⁹ The full report can be consulted here <https://copred.cdmx.gob.mx/storage/app/media/Informe-Acuerdo-LGBTTTI-2021.pdf>

A.4 Strengthen the evidence base and understanding of the differentiated impacts of climate change of men and women and the role of women as agents of change and on opportunities for women

6. US FEMA collected preparedness data for those who identify as 2SLGBTQIA+²⁰ in the 2022 National Household Survey.²¹
7. During the celebration of 2020 Pride Month celebrations, the Mexican Deputy Ministry for Multilateral Affairs and Human Rights of the SRE organized two virtual panels on inclusive climate negotiations, one focused on the work Member States and Multilateral Organizations could enact and another one centered on international climate activism led by civil society. These efforts were meant to inform the Mexican delegation of the importance of advocating for inclusive and equitable climate action.²²

A.5 Promote the use of social media, web resources and innovative communication tools to effectively communicate to the public, in particular reaching out to women, on the implementation of the Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan and on gender equality

8. In 2023, the US-based organization Queers for Climate Justice produced the documentary “Can’t stop change,” which documents the impacts of recent extreme weather events in LGBTQ+ communities in Florida.²³ This film is the second part of a docuseries produced by the same organization under the title “Fire and Flood: Queer Resilience in the Age of Climate Change,” originally published in 2019.²⁴

Similarly, in 2021, Gender Connect and LIFE published the documentary “Not with us,” a film focused on the experiences of women, sexual & gender diverse people with climate change in Fiji.²⁵

B.1 Promote initiatives for capacity-building in leadership, negotiation and facilitation of negotiation for women delegates, including through webinars and in-session training to enhance women’s participation in the UNFCCC process

²⁰ Two-Spirit, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex, asexual and others

²¹ Read the full report here <https://community.fema.gov/PreparednessConnect/s/article/Results-from-the-2022-National-Household-Survey-on-Disaster-Preparedness>

²² The recording of both sessions can be found here [6º conversatorio Mes del Orgullo LGBTQ+](#) and here [7º conversatorio del Mes del Orgullo LGBTQ+](#)

²³ <https://www.queerecoproject.org/cant-stop-change>

²⁴ <https://www.queerecoproject.org/firefloodfilm>

²⁵ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9sOAHG2tfKw>

9. For COP28 (2023), OUT for Sustainability launched an open call for LGBTQ+ people to apply for a badge that would allow them to participate in the conference. After a rigorous selection process, 12 delegates were selected that included cis, homo, and trans people from the United States, Uganda, Ghana, Germany, Mexico, and Egypt. Additionally, the organization hosted two events, participated as speaker/commentator in two, and supported two side events with the support of the Civil Society Pavilion and the Entertainment + Culture Pavilion.
10. During COP28, the leadership of the Women and Gender Constituency leadership supported the establishment of a Queer Intersectional Group, which had a soft launch during a side event in the gender pavilion.

B.2 Promote travel funds as a means of supporting the equal participation of women in all national delegations at UNFCCC sessions, as well as funds to support the participation of grass-roots local and indigenous peoples' communities from developing countries, the least developed countries and small island developing States, and encourage Parties and relevant organizations to share information on travel funding

B.3 Invite the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform Facilitative Working Group to collaborate and co-host a dialogue to discuss advancing the leadership and highlighting the solutions of local communities and indigenous women and ways of enhancing their effective participation in climate policy and action, to the extent that it is consistent with the workplan of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform Facilitative Working Group and within existing resources

11. See activity 12.

C.1 Ensure that members of constituted bodies are introduced to gender-related mandates and to the relevance of gender in the context of their work in a consistent and systematic manner

C.2 Facilitate the exchange of views and best practices of the Chairs of constituted bodies on how to strengthen the integration of the gender perspective into their work, taking into account the synthesis reports on progress in integrating a gender perspective into constituted body processes referred to in paragraph 15(b) of this decision

C.3 Strengthen coordination between the work on gender considerations of the subsidiary bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement and other relevant United Nations entities and processes, in particular the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as applicable

12. The 2024 SDG 13 "Climate Action" UN ECOSOC Partnership Forum was co-organized by the LGBTI Core Group, together with the Indigenous Majority Group,

UNEP, and UNDRR. The session focused on how to make strategic alliances and platforms more inclusive and equitable. The event took place on January 30.²⁶

D.1 Share experience and support capacity-building on gender budgeting, including on the integration of gender-responsive budgeting into national budgets to advance gender-responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate

D.2 Raise awareness of the financial and technical support available for promoting the strengthening of gender integration into climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate, including good practices to facilitate access to climate finance for grass-roots women's organizations and indigenous peoples and local communities

13. OUT for Sustainability has continually supported 2SLGBTQIA+ activists to unlock and expedite financial resources by signing fiscal sponsorship agreements with smaller organizations, predominantly in Puerto Rico, that do not have the legal capacity to formalize their legal structure.

D.3 Promote the deployment of gender-responsive technological solutions to address climate change, including strengthening, protecting and preserving local, indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices in different sectors and for improving climate resilience, and by fostering women's and girls' full participation and leadership in science, technology, research and development

D.4 Support the collection and consolidation of information and expertise on gender and climate change in sectors and thematic areas as well as identifying experts on gender and climate change, as needed, and enhance knowledge platforms on gender and climate change

14. In the Fall of 2023, the CEC's Executive Director invited 2SLGBTQIA+ experts from Canada, Mexico, and the United States to join a one-day roundtable titled "LGBTQI+ Dimensions of Climate Change and Environmental Justice in North America". At this roundtable, participants identified the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation on 2SLGBTQIA+ communities in Turtle Island/North America, with a special mention to Puerto Rico and other incorporated and unorganized territories and their respective variations according to the national jurisdictions of each participating country, and opportunities to meaningfully engage these communities. The inclusion of Indigenous peoples and governed territories was an integral part of this conversation. This was the first time that the CEC has specifically invited 2SLGBTQIA+ experts to meaningfully engage regarding these issues. In addition, this white paper is the first document of its kind that describes some of the environmental and climate impacts on 2SLGBTQIA+ individuals in North America and creates a

²⁶ The information of the session can be consulted here: <https://sdgs.un.org/events/SDG-Action-Segment-Goal-13>

conceptual framework for their inclusion in environmental policy in the region. It will also serve as an example for other regions to consider similar inclusion and policy frameworks.

Following up on the roundtable, the CEC secretariat commissioned a white paper to further explore the intersection of 2SLGBTQIA+ and environmental policy that provides a series of recommendations on how the organization can further contribute towards addressing this intersectionality.

15. In 2022, California’s Office of Emergency Services (US) established an equity working group that is working towards incorporating 2SLGBTQIA+ considerations into its activities.²⁷

16. The Maryland Department of Public Health (US) published in 2022 its first LGBTQ+ Emergency Preparedness Guide for their local communities.²⁸

D.5 Engage women’s groups and national women and gender institutions in the process of developing, implementing and updating climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate, at all levels

D.6 Exchange information on lessons learned among Parties that have integrated gender into national climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate (e.g. information on results, impacts and main challenges), and on the actions that Parties are taking to mainstream gender in any updates thereto, as appropriate

D.7 Enhance the availability of sex-disaggregated data for gender analysis, taking into consideration multidimensional factors, to better inform gender-responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate

17. As a follow-up from 2022 Executive Order 14075 on Advancing Equality for LGBTQI Individuals,²⁹ The White House National Science Technology Council Subcommittee on SOGI Data released the Federal Evidence Agenda on LGBTQI+ Equity in January 2023.³⁰ They included a question to frame their Learning Agenda to develop an evidence-building plan: “How effective are federal programs and policies at

²⁷ <https://www.caloes.ca.gov/office-of-the-director/office-of-diversity-equity-and-inclusion/>

²⁸ See guide here:

https://mdemergencyprepnetwork.org/resources/Resources/Fact%20Sheets/2022-0328%20FS_%20EPG%20LGBTQ%20Plus%20Community%20Members.pdf

²⁹ Consult the executive order here <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2022/06/21/2022-13391/advancing-equality-for-lesbian-gay-bisexual-transgender-queer-and-intersex-individuals>

³⁰ Consult the full document here <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/Federal-Evidence-Agenda-on-LGBTQI-Equity.pdf>

mitigating the impacts of occupational and environmental factors, including climate change, on health outcomes among LGBTQI+ people?”

18. the US Global Change Research Program, which sits under the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, published the Fifth National Climate Assessment in 2023.³¹ Several chapters named sexual and gender minorities as a population vulnerable to climate impacts for the first time in any US climate assessment. In both efforts, there needs to be an intentional effort to include and consult Puerto Rico and other territories.

E.1 Strengthen the monitoring and reporting on women in leadership positions within the UNFCCC process in the context of the gender composition report referred to in paragraph 15(b) of this decision and including through case studies

E.2 Monitor and report on the implementation of gender-responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate, reported by Parties in regular reports and communications under the UNFCCC process

In addition to the listed activities, the authors considered it important to list the following activities that took place before the GAP timeframe but should be considered by parties as notable examples of the work that should be included in the review.

19. In 2018, the Pride in the Humanitarian System held a regional consultation in Bangkok that brought together over 120 representatives from diverse SOGIESC Civil Society Organizations, United Nations agencies, and donors working in South Asia, Southeast Asia, and the Pacific. One of the main outcomes of this event was the compilation of various case studies that documented the differentiated impacts of extreme weather events on the 2SLGBTQIA+ community in insular territories. In addition, they described how local communities and Indigenous organizations led by people with diverse SOGISEC had significantly contributed towards the preparedness and response to disaster.³²

20. In 2015, the US Department of Forestry of the US Department for Agriculture (USDA) published a technical report on gendered vulnerability and resilience in Indigenous communities. This report sheds light at the national level on the impacts of climate

³¹ Consult the full assessment here
<https://nca2023.globalchange.gov>

³² Devakula, Devikara, Elisabeth Dotter, Emily Dwyer, and Maria Holtsberg. 2018. “Pride in the Humanitarian System Consultation Report.” Australian Aid; Dwyer, Emily. 2021. “The Only Way Is Up: Monitoring and Encouraging Diverse SOGIESC Inclusion in the Humanitarian and DRR Sectors.” United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

change on Indigenous Women and 2SLGBTQIA+, allowing a well-documented understanding of the main challenges and opportunities.³³

21. Canada's Gender-Based Analysis Plus (GBA+) is a framework for including a gender and intersectionality lens to policies, projects, and activities within the Canadian government. This intersectionality lens was added in 2011, and since then, some agencies within the government have mandated GBA+ training for their employees. Environment and Climate Change Canada has incorporated GBA+ by explicitly including 2SLGBTQIA+ communities into their work, including climate adaptation, youth programs, data collection, and public participation in the UNFCCC negotiations process.³⁴

Final comments and recommendations for the new Gender Action Plan

The authors fully aligned with the recommendations proposed by the Women and Gender Constituency, especially those regarding the structure and principles of the next GAP. We strongly emphasize the need to explicitly state intersectionality as a cross-cutting principle that acknowledges the differentiated impacts of climate change based on SOGISEC and considers the experiences of climate action led by LGBTQ+ people.

For this, we commend Parties to include at least the following activities either as specific items or within a broader set of activities that relate to the proposed idea.

- Promote the generation of data that is disaggregated by SOGISEC using international standards that ensure data privacy and protection, such as the World Bank's set of Proposed Indicators for the LGBTI Inclusion Index³⁵; the *Guia para la operacionalización de los indicadores del Protocolo de San Salvador desde una perspectiva transversal LGBTI*; the data collection and management recommendations issued by the UN Independent Expert on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity³⁶; and the Asian Development Bank's Summary of the Analytical Study for the Safeguard Policy Review and Update: Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, Gender Expression, and Sex Characteristic)³⁷.

³³ <https://www.fs.usda.gov/research/treesearch/49888>

³⁴ The full details of the GBA+ policy can be consulted here: <https://women-gender-equality.canada.ca/en/gender-based-analysis-plus.html>

³⁵ <https://mcas-proxyweb.mcas.ms/certificate-checker?login=false&originalUrl=https%3A%2F%2Fdocuments.worldbank.org.mcas.ms%2Fcurated%2Fen%2F608921536847788293%2FA-Set-of-Proposed-Indicators-for-the-LGBTI-Inclusion-Index%3FMcasTsid%3D15600&McasCSRF=0bbc56b440b1ac9e65bd4b9d7b34dfd6dea5c19e655d43d784e364ae1626ae87>

³⁶ https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2022-01/Report_on_data_summary.pdf

³⁷ <https://www.adb.org/documents/spru-analytical-study-summary-sogiesc-draft>

- Foster and empower the representation of LGBTQ+ people in decision-making bodies regarding climate policy at the local, regional, national, and international levels, including UNFCCC-constituted bodies where civil society participates.
- Invite Parties and relevant organizations to consider the needs and experiences of LGBTQ+ people while elaborating on their national gender action plans and communicating the actions that have been taken.
- Encourage communication efforts from Parties and relevant organizations, including the UNFCCC secretariat, to raise awareness on the differentiated impacts of climate change by SOGISEC.
- Sponsor the exchange of experiences among Parties and relevant actors, as well as inclusive climate policies that address the needs and experiences of LGBTQ+ people.
- Ensure that climate finance reaches LGBTQ+ marginalized communities that face heightened discrimination and legal barriers.
- Establish safeguards during UNFCCC events that protect LGBTQ+ people and encourage their participation in national and observers' delegations.

Only through the explicit recognition of LGBTQ+ people will we be able to ensure just and equitable climate action that addresses the needs of those being impacted the most by climate change.