The G7 Research Group at the Munk School of Global Affairs and Public Policy at Trinity College in the University of Toronto presents the

2018 Charlevoix G7 Interim Compliance Report
10 June 2018 — 10 December 2018

Prepared by
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“We have meanwhile set up a process and there are also independent institutions monitoring which objectives of our G7 meetings we actually achieve. When it comes to these goals we have a compliance rate of about 80%, according to the University of Toronto. Germany, with its 87%, comes off pretty well. That means that next year too, under the Japanese G7 presidency, we are going to check where we stand in comparison to what we have discussed with each other now. So a lot of what we have resolved to do here together is something that we are going to have to work very hard at over the next few months. But I think that it has become apparent that we, as the G7, want to assume responsibility far beyond the prosperity in our own countries. That’s why today’s outreach meetings, that is the meetings with our guests, were also of great importance.”

Chancellor Angela Merkel, Schloss Elmau, 8 June 2015

G7 summits are a moment for people to judge whether aspirational intent is met by concrete commitments. The G7 Research Group provides a report card on the implementation of G7 and G20 commitments. It is a good moment for the public to interact with leaders and say, you took a leadership position on these issues — a year later, or three years later, what have you accomplished?

Achim Steiner, Administrator, United Nations Development Programme, in G7 Canada: The 2018 Charlevoix Summit
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“We encourage the collection, analysis, dissemination and use of gender-sensitive data to bridge gaps in understanding the way women and girls are impacted by risks and catastrophic events, and how they can be engaged in developing and implementing solutions.”

Charlevoix Blueprint for Healthy Oceans, Seas and Resilient Coastal Communities

Assessment

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<th>Country</th>
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Background

In assuming the helm of the 2018 G7 presidency, Canada spearheaded five major themes to address pressing global issues. This commitment embodies two such items by pertaining to gender equality/women’s empowerment and collaborative action on climate change. The resulting documents of the Charlevoix Summit are comprised of 71 gender-based commitments and 12 commitments concerning climate change, which account for 23 percent and 3 percent of all commitments, respectively. By threading gender issues and climate change into a cohesive directive, the G7 is better equipped to overcome obstacles to collective action.

A persistent problem plaguing climate change collaboration is the concept of burden sharing: those most afflicted by climate events and hazards are those who contributed the least. Namely, impoverished and underdeveloped populations are the first victims of climate change. This includes not only small island states threatened by sea level rise but poorer communities in affluent countries such as Native American tribes in Louisiana. Due to unrelenting gender inequalities,


\[1560\] G7 2018 Charlevoix Summit Commitments, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 16 July 2018. Access Date: 29 August 2018.


women and girls are at higher risk as both a political and economic minority. Not only are women and girls subject to abridged political rights, but most of the world’s poor are female. Thus, the historical trend line has largely excluded half of the world’s population from participating in tackling climate change.

Provided that collective action on myriad fronts is requisite for an efficacious climate change response, the inclusion of previously excluded groups is paramount. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) recognized the advantages of inviting women to the table due to their local knowledge of community practices and natural resources. Enabling women leadership and participation in climate change efforts increases responsiveness to community needs, bridges cooperation across political and ethnic divides, and furnishes greater sustainable peace. Such augmented factors catalyze more effective climate projects and policies.

Recognition of the substantial and widespread benefits stemming from gender-based climate action has increased significantly in the past two decades. In December 2014, the 20th Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC was held in Lima, Peru. COP20 precipitated the creation of the Lima Work Programme on Gender, which pursues gender-responsive climate action. In November 2016, the progress and findings of the Working Programme and UNFCCC parties were reviewed at COP22 in Marrakech. Under Decision 21 on gender and climate change, parties agreed to continue the Working Programme’s mandate until COP25 in 2019.

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The priorities of the G7 are often intertwined with the United Nations. While gender and climate change have previously been addressed as separate issue items by the G7, acknowledgment of gender-based climate action has increasingly diffused members’ independent decisions and language.1577 The past focus has primarily oriented around the more common intersection of economic gender equality and environmental policy, such as with the Environment Ministers’ 2017 Bologna Communiqué.1578 However, the Charlevoix agenda manifests significant leader-level acknowledgment of gender-based climate action.1579

On 9 June 2018, the G7 members adopted the Charlevoix Blueprint for Healthy Oceans, Seas and Resilient Coastal Communities.1580 The document underscores the economic and social dependence on healthy oceans, and the human forces which influence them.1581 Under the adopted Blueprint, members “are pursuing global efforts towards a sustainable and climate-resilient future, in particular reducing emissions while stimulating innovation and economic growth, enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to the impacts of climate change while ensuring a just transition to the broad participation of women and girls, both at home and in our commitment to support developing countries.”1582 In order to achieve such aspirations, the Blueprint calls for the sharing of ocean knowledge via scientific research and data.1583 This commitment explicitly directs accumulation of gender-sensitive data, thereby weaving two issues into a common aim.1584

It should be noted, however, that the United States is excluded from the analysis and assessment of Commitment 2018-261 due to the member’s planned withdrawal from the Paris Agreement and official reservations against climate-related language in the Charlevoix Blueprint for Healthy Oceans, Seas and Resilient Coastal Communities.1585

As the world’s largest advanced economies, the G7 is auspiciously positioned to set an example for including women and girls in battling climate change.1586 Commitment 2018-261 echoes the endeavours of the Lima Working Programme, which is planned for review during COP25 in 2019.1587 The aim also resonates with the UN’s Sustainable Development Goals of gender equality and climate action, which depend on the efforts of the broader international community.1588 As economic and political stewards of this forum, G7 members have a prerogative to pioneer global action on gender

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Enhancing gender equality not only benefits women and girls but bolsters the international community in the collective force against climate change.

**Commitment Features**

The G7 members commit to “[encouraging] the collection, analysis, dissemination, and use of gender-sensitive data to bridge gaps in understanding the way women and girls are impacted by risks and catastrophic events, and how they can be engaged in developing and implementing solutions.”

To “encourage” does not imply strong measurability and is understood to be a soft commitment with no expected concrete action. “Encourage” is synonymous with stimulating and/or fostering. An example is the issuing of statements of support for the collection, analysis, dissemination, or use of gender-sensitive data. Four avenues of action are encouraged: collection, analysis, dissemination, and use. This commitment resides under the sub-section “Ocean Knowledge: Science and Data” of the Charlevoix Blueprint with the express mandate of “[increasing] the availability and sharing of science and data.”

Thus, collection, analysis, dissemination, and use are considered knowledge-sharing tactics in the public, private, and civil society spaces both domestically and internationally. Examples include researching gender-based consequences in communities afflicted by hazardous climate events and conferences dedicated to the exchange of results.

“Gender-sensitive data” is interpreted to mean findings disaggregated by gender. Gender-sensitive or gender-disaggregated research accounts for the different experiences of genders across an array of topics. Given the explicit acknowledgment of women and girls in this commitment, “gender-sensitive data” in this context is understood to directly relate to implications affecting female-identifying populations.

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1592 Compliance Coding Manuel for International Institutional Commitments, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 27 September 2017. Access Date: 30 August 2018.
The commitment highlights two outcomes dependent on the four courses of action: 1) “bridge gaps in understanding the way women and girls are impacted by risks and catastrophic events” and 2) “how they can be engaged in developing and implementing solutions” to such risks and events.1599

“Bridge gaps” is defined as: “to connect two things or to make the difference between them smaller.” In the context of this commitment, this is understood to mean closing a knowledge gap. “Risks and catastrophic events” are understood to mean climate-related occurrences as the commitment originates from the Charlevoix Blueprint sub-section “Ocean Knowledge,” thereby indicating ocean-specific risks and catastrophic events such as sea-level rise and extreme weather events (e.g. hurricanes, tropical storms).1600

Thus, in the second section of the commitment, encouragement to engage in “developing and implementing solutions” of the aforementioned four areas of data must pertain to: (a) better understanding of gender-based consequences of maritime climate risks and catastrophic events and/or (b) knowledge sharing of gender-sensitive solutions empowering women and girls. Examples include investigating the consequences faced by women and girls due to extreme weather events, leveraging women leadership at the local level, and inviting women voices at international forums.1601

To achieve full compliance, a G7 member must encourage at least one of the following actions: collection, analysis, dissemination, or use of gender-sensitive data. G7 member must also have the explicit intention to encourage 1) the engagement of these populations in solution development and implementation and 2) a better understanding of the ramifications of ocean-related risks and catastrophic events on women and girls.

The G7 members commit to “[encouraging] the collection, analysis, dissemination, and use of gender-sensitive data to bridge gaps in understanding the way women and girls are impacted by risks and catastrophic events, and how they can be engaged in developing and implementing solutions.”1602

Partial compliance earns a score of 0 if the G7 member must encourage at least one of the following actions: collection, analysis, dissemination, or use of gender-sensitive data. G7 member must also have the explicit intention to understand most and encourage 1) the engagement of these populations in solution development and implementation OR 2) a better understanding of the ramifications of ocean-related risks and catastrophic events on women and girls. The G7 member will receive a score of −1 for non-compliance if they do not encourage any of the four actions contributing to 1) a better understanding of the ramifications of ocean-related risks and catastrophic events on women and girls or 2) the engagement of these populations in solution development and implementation. Furthermore, a member fails to comply if it demonstrates obstruction and/or discouragement of gender-sensitive data collection, sharing, and use.

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1600 Charlevoix Blueprint for Healthy Oceans, Seas and Resilient Coastal Communities, G7 (La Malbaie) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 30 August 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/oceans-blueprint.html#fn1.
Scoring Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>-1</td>
<td>The G7 member does not encourage any of the four actions contributing to 1) a better understanding of the ramifications of ocean-related risks and catastrophic events on women and girls OR 2) the engagement of these populations in solution development and implementation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member encourages 1) a better understanding of the ramifications of ocean-related risks and catastrophic events on women and girls OR 2) the engagement of these populations in solution development and implementation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member encourages 1) a better understanding of the ramifications of ocean-related risks and catastrophic events on women and girls AND 2) the engagement of these populations in solution development and implementation.</td>
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</tbody>
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Compliance Director: Tasnia Khan
Lead Analyst: Carey Davis

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to encourage the collection, analysis, dissemination, and use of gender-sensitive data to bridge gaps in understanding the way women and girls are impacted by risks and catastrophic events, and how they can be engaged in developing and implementing solutions.

On 28 August 2018, Canada co-chaired the meeting of the Climate Sustainability Working Group.1603 This meeting in Puerto Iguazú included members of the Group of 20 ahead of the 2018 G20 Buenos Aires summit.1604 Canada has championed the importance of including a gender perspective in climate change action.1605

In September 2018, as part of the Impact Canada Challenge Platform, the Government of Canada selected five female finalists for the “Women in Cleantech Challenge.”1606 One grand prize winner will receive an additional CAD1 million to continue building her business. This challenge was issued by Natural Resources Canada for the purpose of identifying “top female innovators from across the country who are developing technologies to tackle the world’s most daunting energy and environmental challenges.”1607

On 5 September 2018, Canada announced a five-year, CAD4.8-million initiative aimed at strengthening feminist movements in the Caribbean through The MATCH International Women’s Fund.1608 This investment was in partnership with the Astrea Lesbian Foundation for Justice (Astrea)
as part of the Women’s Voice and Leadership Program. Priorities of the Match Fund include “enhancing economic, social and environmental justice in the context of economic decline and exposure to climate change” and “supporting the leadership of young women and the diverse movements they are building.”

On 18-21 September 2018, Canada hosted the G7 Environment Ministers’ Meeting in Halifax, Canada. G7 environment, oceans, and energy ministers met on the theme “Working Together on Climate Change, Oceans and Clean Energy.” A focus on the critical role of women as leaders and girls as “agents of change” in meeting climate change goals was emphasized. Additionally, ministers deliberated recommendations outlined by the G7 Gender Equality Advisory Council expressing the importance of accounting for the disproportionate impact of climate change on women and girls, and the need to support women’s leadership on climate and oceans issues.

On 21-22 September 2018, Canada co-hosted the first formal Women Foreign Ministers’ Meeting. This initiative was driven by Canadian Foreign Minister Chrystia Freeland and the European Union’s High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy Federica Mogherini. The meeting in Montreal focused on formulating new initiatives and tangible commitments to support gender equality goals within the challenges of climate change.

On 22-25 October 2018, Canada in partnership with France via the Canada-France Climate and Environment Partnership (launched April 2018) held a workshop to train 15 francophone negotiators on climate negotiations in Dakar, Senegal. In doing so, Canada supports the leadership of sub-Saharan African women in climate negotiations through funding and skill development.

Canada continues to play a leadership role in promoting gender equality and understanding ramifications of climate change on gender through “Canada’s National Action Plan on Women,

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Peace and Security 2017-2022.” The directive is a “gender-responsive, human rights-based whole-of-government approach to peace and security intervention and the situation of women and girls.” In addition, the Government of Canada is using the gender-based analysis plus (GBA+) analytical process to measure and address the impacts of climate change on women, which assesses how “diverse groups of women, men and gender-diverse people might experience government initiatives differently.”

Canada has taken measures to promote and better understand how women and girls are affected by climate change through acts like the G7 Ministerial Meeting in Halifax. It has fully complied with this commitment through developing and implementing financial and leadership opportunities for these populations, as seen through actions such as the “Women in Cleantech Challenge.”

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

**France: +1**

France has fully complied to encourage the collection, analysis, dissemination and use of gender-sensitive data to bridge gaps in understanding the way women and girls are impacted by risks and catastrophic events, and how they can be engaged in developing and implementing solutions.

On 10-11 September 2018, the High Level Ocean and Climate Conference took place in Paris, France, at the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The conference gathered input from multiple stakeholders, including the French Minister of Higher Education Research and Innovation, Frédérique Vidal. The global ocean community collected and analyzed data to deliver “the ocean we need for the future we want.” Vidal stressed the commitment of France to support the synergies between ocean and climate, declaring “we need facts to design solutions.” Vital attended a special session convening on gender equality in ocean-related sciences and opportunities to advance women’s issues and priorities in the context of the UN Decade of

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Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-2030). Panelists discussed tools to empower women in science through ocean-focused community-based science and local knowledge initiatives, as well as methods to improve ocean literacy.

On 25 September 2018, French President Emmanuel Macron delivered a speech in front of the United Nations General Assembly. He acknowledged that women and girls are the first to be affected by the consequences of global warming, and encouraged the fight against these gender-linked inequalities.

On 26 September 2018, President Macron attended the Goalkeepers 2018 event, hosted by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. He participated in interactive sessions with participants, alongside experts in data collection and analysis. He announced that France’s G7 presidency will focus on inequalities within the challenges of climate change, which lie at the core of the G7’s agenda.

On 30 November 2018, the French Foreign Minister Jean-Yves Le Drian had a meeting with the Foreign Minister of China and the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the sidelines of the G20 summit in Buenos Aires. They reaffirmed their strong determination to work together to combat climate change and reduce gender inequalities. They recognized that these inequalities

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require a profound transformation of their economies and societies in order to build a sustainable world.1636

The French government issued statements of support for understanding the unequal ways in which women and girls are affected by climate change, invited women voices at international forums on climate change and attended a conference focusing on engaging women and girls in developing and implementing solutions to climate change.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

**Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied to encourage the collection, analysis, dissemination and use of gender-sensitive data to bridge gaps in understanding the way women and girls are impacted by risks and catastrophic events, and how they can be engaged in developing and implementing solutions.

On 21 August 2018, Plan International, the Stockholm Environment Institute, and the Sustainable Mekong Research Network released a report entitled “Climate Change, Young Women, and Girls: Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation in Northern Thailand.”1637 This report was part of the International Climate Initiative (IKI), which is funded by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU).1638 The report discusses the effects of climate change-induced extreme weather events on women and includes recommendations for gender-based adaptation.1639 These recommendations include encouraging girls and young women to take on leadership roles in mitigating the consequences of climate change.1640

On 18–19 October 2018, the Gender into Urban Climate Change Initiative (GUCCI), funded by the BMU as part of the IKI, held a kick-off meeting in Mexico City to mark the program’s expansion into Mexico.1641 GUCCI’s aim is to “explore options for integrating gender and social aspects into climate policies.”1642 The initiative in Mexico is in partnership with Equidad de Género and GenderCC.1643
The German government has funded reports and initiatives that promote the collection, analysis, and dissemination of gender-sensitive data regarding climate change, and suggests plans for engaging women and girls in solution implementation.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Emma Schwartz

Italy: −1

Italy has failed to comply with its commitment to encourage the collection, analysis, dissemination, and use of gender-sensitive data to bridge gaps in understanding the way women and girls are impacted by risks and catastrophic events, and how they can be engaged in developing and implementing solutions.

Thus, Italy receives a score of −1.1644

Analyst: Matthew Kivell

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to encourage the collection, analysis, dissemination, and use of gender-sensitive data to bridge gaps in understanding the way women and girls are impacted by risks and catastrophic events, and how they can be engaged in developing and implementing solutions.

In July 2018, Japan Women’s Network for Disaster Risk Reduction (JWNDRR) participated in the 8th Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR) in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.1645 To prepare for this conference, the JWNDRR contributed to the report, “Progress Review & Way Forward: Gender Equality and Social Inclusion in Implementing the Sendai Framework in Asia.”1646 Initiated by the Gender Stakeholder Group of ISDR Asian Partnership, this document outlined avenues of improvement for gender-based disaster solutions.1647 Additionally, the JWNDRR made contributions to the AMCDRR outcome document which specifically committed attendees to promote gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction policies.1648

On 11 October 2018, the Government of Japan officially contributed USD1 million to enhance the resilience of drought- and flood-affected communities in Zimbabwe through health, nutrition, food

security, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions. The project helps to safeguard the resilience of the most vulnerable, especially women and children. The Ambassador of Japan to Zimbabwe, Toshiyuki Iwado, emphasized the role of women in Zimbabwe’s rural areas.

Overall, Japan has encouraged the collection, analysis, dissemination, and use of gender-sensitive data in regard to risks and catastrophic events. The member’s full compliance is exhibited through its participation in AMCDRR and WASH.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to encourage the collection, analysis, dissemination, and use of gender-sensitive data to bridge gaps in understanding the way women and girls are impacted by risks and catastrophic events, and how they can be engaged in developing and implementing solutions.

In June 2018, the UK continued its efforts in supporting the Sustainable Energy for Women and Girls Programme (SEWG). Collaborating with the United Nations, the UK aims to “[improve] access to and awareness of clean energy options, supporting health, safety and economic opportunities for women and girls in developing countries.” Funded by the UK’s International Climate Finance commitment, the UN has been able to power 62 clinics in Uganda and Ghana using solar power.

In July 2018, the UK-funded Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters program hosted debates on the impact of climate change on different genders. Experts discussed “how gender-based inequalities can contribute to the disproportionate exposure of women and girls to the effects of climate change.”

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From 15 — 19 October 2018, the UK, under Her Majesty’s Government, celebrated “Green GB week,” an initiative to promote clean growth and environmental awareness. On 17 October 2017, the agenda included “a full day programme … including sessions on women in sustainable finance” and “integrating climate risk into investment decisions and building capacity in emerging markets.”

Overall, the UK has fully complied by educating women and girls on clean energy alternatives through initiatives like “Green GB week” and encouraging gender-based climate solution discussions through programs such as SEWG.

Thus, the United Kingdom receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Kevin Zuo**

**United States: N/A**

The United States is excluded from the scoring of Commitment 2018-261 due to the member’s planned withdrawal from the Paris Agreement and official reservations against climate-related language in the *Charlevoix Blueprint for Healthy Oceans, Seas and Resilient Coastal Communities*.

However, analysis of country activity was still conducted. The United States failed to comply to encourage the collection, analysis, dissemination and use of gender-sensitive data to bridge gaps in understanding the way women and girls are impacted by risks and catastrophic events, and how they can be engaged in developing and implementing solutions.

In September 2018, Advancing Gender in the Environment (AGENT) conducted a survey to examine the linkages between gender-based violence and environmental issues. AGENT is an initiative funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in partnership with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). The survey built on a call for case studies by USAID examining the intersection between violence against women and environmental degradation, that was conducted in early 2018. The project examines issues including gender-based violence related to women’s access to resources or experienced due to “limitations or changes in access, use, and control over natural resources which increases due to climate change.” The goal of this research is to “increase understanding on the intersection between gender-based violence, including prevention and response measures, and environmental issues,” with the aim of “recognizing their linkages and considering proactive, cohesive responses

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may improve outcomes for both interventions related to gender-based violence and environmental efforts.\textsuperscript{1663}

The United States government has funded, conducted, and implemented a survey aimed at gathering gender-sensitive data regarding climate change.

\textit{Analyst: Emma Schwartz}

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied to encourage the collection, analysis, dissemination, and use of gender-sensitive data to bridge gaps in understanding the way women and girls are impacted by risks and catastrophic events, and how they can be engaged in developing and implementing solutions.

On 21-22 September 2018, the EU co-hosted the first formal Women Foreign Ministers’ Meeting — an initiative driven by Canadian Foreign Minister Chrystia Freeland and High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy Federica Mogherini.\textsuperscript{1664} The meeting in Montreal focused on formulating new initiatives and tangible commitments to support gender equality goals within the challenges of climate change.\textsuperscript{1665}

On 27 September 2018, the EU and the United Nations released a joint statement on their renewed partnership in development.\textsuperscript{1666} This partnership aims to promote gender equality, including plans of action for women’s and girls’ empowerment at national levels.\textsuperscript{1667} Achieving this level of empowerment will include the avenues of quality education and training.\textsuperscript{1668} Further, they intend to promote climate action and implementation through advocating for a gender-responsive transformation and adaptation of climate change data.\textsuperscript{1669} This adjustment will occur within the context of the Paris Agreement and will focus on supporting national level implementation.\textsuperscript{1670}

\textsuperscript{1663} Strengthening Knowledge on the Linkage Between Gender-Based Violence and Environmental Issues: Call for Case Studies, Google Docs (Washington D.C.) 2018. Access Date: 23 November 2018. https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSfh6mWnqQWmRJH3aucd4DB0pEtfGysY2ZpH25nwqOKmGIC6K30QcQ/viewform.
On 28 September 2018, negotiations began on a new partnership with Africa, the Caribbean, and the Pacific. The EU acknowledged that a large number of island nations and their maritime territories make the Pacific countries an important player in tackling global challenges, particularly with respect to their vulnerability to natural disasters and climate change. The partnership prioritized gender equality and inclusive sustainable growth as two keys to mitigating these dangers to women and girls in the region.

The EU co-hosted an international meeting focused on leveraging female voices in the fight against climate change. The G7 member also negotiated multiple partnerships agendas, which include a commitment to gender equality, quality training for women and a transformation of the data to account for gender differences within climate change action. The EU funded reports and initiatives that promote the collection, analysis, and dissemination of gender-sensitive data regarding climate change and suggests plans for engaging women and girls in solution implementation.

Thus, the European Union receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Amanda Burns

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