

Gender Equality Language and Entry Points ADP Submissions/ Interventions & SB40 Draft Conclusions

The following is a compilation¹ of gender equality texts, as well as text relating to social impacts and considerations, retained in the draft Conclusions of SB40 and in the submissions/interventions under ADP. Links to texts referred in compilation have been provided where possible:

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¹ Compilation of direct quotes from text, courtesy of WEDO on behalf of GGCA; bold and highlighting of references to women and gender/ social consideration texts by WEDO. For more information, please contact bridget@wedo.org.

Gender Equality in ADP Submissions & ADP2.5 Interventions²

2014 ADP Submissions

Submission by the Environmental Integrity Group (EIG), comprising Liechtenstein, Mexico, Monaco, the Republic of Korea, and Switzerland

“Moreover, adaptation can only be successfully accomplished by involving those mostly impacted by climate change, therefore it is essential to engage stakeholders and local governments in adaptation planning and implementation, including communities and *ensure a gender perspective. While this is a cross-cutting issue applicable to the rest of the elements of the 2015 Agreement, the EIG supports the involvement of local and non-State actors and a gender perspective in adaptation.*”

Submission by Sudan on behalf of the African Group

“Preamble

3. Recognition of sustainable development, *gender issues*, and poverty eradication that are the priorities for Africa and other developing countries, therefore the agreement should reinforce a fair, multilateral rule-based regime that brings to effect the right to equitable access to sustainable development, further recognizing developmental context of environmental policies, and that standards applied by some countries may be inappropriate and/or unwarranted economic and social cost to other countries, in particular developing countries, in line with the principles and provisions of the Convention.”

Submission by Mexico

“9. Other cross-cutting aspects.

The 2015 Agreement should regularize participation of non-State actors and **adopt a gender perspective**. Both items should have stand-alone clauses in the Agreement, and be applicable to all of its provisions.”

Summary of ADP Interventions from Floor

During the June 14th ADP Contact Group on the structure of the new agreement, the **African Group** and the **Independent Alliance of Latin America and Caribbean (AILAC)** made calls for gender as a cross-cutting element. The African Group stated: *“Lastly, the integration of gender considerations as a crosscutting issue that needs to be mainstreamed within all adaptation and mitigation programmes, projects and, as such activities in both work streams of the ADP, including enhancing the UNFCCC decision 37/CP.17 and 23/CP.18 on promoting gender balance and improving the participation of women.”*

Additionally, on June 7th, **Mexico** and **Iceland** spoke for gender to be included in adaptation under the ADP, with Iceland specifically adding that effective integration does not make the mistake of victimizing women as vulnerable stakeholders and not key actors in enhancing effective climate action.

On June 10th, **Mexico** called for a gender-perspective to a cross-cutting element of Finance under the ADP.

This builds on interventions from the March, ADP 2.4 session, which include:

² In-session documents from ADP 2.5 can be found here: http://unfccc.int/meetings/bonn_jun_2014/session/8133.php

- In discussions on adaptation, **Mexico** and **Norway** made a statements emphasizing that gender considerations should underlie all activities of the new instrument.
- Additionally, the **Least Developed Countries (LDCs)** group made statements in the discussions on means of implementation emphasizing that gender equality should be included in the basic principles of the new instrument.
- Finally, closing statement of the **Environmental Integrity Group**, represented by **Mexico**, stated, *“The EIG believes that the cross-cutting or transversal issues [in the new agreement] should include some fundamentals and principles, including ensuring that the 2015 agreement does not exacerbate social inequalities or environmental degradation of any kind. In dealing with environmental issues, we should be aware that this must inherently also address current disparities. Parallel to our efforts, the Human Rights Council is closely looking into the relationship between human rights and climate change it is important that our work takes these concerns fully into account as we have done earlier in the Cancun agreement. EIG member countries are committed to further integrate gender in the realm of climate change negotiations. Indeed climate change impacts affect us all, however, due to the varying social roles and livelihood activities, the impacts of climate change on women and men often differ, therefore it is important to address the gender aspect of climate change and to take the specific perspectives and needs of women and men duly into account. The correlation between gender and development or between gender gap and development gap has already been proven, so gender equality should be a fundamental principle of the 2015 agreement to ensure effective global actions that trigger mitigation, adaptation and the provision of means of implementation. In this regard, gender equality should be part of the overall principles to guide the operationalization of actions to follow. “*

These were captured in the [Co-Chairs reflection on ADP 2.4](#) where gender was noted under Finance and Capacity Building.

Gender Equality Language & Entry Points in SB40 Draft Conclusions³

[Issues related to agriculture](#)

“3. The SBSTA, recalling Article 9 of the Convention, on the basis of the objective, principles and provisions of the Convention, in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 75, continued discussions and concluded that it would undertake scientific and technical work, taking into account the conclusions of SBSTA 38, in the following areas:

(c) Identification of adaptation measures, taking into account the diversity of the agricultural systems, indigenous knowledge systems and the differences in scale as well as possible co-benefits and sharing experiences in research and development and on the ground activities, **including socioeconomic, environmental and gender aspects**;

5. The SBSTA also invited Parties and admitted observer organizations to submit to the secretariat their views on issues relating to the elements referred to in paragraph 3(c) and (d) above by **9 March 2016**, and requested the secretariat to compile the views into a miscellaneous document for consideration at SBSTA 44 (May–June 2016).”

³ All in-session documents from the June 2014 meeting can be found here: http://unfccc.int/meetings/bonn_jun_2014/in-session/items/8212.php

Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change

"1. The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) took note of the joint meeting, held in Bonn, Germany, from 1 to 4 April 2014, on best practices and available tools for the use of indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices, best practices and needs of local and indigenous communities and the application of gender-sensitive approaches and tools for understanding and assessing impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, which was organized by the Adaptation Committee in conjunction with the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change with a view to developing recommendations for practitioners.

3. The SBSTA welcomed the following documents prepared for the session:

(a) [The report on the meeting on available tools for the use of indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices for adaptation, needs of local and indigenous communities and the application of gender-sensitive approaches and tools for adaptation;](#)"

SBSTA invited Parties and Nairobi work programme partners to provide information on tools, practices and lessons on adaption planning and linking national and local adaptation planning and invited the Secretariat to prepare a synthesis report on this information for December 2014 meeting. Note that decision [1/CP.16](#) and [17/CP.19](#) affirms that enhanced action on adaptation should be gender-sensitive. (See WEDO's COP19 [outcomes compilation document](#).)

Matters relating to least developed countries

"2. It welcomed the [report on the 25th meeting of the LEG](#), held in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, on 27 and 28 February 2014, and the outcome of the LEG technical meeting on national adaptation plans (NAPs) held in Dar es Salaam from 24 to 26 February 2014.

8. The SBI expressed its satisfaction with the work of the LEG and the support provided to the LEG by the secretariat. It welcomed the LEG work programme for 2014–2015, and encouraged the LEG to maintain flexibility in the management of its work programme, taking into account available resources."

*Note that the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) has a two-year rolling programme of work 2013-2014. The programme includes criteria on gender, and specific guidance on [integrating a gender perspective](#) into the NAP process. Also, the Report of the 25th meeting of the LEG included recommendations on the development **of information resources for strengthening gender considerations and considerations regarding vulnerable communities in adaptation planning and implementation in the LDCs.***

National Adaptation Plans

- SBI extended the invitation to provide information on the application of the initial guidelines on NAPs until 18 August 2014 and noted that an information document will be prepared on good practices on national adaptation planning for December 2014 session.
- SBI noted that NAP EXPO would be organized in August 2014 including also non-LDC countries.
- SBI also invited the secretariat to prepare an information paper on good practices and lessons learned of preparation of and implementation of NAPs for consideration of the December session in 2014.

- SBI invited Adaptation Committee and LEG to organize a workshop on lessons learned of formulation and implementation of the NAPs in connection of another relevant meeting before June 2015 and prepare a report thereon for consideration of the SBI June session in 2015.

*The conclusions include also initial guidelines for NAPs. Neither the conclusions nor the initial guidelines include specific reference on gender aspects. The NAP process is based on the NAPA process, which includes the gender guidelines. The work is done within the Cancun Adaptation Framework, which is country driven and gender-sensitive. **A gender-sensitive approach should be included explicitly in the further guidelines and reports and workshops should encourage information on best practice and lessons learned for gender considerations in adaptation planning.** Note that decisions [1/CP.16](#), [5/CP.17](#) and [12/CP.18](#), contain references to gender-sensitive approaches to the development of national adaptation plans. (See WEDO's pre-COP19 [comprehensive compilation document](#).)*

[Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts](#)

"4. Also decides that the Executive Committee shall comprise X expert members, elected by the Conference of the Parties, serving in their personal capacity and nominated by Parties through their respective regional group or constituencies, taking into consideration the need for a balanced representation of all United Nations regions and **gender balance**,"

Note that decision 2/CP.19 and 3/CP.18 on Loss and Damage also contain references to gender, and gender-disaggregated data. (See WEDO's COP19 [outcomes compilation document](#).)

[Joint annual report of the Technology Executive Committee](#)

SBI continued the consideration in cooperation with the SBSTA 2013 report of TEC and CTCN with a view of the December sessions adopting a decision thereon, [FCC/SB/2014/L.1/Add.1](#).

This draft decision does not include reference to gender, but note that Decision [25/CP.19](#) as well as the annexes decisions [1/CP.16](#), [2/CP.17](#) and [14/CP.18](#) contain references to gender balance and gender considerations in the mission, modalities and procedures of the CTCN. (See WEDO's pre-COP19 [comprehensive compilation document](#).)

[Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer](#)

"7. The SBI noted the need for Parties to enhance and follow up the TNA process by further promoting the development and implementation of economically, environmentally and **socially sound** project proposals."

TNA refers to 'technology needs assessment'

[Capacity-Building under the Convention](#)

"3. *Decides* that the 4th meeting of the Durban Forum, to be held during the forty-second session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (June 2015), [shall][could][should] consider, inter alia, capacity-building needs and best practices emerging in the work of bodies established under the Convention, the effectiveness of capacity-building interventions concerning [[adaptation, disaster risk management] **gender**, reporting obligations and greenhouse gas inventories, REDD-plus, agriculture, access to finance and dissemination of information and knowledge] [decision 2/CP.7], ways to

strengthen the implementation of capacity-building in developing countries, mobilize additional resources and strengthen institutional capacity;”

Article 6 of the Convention

“ANNEX: Elements as input to the intermediate review of the implementation of the Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention

3. Invite Parties to develop and implement climate change education and community-based adaptation and mitigation projects, ***promoting the use of gender-sensitive tools and approaches.***”

See WEDO's pre-COP19 [comprehensive compilation document](#) for references from decision [15/CP.18](#), which reaffirms the importance of taking into account gender aspects and the need to promote the effective engagement of children, youth, the elderly, women, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, local communities and non-governmental organizations in activities related to Article 6 of the Convention.

Forum and work programme on the impact of the implementation of response measures

ANNEX I- Review of the work of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures

Submission by G77&China

Social dimensions of the impacts of response measures highlighted throughout submission.

Submission by the European Union

4. We would suggest a more targeted work programme to focus on positive and negative impacts of response measures in the following three areas:

c. Food security, health and ***gender.***

Submission by the United States

In addition to the above assessment and recommendations for future work, the United States would like to put forward suggestions for issues that could be included on a new joint work programme on the impact of the implementation of response measures under the Subsidiary Bodies.

1. Gender

a. Positive impacts of climate change response measures on women and girls

b. Gender-sensitive climate policies, with a particular focus on cleaner cookstoves

Note that decisions [1/CP.16](#) and [2/CP.17](#) urges Parties to give full consideration to the positive and negative impacts of the implementation of response measures to mitigate climate change on society and on all vulnerable groups, in particular women and children. (See WEDO's pre-COP19 [comprehensive compilation document](#).)