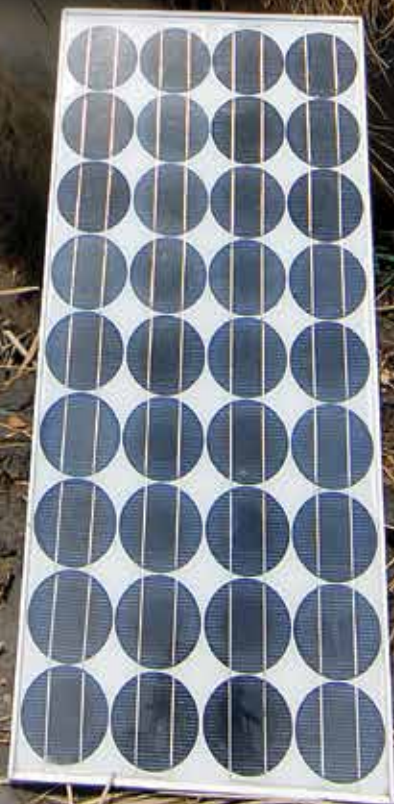


UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC) DECISIONS AND CONCLUSIONS: EXISTING MANDATES AND ENTRY POINTS FOR GENDER EQUALITY



Main Authors:

Bridget Burns and Joanna Patouris (WEDO)

In collaboration with:

Aira Kalela (GGCA)

Cate Owren (IUCN)

Lora Minicucci (WEDO)

Translation by:

Patricia Odio Yglesias

Design by:

Juxapo - Creative Design

www.juxapo.com

Printing by:

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Gender and climate change

In every society, women and men have distinct socially constructed roles and responsibilities, needs and knowledge, all of which are essential to understand and integrate into effective climate change action.

Climate change magnifies existing inequalities, and in particular, gender inequalities, but women and men together are vital to climate solutions. In recent years, global consensus has recognized that the integration of women's rights and gender equality into the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change is not only essential but maximizes the efficacy of interventions, programs and resources. This is coherent with the normative frameworks establishing the linkages between gender equality, women's human rights and environment, to which Governments have already agreed, including the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), Hyogo Framework for Action, Rio+20, Agenda21, and the Beijing Platform for Action.

Gender Equality is achieved when all human beings, men and women, are free to develop their personal abilities and make choices without the limitations set by stereotypes, rigid gender roles, or prejudices. Gender equality means that the different behaviors, aspirations and needs of women and men are considered, valued and favored equally. It does not mean that women and men have to become the same, but that their rights, responsibilities and opportunities will not depend on whether they are born male or female. (GGCA Training Manual, 2009) Equality between women and men is seen both as a human rights issue and as a precondition for, and indicator of, sustainable people centred development. (OSAGI, 2001).

Purpose of this Guide

The purpose of this compilation of UNFCCC text is to support decision-makers, negotiators and advocates in mapping current decisions that contain specific references to gender equality (e.g. in relation to gender balance or gender-sensitive approaches) and identifying gaps (i.e. key entry points for strengthening concepts and text.)

This mapping further serves to support users in more effectively monitoring the implementation of gender-sensitive climate change policies and actions at all levels.

Using this Guide

The first few pages of this compilation present an overview synopsis of gender references across the main areas of the negotiations, in addition to decisions specifically on gender and under themes such as Shared Vision, Loss and Damage and Agriculture. Then follows a full compilation of "Elaborated Decision Text" where the reference is contextualized in either the full decision or paragraph where it originated.

Both decisions and conclusions have been listed (though only official UNFCCC decisions are numbered). Many of these conclusions will be considered at the upcoming COP20 in Lima, Peru.



Some of the decisions listed may not contain a gender reference per se but explicitly recall decisions that have references to gender, and thus apply to the listed decision. Additionally, some refer more broadly to social considerations. As an example, the Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer indicates that project proposals should be **socially sound**. It is referenced in this guide as it could serve as an entry point for gender-sensitive policy by allowing specific language on gender to be added in line with other decisions under Technology.

Defining Terms

Gender-blind: *Policies and programs recognize no distinction between the sexes. Assumptions incorporate biases in favor of existing gender relations and so tend to exclude women (UNDP, 2000)*

Gender-balance: *The ratio of women to men in any given situation. Gender balance is achieved when there are approximately equal numbers of men and women present or participating (UNDP, 2010)*

Gender-sensitive: *An approach/strategy/framework that supports policies, programs, administrative and financial activities, and organizational procedures to: differentiate between the capacities, needs and priorities of women and men; ensure the views and ideas of both women and men are taken into account; consider the implications of decisions on the situation of women relative to men; and take actions to address inequalities or imbalance between women and men. (Glossary REDD+SES Version 2)*

Gender-responsive: *An approach/strategy/framework that includes planning, programming and budgeting that contributes to the advancement of gender equality and the fulfillment of women's rights (UN Women). This advancement will involve changing gender norms, roles and access to resources as a key component of project outcomes. (Adapted from Eckman, A, 2002, by INSTRAW)*

Gender-transformative: *An approach/strategy/framework that encourages critical awareness of gender roles and norms among men and women, challenges the distribution of resources and allocation of duties between men and women, and promotes the position of women while addressing power relationships between women and others in the community (Interagency Gender Working Group, USAID). This approach focuses on deconstructing hierarchical gender norms, constructing new concepts of masculinity and femininity and thereby transforming underlying power relations. (CGIAR, 2012)*



Symbols



Gender Balance/ Women's Participation (GB)- Indicates agreed text that mandates efforts to enhance the representation of women in decision-making, some with the explicit goal of achieving gender balance on decision-making boards and bodies.



Women as 'Vulnerable Group' (WVG) - Indicates agreed text that recognizes women as a 'vulnerable group' to be taken especially into account.



Gender-Sensitive (GS) - Indicates agreed text that mandates the integration of gender norms, roles and relations in the development of actions and policies and implementation.

Phrasing Currently Used to Integrate Gender in Decisions

- "Adopts a goal of **gender balance** ... in order to improve **women's participation** and inform more effective climate change policy that addresses the needs of **women** and men equally;"
- "...take fully into account the consequences for vulnerable groups, in particular **women**"
- "...recognizes that **gender equality and the effective participation of women** are important for effective climate action on all aspects of climate change"
- "...should follow a **gender-sensitive** approach"
- "...strengthening **gender-related considerations**"
- "...guided by **gender-sensitive approaches**"
- "...ensure **gender sensitivity**"
- "...taking into account **gender aspects**"
- "...**promoting the use of gender-sensitive tools and approaches**"
- "...including **gender-disaggregated data**"
- "...be guided by **gender equality**"



Quick Analysis of Gender in UNFCCC Decisions

Through this compilation of text, significant progress toward, and gaps remaining for, gender-sensitive climate policy are evident:

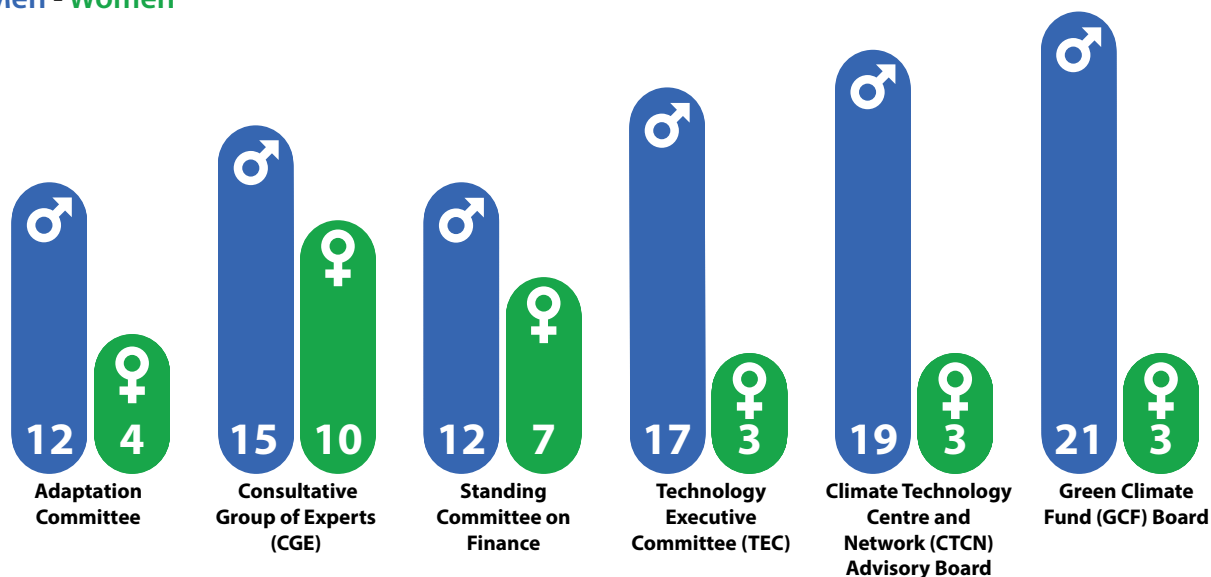
- Out of 32 current decisions that reference gender, 5 explicitly refer only to gender balance and enhancing women's participation on boards and bodies. A further 8 decisions recognize both the need for gender balance and a gender-sensitive approach.
- **Adaptation** is so far the area in which the most robust gender-sensitive language has been integrated, with a total of 10 decisions integrating gender references. This could be due in part to the following:
 - The first decision, from COP7 in 2001, to integrate a gender-sensitive approach mandated that national adaptation programmes of action be guided by gender equality;
 - From the outset of the current UNFCCC adaptation framework, it was mandated that adaptation should follow a gender-sensitive approach; and
 - Early research and awareness raising highlighting the linkages between gender and climate change framed women predominantly in terms of their vulnerability to climate impacts, making the link to adaptation more relevant to policy-makers than in other areas such as mitigation and technology.
- Out of the main areas of negotiations (adaptation, mitigation, finance, technology and capacity-building) **mitigation** has the lowest number of decisions that reference gender, with no guiding mandate for gender-sensitive mitigation actions. Gender considerations are only included in relation to REDD+ and response measures, with the latter only referring to women as a "vulnerable group".
- Under **finance**, the decision on the Green Climate Fund addresses gender in a more holistic manner- across several aspects of the Fund's governing rules and procedures from the outset- mandating a gender-sensitive approach to the Fund's actions, promoting gender-balance in the Board/ Secretariat composition, and promoting the input of stakeholders, particularly women (not specifically framed as vulnerable in this instance).
- In the decisions explicitly on **gender**, the original decisions (36. CP.7 and 23/CP.18) are framed solely around enhancing women's participation and gender balance in UNFCCC decision making. However, decision 23/CP.18 called for a workshop at COP19 to address gender-sensitive climate policy, as well as mandated a standing agenda item on gender at the COP. The current conclusions under this agenda item (FCCC/SBI/2013/L.16) include proposals for workshops to further clarify the intersection of gender in all areas of the negotiations, as well as to monitor the implementation of gender-sensitive climate policies and actions. A further decision on gender-sensitive climate policy under this agenda could support a holistic approach to monitoring and implementation of all other decisions on gender under the UNFCCC (as compiled here), which could work to support more effective implementation.



- Finally, while mandates on paper are crucial, **mitigating and adapting to climate change in a gender-transformative manner requires that the full and appropriate implementation of these policies is realized.** Implementation lags behind, even in meeting gender balance goals, which jeopardizes potential impact: the current composition of UNFCCC boards and bodies, for example, which are explicitly mandated to target gender balance, especially via decision 23/CP.18, remains notably inequitable.

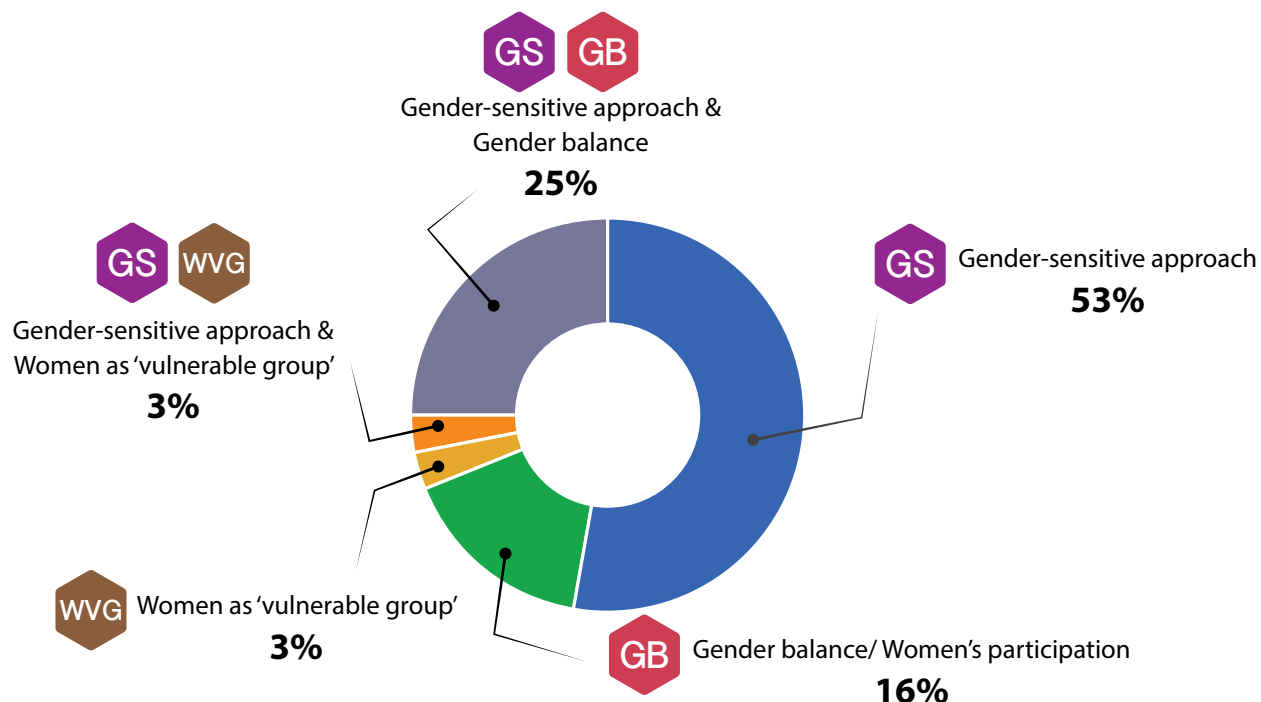
Gender Balance in Current Membership

Men - Women





How Decisions Address Gender



No. of Decisions Addressing Gender Under Main Themes/Areas

Adaptation:



10

Mitigation:



3

Finance:



5

Technology:












4

Capacity Building:



5

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Quick Guide to Gender Equality in the UNFCCC Decisions & Key Conclusions








GENDER BALANCE AND WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION

	DECISION TITLE (◆ = CONCLUSION)	YEAR	KEY OPERATIVE PARAGRAPHS
1 	<u>Decision 36/CP.7</u> Improving the participation of women in the representation of Parties in bodies established under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change or the Kyoto Protocol	2001 COP7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Invited Parties to give active consideration to the nomination of women for UNFCCC bodies;• Requested the secretariat to highlight this decision to Parties when electing representatives for UNFCCC bodies;• Requested the secretariat to maintain information on the gender composition of UNFCCC bodies, and highlight this to Parties during elections for vacant posts.
2  	<u>Decision 23/CP.18</u> Promoting gender balance and improving the participation of women in UNFCCC negotiations and in the representation of Parties in bodies established pursuant to the Convention or the Kyoto Protocol	2012 COP18	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Agreed that additional efforts by all Parties to improve the participation of women in UNFCCC bodies;• Adopted a goal of gender balance in UNFCCC bodies- to improve women's participation and inform more effective climate change policy that addresses the needs of women and men equally;• Sets the goal of gender balance as gradual but significant increase in the participation of women, which will be reviewed at COP22;• Requested the secretariat to maintain information on the gender composition of UNFCCC bodies, disaggregated by regional groups, as well as gender composition of delegations to UNFCCC sessions and to report this information annually to the COP;• Adds the issue of gender and climate change as a standing item on the agenda of the COP;• Requested the Secretariat to organize an in-session workshop at COP19 on gender balance in the UNFCCC process, gender-sensitive climate policy and capacity-building activities to promote the greater participation of women in the UNFCCC process;• Requested submissions on “views on options and ways to advance the goal of gender balance”



	DECISION TITLE (◆ = CONCLUSION)	YEAR	KEY OPERATIVE PARAGRAPHS
  	<p><u>FCCC/SBI/2013/L.16.</u></p> <p>Gender and Climate Change</p>	<p>2013 COP19</p>	<p>The SBI agreed to continue to work under this agenda item at SBI 41 (December 2014) to further facilitate the ongoing implementation of decision 23/CP.18, drawing on the inputs and discussions referred to in paragraph 1 above and the annex to these conclusions. Additionally, in the Annexed conclusions, Party proposals on several important actions for governments, the UNFCCC Secretariat and civil society.</p> <p>Actions include: the establishment of a two-year work programme on gender balance under the Convention; workshops to further substantiate gender-sensitive climate policy across mitigation, adaptation, technology and finance; capacity building for female delegates organized by the UNFCCC secretariat; training and awareness rising for all delegates; and the monitoring of gender balance, gender budgeting and gender-sensitive climate policies and actions by Parties.</p>









SHARED VISION

POLICY AREA	YEAR	DECISION TITLE (◆ = CONCLUSION)	GENDER REFERENCES
3 GB GS Shared Vision	2010 COP16	<u>Decision 1/CP.16</u> The Cancun Agreements: Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention	The Preamble of Decision 1/CP.16 notes resolution 10/4 of the UN Human Rights Council on human rights and climate change, and notes differential impacts of climate change on segments of the population, owing to intersectionws such as age and gender . Additionally, in the operative section on 'Shared Vision', the decision recognizes that gender equality and the effective participation of women are important for effective climate action on all aspects of climate change.





ADAPTATION

4 GS National adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs)	2001 COP7	<u>Decision 28/CP.7</u> Guidelines for preparation of the national adaptation programmes of action	This decision states that the preparation of NAPAs must be guided by gender equality .
5 GS Enhanced Action on Adaptation	2010 COP16	<u>Decision 1/CP.16</u> The Cancun Agreements: Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention	Affirms that enhanced action on adaptation should follow a country-driven, gender-sensitive , participatory and fully transparent approach.
6 GB Enhanced Action on Adaptation	2011 COP17	<u>Decision 2/CP.17</u> Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention	Calls for gender balance of experts on the Adaptation Committee.



POLICY AREA	YEAR	DECISION TITLE (◆ = CONCLUSION)	GENDER REFERENCES
7  Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)	2010 COP16	<u>Decision 6/CP.16</u> Extension of the mandate of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group	As part of the LEG a two-year rolling programme of work 2013-2014, decides that the LEG is mandated to provide technical guidance and advice on strengthening gender-related considerations and considerations regarding vulnerable communities within least developed country Parties.
  Matters relating to least developed countries	2013 COP19	<u>FCCC/SBI/2013/L.2</u> Matters relating to least developed countries	The SBI acknowledged the progress made by the LEG under its work programme for 2012–2013 welcomed the technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan (NAP) process, which included a section on gender and other considerations regarding vulnerable communities within the LDCs.
  Matters relating to least developed countries	2014 SB40	<u>FCCC/SBI/2014/L.3</u> Matters relating to least developed countries	The SBI welcomed the report on the 25th meeting of the LEG , which 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.
8  National Adaptation Plans	2011 COP17	<u>Decision 5/CP.17</u> National adaptation plans	Further reiterates that adaptation should follow a country-driven, gender-sensitive , participatory and fully transparent approach & should be based on and guided by gender-sensitive approaches . Additionally, the guidelines for the formulation of NAPs states that in developing NAPs, consideration would be given to the effective and continued promotion of participatory and gender-sensitive approaches .



POLICY AREA	YEAR	DECISION TITLE (◆ = CONCLUSION)	GENDER REFERENCES
9 National Adaptation Plans 	2012 COP18	<u>Decision 12/CP.18</u> National adaptation plans	Underlines that the national adaptation plan process should build on and complement existing adaptation planning, should not be prescriptive and should facilitate country-driven, gender-sensitive , participatory action.
10 National Adaptation Plans 	2013 COP19	<u>Decision 18/CP.19</u> National adaptation plans	Recalls decisions 1/CP.16 , 5/CP.17 and 12/CP.18 , which mandate a gender-sensitive approach to the development of national adaptation plans.
11 Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change 	2011 COP17	<u>Decision 6/CP.17</u> Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change	Requests the secretariat to organize, in collaboration with Nairobi work programme partner organizations and other relevant organizations, workshops on water and climate change and ecosystems-based approaches, which include indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices for adaptation and gender-sensitive tools and approaches as cross-cutting issues.
12 Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change 	2013 COP19	<u>Decision 17/CP.19</u> Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change work programme	Recalls decision 1/CP.16 which states that adaptation must be gender-sensitive. Recognizes the importance of indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices, and gender-sensitive approaches and tools for adaptation to climate change and decides that activities under the Nairobi work programme should integrate gender issues , indigenous and traditional knowledge, and the role of and impacts on ecosystems.






POLICY AREA	YEAR	DECISION TITLE (◆ = CONCLUSION)	GENDER REFERENCES
<p>13</p> <p>GB</p> <p>Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention</p>	<p>2013 COP19</p>	<p><u>Decision 19/CP.19</u></p> <p>Work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention</p>	<p>Encourages regional groups, in nominating their experts to the Consultative Group of Experts, to make every effort to ensure balanced representation in the areas of expertise referred to in paragraph 4 above, as well as take into account gender balance in accordance with decisions 36/CP.7 and 23/CP.18 . As part of fulfilling the mandate of the CGE, this decision also requested the CGGE to provide technical advice and support to Parties on the provision of information on steps to integrate climate change considerations into relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions.</p>



MITIGATION

POLICY AREA	YEAR	DECISION TITLE (◆ = CONCLUSION)	GENDER REFERENCES
14 Enhanced action on mitigation (REDD+ & Response Measures) GS WVG	2010 COP16	Decision 1/CP.16 The Cancun Agreements: Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention	As part of policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries, this decision requests developing country Parties, when developing and implementing their national strategies or action plan, to address gender considerations . Additionally, when considering the economic and social consequences of responses to climate change, these should be coordinated with social and economic development, and take fully into account the consequences for vulnerable groups, in particular women and children.
15 Enhanced action on mitigation (REDD+ & Response Measures) WVG	2011 COP17	Decision 2/CP.17 Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention	Further 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.






POLICY AREA	YEAR	DECISION TITLE (◆ = CONCLUSION)	GENDER REFERENCES
16 REDD+ 	2011 COP17	Decision 12/CP.17 Guidance on systems for providing information on how safeguards are addressed and respected and modalities relating to forest reference emission levels and forest reference levels as referred to in <u>decision 1/CP.16</u>	As part of the guidance on systems for providing information on how safeguards are addressed and respected, this decision agrees that these systems should respect gender considerations .
  Forum and work programme on the impact of the implementation of response measures	2014 SB40	FCCC/SB/2014/L.2 Forum and work programme on the impact of the implementation of response measures	The conclusions includes an Annex of Party submissions, several which reference gender: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The EU suggests a more targeted work programme to focus on positive and negative impacts of response measures on food security, health and gender. 2. The US submission recommends gender as an issue for consideration in a new work programmer, specifically <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Positive impacts of climate change response measures on women and girls & b) Gender-sensitive climate policies, with a particular focus on cleaner cookstoves.



FINANCE



POLICY AREA	YEAR	DECISION TITLE (◆ = CONCLUSION)	GENDER REFERENCES
17 Standing Committee on Finance	2011 COP17	Decision 2/CP.17 Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention	This states the Standing Committee shall be composed of members nominated by Parties for approval by the Conference of the Parties, taking into account the need to achieve gender balance in accordance with decision 36/CP.7 .
18 Financial Mechanism		Decision 8/CP.19 Fifth Review of the Financial Mechanism	Addressing the updated guidelines for the fifth review of the financial mechanism, this decision includes the criteria “the extent to which the financial mechanism is contributing to gender-sensitive approaches ”, among the review criteria. The decision also recalls decision 2/CP.17 , which advises that the composition of the Standing Committee take into account the need to achieve gender balance .
19 Green Climate Fund (GCF)	2011 COP17	Decision 3/CP.17 Launching the Green Climate Fund Annex Governing instrument for the Green Climate Fund	This decision contains a series of gender references in the rules and procedures for the Green Climate Fund (GCF). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Governing Instrument states that the fund will take a gender-sensitive approach. 2. The GCF board will give due consideration to gender balance. 3. The GCF secretariat will take into account gender balance. 4. The GCF board will develop mechanisms to promote the input and participation of stakeholders, including private-sector actors, civil society organizations, vulnerable groups, women and indigenous peoples.







POLICY AREA	YEAR	DECISION TITLE (◆ = CONCLUSION)	GENDER REFERENCES
20 Green Climate Fund (GCF)  	2013 COP19	<u>Decision 4/CP.19:</u> Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund	Recalled <u>decision 3/CP.17</u> which has references to a gender-sensitive approach and gender balance in the GCF guiding principles and governance. Additionally requested Board members to ensure in its consideration and finalization of the GCF's access modalities to take into account institutions covered by the Boards agreement on best practice environmental and social standards .
21 Results-Based Finance (REDD+) 	2013 COP19	<u>Decision 9/CP.19</u> Work programme on results-based finance to progress the full implementation of the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70	Recalled <u>decision 12/CP.17</u> , which agrees that safeguards should respect gender considerations . It encourages entities, when providing results-based finance, to apply the methodological guidance consistent with decision 12/CP.17 . It requests the Green Climate Fund, when providing results-based finance, to apply the methodological guidance consistent with decision 12/CP.17 and it decides to establish an information hub on the web platform on the UNFCCC website, which will contain the summary of information on how all of the safeguards referred to in decision 1/CP.16, appendix I, are being addressed and respected, as referred to in decisions and 12/CP.17, chapter I .






TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

POLICY AREA	YEAR	DECISION TITLE (◆ = CONCLUSION)	GENDER REFERENCES
22  Technology Executive Committee (TEC)	2010 COP16	<u>Decision 1/CP.16</u> The Cancun Agreements: Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention	In the composition and mandate of the Technology Executive Committee, Parties are encouraged to take into account the need to achieve gender balance in accordance with <u>decision 36/CP.7</u> .
23  Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)	2011 COP17	<u>Decision 2/CP.17</u> Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention	In the Terms of Reference for the CTCN, this decision affirms that the CTCN mission is to stimulate technology cooperation and to enhance the development and transfer of technologies and to assist developing country Parties at their request, to facilitate the preparation and implementation of technology projects and strategies taking into account gender considerations to support action on mitigation and adaptation and enhance low emissions and climate-resilient development. Additionally, in evaluating the host institution of the CTCN, the decision included criteria on the effectiveness of the current management structure of the host organization to ensure gender sensitivity .








POLICY AREA	YEAR	DECISION TITLE (◆ = CONCLUSION)	GENDER REFERENCES
24 Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)  	2012 COP18	Decision 14/CP.18 Arrangements to make the Climate Technology Centre and Network fully operational	As part of the MoU between the UNFCCC Conference of Parties and UNEP (selected host), this decision reiterated the mission of the CTCN to take into account gender considerations in the preparation and implementation of technology projects and strategies. Additionally, it decided that the constitution of the CTCN Advisory Board should take into account the need to achieve gender balance in accordance with decisions 36/CP.7 and 23/CP.18 .
25 Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)  	2013 COP19	Decision 25/CP.19 Modalities and procedures of the Climate Technology Centre and Network and its Advisory Board	Recalled decisions 1/CP.16 , 2/CP.17 and 14/CP.18 which contain references to gender balance and gender considerations in the mission and modalities of the CTCN. Additionally, this decision requests the CTCN, in executing its modalities and procedures, to work in conjunction with the Technology Executive Committee to ensure coherence and synergy within the Technology Mechanism, with the intention of accelerating the development and transfer of technology, taking into account gender considerations . Finally, it reiterated that Government representatives to the CTCN Advisory Board should take into account the need to achieve gender balance in accordance with decisions 36/CP.7 and 23/CP.18 .



POLICY AREA		YEAR	DECISION TITLE (◆ = CONCLUSION)	GENDER REFERENCES
  	Joint work of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network	2014 SB40	<u>FCCC/SB/2014/L.1/Add.1</u> Joint annual report of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network for 2013	Recalls decisions 1/CP.16 , 2/CP.17 , 14/CP.18 and 25/CP.19 which speak to gender balance and gender considerations in the rules and procedures of the TEC and the CTCN.
	Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer	2014 SB40	<u>FCCC/SBI/2014/L.12</u> Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer	Notes the need for Parties to enhance and follow up the Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) process by further promoting the development and implementation of economically, environmentally and socially sound project proposals.







CAPACITY BUILDING

POLICY AREA	YEAR	DECISION TITLE (◆ = CONCLUSION)	GENDER REFERENCES
26  Finance, technology and capacity-building	2010 COP16	<u>Decision 1/CP.16</u> The Cancun Agreements: Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention	Decides that capacity-building support to developing country Parties should be enhanced with a view to strengthening endogenous capacities at the subnational, national or regional levels, as appropriate, taking into account gender aspects .
27  Finance, technology and capacity-building	2011 COP17	<u>Decision 2/CP.17</u> Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention	Further reaffirms the importance of taking into account gender aspects and acknowledging the role and needs of youth and persons with disabilities in capacity building activities.
28  Capacity-building under the Convention	2011 COP17	<u>Decision 13/CP.17</u> Capacity-building under the Convention	Reaffirms the importance of taking into account gender aspects and acknowledging the role and needs of youth and persons with disabilities in capacity building activities.
  Capacity-building under the Convention	2014 SB40	<u>FCCC/ SBI/2014/L.13</u> Capacity-building under the Convention	Decides that the 3rd meeting of the Durban Forum, to be held during the fortieth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (June 2015), [shall][could] [should] consider, inter alia, gender .






POLICY AREA	YEAR	DECISION TITLE (◆ = CONCLUSION)	GENDER REFERENCES
<p>29</p> <p>New Delhi work programme on Article 6 of the Convention</p> <p>GB</p> <p>GS</p>	<p>2010</p> <p>COP16</p>	<p>Decision 7/CP.16</p> <p>Progress in, and ways to enhance, the implementation of the amended New Delhi work programme on Article 6 of the Convention</p>	<p>Invites Parties to enhance efforts to elaborate national strategies and action plans on Article 6 of the Convention, taking into account, inter alia, the gender perspective. Additionally, invites Parties to foster the participation of women, youth, indigenous peoples, civil society groups and relevant stakeholders in decision-making on climate change at the national level and their attendance at intergovernmental meetings, including sessions of the UNFCCC.</p>
<p>30</p> <p>Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention</p> <p>GB</p> <p>GS</p>	<p>2012</p> <p>COP18</p>	<p>Decision 15/CP.18</p> <p>Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention</p>	<p>Recognizes that a goal of education is to promote changes in lifestyles, attitudes and behaviour needed to foster sustainable development and to prepare children, youth, women, persons with disabilities and grass-root communities to adapt to the impacts of climate change. 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.</p>



POLICY AREA	YEAR	DECISION TITLE (◆ = CONCLUSION)	GENDER REFERENCES
30  		<u>Decision 15/CP.18</u> Continued...	Additionally, the decision: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Observes that gender is a cross-cutting issue in all six elements of Article 6 of the Convention. 2. Recognizes women as a key stakeholder in implementation of Article 6. 3. Requests that climate education and training programmes target women and youth in particular. 4. Invites NGOs to enhance the active participation of youth, women, civil society organizations and the media in climate change activities.
  Article 6 of the Convention	2014 SB40	<u>FCCC/</u> <u>SBI/2014/L.20</u> Article 6 of the Convention	As part of the elements as input to the intermediate review of the implementation of the Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention, this decision invites Parties to develop and implement climate change education and community-based adaptation and mitigation projects, promoting the use of gender-sensitive tools and approaches .





LOSS AND DAMAGE

POLICY AREA	YEAR	DECISION TITLE (◆ = CONCLUSION)	GENDER REFERENCES
31  Loss and Damage	2012 COP18	<u>Decision 3/CP.18</u> Approaches to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to enhance adaptive capacity	Acknowledges the need for further work to enhance the understanding of how loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change affects those segments of the population that are already vulnerable owing to geography, gender , age, indigenous or minority status, or disability, and how the implementation of approaches to address loss and damage can benefit those segments of the population. In addition, it acknowledges the need for strengthening and supporting the collection and management of relevant data, including gender-disaggregated data .
32  Warsaw international mechanism for loss and damage associated with climate change impacts	2013 COP19	<u>Decision 2/CP.19</u> Warsaw international mechanism for loss and damage associated with climate change impacts	Establishes the Warsaw international mechanism on loss and damage, to fulfil this role pursuant to decision 3/CP.18 , which refers to gender and gender-disaggregated data . It further mandates the mechanism to undertake the collection, sharing, management and use of relevant data and information, including gender disaggregated data .
 Warsaw international mechanism for loss and damage associated with climate change impacts	2014 SB40	<u>FCCC/SB/2014/L.4</u> Warsaw international mechanism for loss and damage associated with climate change impacts	Decides that the composition of the Executive Committee shall taking into consideration the need for gender balance .



AGRICULTURE

POLICY AREA	YEAR	DECISION TITLE (◆ = CONCLUSION)	GENDER REFERENCES
  Agriculture	2014 SB40	<u>FCCC/ SBSTA/2014/L.14</u> Issues related to agriculture	SBSTA agreed to undertake scientific and technical work in the 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 .

Elaborated Decision Texts





GENDER BALANCE AND WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION

Gender balance is an important indicator of women's participation in the decision making process. Women continue to be underrepresented in many delegations, namely in higher levels of leadership in negotiations and in countries that face the highest risk in the face of climate change. It is essential for women to be included in the climate change decision making process so that solutions may properly serve all those affected by climate change. Gender balance is a tool for the achievement of gender equality, and it is also a crucial step in reaching an overall socially just, ambitious and effective climate agreement.

1 Decision 36/CP.7 *Improving the participation of women in the representation of Parties in bodies established under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change or the Kyoto Protocol (2001, COP7)*

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling the **Beijing Declaration of the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women** which recognizes that **women's empowerment and their full participation** on the basis of equality in all spheres of society, including participation in decision-making processes and access to power, are fundamental for the achievement of equality, development and peace,

Recalling further that the Beijing Declaration called on governments, the United Nations system and regional and international institutions to **contribute to the implementation of the Beijing Platform of Action**,

Noting that improvement in the **gender balance** of officers elected to the bodies established under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the

Kyoto Protocol would be one such contribution to the implementation of the Beijing Platform of Action,

Having considered the need for Parties to take into account the need for more equitable representation of female and male officers elected to the bodies established under the Convention or the Kyoto Protocol,

Urging Parties to take the measures necessary to enable **women** to participate fully in all levels of decision making relevant to climate change's,

- 1.** Invites Parties to give active consideration to the nomination of **women** for elective posts in any body established under the Convention or the Kyoto Protocol;
- 2.** Requests the secretariat to bring this decision to the attention of Parties whenever a vacancy arises for any elective post in any body established under the Convention or the Kyoto Protocol;
- 3.** Further requests the secretariat to maintain information on the gender composition of each body with elective posts established under the Convention or the Kyoto Protocol, and to bring this information to the attention of the Parties whenever such a vacancy occurs.



2 **Decision 23/CP.18** *Promoting gender balance and improving the participation of women in UNFCCC negotiations and in the representation of Parties in bodies established pursuant to the Convention or the Kyoto Protocol (2012, COP18)*

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decision 36/CP.7 on improving the participation of **women** in the representation of Parties in bodies established under the Convention or the Kyoto Protocol,

Acknowledging the recent progress made under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol in advancing **gender balance** and **women's empowerment** in international climate change policy under the guidance of decision 1/CP.13 (Bali Action Plan) and decisions taken at its sixteenth and seventeenth sessions¹, as well as in various bodies and programmes under the Convention,

Noting that notwithstanding the efforts made by Parties to implement decision 36/CP.7, **women** continue to be underrepresented in bodies established under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol,

Recognizing the need for **women** to be represented in all aspects of the UNFCCC process, including through membership of their national delegations and the chairing and facilitation of formal and informal negotiating groups, in order to inform **gender-responsive** climate policy.

Also recognizing the importance of a balanced representation of **women** from developing and developed country Parties in the UNFCCC process so that **gender-responsive** climate policy responds to the differing needs of men and **women** in national and local contexts,

Considering the importance of ensuring coherence between the participation of **women** in the UNFCCC process and the principles and objectives of international instruments and relevant multilateral processes, such as the **Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women** and the **Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action**, which recognize the importance of **women's empowerment and their full participation** on equal terms with men in all spheres of society, including participation in decision-making processes and access to power.

Acknowledging the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, in particular the recognition of **women's leadership** and their vital role in achieving sustainable development and the emphasis on the impact of setting specific targets and implementing temporary measures, as appropriate, for substantially increasing the number of **women** in leadership positions, with the aim of achieving **gender parity**²,

¹ Including for example, decisions 1/CP.16, 6/CP.16, 7/CP.16, 2/CP.17, 5/CP.17, 6/CP.17, 12/CP.17 and 13/CP.17

² The Future We Want, outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, adopted on 21 June 2012 (United Nations General Assembly resolution A/RES/66/288, para. 237).



Recognizing the advances made by Parties in the promotion of **gender balance and the empowerment of women**

1. Agrees that additional efforts need to be made by all Parties to improve the participation of **women** in bodies established pursuant to the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol as envisaged in decision **36/CP.7**;
2. Decides to enhance decision **36/CP.7** by adopting a goal of **gender balance** in bodies established pursuant to the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol, in order to improve **women's participation** and inform more effective climate change policy that addresses the needs of **women** and men equally;
3. Invites current and future chairs of such bodies to be guided by the goal of **gender balance** when setting up informal negotiating groups and consultation mechanisms, such as contact groups, spin-off groups and panels, and nominating their facilitators and chairs;
4. Also invites other institutions established pursuant to the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol to be guided by the goal of **gender balance**, with the aim of a gradual but significant increase in the participation of **women** towards achieving this goal and review progress made at the twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties;
5. Further invites Parties to commit to meeting the goal of **gender balance** by, inter alia, nominating **women** to bodies established under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol with the aim of a gradual but significant increase in the participation of **women** towards achieving this goal, and review progress made at the twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties;
6. Invites Parties to encourage more **women** to be candidates for positions within bodies established pursuant to the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol and to give due consideration to nominating **female** representatives to these bodies;
7. Also invites Parties to strive for **gender balance** in their delegations to sessions under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol;
8. Requests the secretariat to maintain information on the **gender composition** of constituted bodies established under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol, including information on the representation of women from regional groups, to gather information on the **gender composition** of delegations to sessions under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol and to report this information to the Conference of the Parties for its consideration on an annual basis, in order to enable the tracking of progress made towards the goal of **gender balance** in advancing **gender-sensitive** climate policy;
9. Decides to add the issue of **gender** and climate change as a standing item on the agenda of sessions of the Conference of the Parties to allow the Conference of the Parties to consider the information referred to in paragraph 8 above;
10. Requests the secretariat to organize, in conjunction with the nineteenth session of the Conference of the Parties, an in-session workshop on **gender balance** in the UNFCCC process, **gender-sensitive** climate policy and capacity-building activities to promote the greater participation of **women** in the UNFCCC process;
11. Also requests Parties and observer organizations to submit to the secretariat, by 2 September 2013, their views on options and ways to advance the goal referred to in paragraph 2 above;



12. Further requests the secretariat to compile those submissions into a miscellaneous document for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its nineteenth session;
13. Takes note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat pursuant to the provisions contained in paragraphs 8, 10 and 12 above;
14. Requests that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources;
15. Invites the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to endorse this decision.

◆ **UNFCCC/SBI/2013/L.16** *Draft conclusions: Gender and Climate Change (2013, COP19)*

1. The Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), recalling [decision 23/CP.18](#), noted with appreciation the submissions made by Parties and admitted observer organizations on options and ways to advance the **gender balance goal** and welcomed the information provided at the in-session workshop on **gender**, climate change and the UNFCCC, held on 12 November 2013 in Warsaw, Poland.
2. The SBI welcomed the report by the secretariat on **gender composition** and noted with concern that the majority of bodies under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol have memberships where **less than 30 per cent are women, with lows of 11–13 per cent in some cases**. It also welcomed the continued work by the secretariat on gathering, maintaining and reporting this information on an annual basis.
3. The SBI noted with appreciation efforts by United Nations organizations, multilateral, intergovernmental and other international and regional organizations, including the **women and gender constituency**, in relation to **gender balance** in the UNFCCC process and **gender-sensitive climate policy**.
4. The SBI also noted with appreciation efforts by Parties and the secretariat to:
 - (a) Ensure greater **gender balance** at workshops and training sessions by increasing the **participation of women**;
 - (b) Promote the **inclusion of women in decision-making** and expert bodies under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol;
 - (c) Ensure that more **women** are selected for leadership positions.
5. The SBI welcomed the **United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women**, under the leadership of the **United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women**, as an accountability framework for the United Nations system in mainstreaming **gender equality** in their work and operations, which includes benchmarks relating to enhancing the **gender expertise** of staff of United Nations partner entities, including the UNFCCC secretariat.



- 6.** The SBI agreed to consider ways that **gender balance, gender-sensitive climate policy and the effective participation of women** in the work of bodies under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol could be strengthened.
- 7.** The SBI also **agreed to continue to work under this agenda item at SBI 41 (December 2014)** to further facilitate the ongoing implementation of decision **23/CP.18**, drawing on the inputs and discussions referred to in paragraph 1 above and the annex to these conclusions.
- 8.** The SBI invited other United Nations organizations and multilateral, intergovernmental and other international and regional organizations to complement the efforts of Parties under the Convention in implementing decision **23/CP.18** through innovative ways to finance and further encourage the participation of **women delegates** in the UNFCCC process, and in strengthening the **gender considerations** of any current work relating to the thematic areas of **gender and climate adaptation, mitigation, finance, technology and capacity-building**.
- 9.** The SBI encouraged Parties that are eligible for funding from the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process to nominate delegates of both **genders** for such funding in order to **promote gender balance** in national delegations.
- 10.** The SBI urged Parties to increase their efforts to **implement decision 23/CP.18** with the aim of a **gradual but significant increase in the participation of women**.
- 11.** The SBI encouraged United Nations organizations and multilateral, intergovernmental and other international and regional organizations to further develop additional tools, knowledge, research and strategies for implementing **gender-sensitive and responsive climate policy** at the international, regional and country-driven approach at the national level.
- 12.** The SBI also encouraged the UNFCCC secretariat and other United Nations organizations and multilateral, intergovernmental and other international and regional organizations, when conducting capacity-building activities, to **consider gender balance and encourage the participation of female delegates** who are participating in the UNFCCC process.

Annex.

Proposals by Parties on ways to enhance the implementation of decision 23/CP.18 with regard to **gender balance in the UNFCCC process, **gender-sensitive climate policy** and capacity-building activities to promote the **greater participation of women** in the UNFCCC process**

- 1.** Establishing a framework, with a time frame, under which action on **gender balance** and **gender-sensitive climate policies** could be undertaken under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol, including a **two-year work programme on gender balance** under the Convention, capacity-building to promote **greater participation of women** in the UNFCCC process, and **gender-sensitive climate policies**;



2. Capacity-building for all **female delegates** participating in the UNFCCC process, organized by the UNFCCC secretariat in cooperation with observer organizations, to do the following, inter alia:

- (a)** Enhance leadership and negotiating skills;
- (b)** Increase knowledge in technical areas such as mitigation, adaptation, finance and technology; and
- (c)** Increase knowledge about social and development dimensions, including gender.

3. The monitoring of **gender balance, gender budgeting and gender-sensitive climate policies** and actions by Parties under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol and mainstreaming such matters in their reporting to the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol.

4. Strengthening existing work in the thematic areas of adaptation, mitigation, finance, technology and capacity-building so as to incorporate **appropriate gender-sensitive approaches**, including through in-session workshops.

5. Establishing a **platform for dialogue for female and male delegates** during sessions of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies, open to members of observer organizations, as a space to network and share information and experiences.

6. Training and awareness raising for **male and female delegates** on issues related to **gender and climate change**.

7. Making use of existing, and developing additional, methodologies; tools; knowledge; research and strategies for implementing **gender-sensitive and gender-responsive climate policy**.



SHARED VISION

In tackling climate change, countries must work towards a shared vision and approach to climate solutions and actions. An Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Action (AWG-LCA) worked on various issues of climate change and concluded its work in 2010 when the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform of Action (ADP) was established to develop the elements of the new climate treaty. The final decision of the AWG-LCA includes several references to gender, inter alia, a shared vision including recognition that gender equality and the effective participation of women are important for effective action on all aspects of climate change.

Gender References

3 **Decision 1/CP.16** *The Cancun Agreements: Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (2010, COP16)*

Preamble Noting resolution 10/4 of the United Nations Human Rights Council on human rights and climate change, which recognizes that the adverse effects of climate change have a range of direct and indirect implications for the effective enjoyment of human rights and that the effects of climate change will be felt most acutely by those segments of the population that are already vulnerable owing to geography, **gender**, age, indigenous or minority status, or disability,

I. A shared vision for long-term cooperative action

7. Recognizes the need to engage a broad range of stakeholders at global, regional, national and local levels, be they government, including subnational and local government, private business or civil society, including the youth and persons with disability, and that **gender equality** and the effective participation of **women** and indigenous peoples are important for effective action on all aspects of climate change



ADAPTATION

Adaptation activities reduce vulnerability and increase resilience to current and projected climate risks at the national, regional and community level. Vulnerability measures the capacity that individuals or nations may have to cope with negative changes in their environment. The inequitable distribution of rights, resources and power constrains many people's ability to take action on climate change, with differential constraints and impacts on women and men. A gender-responsive approach to adaptation is critical to understanding vulnerability and to effectively adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change. Furthermore, women's participation in adaptation increases diversity in experiences and knowledge about environmental conditions and social constraints.

Gender References

4 **Decision 28/CP.7** *Guidelines for preparation of the national adaptation programmes of action. (2001, COP7)*

Annex. D. Guiding Elements

7. The preparation of NAPAs will be guided by the following:

(e) Gender equality;

5 **Decision 1/CP.16** *The Cancun Agreements: Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (2010, COP16)*

II. Enhanced action on adaptation

12. Affirms that enhanced action on adaptation should be undertaken in accordance with the Convention; follow a country-driven, **gender-sensitive**, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems; and be based on and guided by the best available science, and as appropriate traditional knowledge; with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate.



6 Decision 2/CP.17 *Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (2011, COP17)*

III. Enhanced action on adaptation

103. Encourages Parties to nominate experts to the Adaptation Committee with a diversity of experience and knowledge relevant to adaptation to climate change, while also taking into account the need to achieve **gender balance** in accordance with decision **36/CP.7**;

7 Decision 6/CP.16 *Extension of the mandate of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group*

2. Also decides that the Least Developed Countries Expert Group should be mandated to provide technical guidance and advice on:

(c) Strengthening **gender-related considerations** and considerations regarding vulnerable communities within least developed country Parties;

FCCC/SBI/2013/L.2. *Draft Conclusions: Matters relating to the least developed countries (2013, COP19)*

3. The SBI acknowledged the progress made by the LEG under its work programme for 2012–2013, and welcomed the completion of the regional training workshops for 2012–2013. It also welcomed the technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan (NAP) process, the work on **gender** and other considerations regarding vulnerable communities within the LDCs, the work on promoting regional synergy and synergy among multilateral environmental agreements in addressing adaptation in the LDCs, and the mobilization of organizations, regional centres and networks, and experts.



◆ **FCCC/SBI/2014/L.3** *Draft Conclusions: Matters relating to the least developed countries (2014, SB40)*

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.

*Note that 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.*

8 **Decision 5/CP.17** *National adaptation plans (2011, COP17)*

I. Framing national adaptation plans

3. Further agrees that enhanced action on adaptation should be undertaken in accordance with the Convention, should follow a country-driven, **gender-sensitive**, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, and should be based on and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, traditional and indigenous knowledge, and by **gender-sensitive approaches**, with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate;

Annex. Initial guidelines for the formulation of national adaptation plans by least developed country Parties

II. Elements of national adaptation plans

B. Preparatory elements

3. In developing NAPs, consideration would be given to identifying specific needs, options and priorities on a country-driven basis, utilizing the services of national and, where appropriate, regional institutions, and to the effective and continued promotion of participatory and **gender-sensitive** approaches coordinated with sustainable development objectives, policies, plans and programmes. Activities may include the following: (...)

9 **Decision 12/CP.18** *National adaptation plans (2012, COP18)*

Preamble Underlining that the national adaptation plan process should build on and complement existing adaptation planning, should not be prescriptive and should facilitate country-driven, **gender-sensitive**, participatory action, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems,



10 **Decision 18/CP.19** *National adaptation plans (2013, COP19)*

Recalling decisions **1/CP.16**, **5/CP.17** and **12/CP.18**, (Note that each of the recalled decisions contains references to gender-sensitive approaches to the development of national adaptation plans.)

11 **Decision 6/CP.17** *Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change (2011, COP17)*

4. Also requests the secretariat to organize, in collaboration with Nairobi work programme partner organizations and other relevant organizations, the following workshops, informed by the information contained in annex I to the report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its thirty-fourth session and subsequent views of Parties, and to include indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices for adaptation and **gender-sensitive** tools and approaches as cross-cutting issues: (...)

12 **Decision 17/CP.19** *Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change work programme (2013, COP19)*

Recalling 2/CP.11, **1/CP.16** and 6/CP.17, (Note that decision 1/CP.16 affirms that enhanced action on adaptation should be **gender-sensitive**.)

Recognizing the importance of indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices, and **gender-sensitive approaches and tools** for adaptation to climate change,

7. Decides that activities under the Nairobi work programme should integrate **gender issues**, indigenous and traditional knowledge, and the role of and impacts on ecosystems;



13 **Decision 19/CP.19** *Work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (2013, COP19)*

5. Encourages regional groups, in nominating their experts to the Consultative Group of Experts, to make every effort to ensure balanced representation in the areas of expertise referred to in paragraph 4 above, as well as take into account **gender balance** in accordance with decisions **36/CP.7** and **23/CP.18** (Note that decisions 36/CP.7 & 23/CP.18 refer to decisions on strengthening women's participation and gender balance and are referenced in several texts which reaffirm gender balance in selection processes.)

Annex. Terms of reference of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention

2. The CGE, in fulfilling its mandate, shall:

(f) Provide technical advice and support to Parties, upon request, on the provision of information on steps to integrate climate change considerations into relevant **social**, economic and environmental policies and actions, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 1(f), of the Convention;



MITIGATION

Mitigation actions reduce the contribution of human activities to climate change (e.g. by reducing GHG emissions). To maximize returns, mitigation actions should incorporate gender equality into initiatives that generate high social benefits and can cut across gender, social, and economic lines while supporting economic activities and providing solutions towards poverty alleviation. Additionally, women are key players in many sectors that have opportunities for mitigation, namely, reforestation, management of local resources, and agriculture; including them in the decision-making processes for mitigation is essential to create sustainable, long-lasting solutions to climate change.

Gender References

14 **Decision 1/CP.16** *The Cancun Agreements: Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (2010, COP16)*

III. Enhanced action on mitigation

C. Policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries

72. Also requests developing country Parties, when developing and implementing their national strategies or action plan, to address, inter alia, drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, land tenure issues, forest governance issues, **gender considerations** and the safeguards identified in paragraph 2 of Annex 1 to this decision, ensuring the full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, inter alia, indigenous peoples and local communities;

E. Economic and social consequences of response measures

Preamble: Affirming that responses to climate change should be coordinated with social and economic development in an integrated manner, with a view to avoiding adverse impacts on the latter, taking fully into account the legitimate priority needs of developing country Parties for the achievement of sustained economic growth and the eradication of poverty, and the consequences for vulnerable groups, in particular **women and children**



15 **Decision 2/CP.17** Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (2011, COP17)

II. Enhanced action on mitigation

F. Economic and social consequences of response measures

90. Further 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;

16 **Decision 12/CP.17** Guidance on systems for providing information on how safeguards are addressed and respected and modalities relating to forest reference emission levels and forest reference levels as referred to in **decision 1/CP.16** (2011, COP17)

I. Guidance on systems for providing information on how safeguards are addressed and respected

2. Agrees that systems for providing information on how the safeguards referred to in appendix I to decision **1/CP.16** are addressed and respected should, taking into account national circumstances and respective capabilities, and recognizing national sovereignty and legislation, and relevant international obligations and agreements, and respecting **gender considerations**:(...)

◆ **FCCC/SB/2014/L.2** Forum and work programme on the impact of the implementation of response measures (2014, SB40)

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



FINANCE

Climate financing approaches will be more effective and provide broader benefits if they address rather than reinforce gender inequalities. Women still face unequal access to political power, economic resources, legal rights, land ownership, bank credit, and technical training, and this lack of equal access to resources makes women more vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change as well as less able to adapt or participate in mitigation. Equitable climate finance can promote gender equality and improve resilience by establishing structures and operating procedures that are careful to include both women and men in decision-making roles, respond to the particular needs of women for climate-related financing, and enable women's enterprises to benefit from new low-carbon technologies and economic opportunities.

Gender References

17 **Decision 2/CP.17** Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (2011, COP17)

Annex. VI Composition and working modalities of the Standing Committee

2. The Standing Committee shall be composed of members nominated by Parties for approval by the Conference of the Parties, who shall have the necessary experience and skills, notably in the areas of climate change, development and finance, taking into account the need to achieve **gender balance** in accordance with decision **36/CP.7**. (Note that decision 36/CP.7 is on strengthening **women's** participation and **gender balance** and are referenced in several texts which reaffirm **gender balance** in selection processes.)

18 **Decision 8/CP.19: Fifth Review of the Financial Mechanism** (2013, COP19)

Recalling decisions 3/CP.4, 2/CP.12, 6/CP.13, 2/CP.16 and **2/CP.17**, (Note that recalled decision **2/CP.17** advises that the composition of the Standing Committee take into account the need to achieve **gender balance**.)

Annex. Updated guidelines for the fifth review of the financial mechanism

C. Criteria

3. The effectiveness of the financial mechanism will be assessed taking into account the following:

(c) The extent to which the financial mechanism is contributing to **gender-sensitive approaches**;



19 **Decision 3/CP.17** *Launching the Green Climate Fund Annex Governing instrument for the Green Climate Fund (2011, COP17)*

Annex. Governing instrument for the Green Climate Fund

I. Objectives and guiding principles

3. (...) The Fund will strive to maximize the impact of its funding for adaptation and mitigation, and seek a balance between the two, while promoting environmental, social, economic and development co-benefits and taking a **gender-sensitive approach**.

II. Governance and institutional arrangements

C. Rules of procedure of the Board

2. Selection of Board members

11. The members of the Board and their alternates will be selected by their respective constituency or regional group within a constituency. Members of the Board will have the necessary experience and skills, notably in the areas of climate change and development finance, with due consideration given to **gender balance**.

E. Secretariat

21. The secretariat will be staffed with professional staff with relevant experience. The staff selection will be managed by the Executive Director and will be open, transparent and based on merit, taking into account geographical and **gender balance**.

V. Operational modalities

31. The Fund will provide simplified and improved access to funding, including direct access, basing its activities on a country-driven approach and will encourage the involvement of relevant stakeholders, including vulnerable groups and addressing **gender aspects**.

XIII. Stakeholder input and participation

71. The Board will develop mechanisms to promote the input and participation of stakeholders, including private-sector actors, civil society organizations, vulnerable groups, **women** and indigenous peoples, in the design, development and implementation of the strategies and activities to be financed by the Fund.



20 **Decision 4/CP.19:** *Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund (2013, COP19)*

Recalling decisions 1/CP.16, **3/CP.17**, 1/CP.18, 6/CP.18 and 7/CP.18 (Note that recalled decision 3/CP.17 has references to a gender-sensitive approach and gender balance in the GCF guiding principles and governance.)

B. Additional guidance to the Green Climate Fund

16. Requests the Board of the Green Climate Fund:

(b) To ensure that in its consideration and finalization of the Green Climate Fund's access modalities, the Board takes into account the institutions already accredited by relevant institutions covered by the Board's agreement on the best practice fiduciary standards and principles and environmental and **social standards**;

21 **Decision 9/CP.19:** *Work programme on results-based finance to progress the full implementation of the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70 (2013, COP19)*

Recalling decisions 2/CP.13, 4/CP.15, 1/CP.16, 2/CP.17, **12/CP.17**, 1/CP.18, (Note that recalled decision 12/CP.17, chapter 1 agrees that safeguards should respect gender considerations.)

6. Also encourages the entities referred to in paragraph 5 above, when providing results-based finance, to apply the methodological guidance consistent with decisions 4/CP.15, 1/CP.16, 2/CP.17, **12/CP.17**, as well as this decision, in order to improve the effectiveness and coordination of results-based finance;

7. Requests the Green Climate Fund, when providing results-based finance, to apply the methodological guidance consistent with decisions 4/CP.15, 1/CP.16, 2/CP.17, **12/CP.17** as well as this decision, in order to improve the effectiveness and coordination of results-based finance;

9. Decides to establish an information hub on the web platform on the UNFCCC website³ as a means to publish information on the results of the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, and corresponding results-based payments; & **11.** Decides that the information hub will contain, as reported through the appropriate channels under the Convention:

(c) The summary of information on how all of the safeguards referred to in decision 1/CP.16, appendix I, are being addressed and respected, as referred to in decisions and **12/CP.17, chapter I**;



TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Including women in technology policies and projects is essential in the shift to low-carbon societies. This shift should also promote the development and support of new opportunities for the engagement and training of women in the mitigation and technology sectors on the use, development, production and marketing of these technologies. The shift should take into account the use women will make of new technology and support opportunities to share that knowledge with other women. Moreover, the technology initiatives should support women's economic empowerment by setting targets for women's participation in projects and programs designed to expand the distribution of climate proof technologies, including as designers, managers, distributors and entrepreneurs.

Gender References

22 **Decision 1/CP.16** *The Cancun Agreements: Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (2010, COP16)*

Appendix IV **Composition and mandate of the Technology Executive Committee**

3. Parties are encouraged to nominate senior expert with a view to achieving, within the membership of the Technology Executive Committee, an appropriate balance of technical, legal, policy, social development and financial expertise relevant to the development and transfer of technology for adaptation and mitigation, taking into account the need to **achieve gender balance in accordance with decision 36/CP.7**;

23 **Decision 2/CP.17** *Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (2011, COP17)*

Annex VII. Terms of reference of the Climate Technology Centre and Network

I. Mission

1. The mission of the Climate Technology Centre and Network is to stimulate technology cooperation and to enhance the development and transfer of technologies and to assist developing country Parties at their request, consistent with their respective capabilities and national circumstances and priorities, in order to build or strengthen their capacity to identify technology needs, to facilitate the preparation and implementation of technology projects and strategies taking into account **gender considerations** to support action on mitigation and adaptation and enhance low emissions and climate-resilient development.



Annex VIII. Criteria to be used to evaluate and select the host of the Climate Technology Centre and Network and information required to be included in the proposals

I. Criteria to be used to evaluate and select the host of the Climate Technology Centre

C. Existing governance and management structures

4. The prospective host's existing governance and management structures will be scored based on the following sub criteria, which are of equal importance:

(c) Effectiveness of the current management structure of the host organization to ensure **gender sensitivity**, transparency, responsiveness, flexibility, financial management, auditing and reporting functions, and the ability to provide high-quality administrative, infrastructural and logistic arrangements, and accessibility to developing country Parties, including the least developed country Parties;

24 **Decision 14/CP.18 Arrangements to make the Climate Technology Centre and Network fully operational (2012, COP18)**

Annex I. Memorandum of Understanding between the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Environment Programme regarding the hosting of the Climate Technology Centre

Preamble: Whereas the mission of the CTCN is to stimulate technology cooperation and to enhance the development and transfer of technologies and to assist developing country Parties at their request, consistent with their respective capabilities and national circumstances and priorities, in order to build or strengthen their capacity to identify technology needs, to facilitate the preparation and implementation of technology projects and strategies taking into account **gender considerations** to support action on mitigation and adaptation and enhance low emission and climate-resilient development,

Annex II. Constitution of the Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network

4. Government representatives shall be nominated by their respective groups or constituencies and elected by the Conference of the Parties (COP). Groups or constituencies are encouraged to nominate the government representatives to the Advisory Board, with a view to achieving an appropriate balance of expertise relevant to the development and transfer of technologies for adaptation and mitigation, taking into account the need to achieve **gender balance in accordance with decisions 36/CP.7 and 23/CP.18.**



25 **Decision 25/CP.19** *Modalities and procedures of the Climate Technology Centre and Network and its Advisory Board (2013, COP19)*

Recalling decisions **1/CP.16**, **2/CP.17** and **14/CP.18** (Note that the annexes of each of the recalled decisions contain references to gender balance and gender considerations in the mission and modalities of the CTCN.)

5. Requests the Climate Technology Centre and Network, in executing its modalities and procedures, to work in conjunction with the Technology Executive Committee to ensure coherence and synergy within the Technology Mechanism, with the intention of:

(a) Accelerating the development and transfer of technology, taking into account **gender considerations**;

Annex II. Rules of procedures of the Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network

III. Members

4. Government representatives shall be nominated by their respective groups or constituencies and elected by the Conference of the Parties (COP). Groups or constituencies are encouraged to nominate the government representatives to the Board, with a view to achieving an appropriate balance of expertise relevant to the development and transfer of technologies for adaptation and mitigation, taking into account the need to achieve **gender balance in accordance with decisions 36/CP.7 and 23/CP.18**.

◆ FCCC/SB/2014/L.1/Add.1 *Joint annual report of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network for 2013 (2014, SB40)*

Recalls decisions **1/CP.16**, **2/CP.17**, **14/CP.18** and **25/CP.19** which speak to gender balance and gender considerations in the rules and procedures of the TEC and the CTCN.

◆ FCCC/SBI/2014/L.12 *Poznań strategic programme on technology transfer (2014, SB40)*

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

Future capacity building actions should strengthen the institutional capabilities of decision-makers and practitioners at the international, national, and local level on the development and implementation of gender-sensitive climate policies. Gender should be taken into account in the strengthening of institutions to improve the responsiveness of those institutions to the actual needs of the population. Capacity building initiatives can enhance the ability of developing countries and those in economic transition to identify, plan and implement ways to mitigate and adapt to climate change when they consider the importance of including the gender aspects of capacity building activities and political know-how.

Gender References

26 **Decision 1/CP.16** *The Cancun Agreements: Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (2010, COP16)*

IV. Finance, technology and capacity-building

130. Decides that capacity-building support to developing country Parties should be enhanced with a view to strengthening endogenous capacities at the subnational, national or regional levels, as appropriate, taking into account **gender aspects**, to contribute to the achievement of the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention, by, inter alia: (...)

27 **Decision 2/CP.17** *Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (2011, COP17)*

VI. Capacity Building

Preamble Further reaffirming the importance of taking into account **gender aspects** and acknowledging the role and needs of youth and persons with disabilities in capacity building activities,

28 **Decision 13/CP.17** *Capacity-building under the Convention (2011, COP17)*

Preamble Also reaffirming the importance of taking into account **gender aspects** and acknowledging the role and needs of youth and persons with disabilities in capacity building activities,



◆ **FCCC/SBI/2014/L.13** *Capacity-building under the Convention (2014, SB40)*

Annex.

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;

29 **Decision 7/CP.16** *Progress in, and ways to enhance, the implementation of the amended New Delhi work programme on Article 6 of the Convention (2010, COP16)*

2. Invites Parties, with a view to enhancing the implementation of the amended New Delhi work programme:

(c) To enhance efforts to elaborate national strategies and action plans on Article 6 of the Convention, including climate change communication strategies, taking into account, inter alia, the **gender perspective**;

(e) To foster the participation of **women**, youth, indigenous peoples, civil society groups and relevant stakeholders in decision-making on climate change at the national level and their attendance at intergovernmental meetings, including sessions of the Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the subsidiary bodies;

30 **Decision 15/CP.18** *Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention (2012, COP18)*

Preamble Also recognizing that a goal of education is to promote changes in lifestyles, attitudes and behaviour needed to foster sustainable development and to prepare children, youth, **women**, persons with disabilities and grass-root communities to adapt to the impacts of climate change,

Preamble Also reaffirming 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,



Annex. Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention

I. Observations

8. Gender is a cross-cutting issue in all six elements of Article 6 of the Convention.

9. Implementation of Article 6 of the Convention has a broad range of stakeholders, including, governments, the private sector, IGOs, NGOs and others international organizations, decision makers, scientists, the media, teachers, the general public, youth, **women**, people with disabilities and indigenous peoples among others.

II. Purposes and guiding principles

14. The Doha work programme shall be guided by:

(d) Gender and an intergenerational approach;

III. Scope of the Doha work programme

A. Education

16. Cooperate in, promote, facilitate, develop and implement formal and non-formal education and training programmes focused on climate change at all levels, targeting **women** and youth in particular, and including the exchange or secondment of personnel to train experts.

IV. Implementation

A. Parties Tools and activities

(i) Seek input and public participation, including participation by youth, **women**, civil society organizations and other groups, in the formulation and implementation of efforts to address climate change, and also in relation to the preparation of national communications, and encourage the involvement and participation of representatives of all stakeholders and major groups in the climate change negotiation process;

(k) Foster the participation of all stakeholders in the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention and invite them to report on the implementation of activities. In particular, enhance the active participation of youth, **women**, civil society organizations and the media;

D. Non-governmental organizations

26. NGOs are invited to foster the participation of all stakeholders in the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention and to encourage them to report on the implementation of their activities. In particular, NGOs are invited to enhance the active participation of youth, **women**, civil society organizations and the media in climate change activities.



◆ FCCC/SBI/2014/L.20 *Article 6 of the Convention (2014, SB40)*

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.**



LOSS AND DAMAGE

To properly assess the magnitude of loss or damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change studies must take into account social, economic and political factors, which include gender. Certain impacts may disproportionately affect one gender due to inequality in terms of rights, occupation, or gender roles. It is therefore important that the mechanisms used to measure damage be gender-sensitive in order to effectively quantify the harms and later properly address them or compensate for loss.

Gender References

31 **Decision 3/CP.18** *Approaches to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to enhance adaptive capacity (2012, COP18)*

7. Acknowledges the further work to advance the understanding of and expertise on loss and damage, which includes, inter alia, the following:

- (a) Enhancing the understanding of:** (iii) How loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change affects those segments of the population that are already vulnerable owing to geography, **gender**, age, indigenous or minority status, or disability, and how the implementation of approaches to address loss and damage can benefit those segments of the population;
- (b)** Strengthening and supporting the collection and management of relevant data, including **gender-disaggregated data**, for assessing the risk of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;



32 **Decision 2/CP.19** *Warsaw international mechanism for loss and damage associated with climate change impacts (2013, COP19)*

5. Further decides that the Warsaw international mechanism shall fulfil the role under the Convention of promoting the implementation of approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, pursuant to decision **3/CP.18**, in a comprehensive, integrated and coherent manner by undertaking, inter alia, the following functions: (Note that decision 3/CP.18 also contains references to gender, and gender-disaggregated data.)

a) Enhancing knowledge and understanding of comprehensive risk management approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including slow onset impacts, by facilitating and promoting:

(ii) Collection, sharing, management and use of relevant data and information, including **gender disaggregated data**

◆ **FCCC/SB/2014/L.4** *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**.



AGRICULTURE

Gender inequality in agricultural policy exacerbates food insecurity, hunger, and poverty. Women and men often occupy diverse roles within agriculture that generate diverse concerns and opportunities. Including a gender-sensitive approach in agreements on agriculture is essential to maximizing the effectiveness of adaptation and mitigation policies. Policies that recognize this will more effectively address the effects of climate change on agriculture and how those effects may be felt differently by men and women. If gender is not considered in agricultural policies, social inequalities may be amplified and opportunities to reduce gender disparities will be missed.

Gender References

◆ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/L.14 *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**;



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