

KEY DEMANDS

COP22, MARRAKECH, MOROCCO

WOMEN DEMAND REAL ACTION
TO PROMOTE HUMAN RIGHTS,
JUSTICE AND A SUSTAINABLE
FUTURE FOR ALL AT COP22



IMPLEMENTATION

- 1. NDCs:** Implementation and reporting on nationally determined contributions must be **undertaken in a holistic manner**, considering all principles in the Preamble of the Paris Agreement as well as targets under the Sustainable Development Goals agenda. Only 64 of the 190 INDCs to date include a reference to women or gender. All 64 countries are non-Annex I countries.
- 2. Consultation and Consent:** Parties should agree on **clear rules on ensuring public participation, access to information, consultation and consent** on the preparation and implementation of NDCs under the Paris Agreement. This includes rules on integrating gender-dimensions and consultation with gender experts and women's civil society groups in the design of domestic strategies and plans. We call for a better institutionalization of civil society engagement, including specific space for women's CSOs, through engagement mechanisms which can be similar to the Constituencies of the UNFCCC.
- 3. Sustainable Development Mechanism:** Previous market-based mechanisms developed under the UNFCCC have failed to reduce GHG emissions and have often caused human and women's rights violations as well as other environmental harms. The SDM should therefore adopt a transformative approach that **moves away from the offsetting logic** and be designed in a way

that truly ensures GHG reduction and **includes binding obligations to respect human rights, gender equality, the rights of indigenous peoples and environmental integrity.**

4. **Global Stocktake:** The Global Stocktake should assess the progress made and challenges faced by countries in implementing their NDCs and reaching the objectives of the Paris agreement, including all the elements of the Preamble, and in particular, gender equality. Barriers arising from trade rules within or outside the World Trade Organisation framework that prevent climate action must be dismantled. GHG emissions excluded from the UNFCCC system or country reporting should be explicitly addressed, in particular, military emissions and emissions arising from the aviation and shipping sectors
5. **Ambition mechanism:** Recognizing that current commitments under the Paris Agreement lead to a 3-degree temperature pathway, an 'ambition mechanism' should be integrated in the 2018 facilitative dialogue, in line with science and equity, to urgently close the emissions gap, in the frame of climate justice and asserting binding commitments by developed countries to achieve the goal of keeping warming under 1.5 degrees.
6. **Fossil Fuels:** To ensure the realization of the commitments of the Paris agreement, COP22 should be the COP where developed countries commit to **immediately halt all new investments in fossil fuels, with a clear and urgent phase out/ shift from a fossil fuel based economy, alongside phase out strategies and plans from developing countries** based on their developmental needs.
7. **Agriculture:** Promote a shift away from our industrial food system, including industrial livestock farming, to localized agro-ecological based food systems in the hands of smallholder farmers, including women, that deliver food sovereignty. At the same time, such practices would allow for multiple benefits, including increased agricultural diversity key for ecosystem's health. We equally demand women's access to productive resources and land tenure rights, which is critical to their livelihoods, food security and survival in a changing climate pattern.
8. **Water:** Ensure water security for women and girls, and protecting the human right to water, is a key topic for consideration at COP22 considering the women, water, energy, food security, health and education nexus. In implementation, countries should undertake extensive environmental impact assessment and social assessment with a gender lens before approving any transboundary / inter-country water management projects, including hydro-power projects.
9. **Health:** Gender norms, roles and relations should be considered as an essential marker in determining the climate change risks and vulnerability indices because these differences reflect a combined effect of physiological, behavioural and socially constructed influences. All policies,

strategies, and plans that look at the issues of climate change and health need to be integrated and coherent and must include responses to safeguard and provide for the sexual and reproductive health needs of women.

- 10. Loss and Damage:** Enhance the work on Loss and Damage, considering the needs of the most affected, including climate migrants. L&D finance needs to be scaled up according to historical responsibilities and respective capabilities and be channeled to the communities most affected, including women.

FINANCE

- 11. Finance:** Developed countries **'Roadmap for 100 billion' is woefully inadequate** to meet the challenges of climate mitigation and adaptation. COP22 is the time for countries to stop delegating financial commitments to the private sector, raise ambition and meet financial commitments to developing countries.
- 12. Finance:** Climate **finance must be 100% gender-responsive**. It is unacceptable that projects under the Green Climate Fund would be pushed through for the sake of expediency if they have not met obligations on ensuring gender equality integration. In addition, civil society, including women's groups and gender experts, must be involved in the impact assessment and tracking utilization of climate finance at all levels. Climate finance must serve public interests instead of corporate profits, which means that public-private partnerships and other forms of blended finance that trigger conflicts of interests should be avoided.
- 13. Finance:** While Parties have committed just over 10 billion USD to the Green Climate Fund, in 2015 alone, global military spending was calculated at \$1.6 trillion (SIPRI). To meet climate finance gaps and fully implement the Paris Agreement and SDGs, **countries should reallocate funds away from militarization to invest in gender equality, environment, social and climate justice policies**.

SOLUTIONS

- 14. Climate Solutions:** 'Solutions' **must strive to be gender-just** and should promote the following:
- a) ensure equal access to benefits/equal benefits to women in all areas of the energy value chain;
 - b) are designed to alleviate rather than add to women's workload;
 - c) empower women via enhanced accessibility, livelihood security, food security, health including sexual and reproductive health and rights and safety;
 - d) ensure decision-making in all levels by local women and men, women's groups, cooperatives and communities; and
 - e) enhances and promotes women's democratic rights.

- 15. Climate Solutions:** 'Solutions' should **promote energy democracy** and move us away from top-down, market based approaches for energy distribution and control over natural resources. Communities, including women, should have control over their own energy systems as well as over other natural resources. Geoengineering proposals should be rejected as they still pose high risk and uncertainties over biodiversity, food security and livelihoods.
- 16. Global Climate Change Action Agenda:** All actions or 'solutions' promoted under this agenda must be reviewed to ensure they protect, promote and fulfill human rights, including women's human rights and the rights of indigenous peoples, and respect their traditional knowledge and collective actions. The WGC opposes the continued narrative of the 'transformative role of the private sector' and demands countries to play a regulatory role against private interests in ensuring we achieve climate justice. Projects initiated by a company with a history of environmentally destructive behavior - in particular fossil fuel companies - should be excluded from the GCCAA.

GENDER EQUALITY

- 17. Gender:** Governments must **commit to extending and enhancing the activities under the Lima Work Programme on Gender**, including a clear plan of action to address, at minimum:
- o Greater coherence among the thematic areas, Boards and Bodies of the UNFCCC, including the technology and financial mechanisms, on sharing information, data, tools and activities on efforts to implement gender-responsive climate policy;
 - o Guidelines and capacity building at national level to ensure gender is integrated into the planning, development and monitoring of Nationally Determined Contributions and National Adaptation Plans, as well as coherence with the SDGs and other international agreements such as Convention on Biological Diversity;
 - o Enhanced scientific research on gender and climate change, as well as sex disaggregated data and gender analysis collection;
 - o Progress on ensuring women's full and equal participation in all levels of decision-making, and reaching the goal of gender balance, through targeted resources and capacity building efforts;
 - o Collaborative efforts to ensure climate finance is 100% gender-responsive, and that it is reaching community groups and grassroots women leaders;
- 18. Gender:** Developed country governments who champion gender equality in the UNFCCC process must **back up this support with financial commitments** to resource the Lima Work Programme, estimated by the Secretariat at around 500,000 Euros.