

Draft [elements for COP] decision -/CP.18

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

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 indicated in paragraph 4 above [as well as taking into account ***gender balance in accordance with decision 36/CP.7***]:

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National adaptation plans

[*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,]

Agenda item 9: 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 – Activities to be undertaken under the work programme: Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair

3. The SBI considered progress made on the implementation of the work programme on loss and damage, and noted the remaining work to be undertaken under this work program. It further noted a number of points relevant to assessing the risk of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change and the current knowledge on the same, including the following:
 - (c) Gaps in the assessment of the risk of loss and damage for vulnerable communities and populations, including ***women*** and children, can be addressed by involving these communities and populations in risk assessment processes;

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[Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention

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, young people, ***women***, persons with disabilities and grass-root communities to adapt to the impacts of climate change,

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,

8. [***Gender*** is a cross-cutting issue in all six thematic areas of Article 6.
9. Implementation of Article 6 of the Convention has a broad range of audiences, inter alia, governments, private sectors, intergovernmental and other international organizations, decision makers, scientists, the media, teachers, the general public, young people, ***women***, etc.

10. Implementation of Article 6 of the Convention serves to spread and improve understanding and awareness of climate change and to change behaviour, and therefore communication should address the broad public, and all stakeholders (governments, intergovernmental and other international organizations, decision-makers, scientists, the media, teachers, the general public, young people, **women**, etc.).

15. The Article 6 work programme shall be guided by:
(d) **Gender** and an intergenerational approach;

Education

17. In order to advance implementation of Article 6 of the Convention, it is useful to cooperate in, promote, facilitate, develop and implement education and training programmes focused on climate change, targeting **women** and youth in particular, and including exchange or secondment of personnel to train experts.

D. Implementation

Parties

Option 1

23. As part of their national programmes and activities in implementing the Convention, and within the scope of the Article 6 work programme, Parties[, taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and their specific national and regional development priorities and capacities,] could, inter alia:

(d) Prepare a national Article 6 plan of action, which could be structured according to the six (or fewer, as appropriate) elements. Each element could have a primary goal, suggested activities, targets and actors. Suggested activities could target specific needs of various population groups (youth, business persons, mass media, decision makers, **women**, persons with disabilities, etc.), and clear time frames and milestones could be defined;

(q) Seek input and public participation, including participation by youth and other groups, particularly **women's groups**, in the formulation and implementation of efforts to address climate change and encourage the involvement and participation of representatives of all stakeholders and major groups in the climate change negotiation process;

(r) 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;

28. 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.

Intervention for the Women and Gender Constituency, Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Plan for Enhanced Action (ADP) Inaugural Meeting, SBSTA, Bonn 2012

Chairperson,

The WGC welcomes this opportunity to contribute to the debate emerging from the ADP. We appreciate that the ADP promotes strong ambitions for cuts in carbon emissions on the part of member states. Even if all the commitments currently made were implemented, we would still fall far short of the levels required by science to achieve even this. We would like to see an agreement in principle that each country must reach a net zero emissions target as soon as is feasible, given each country's circumstances. Countries should define their long-term pathways to this goal, taking their historical emissions into account, and come back with binding commitments to achieve it.

Parties need to ensure that such measures are implemented in a manner that does not exacerbate gender inequalities. Rather, they should consider the progress achieved in recent years to integrate social and human dimensions into the climate change negotiations and recognize that having such considerations will help to enhance gender equalities and the effectiveness of actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the current and future impacts of climate change. Thus for instance, the AWG LCA decisions incorporate gender at several levels. It has both an internal and an external gender focus. It not only requires that bodies and committees practice gender equality, but insists on equality in delivery. This is a good example of how gender can move beyond a statement of overall goals to become mainstreamed into programmatic work.

We make this observation seeking a broader understanding of equity and justice. We would have liked to see the ADP make an explicit commitment to gender equality as part of the goals listed in section five. (FCCC/CP/2011/9/Add.1) We would like to see these ideas operationalized so that the ADP is infused with a sense of gender justice and climate justice as being linked modalities. Gender is a cross-cutting issue, and ADP should deal with gender in a comprehensive way. Therefore one measure would be that the ADP runs a workshop on gender equality in relation to the ADP, and we appeal to the Parties to make such a proposal to the Chairperson.

Joint Women and Gender Constituency Intervention with YOUNGOs on Article 6

Article 6 holds the potential to engage and energise a new generation's response to the challenges created by climate change. But despite this potential, the critical role played by participation has so far been overlooked.

However, this can change if we, today, in this room, are ambitious. An ambitious work programme which can truly realise the potential of Article 6 will do so by merging the two mutually supportive issues of participation and finance.

The aNDWP report recognizes that women, the young, indigenous peoples and local communities are currently marginalised from all levels of decision-making in both developed and developing countries, when they should be included at the heart of the system. However, many countries lack institutional arrangements and public awareness tools to ensure effective public participation in decision-making on climate change policies. Yet, the report makes clear that broad public participation in climate change policymaking actions is crucial to combating climate change.

In order for this to be possible, there must also be an efficient funding mechanism for Article 6, which is particularly accessible to those who need its support the most.

While a funding system for Article 6 is in place, more must be done if the work programme is to operate effectively. A work programme without reliable funding is a work programme that is founded on empty words.

An innovative new finance structure would enable a more efficient era of Article 6 implementation. By introducing a unique funding mechanism in which stakeholders can play a crucial role in the allocation of finances, participation could re-emerge from the shadows.

Article 6 can be the gateway to combating catastrophic climate change. Let us prioritise those who both need support the most, and who know best about reaching out to the broader public in order to realise the potential of true participation.

Capacity Building Under the Convention and KP – EIT's

Thank you chair.

Gender considerations related to capacity building have been broadly acknowledged in this process. However this is not the case in the economies in transition, in particular Ukraine where I am from.

Therefore, I would like to emphasize the need for awareness raising, training, advocacy and capacity building on the gender dimensions of climate change for policy makers in the economies in transition including the Eastern Europe Caucus and Central Asia.

Additionally, the knowledge on adaptive capacities and capabilities to mitigate climate change for women must be addressed, including empowerment, training and capacity building.

Regarding item 4 of the draft text, I would urge that the reporting on the implementation of gender sensitive capacity building is mandatory in the 4th review of the implementation of the framework.

It is our good intention that equitable resources are made available and channelled to most vulnerable groups including women.

Informal Consultation with the COP18/CMP7 COP Presidency

Thank you Chair,

In Doha, the leadership of the COP must work to foster bold outcomes which ensure mitigation actions are consistent with the needed level of ambition to prevent irreversible climate change. Urgent action on this is central to any true progress in the KP, LCA and the workplan of the ADP -and to an equitable and sustainable future.

With a continued lack of reduction of GHGs in high emitting countries, climate impacts are increasing and making us ever more aware of the differential impacts on communities which are marginalized in our countries. These stakeholders-- women, youth, indigenous peoples and local communities-- on the frontlines of climate impacts need to know that Parties are taking every measure possible to protect and ensure their lives and livelihoods --by financing resilient measures and by implementing necessary mitigation actions.

As the COP-18 President we anticipate that Qatar will take on the charge of cultivating a determined environment that can take Parties from conference center negotiations to essential national level actions. Particularly, in light of Qatar's recent joint announcement with the UNSG that a 5th world conference on women be held in 2015, we expect the government of Qatar to affirm and foster the gender dimension to climate change as the human face to this crisis must keep us all focused on serious, urgent and ambitious actions to combat climate change.