

WOMEN & GENDER CONSTITUENCY

Submission on the Paris Agreement's First Global Stocktake

Contributors: Mwanahamishy Singano (WEDO), Liane Schalatek (HBS-NA), Cathy Yitong Li (ClimMates), Anne Barre (WECF)

Session Name: [SBI 58](#)

Title: Call for inputs from Parties and observer States, UN Agencies and other international organizations and non-Party Stakeholders and observer Organizations, to the first global stocktake

Mandate : Decision 19/CMA.1, paragraph 19:

(requested the Chairs of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to issue a call for the inputs referred to in paragraphs 36 and 37 of the same decision, taking into account that such inputs should be submitted at least three months before their consideration in the technical assessment;)

The new, enhanced global stocktake submission portal has now launched, to view a guide to submit please access this [link](#), to view all submissions and other GST-related documents, click [here](#) . Please kindly note that the submissions shown below are up to the 15th of March 2023

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1.0 Introduction

About Paris Agreement Global Stocktake

The Paris Agreement Global Stocktake (GST) is a crucial process designed to ensure an effective and inclusive implementation of the Paris Agreement by assessing progress toward achieving the objectives and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement and to inform the new formulation and updating of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

The 2023 Global Stocktake, is the first global stocktake under the Paris Agreement assessing progress made towards achieving the long-term goal of the Paris Agreement to limit global warming to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C which will require a significant increase in climate ambition and actions by all countries, especially the big emitters.

The year 2023 focuses on the interpretation of findings, discussions and negotiations on the outcome of the first GST, a process expected to be concluded during COP28 with parties adopting a decision and/or political declaration.

As the Technical Dialogues of the GST enters into the final phase, the third and the final one to be held during SB58, the WGC would like to emphasize the following elements of the (IPCC) reports, scientific evidence shared and GST co-facilitators summaries, which clearly indicate: **insufficient progress** despite the commitments made under the Paris Agreement, current actions are still strongly insufficient to achieve the goal of limiting global temperature to 1,5°; **increased impacts**, extreme weather events, sea-level rise, and biodiversity loss are disproportionately affecting vulnerable and marginalized groups, including women in all their diversity, indigenous peoples, Afro descendants, and other discriminated groups living in poverty; **unequal distribution of benefits and costs** including access to finance and technology, with strong gender-differentiated impacts.

Thus the WGC recommends that the Global Stocktake should continue to center:

- **Urgency:** The need for urgent and ambitious actions to address the climate crisis recognizing the differentiated impacts of climate change on frontline communities, developing countries and small island states.
- **Equity:** The need to promote equity and social justice in the transition to a low-carbon and climate-resilient future, recognizing the disproportionate impacts of climate change on vulnerable and marginalized communities, including women in all their diversity, and prioritizing their needs in climate policies and response measures.
- **Participation and leadership:** The need to recognize and center the crucial role of women's full and equal participation and leadership in climate decision-making processes at all levels and removing barriers to their participation and promoting their leadership in the development, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of climate policies and measures.
- **Accountability:** The need for robust monitoring, reporting, and accountability mechanisms to track progress on climate action and promote transparency and integrity in the implementation of the Paris Agreement, ensuring (gender) disaggregated data is collected, analyzed, and reported to inform decision-making.
- **Feminist means of implementation:** The need and importance of providing adequate means of implementation, including finance, technology transfer, and capacity-building support, to promote locally led gender-responsive climate action and advance gender equality in the context of climate change.

Global Stocktake and gender

In addition to advancing climate ambition, the Paris Agreement Global Stocktake can be an important process in advancing gender-just climate policies and actions. Climate change affects women and men, and non-binary persons/groups differently, with women and otherwise discriminated persons often bearing a disproportionate burden due to social, cultural, and economic inequalities/discriminations perpetuated by patriarchy, colonialism, and capitalism. Similarly, because of these systems of oppression, women's role, contribution, leadership and solutions are often ignored, sidelined or tokenized. The GST provides an opportunity for countries to assess the gender responsiveness of their climate policies and actions, and to identify ways to enhance gender equality by:

1. **Assessing the gender-differentiated impacts of climate change:** The Global Stocktake should provide an opportunity to assess the gender-differentiated impacts of climate change, and how women and girls in all their diversity are disproportionately affected by the adverse impacts of climate change.
2. **Highlighting the role of women and discriminated groups in climate action:** The Global Stocktake should recognize and highlight the role of women as agents of change in climate action by recognizing their leadership and expertise in climate action, supporting women's participation in decision-making processes related to climate policy and action, and addressing gender-based barriers that limit women's participation in climate action.
3. **Identifying gaps in gender mainstreaming in climate policies and programs:** The Global Stocktake should identify gaps in gender mainstreaming in climate policies and programs, and provide recommendations for integrating gender considerations into all topics; mitigation, adaptation and loss and damage at all stages of the policy and program cycle.
4. **Ensuring gender-responsive means of implementation:** The Global Stocktake should ensure that the means of implementation, such as finance, technology transfer, and capacity-building, are gender-responsive, and that they prioritize the needs and priorities of women and other marginalized groups.

For the GST to deliver the gender-responsive assessment of the implementation of the Paris Agreement, the process itself has to **integrate perspectives of intersecting realities** throughout data collection, analysis, and reporting. This will ensure that gender-disaggregated data is collected, analyzed, and reported to inform technical reports and political decisions. **Gender-responsive indicators** should be developed to measure progress on gender equality in climate action. **Gender balance** should be ensured in its processes and outcomes, including ensuring equal representation of women in GST leadership. **Resource allocation** should be prioritized to promote effective engagement, especially of women's rights organizations and groups. And lastly, GST has to **monitor and report** the engagement of women and girls in the national and global GST process, including identifying gaps and challenges to inform the next round of the global stocktake.

2.0 Key Messages

Summary of key message

The Women and Gender Constituency aligns its key messaging with the cross-constituency demands and submissions (jointly developed by ENGO, YOUNGO, and TUNGO) which provides a broader overview of the urgent need of the GST to demand parties to scale up their ambitions to bridge the emission gap, scale down impacts of the climate crisis, scale up finances and center equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities in delivering the Paris Agreement. The following key messages provide additional, gender specific messaging which the GST political decision should integrate.

1. **Centering gender equality beyond vulnerability:** By highlighting the importance of gender equality in the context of climate change, the Paris Agreement Global Stocktake helps to ensure that climate policies and actions are responsive to the differentiated impacts of climate change on women and men, and that they promote gender equality and women's empowerment as a key component of climate action. This is critical for ensuring that climate action is effective, sustainable, and just, and that it addresses the intersecting challenges of climate change and gender inequality.
2. **Gender-responsive adaptation and mitigation strategies** must be developed and implemented with recognition and integration of the gendered dimensions of vulnerability, resilience, and promotion of gender equality and women's agency in climate action.
3. **Climate finance and support** must be gender-responsive, ensuring that women in all their diversity are able to access climate finance and that gender considerations are integrated into all aspects of climate finance design, implementation, and monitoring.
4. **Technology transfer and capacity-building** efforts must be gender-responsive, recognizing the different technological needs, ancestral techniques and forms of knowledge, capacities of all groups, and addressing/cutting down the structural barriers that prevent women's access to and participation in technological innovation and knowledge-sharing.
5. **Climate data and information must be gender-disaggregated**, enabling more effective and equitable decision-making, planning, and monitoring of climate policies and actions
6. **Centering human rights:** Human rights must be recognized as a central issue in all aspects of climate policy formulation and implementation.

Issue-specific messages

1. **Mitigation:** Gender equality must be mainstreamed in all mitigation actions and policies. This includes ensuring women's participation and leadership in decision-making processes, as well as recognizing and addressing the gendered impacts of different mitigation options.
2. **Adaptation:** Gender-responsive adaptation measures are necessary to address the differential impacts of climate change on all genders. This includes recognizing women's

roles and knowledge in climate adaptation, providing adequate resources and support for women-led adaptation initiatives, and ensuring women's access to information, technology, and finance.

3. **Loss and Damage:** Gender must be recognized as a cross-cutting issue in loss and damage discussions. Women and girls are often disproportionately affected by climate-related loss and damage, including displacement, migration, and health impacts. It is critical to ensure that gender considerations are integrated into loss and damage assessments and that women's voices are heard in the development of appropriate responses.
4. **Response Measures:** Gender equality must be integrated into response measures, by recognizing and addressing different needs of communities and women and potential differential impacts of response measures, especially false solutions on women, girls and communities.
5. **Means of Implementation and Support:** Adequate means of implementation and support are necessary to ensure gender-responsive climate action and just energy transition. This must include providing access to finance, technology, and capacity-building support countries and women-led initiatives, as well as ensuring that gender considerations are integrated into all funding mechanisms and support programs.

Context-specific messages

1. **Africa:** The global stocktake should acknowledge the disproportionate impacts of climate change on African countries and the urgent need for action to address these impacts. African countries are particularly vulnerable to climate change due to their reliance on agriculture, limited resources and infrastructure, and high levels of poverty. The GST should highlight the need for increased financial and technical assistance for adaptation measures, capacity building for climate action, and implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). The need for adequate financing to support gender-responsive climate action and encourage innovative approaches to address the unique challenges faced by African countries in promoting gender equality in the context of climate change should be highlighted. These innovative approaches may include incorporating traditional knowledge and practices, involving local communities, and engaging women as decision-makers and leaders while nurturing strong partnerships between governments, civil society and other stakeholders to share knowledge and resources and to ensure that climate actions are inclusive and equitable.
2. **Asia:** The global stocktake should highlight the fact that Asia is home to some of the world's most populous and rapidly developing countries and that climate change is already having significant impacts on the region. The Stocktake should underscore the need for increased climate action in Asia, including measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy, and enhance adaptation measures and underscore the importance of addressing air pollution and other environmental challenges, including health systems in Asia, which have significant impacts on public health and the environment.

3. **Small Island States:** Small Island states are highly vulnerable to sea level rise, storm surges, and coastal erosion, extreme weather events such as cyclones, typhoons, and hurricanes which can threaten infrastructure, homes, and livelihoods. The Global Stocktake should address the need for early warning systems, disaster risk reduction measures, and enhanced adaptation to extreme weather events. Importantly should highlight the dire need for significant financial and technical investment to advance gender equality and strengthen the leadership of women's community leaders in the face of increased climate-induced disasters.
4. **Latin America and the Caribbeans:** Latin America and the Caribbeans region is the home of the most unique and diverse ecosystem and has one of the highest rates of deforestation in the world, with the Amazon rainforest being a particularly important area of concern. The GST should address the need to protect and restore forests, as well as promote sustainable land use practices and tenure rights that contribute to both the environment and local communities. The leadership of women, especially indigenous and Afro descendant women needs to be recognized, promoted and supported.
5. **Global North:** The GST needs to reemphasize the need for the Global North to take on their historical responsibility to provide financial support to the Global South, including through climate finance mechanisms such as the Green Climate Fund, to enable effective and equitable climate action. This responsibility should also include funding for gender-responsive climate action. Similarly, the GST has to be clear on the need for the Global North must take ambitious steps to reduce their own greenhouse gas emissions and shift towards low-carbon economies as they ensure that their own climate policies and programs are gender-responsive and actively promote the participation and leadership of women in decision-making processes related to climate action.

Our key reflections on the Summary Report of the Technical Dialogue 1.2 (COP27)

- Most mentions on gender in the report are focused on the vulnerability of women, and not so much on enhancing efforts and bridging the gaps of gender equality, including advancing gender just climate solutions.
- Gender is more mentioned related to adaptation as opposed to mitigation or means of implementation. However the WGC will provide written inputs all underlining that gender should be centered across all aspects of climate action: mitigation, adaptation, means of implementation and loss and damage
- We believe that the GST provides a critical opportunity to assess progress in promoting gender-responsive climate action, and TD 3 should identify opportunities for further action to enhance gender equality and women's agency, to ensure that climate action is just, equitable, rights-based and effective.

3.0 Conclusion

Overall, the Paris Agreement Global Stocktake can promote gender-just climate actions, ranging from improving gender-disaggregated data and mainstreaming gender into all aspects of climate policy and action, to supporting women's leadership and participation in climate decision-making and ensuring that climate finance and technology transfer are gender-responsive. These actions are critical for ensuring that climate action is effective, just, and equitable, and for addressing the intersecting challenges of climate change and gender inequality.

About the Women and Gender Constituency:

The Women and Gender Constituency (WGC) is one of the nine stakeholder constituencies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Established in 2009, the WGC now consists of 44 members (women's and environmental civil society organizations accredited to the UNFCCC framework), and an advocacy listserv with more than 600 advocates. The Constituency works to ensure that human rights and gender equality are firmly anchored in all climate actions under the UNFCCC and to challenge the extractive, exploitative and patriarchal economic model which has resulted in the climate crisis.