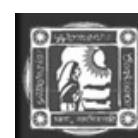




#CLIMATECHAOS  
#CSW58

March 19<sup>th</sup>, 2014



# TODAY

- Setting the stage: climate reality / policy landscape & gender equality links
- **What do sustainable solutions look like?**
- ‘Show me the \$’: What are the barriers to implementing sustainable solutions today?
- **How can we use a human rights approach to spur action on climate?**
- Mapping ourselves among the policy chaos: how can we strategize across processes/ movements for change?

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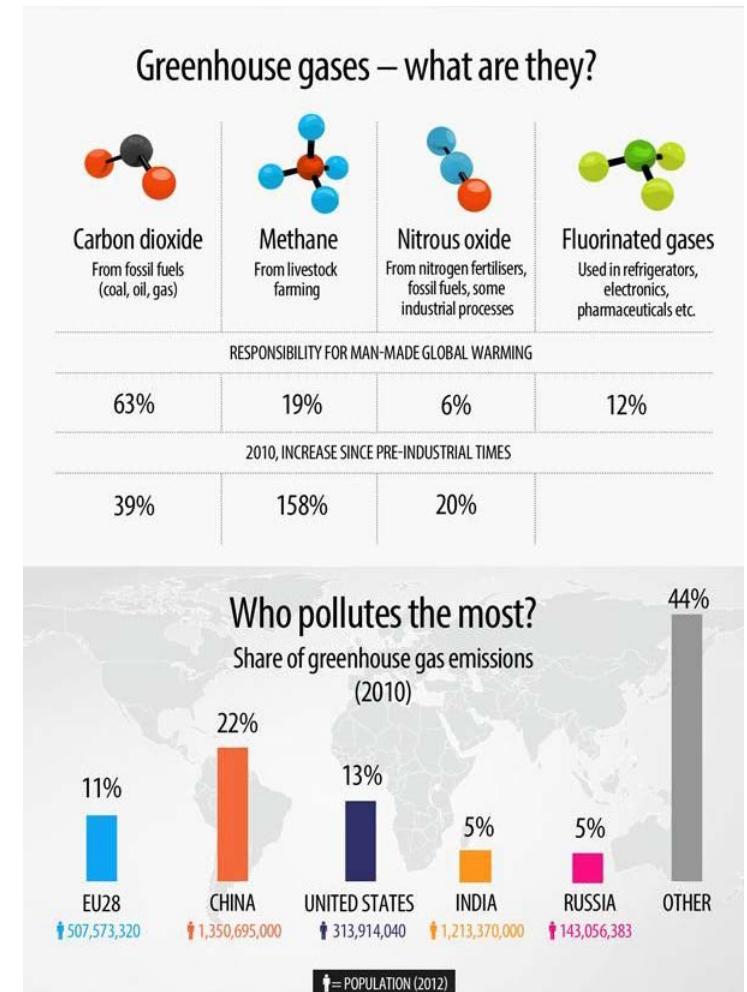
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# CLIMATE REALITY



**CLIMATE CHANGE ...  
IS POISED  
TO BECOME  
THE MOST MASSIVE  
HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION  
THE WORLD HAS  
EVER SEEN.**  
-KATHLEEN DEAN MOORE

Arctic sea ice volume  
has declined by  
**80%**  
since 1980.  
350.org



europarl.europa.eu

Sources:  
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)  
European Commission

# SCIENCE

In September 2013, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) released the first installment of its Fifth Assessment Report (AR5). The report, which has been signed off by almost 200 nations after negotiations this week, concludes with 95% certainty or more that humans have caused the majority of climate change since the 1950s. It predicts:

- global surface temperature to continue to rise
- increased sea level rise
- melting of glaciers and ice sheets
- acidification of oceans
- Increased intensity of tropical storms and changes in precipitation patterns

# ‘2° IS TOO MUCH’

The ultimate goal of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations "at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic (human induced) interference with the climate system." It states that "such a level should be achieved within a time-frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened, and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner." **AGREED**

Currently agreed on 2 ° but under review to 1.5 ° as some studies show that 2 degrees is too much, and would "subject young people, future generations and nature to irreparable harm,"

However, current pledges under the UNFCCC **look to lead us to a 4 ° world**-- unprecedented heat waves, inundation of coastal cities, increased frequency of high intensity tropical storms, irreversible loss of biodiversity, rollback decades of sustainable development.

Small Island Developing States (SIDs) facing existential threat

# EXACERBATION OF INEQUALITY

## GENDER GAPS AROUND THE WORLD

POVERTY	OVER 50% OF THE 1.5 BILLION PEOPLE LIVING ON \$1 A DAY OR LESS ARE WOMEN (SOURCE: UNFPA)
WATER	ON AVERAGE WOMEN AND CHILDREN SPEND 8 OR MORE HOURS PER DAY COLLECTING WATER (SOURCE: UN WOMEN)
GOVERNANCE	GLOBALLY, WOMEN ARE 16.7% OF GOVERNMENT MINISTERS; 19.5% OF PARLIAMENTARIANS; AND 9% HEADS OF STATE (SOURCE: IPU)
FOOD	WOMEN PRODUCE OVER 60% OF FOOD IN SOME COUNTRIES (SOURCE: FAO)
LITERACY	TWO THIRDS OF THE 774 MILLION ILLITERATE ADULTS WORLDWIDE ARE WOMEN (SOURCE: UNSTATS)
LAND	WOMEN OWN JUST 2% OF THE WORLD'S LAND (SOURCE: UN WOMEN)

## CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

### CROP FAILURE



## IMPACTS EXACERBATE GENDER INEQUITIES

Women experience increased agricultural work and overall household food production burden

### FUEL SHORTAGE



Many women in developing countries can spend between 2-9 hours a day collecting fuel and fodder, and performing cooking chores

### WATER SCARCITY



Increased burden on women walking further distances to access safe water, impacts the education and economic stability

### NATURAL DISASTER



Women have a higher incidence of mortality in natural disasters ; women can suffer from an increased threat of sexual violence

### DISEASE



As caregivers women often experience an increased burden for caring for young, sick and elderly as well as lack of access to health care facilities

### DISPLACEMENT



Forced migration could exacerbate women's vulnerability

### CONFLICT



While men are more likely to be killed or injured in fighting, women suffer greatly from other consequences of conflict, such as rape, violence, anxiety and depression

# UNFCCC

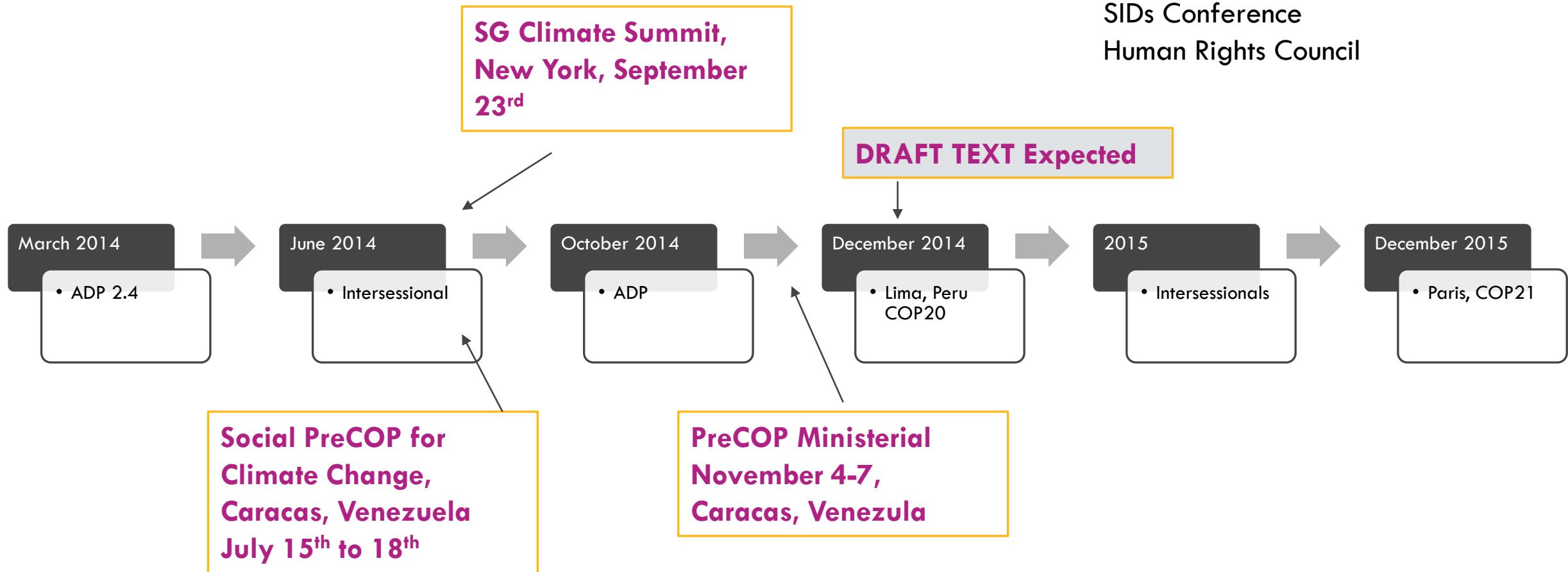
- March 21<sup>st</sup> 1994- UNFCCC entered into force, 20 years
- 1997- Kyoto Protocol was adopted (Mitigation targets, Annex 1 & non-Annex 1, US not part)
- 2007- Bali Action Plan and start of the Ad-hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action (LCA) – Beyond mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology, capacity building, social dimensions of climate change
- 2009- Copenhagen
- 2011- Ad hoc Working Group on Durban Platform for Action (ADP) – new climate agreement (applicable to all)
- 2013- Warsaw (COP19) nationally determined contributions

# UNFCCC & GENDER EQUALITY

- Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA) formed in 2007
- Women and Gender Constituency recognized officially in 2010
- Large amount of foundation language on gender in the UNFCCC text, from none in 2009- moving from gender balance to an understanding of gender perspectives in climate impacts and actions, towards gender-responsive climate policy.
- Decision on gender balance in 2012 at Doha, which was enhanced through conclusions in Warsaw- looking at monitoring, reporting and accountability of gender considerations across agreements
- Gender-sensitive fund wide approach in Green Climate Fund
- Strong statements on gender equality and human rights in first 2014 ADP

**BUT** “Women do not want to be mainstreamed into a polluted stream.”- Bella Abzug, 1992

# ROADMAP TO COP20



## Other processes:

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)  
Post2015 Development Agenda  
Indigenous Peoples Forum  
ICPD Beyond 2014  
Beijing +20  
SIDs Conference  
Human Rights Council

# MAJOR CHALLENGES

Defining 'Applicable to all' in relation to CBDR

Equity and Right to Development

Finance- filling an empty shell

Trade conflicts:

- EU Plans Provisional Anti-Dumping Duties on Chinese Solar Panels <http://ictsd.org/i/news/bridgesweekly/163186/>
- WTO Appellate Body Rules against Canada in Renewable Energy Case <http://ictsd.org/i/news/bridgesweekly/163192/>
- Argentina Lodges New WTO Complaint on EU Biodiesel Policies <http://ictsd.org/i/news/bridgesweekly/163905/>

# BEYOND MITIGATION

Mitigation -> Adaptation -> Loss and Damage -> Mitigation?

Who is defining high potential mitigation action?

Who is getting to speak in these meetings and set the agenda?

What do sustainable, rights-based solutions look like?

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# FINANCE

**“Climate finance is not a matter of charity, and should be seen as a legal obligation under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and a moral responsibility on the part of those that have contributed the most to it.”**

*Dr Cephas Lumina, Independent Expert on the Effects of Foreign Debt on the Full Enjoyment of All Human Rights*

# MOBILIZE FOR ACTION



**Wednesday, March 19<sup>th</sup>, 2014**

**6:30pm - 9:00pm**

**At the WEDO Offices**

**355 Lexington Avenue, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor**

**New York, NY 10017**