



MARRAKECH, MOROCCO (November 2016)
SBSTA Opening Intervention – COP22
Ms. Gertrude Kenyangi

Thank you Chair, my name is Gertrude Kenyangi and I am speaking on behalf of the Women and Gender Constituency. We would like to take this opportunity to raise a few key issues related to the SBSTA agenda:

In relation to discussions around a Sustainable Development Mechanism mandated under the Paris Agreement, we note that 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. We therefore demand a transformative approach that moves away from the offsetting logic to genuine actions that truly ensures GHG reduction while securing human rights, gender equality, the rights of indigenous peoples and environmental integrity. Similarly, to this, as Parties further elaborate the Technology Framework under the Paris Agreement, we support submissions made by AILAC, LDCs, India and Korea which call for human rights and gender equality to be key aspects of technology assessment.

In the critical discussions on agriculture, an issue of huge importance to members of the constituency and in particular, women small-scale farmholders, we demand 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 that deliver food sovereignty and allow for multiple benefits, including increased agricultural diversity key for ecosystem's health. This shift, and land use actions in general, should be financed through public finance and other non-market based approaches that fully take into account the right to food sovereignty and the role of sustainable agriculture in ecosystem-based adaptation. This must be matched with access to productive resources and land tenure rights for women.

In terms of **loss & damage**, the Executive Committee's report must include a stronger emphasis on gendered non-economic impacts (e.g. loss of safety, power, autonomy, health - including mental health); pre-existing inequalities (e.g. unpaid labour) and their disproportional effects in terms of displacement; and historical responsibilities in financing. Adaptation must have a bottom-up approach for IDPs and climate migrants.

Finally, we look forward to participating in discussions at COP22 related to ensuring a just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs, ensuring that any just transition must also be gender-just.