



Key Demands for COP29

**WOMEN
& GENDER
CONSTITUENCY**

The civilizational crisis leading to the surpassing of the planetary boundaries is contextualized under the same roots of increasing genocides, the silencing of women and their exploitation under an imperialist system, growing economic inequality and violent repression against the peaceful gathering of communities in their clamor for a dignified life.

Every year, the world is yet again shaken by unprecedented, climate-induced extremes and anomalies: increasing temperatures, weather disasters, and climate stressors. The ancestral forms of knowledge together with science have been repeating and warning of the dangers of failing to stay below the 1.5° warming threshold. With intensifying hurricanes, severe heat waves, destructive floods, and devastating droughts, our climate is in crisis -and the impacts are accelerating rapidly. Women, girls, and gender-diverse individuals bear the brunt of the burden of climate change, exacerbated by interconnected systems of oppression.

Fundamental principles such as equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR-RC) are increasingly under threat from corporate capture, green capitalism, militarism, and widening inequalities, which deepen climate injustices. Despite clear warnings, the global community remains far from meeting the needs of those made vulnerable to climate impacts and providing adequate, accessible, and quality climate finance.

The climate solutions are there, yet they are being undermined by greenwashing unmet commitments, and a lack of political will. To confront and address the climate emergency, we urgently call for reparations and a systemic transformation that addresses structural inequalities and the historical ecological, social and climate debt owed to the South by the hegemony of the North.



The Women and Gender Constituency demands:

- 1 Deliver an ambitious Lima Work Programme on Gender (LWPG) and the Gender Action Plan (GAP)**
- 2 Ensure predictable, new and additional climate finance in quantity and quality**
- 3 Establish a gender-just, equitable, human and nature rights-centered Just Transition framework**
- 4 Foster enabling environments to advance gender-responsive adaptation**
- 5 Reject carbon trading and offset mechanisms that undermine true emissions reductions and harm communities and nature**
- 6 Divest military and fossil-fuel spending and redirect funds towards ambitious climate action**
- 7 Fulfill commitments to integrate gender-responsiveness in technology development and transfer**
- 8 Strengthen and ensure a bottom-up, inclusive Global Stocktake process**
- 9 Mainstream Action for Climate Empowerment as a cross-cutting issue across the UNFCCC**
- 10 Address and prepare for the climate-induced health impacts, including on sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR)**



1 Deliver an ambitious Lima Work Programme on Gender (LWPG) and the Gender Action Plan (GAP)

The Lima Work Program on Gender (LWPG) and its Gender Action Plan (GAP) are key frameworks for promoting gender equity in climate policy and addressing the particular needs of women in all their diversity. The updated LWPG and its GAP adopted at COP25 heralded much-needed progress and leadership on the advancement of gender-responsiveness in the UNFCCC. Due to its review this year, it is of paramount importance to drive this progress without setback and deliver an improved iteration that supports effective integration and implementation. Gender should not be sidelined in the COP29 agenda;

Parties must deliver an ambitious LWPG, including:

- **10-years Timeline:** It is strategic for the next WPG to be at least a 10-year commitment with a five-year action plan.
- **Clear Indicators:** Ensuring there is a clear activity timeframe with indicators that enable detailed tracking of progress. This should include both collective and disaggregated indicators.
- **Inclusive Participation:** Participation of groups that are usually marginalized in these processes must be ensured at every level of climate action.
- **Party-level actions:** Outlining national-level actions, in ways that are detailed, specific, and connected to existing processes and resources.
- **Intersectionality:** An intersectional approach to gender, understanding that the overlaps of race and ethnicity, gender, class and territory foster distinct experiences of rights violations in the context of the climate crisis.
- **Coherence:** Strengthen coherence through substantial, process-oriented activities, ensuring GAP activities are responsive and effective.
- **Finance:** Outline ways to operationalize the GAP itself and efforts to continually mobilize resources toward gender-transformative climate action.



2 Ensure predictable, new and additional climate finance in quantity and quality

The New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) must address the collective needs of developing countries, including achieving a balance between adaptation, addressing loss and damage, and mitigation. High-quality climate finance, rooted in equity and justice, should neither create additional burdens nor exacerbate illegitimate and existing debts for Global South countries. Climate finance is not an act of charity or benevolence. It is a historical responsibility of the Global North in the face of its atmospheric appropriation and its continued predatory patterns of extraction, pollution, and destruction. In light of this, Parties must ensure:

- **Quantum:** At least 5 trillion USD annually as an initial payment, toward the much larger total climate debt that continues to accrue and 1 trillion USD as a baseline for the NCQG in the provision of public climate finance in grant-equivalent terms for mitigation, adaptation and for addressing loss and damage.
- **Contributors:** In line with the principle of CBDR-RC, developed countries must fulfill their obligation under the Convention and the Paris Agreement.
- **Sources and public finance core:** The bulk of the NCQG must be delivered as public, grant-based finance, particularly for adaptation and addressing loss and damage as a matter of climate justice.
- **Principles:** The NCQG must be in line with the UNFCCC principles of equity, historical responsibilities and uphold the principle of CBDR-RC.
- **Human Rights and Gender-Responsiveness:** Respect, promotion and consideration of human rights and gender-responsiveness must be at the heart of the NCQG.
- **Direct Access:** Significantly enhancing and simplifying direct access to grant-based finance for marginalized and disenfranchised groups.
- **Just Transition:** The principles of gender-just transition must guide the sub-goals of adaptation and mitigation financing.
- **Transparency and accountability:** Mandatory reporting on all climate finance provided and mobilized in grant equivalent terms, including climate finance channeled through multilateral development banks (MDBs) based on improved, fit-for-purpose Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF).
- **Timeframe and Revision:** The time frame, including the regular review and (upward) revision, must follow the approach in the Paris Agreement for increasing ambition via the NDC process and the Global Stocktake (GST) and thus be aligned with its 5-year cycles.



3 Establish a gender-just, equitable, human and nature rights-centered Just Transition framework

Feminists demand that the transition away from extractive, patriarchal, and fossil-fuel-based economies must be gender-just. Structural and systemic inequalities embedded in imperialist, colonial, racialized, and militarized modes of production and consumption must be dismantled -together with the limitless economic growth-centered models that have brought us to the brink of ecological collapse. The COP29 decision on the Just Transition Work Programme (JTWP) must build on the outcomes of the dialogues, start to deliver actionable elements, and agree to deliver a Just Transition Action Plan by COP30. Towards this, we call for:

- **Meaningful participation:** Foster social dialogue and the establishment of an advisory body part of the JTWP for the creation of institutional arrangements which integrate the observer constituency groups in the JTWP.
- **Center human and nature rights:** Ensure compliance with the [principles of the UN Secretary-General's Panel on Critical Energy Transition Minerals](#) and the right to Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC).
- **Scaling up new and additional grant-based**, highly concessional finance, and non-debt instruments to support Global South country Parties as they transition in an equitable manner.
- **Respect international humanitarian law:** Prevent territorial occupation for the construction of infrastructure and the supply of energy resources.
- **Fair trade measures:** Promote and support frameworks for accountability, transparency, and fairness in trade measures concerning just transition pathways.
- **Create clear and actionable steps forward on clean technology transfer** and capacity building to support the just transition, understanding that “one-size-fits-all” technological solutions are not suitable for the diverse contexts in which the transition needs to happen.
- **Recognise all forms of work and workers** in the planning and implementation of just transition policies, including, in particular, those working in informal sectors and in domestic and care work, both paid and unpaid.
- **Promote and support policies of sufficiency**, recognised in the [IPCC AR6 WGIII report](#) as a set of measures and practices that avoid demand for energy, materials, land and water while degrowing harmful sectors and delivering human well-being for all within planetary boundaries.
- **Integrate the aforementioned in the upcoming and renewed NDCs:** Ensuring coherence across national policies and planning, such as NDCs, to the JTWP is critical.



4 Foster enabling environments to advance gender-responsive adaptation

Parties should sustain momentum on the progress towards achieving the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA). This includes dramatically scaling and increasing adaptation finance, particularly through the Adaptation Fund, integrating gender considerations and responsiveness across all levels, and providing robust means of implementation to support developing countries. Enabling environments will support the GGA to reduce vulnerability and enhance adaptive capacity as well as the collective wellbeing of all people in the face of the climate crisis. This includes for the:

Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA)

- **Gender-responsive indicators:** The framework must have gender-responsive indicators for enhanced implementation, tracking and reporting.
- **Inclusive Participation of non-party stakeholders:** The framework should outline clear indicators to track, monitor and report on inclusive participation of rights holders.
- **Enhance Transparency:** The development of indicators and operationalisation plans should continue to engage non-party stakeholders and rights-based constituencies with appropriate time to review and engage.
- **Means of implementation:** The framework must set clear indicators to access the provision and flow of grants and capacity-building programs.

Adaptation Fund

- Parties must commit to prioritizing, increasing, and sustaining Adaptation Financing through existing mechanisms (the Adaptation Fund). Parties should make meaningful pledges to meet the Adaptation Fund's goal of 300 million.

Adaptation Committee

- **Enhance participation and inclusion** of non-party stakeholders, especially rights holders at the frontline of the climate crisis.
- **Integrate gender priorities** throughout reporting, tools, and resources developed by the Adaptation Committee.
- **Increase attention to gender-responsive indicators** throughout the GGA and relevant processes.

National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)

- **Provide financial and technical support** to developing countries during the development and implementation of the NAPs
- **Integrate gender decisions and advance gender equality** throughout the development, implementation, and reporting of the NAPs.



5 **Reject carbon trading and offset mechanisms that undermine true emissions reductions and harm communities and nature**

The WGC expresses urgent concerns regarding Articles 6.2 and 6.4 of the Paris Agreement. We warn that carbon trading and offset mechanisms are dangerous distractions and false solutions that do not contribute to the actual emissions reductions critically needed to achieve the Paris Agreement 1.5° goal. These mechanisms risk environmental harm, facilitate corporate control, and disproportionately impact Indigenous Peoples and local communities, particularly women in all their diversity -who already face systemic inequalities. Despite previous concerns raised at COP28, WGC identifies persistent gaps in human rights protections and environmental safeguards, especially concerning activities involving removals. The latest 'Standard for activities involving removals' inadequately addresses post-crediting monitoring, reversal risks, and leakage, ultimately failing to secure accountability for environmental integrity and social justice. WGC calls for a pause on adopting these standards until essential revisions are made to ensure protection for communities and ecosystems made vulnerable. Given these issues, the WGC stresses:

- **Do not adopt the 'Standard for activities involving removals' at COP29** but rather request the SB to continue the relevant work on safeguards for post-crediting period, timeframe for post monitoring period, standardized reversal risk assessment tool, reversal risk buffer pool must not utilize non-authorized A6.4ERs and be used to remediate avoidable reversals, process to remediate unavoidable reversals, and Host Party roles.
- **Do not adopt the 'Standard for methodology' at COP29** but rather request the SB to continue the relevant revisions in line with the revised standard for activities involving removals. These two documents must be adopted as a package in a future COP.
- **The 'Standard for methodology' must not allow for REDD+ activities/projects to be eligible under Article 6.4 mechanism:** REDD+ projects are well-documented to cause issues such as reversal, non-permanence, leakage, additionality, violation of the rights of IPs and local communities, and may do harm to the local women and IP women who are the protectors and users of the forest.
- **Revoke the decision** of the SB pertaining to the entry into force of the two documents, which were dated 9 October 2024. These documents are still not ready to be operationalized as is due to the red flags identified.



6 **Divest military and fossil-fuel spending and redirect funds towards ambitious climate action**

Militarism is deeply embedded in fossil fuel economies, intensifies emissions, increases [racial sacrifice zones](#), and disproportionately affects marginalized communities, especially women, LGBTIQ+, children and youth, Afrodescendant, and Indigenous Peoples. It is essential to understand the fundamental systemic root causes of the climate crisis, considering factors including but not limited to imperialism, colonialism, patriarchy and militarism. With multiple, devastating, large-scale wars and genocides across the globe and military spending rising every year, COP29, a self-proclaimed “COP of Peace”, must highlight and address the connections between militarism and the climate crisis. The WGC - in light of increasing repression of human rights defenders, journalists, the LGBTIQ+ community, and environmentalists in Azerbaijan and its history of conflict with Armenia - rejects any form of “peace-washing”. As Parties argue there is a lack of sufficient public funds for climate finance, latest figures show that in 2023 global military spending was \$2.44 trillion. Demilitarization is key for climate justice and the divested reallocation of military spending should provide resources for climate action. The WGC demands:

- **Implement mandatory, robust, comparable, and transparent reporting** of military emissions, including emissions from conflicts, under the UNFCCC framework to enhance accountability and use the upcoming updates to Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to commit to verifiable reduction targets.
- **Prioritize investment in conflict prevention and peacebuilding** and implement conflict-sensitive climate finance by providing direct access to grants for conflict-affected countries and communities, particularly for the most marginalized, including women and gender-diverse people, Black, Indigenous and People of Color, people with disability, children and youth.
- **Divest military and fossil-fuel spending** towards ambitious climate action and feminist just transitions in line with the Paris Agreement’s commitment to limit warming to 1.5°C. This includes redirecting military spending, implementing a tax on the arms trade, and, in the long run, ceasing all arms trade to contribute to mobilizing public funds.
- **Cease oil shipments** immediately from the COP host country to Israel, and include a full arms and energy embargo by all parties.



7 Fulfill commitments to integrate gender-responsiveness in technology development and transfer

The Technology Mechanism, established at COP16, aims to accelerate climate technology development and transfer through the collaboration of the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN). While both bodies work to enhance climate technology implementation and policy, there remains a critical gap in addressing gender transformative technology development. Despite efforts like gender-responsive policy briefs and action plans, the mechanisms continue to overlook the full integration of gender in technology transfer. At SB60, discussions on financial linkages failed to resolve key issues, with developing countries expressing frustration over inadequate long-term funding for scaled-up projects. As COP29 approaches, there is an urgent need for more inclusive and gender-responsive approaches in technology financing and implementation.

- The Joint Annual Report (JAR) should mention how TEC and CTCN are implementing the **updated Gender Policy and Action Plan of the CTCN**, including on commitment to reach 30% women in TNA teams & all technology training, allocate at least 5% budget for gender in all TA, raise capacities of CTCN for gender-disaggregated data collection and raise gender expertise of CTCN AB members, staff, network.
- The JAR chapter on the update of the **M&E system should mention how TEC and CTCN will enhance accountability** by adopting new gender indicators to measure CTCN's performance. WGC calls for gender compliance for all TA and teams, and support gender reporting in the Joint Annual Report including an annual review of the results obtained in the Gender Action Plan.
- The JAR should report on the **sector-specific gender guidelines** that have been developed
- **Include gender-responsive budgeting and finance language** in the final text of the linkages for the transfer and implementation of climate technology to developing countries.
- **Recognize local and Indigenous knowledge** and commit to supporting local and Indigenous people's engagement in TNA and TAPs processes and technology development and transfer.



8 Strengthen and ensure a bottom-up, inclusive Global Stocktake process

The Global Stocktake (GST) serves as a central accountability and ambition-raising mechanism of the Paris Agreement. It is a crucial process aimed at ensuring effective and inclusive implementation of the Paris Agreement. It assesses progress toward the Agreement's objectives and long-term goals, guiding the development and updating of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). The GST should actively engage all relevant stakeholders, including frontline and affected communities, to critically assess the implementation, impacts, and outcomes of the Paris Agreement critically. It is critical to maintain momentum following COP28 and ahead of the next review in 2028. The GST established follow-up spaces for political exchange during NDC preparation, and the WGC demands:

- **The UAE dialogue should ensure inclusive and meaningful participation** of all observer constituencies at all sessions, focusing on actions and finance needed to ensure the continuous implementation of the GST decision
- The UAE dialogue must enable **transparency and political momentum** in the follow-up of the **financial obligations** that result from the GST decision.
- The **GST annual dialogue** is an important technical follow-up process that should mobilize and guide Parties in the enhancement of their NDCs, NAPs etc. ensuring that they promote gender equality and human rights.
- The **overall GST process** must be significantly improved to ensure a **bottom-up, broad stakeholder engagement approach**, meaningful participation and input, including intersectional perspective, integrating local and indigenous knowledge and systematic generation, collection and use of gender disaggregated data.
- The overall GST process must lead to political decisions that **recognize and support the role of women and marginalized groups in climate action** (mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage), and commit to **gender-responsive means of implementation** so we can ensure that the next round of Nationally Determined Contributions-NDCs have gender justice at their core.



9 Mainstream Action for Climate Empowerment as a cross-cutting issue across the UNFCCC

The term Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE) was adopted in 2015 to focus on education, training, and public awareness under Article 6 of the UNFCCC, distinguishing it from Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. At COP 26, a 10-year Glasgow work programme on ACE was launched to support climate empowerment efforts. The 2023 ACE Dialogue emphasized improving monitoring and reporting of ACE implementation. However, SBI 60 failed to reach a consensus on ACE finance, highlighting ongoing needs and gaps. COP 29 is expected to address unresolved finance issues and review ACE progress reports for 2023 and 2024.

- **Mainstream Action for Climate Empowerment elements into the work of finance, gender and others:**
 - » **Call for the shift** from gender responsiveness to gender transformative approaches
 - » **Call for the integration** of ACE and dedicated People Responsiveness Pillar within the NCQG qualitative criteria
 - » **Strengthen coherence** of ACE Work Programme (WP) & Action Plan and Gender & Climate WP and Action Plan

10 Address and prepare for the climate-induced health impacts, including on sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR)

Although health is not covered by a specific agenda item, it's a critical and integral part of gender-climate action. Climate change poses growing threats to the health and wellbeing of all people, with profound impacts on SRHR. It threatens to exacerbate inequalities, including health disparities, and heighten climate vulnerability. While COP28 initiated the incorporation of health in climate policy and action, health is not on the COP29 agenda. We must maintain momentum on this nexus and ensure SRHR is integrated as a core component. Integration should be grounded in an intersectional, gender-responsive, and rights-based approach to health and climate policy and action. The WGC demands:

- **Integration of Health in the climate agenda:** Start talking about and incorporating health links, including SRHR, in all agenda items. The climate crisis is a health crisis.
- **Integrate SRHR into the LWPG and the GAP:** The LWPG and GAP offer key pathways to incorporate SRHR-responsiveness and considerations in the UNFCCC. SRHR is also a fundamental aspect of gender-responsiveness in climate policy and action.