

WOMEN * GENDER CONSTITUENCY



SBG4 KEY DEMANDS

June 2026

OVERALL WGC SB64 ENGAGEMENT APPROACH

Despite the intensifying anti-rights agenda and the rise of conservative governments, [the Women and Gender Constituency \(WGC\)](#) remains unwavering in our pursuit of [#FeministClimateJustice](#) for a healthy planet and the wellbeing of our communities. In 2026, we are focused on [advancing rights and amplifying feminist analysis and narratives](#). We will do this through strategic technical engagement in policy processes and direct negotiations via our thematic working groups, as well as through bold public-facing media engagement and manifestations inside the halls of SB64 and COP31.

As we push forward, we will take deliberate action to **prevent harm, resist regression** on hard-won commitments, and **safeguard progressive language**. We will also seize global moments to mobilize, reconnect, and stand in solidarity with our members and the broader global feminist movement within UNFCCC processes and beyond.

WGC MAIN PRIORITIES FOR SB64

1. **Gender:** The WGC will contribute to the effective implementation of the Belém Gender Action Plan, particularly through strategic, tailored engagement and advocacy in the SB64 deliverables. This will entail: strengthening the role of National Gender and Climate Change Focal Point (NGCCFP); bringing feminist perspectives into the collection, production and dissemination of gender- and age-disaggregated data; and pushing for concrete action on gender-responsive climate action.
2. **Adaptation:** The WGC will engage strategically and tactically to ensure that the Global Goal on Adaptation includes an implementation plan via the Belém-Addis Vision that centers robust gender responsiveness that reflects the lived experiences and needs of women, gender-diverse people, and marginalized groups in all their diversities. All of our adaptation advocacy will be centered on the principles of Locally Led Adaptation, highlighting community-centered solutions and the role of women- and gender-diverse-led activities.
3. **Just Transition:** Investing in reimagining and shaping the ideals of a feminist Just Transition away from fossil fuels, while developing practical resources and tools to support advocates and governments in its implementation. We will also collaborate with allies to deliver a just transition escalation in 2026, including the establishment of the Belém Antalya Mechanism and shaping the second phase of the Just Transition Work Programme.
4. **Reforming UNFCCC:** The WGC will lead efforts to make COP governance, processes, and physical spaces gender-transformative, while working in solidarity with others to confront critical and existential challenges, including rules of procedure, corporate capture, the expo-like nature of COPs, and the broader crisis facing multilateralism.

WGC MOBILIZATION PRIORITIES

The WGC will prioritize public actions, campaigns, and protests related to:

1. Ending genocide everywhere and challenging militarism
2. Gender Justice: #ActOnBelemGAP
3. Resourcing adaptation implementation
4. A feminist Just Transition
5. Reforming the UNFCCC, calling for multilateral space free from anti-rights, conservatism, and corporate capture.

WGC SB64 THEMATIC DEMANDS

1. Effectively implement the Belém Gender Action Plan.

COP30 delivered the Belém Gender Action Plan (GAP) for 2026-2034, a nine-year implementable framework that is ambitious, robust, and has significant milestones for the Women & Gender Constituency and feminist advocacy. This plan, however, requires strategic and effective implementation. With the anti-rights agenda intensifying and conservative governments actively eroding gender commitments across multilateral spaces, the risk of the Belém GAP becoming a paper victory is real and urgent.

SB64 is the first substantive test of whether Parties and other stakeholders are serious about delivering on this framework. The WGC demands that SB64 translate adoption into action, including through resources, political will, and accountability.

- * **Strengthen and resource National Gender and Climate Change Focal Points (NGCCFPs):** SB64 will host one of the first in-session workshops on NGCCFPs (Activity A.2.1). The WGC demands that this workshop be substantive, inclusive, and tailored to NGCCFPs from the Global South. The session must have both procedural knowledge and political tools to mainstream gender across all UNFCCC workstreams and in their national contexts. Parties must invest in the structural conditions that allow NGCCFPs to do this work, including building technical and diplomacy skills, inter-ministerial coordination, and dedicated national budgets.
- * **Deliver the expert dialogue on gender- and age-disaggregated data without delay or dilution:** The expert dialogue on gender- and age-disaggregated data (deliverable D.5.2) is mandated for SB64. This dialogue must center feminist researchers, Indigenous data sovereignty advocates, and frontline community voices alongside government representatives — championing an intersectional framework for data that recognizes and elevates differentiated impacts across intersecting identities. The

findings must feed directly into strengthening existing knowledge platforms (D.5.3) and must explicitly address chronic gaps at the intersections of climate change with care work, gender-based violence, health, and sexual and reproductive health and rights – contributing significantly and explicitly to deliverable A.3.9 on national submissions to increase the evidence base of gender and climate change matters.

- * **Prioritize submissions on national assessments and ensure findings represent and reach frontline communities:** Activity A.3.9, due March 2027, calls for submissions on national assessments of health, violence against women and girls, and care work in the context of gender and climate change, as well as other matters. It's important that SB64 lays the groundwork now: Parties need clear guidance, technical support, and meaningful engagement with civil society organizations and feminist and grassroots groups to design and build the evidence base for these assessments. These assessments must be rooted in local realities, engage with local, national and regional CSOs working with grassroots women and communities, and adequately reflect the realities of emerging matters at the nexus of gender and climate change. They must then contribute to future work plans, financing, dialogues, and follow-up activities. Adequate mobilization for this deliverable at this stage will significantly influence the rest of the GAP.
- * **Mobilize gender-responsive climate finance:** The Belém GAP demands concrete action on gender-responsive climate finance, from submissions on gender-responsive financial instruments (D.1.1, due June 2026) to an annual interactive dialogue between the climate funds and NGCCFPs (D.4.3). The WGC calls for gender-responsive climate finance to not be diluted into limited approaches such as focusing only on women-led climate action that creates funding windows for direct access without changing the dynamics of the largest flows of funding; or failing to advance beyond counting beneficiaries with sex-disaggregated data. Instead, these two opportunities must identify a multiplicity of pragmatic next steps that can begin to change the climate finance architecture.
 - At SB64, the first annual gender-responsive climate finance dialogue will bring together the climate funds and NGCCFPs, in particular, with other participation by civil society and Parties. This dialogue must: 1) show the importance of this event through robust participation (noting registration is not required), with NGCCFPs, for example, inviting their finance colleagues; 2) ensure engagement that is grappling with the current challenges and ways to advance gender-responsive climate finance, rather than defaulting to mere description and tacit acceptance of the status quo gender policies and practices that are under-delivering across the funds; and 3) leave participants with key ideas with follow-up at the fund level.
 - The submissions, due on June 30, to share “experience in implementing gender-responsive financial instruments and methodologies, and available

capacity-building,” should be promoted throughout Bonn to ensure that NGCCFPs and their Parties, as well as relevant organizations, prioritize this opportunity to share their experiences. The WGC’s joint submission should ensure the history of feminist examples and literature on these subjects is recognized – reinforcing that Parties must learn from, contextualize, and scale up existing approaches – and position feminist civil society as important training and capacity-strengthening partners whose roles should be valued.

- * **Protect and strengthen women's participation and safety within the UNFCCC process and beyond:** Parties must guarantee the meaningful and effective participation of women, girls, and gender-diverse people in climate decision-making, including women environmental defenders. The Belém GAP has key deliverables with great potential for enhancing the participation of women environmental defenders, including the development of regional workshops and guidelines. These workshops, as well as the consecutive guidelines, are an opportunity for partnerships that actively promote the voices, agency, and leadership of Women Environmental and Human Rights Defenders (WEHRDs) and Indigenous women in environmental and climate decision-making at all levels, while firmly upholding their rights to freedom of expression, assembly, and association.

2. 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 up adaptation finance, particularly through the Adaptation Fund and other existing mechanisms; integrating gender considerations, responsiveness, and disaggregation 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 well-being of all people in the face of the climate crisis. This includes:

Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA)

- * **Implementation and Next Steps:** Ensure the implementation and subsequent testing of the indicators include not only gender responsiveness as a throughline but also engage key civil society as experts throughout the process. Drive political commitment for both the implementation of the indicators and the delivery of adaptation finance and means of implementation via the Baku Adaptation Roadmap.
- * Prioritize locally led adaptation and community-based adaptation, which are captured under cross-cutting considerations in Decision 2/CMA5 para. 14 and are part of the UAE Framework on Global Climate Resilience. This should be captured not just during Adaptation conversations, but also climate finance and any coherence opportunities.
- * **Inclusive participation of non-party stakeholders:** The mechanism that will advance the indicator process, via the Belem Addis Vision and Baku Adaptation Roadmap,

should outline clear next steps for non-party stakeholders to track, monitor, and report on inclusive participation of rights holders. Non-party stakeholders should have a named role throughout both these processes.

Adaptation Financing

- * Parties must commit to prioritizing, increasing, and sustaining Adaptation Financing through existing mechanisms. **To enable the Global Goal on Adaptation, we need financing commitments to the Adaptation Fund and the Global Environment Facility (GEF).**
 - Countries, especially developed countries, should make pledges that are not just ambitious but adequate, *according to Fair Shares*

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

Feminists demand that the transition away from extractive, racist, and patriarchal economies towards a 1.5-aligned, fossil-fuel-free future must be just. Structural and systemic inequalities embedded in imperialist, colonial, racialized, and militarized modes of production and consumption must be dismantled, alongside the limitless economic growth-centered and extractive models that have brought us to the brink of ecological collapse. The significant progress delivered under the JTWP at COP30, including the mandate to develop a Just Transition Mechanism, must be built upon in 2026 to ensure this decision's full implementation and that the opportunity of this moment is not lost. Wins on rights, principles, equity, and participation must be operationalised, by establishing a fully participatory Belém Antalya Mechanism as our implementer. With the JTWP up for renewal this year, frontline communities, workers, and feminists need the work on just transition under the UNFCCC to begin delivering actionable outcomes. Towards this, we call to:

- * **Ensure that Just Transition remains grounded in principles of inclusion, cooperation, care, consent, human rights, gender equality, labour rights, Indigenous rights and rights of nature.** Resist co-option and corporate capture of Just Transition as a term and concept. Guarantee a transition away from extractivism, greenwashing, and false solutions, and avoid reproducing the same patterns of oppression and destruction of the fossil paradigm. Rights and participation are fundamental components of a Just Transition, with workers, people and communities at the centre and guiding all Just Transition efforts.
- * **Establish the Belém Antalya Mechanism (BAM) on Just Transition as a constituted body under the authority and guidance of the CMA,** to coordinate and enable just transition work within and beyond the UNFCCC to achieve a holistic just transition within and between countries. For the mechanism to fulfill its objectives of enhancing international cooperation, technical assistance, capacity-building, and knowledge

sharing, it must include intersecting functions on Coordination and Coherence, Action and Support, and Knowledge Building. Central to the mechanism's structure must be its role in strengthening equity in the deployment of just transition support and ensuring that financial mechanisms, technology transfers, and capacity-building initiatives do not exacerbate existing inequalities between and within countries. The work of the mechanism, under its multiple intersecting functions, must operationalize the principles recognized in paragraph 12 of decision -/CMA.7, mobilize the means of implementation to support just transition work and projects on the ground, and guarantee full participation of rights-holders and respective constituencies.

- * **Developed country Parties,¹ in line with their obligation under Article 9.1 of the Paris Agreement, must take the lead in providing adequate, predictable and grant-based support for the administrative and operational budget of the BAM** to enable the full and sustained functioning of all elements of the mechanism.
- * **Guarantee that any renewal of the Just Transition Work Programme will complement rather than replace efforts to establish the BAM**, in recognition of the mandate for institutional arrangements in the COP30 decision.
- * **Establish principles for governance of transition minerals**, including ones related to circularity, demand reduction, consent and sovereignty, and protection of human and nature rights, and ensuring compliance with the right to Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) and the principles of the UN Secretary-General's Panel on Critical Energy Transition Minerals.
- * **Respect international humanitarian law** by preventing territorial occupation for infrastructure construction and energy resource supply.
- * **Promote and support frameworks for accountability and fairness in trade measures** concerning just transition pathways.
- * **Promote and support policies of sufficiency** – recognized in the [IPCC AR6 WGIII report](#) as a set of measures and practices that avoid the demand for energy, materials, land, and water, while degrowing harmful sectors, such as the military and fossil fuel sectors, and delivering human well-being for all within planetary boundaries.

4. Deliver predictable, new, and additional public non-debt-creating climate finance in quantity and quality.

The climate finance landscape is defined by increasing urgency to drastically scale up funding in alignment with country needs, clear science, and legal obligations, coupled with developed

¹ We refer to “developed” and “developing” country parties, cognizant of the colonial implications of these terminologies but also of obligations related to climate finance within the UNFCCC framework based on these designations.

country Parties' failure to deliver public climate finance and even retrenchment on existing commitments. The \$300 billion New Collective Quantified Goal adopted at COP29 and its parameters do not compel an increased commitment to provide and mobilise finance in the quantity and quality corresponding to the needs and rights of developing countries and affected communities, as indicated by the Global Stocktake, the determination of needs of developing country Parties, and the latest science from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, inter alia, one of the key reasons leading to the Article 9 work programme decided at COP30.

At COP30, we also witnessed the first litmus tests of the NCQG, with developed country Parties failing to fulfill the Adaptation Fund's resource mobilization floor for the third year in a row and only agreeing to efforts toward tripling adaptation finance by 2035, despite the NCQG's call to triple outflows from UNFCCC climate funds by 2030 and achieve a balance between adaptation and mitigation. As of May 2026, the current GEF-9 replenishment stands at only \$3.9 billion, down over \$1 billion from its previous cycle despite escalating environmental and climate impacts. At the same time, some pledges to the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage remain unconfirmed, further limiting the scale of its start-up funding phase, and the Green Climate Fund intends to kick off its third replenishment process amid falling ODA and climate finance commitments and record military expenditures by developed countries.

- * **At the Article 9 work programme engagement event(s), participants must emphasize the necessity of a clear commitment to human rights and gender equality, community support, and equity; provide a clear climate finance definition; reaffirm the core role of public non-debt-creating finance support; and articulate sub-goals on mitigation, adaptation, and addressing loss and damage.** This work programme must not only reiterate the mandate for developed countries to provide predictable, highly concessional, new and additional public finance to developing countries, but also develop an action and delivery plan, including on burden sharing, for developed countries to deliver the vast majority of the \$300 billion as public grant finance. Civil society and Indigenous Peoples should be full participants in any work programme activities. See our [WGC submission](#) on this work programme.
- * **At the Veredas dialogue, Parties must chart a productive way of working that identifies key actions and moves beyond discussion to make all climate finance flows consistent with the Paris Agreement.** To tackle the systemic shortcomings of the current financial architecture and address structural barriers, Parties must prioritize just solutions to the difficulty of accessing finance and the high cost of capital, unsustainable debt burdens, and low fiscal space for developing countries to implement urgent climate action in a people-centred and gender-responsive way.
- * **Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund:** We demand progress on transitioning the Adaptation Fund (formerly under the Kyoto Protocol) to the Paris Agreement without Parties imposing conditionalities, recognizing that the vital and specific role it plays in

providing full-cost, grant-based finance to all developing countries merits no change in the wake of escalating adaptation needs. Parties should also signal support for adequate resource mobilization for the NCQG, GGA, and Belém GAP. We look forward to advancing work on gender-responsive climate finance based on challenges and opportunities identified during the GAP-mandated dialogue, even with the climate funds.

- * **Second review of the functions of the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF):** The SCF, through its reporting on climate finance flows and delivery (with two reports under preparation for COP31), will also be key for biennial reporting on NCQG progress. Therefore, the review should particularly reflect on the “level and nature of its stakeholder engagement” to ensure accountability in climate finance. This also applies to its annual SCF Forum, which is one of the key spaces for stakeholder engagement, yet the Forum outcomes are increasingly questioned in ways that call into question the “added value of the outputs of the SCF.” The “transparency of its decision-making processes” should be another key consideration as the 2024 deliberations on several key biennial and quadriennial deliverables took place behind closed doors. (Quotes from ToR Criteria, COP27).

5. Strengthen and ensure an inclusive, bottom-up Global Stocktake process.

As the international community advances toward the Second Global Stocktake (GST2) under the Paris Agreement, there is growing recognition that the process must meaningfully reflect the voices, knowledge, and priorities of those most affected by climate change. To date, participation in GST mechanisms has remained uneven, with limited accessibility for frontline communities, Women Environmental and Human Rights Defenders (WEHRDs), Indigenous Peoples, feminists, youth, and other vulnerable and marginalized groups.

- * **Establish a GST Global People’s Assembly:** At COP31, the WGC calls for the establishment of a GST Global People’s Assembly, a grassroots-driven, locally rooted, and globally affirmed process designed to democratize climate governance. This initiative seeks to ensure that diverse constituencies are not only included in, but also empowered to shape, the GST2 process and outcomes. Such an approach draws on the Climate People’s Assembly framework, emphasizing civic participation, linguistic justice, gender equity, and ethical responsibility as foundational principles for an inclusive and just transition.
- * **Commit to full implementation of the GST1 outcomes, including operationalization of UAE Dialogue:** Anything less would undermine the credibility of the next Global Stocktake and weaken the foundations of the Paris Agreement. COP30 must make accountability its top priority. The first UAE Dialogue under GST1 implementation, taking place at SB64 in Bonn and mandated by paragraph 187 of decision 1/CMA.5, arrives at a defining moment for multilateral climate action. The

first Global Stocktake confirmed what frontline communities have long known: 1.5°C is slipping out of reach. This makes the Dialogue one of the most consequential negotiating spaces since the Paris Agreement itself. The WGC emphasises that the mandate before Parties is implementation, not procedural decisions. The choices made at SB64 on the Dialogue's objectives, modalities, and participation will determine whether this process accelerates a just, gender-just transformation or merely manages decline. We are equally concerned by the ongoing misalignment between the GST cycle and the IPCC assessment cycle, and call on Parties to address how GST2 will be grounded in the best available science, including the lived knowledge of women, girls, Indigenous Peoples and gender-diverse people on the frontlines.

- * **The Dialogue must advance two complementary objectives:** strengthening enabling conditions and means of implementation, and delivering — and where possible exceeding — the highest ambition across all Parties, in line with common but differentiated responsibilities. We propose four thematic priorities: alignment of all policies, finance flows, and investment plans with 1.5°C pathways; preparedness through gender-transformative adaptation that centres care, bodily autonomy, and local leadership; protection of communities and rights-holders, including explicit recognition and safeguarding of women environmental and human rights defenders; and participatory approaches for GST2, anchored in a Global GST People's Assembly and other deliberative spaces co-designed with civil society. None of this is possible without inclusive modalities; full interpretation, sign language, plain-language materials, and meaningful hybrid participation and scene-setting that bring rights-holders (Indigenous Peoples, women, girls, gender-diverse people, persons with disabilities, youth, and workers) in from the outset, not as an afterthought.
- * **Parties and the co-facilitators must embrace a methodological shift in how this Dialogue is conducted.** Rather than retreating into safe, abstract exchanges, the Dialogue must identify the real drivers of impact, engage directly with the political and policy dilemmas that block implementation, and treat disagreement as a signal of where transformation is needed rather than a threat to be managed. Climate justice must be anchored throughout: through means of implementation that reach all vulnerable groups; formal recognition and protection of women environmental and human rights defenders; and a participatory architecture for GST2 that is built, not retrofitted, to include those most affected. This requires confronting head-on the governance gaps, fragmented implementation, and uneven human rights integration that continue to weaken the Paris Agreement's promise. SB64 is the moment to demonstrate that the UAE Dialogue is a vehicle for accelerated, rights-based, gender-just implementation, and the WGC stands ready to help it so.

6. Mainstream Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE) as a cross-cutting issue across the UNFCCC.

Achieving equitable and sustainable climate outcomes requires approaches that go beyond addressing symptoms of inequality; they must actively transform the root causes that perpetuate exclusion and injustice. This includes recognizing the interconnected nature of gender, age, capability, and knowledge systems in shaping people's access to power, resources, and decision-making spaces. A just and inclusive climate framework must therefore center transformation, participation, and intergenerational justice.

- * **We urge the adoption of a Gender Transformative Approach:** We urge governments and institutions involved in implementing the ACE action plan and in ACE negotiations to adopt a gender-transformative approach that engages women, men, and gender-diverse people as equal partners in change. This means confronting and dismantling the structural inequalities and restrictive gender norms that define roles, access, and power, ensuring shared responsibility for equality and climate justice.
- * **We insist on the full inclusion of girls in all their diversity:** We insist that girls in all their diversity, including those with disabilities, are actively included in every level of climate policy, planning, and action. Inclusive participation in Climate Action requires removing barriers, ensuring accessibility, and addressing intersecting forms of discrimination that silence girls' voices and limit their leadership potential.
- * **We demand intergenerational justice:** Intergenerational justice must be at the heart of all climate frameworks. Today's decisions must protect the rights and well-being of both present and future generations. This means amplifying youth leadership, ensuring their seat at decision-making tables, and valuing the experience and wisdom of older generations to build fair, forward-looking climate solutions.
- * **We call for a global assembly rooted in community and Indigenous knowledge:** one that recognizes and elevates the knowledge and leadership of communities, grassroots, and Indigenous Peoples. Their lived experience and traditional wisdom are vital for shaping climate solutions that are equitable, culturally grounded, and truly transformative.

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

The WGC welcomes the renewal of the Technology Implementation Programme (TIP) for ten years and particularly commends the inclusion of direct, specific language on gender responsiveness and the strengthening of gender equality, while ensuring that the activities conducted under the TIP are also aligned with the Belém GAP. The WGC demands:

- * **Strengthen the CTCN's role in developing countries:** While appreciating the agreement on the renewal of the CTCN and its specific language on gender-responsive technologies, the discussions around the new CTCN host must result in a strengthened mandate and greater support for developing countries for the transfer and development of climate technologies that are gender-responsive and led by local communities and Indigenous Peoples.
- * **Establish clear linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism:** We expect that in this session, Parties will reach a final agreement on the cooperation arrangements between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism, without which the Technology Mechanism will face increasing challenges in fulfilling its mandate. Also, gender-responsive budgeting and finance language must be included in the final text of the linkages for the transfer and implementation of climate technology to developing countries.

8. Divest military and fossil-fuel spending, and redirect funds towards ambitious climate action.

It is essential to understand the fundamental systemic root causes of the climate crisis, considering factors such as imperialism, colonialism, patriarchy, and militarism. Militarism is fueling the climate emergency in two key ways: the misdirection of public funds towards the military instead of climate finance, and the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the military itself. At COP29, the "Baku Call on Climate Action for Peace, Relief and Recovery" acknowledged climate and security but failed to address the elephant in the room: militarism, including rising military spending, which directly contributes to record-high emissions, estimated at around 5.5% of global emissions. Figures released in April 2026 show that global military expenditure reached \$2.88 trillion in 2025, the eleventh consecutive annual increase

With multiple devastating large-scale wars and genocides happening across the globe, and military spending rising every year, it is critical that the links between the climate crisis and militarism be addressed at SB64. Demilitarization is key to climate justice, and the reallocation of military spending should fund climate action. The WGC demands:

- * **Mandatory, robust, comparable, and transparent reporting of military emissions:** This includes emissions from conflicts under the UNFCCC framework to enhance accountability. Governments should commit to verifiable military emissions-reduction targets in line with national net-zero commitments.
- * **Prioritize investment in conflict prevention and peacebuilding:** Implement conflict-sensitive climate finance by providing direct access to grants for conflict-affected countries and communities, particularly for marginalized groups, including women; gender-diverse people; Black, Indigenous, and People of Color; people with disabilities; children; and youth.

- * **Divest from military and fossil-fuel spending** and **redirect funds** towards climate action and feminist just transitions in line with the Paris Agreement's goal of limiting 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 mobilize public funds for climate action.

9. Accelerate mitigation efforts.

The [IPCC AR6 report](#) stressed the need to peak emissions by 2025. Yet, here we are in November 2025 with a dysfunctional Mitigation Work Program that is not delivering. 59% of NDCs are still missing; there is a gap of [29.9 GtCO₂e](#) to remain below 1.5°C, and the GST commitment to transition away from fossil fuels and triple renewable energy has no clear follow-up. The result — June 2023 through May 2024 have been the highest on record at 1.63°C above pre-industrial levels, threatening millions of lives and livelihoods, and enriching the already ultrarich, giving even more power to patriarchal and colonial structures. COP30 needs to make sure we peak emissions in 2025, if not before the Mitigation Work Program ends in 2026, then in other negotiation tracks or in the cover decision. There's no time to lose. WGC demands:

- * Keep **1.5 alive**.
- * **Ensure a feminist fossil fuel phase-out** that recognizes the role that the fossil fuel sector plays in maintaining patriarchal and colonial structures, in particular petro-masculinities and green colonialism, and that puts a care lens and care work at the center.
- * Ensure that COP28's agreement to **triple renewables and double energy efficiency is implemented** in a way that ensures women and gender-diverse people's rights and favours energy efficiency and local decentralised renewables for households, communities, and farmers. This involves sustainable lifestyle changes, policies, and infrastructure support.
- * **Ensure that climate mitigation policies do not increase unpaid care work or economic inequalities.** Women already perform over 75% of unpaid care work globally, according to UN Women, and energy poverty further intensifies these burdens.
- * **We further demand that renewable energy transitions do not reproduce extractivist models**, land grabbing, or environmental injustices that disproportionately impact Indigenous Peoples, rural women, and frontline communities.

- * **The Mitigation Work Program needs to be extended beyond 2026 with a mandate for a target** that is informed by the Just Transition Work Programme and the Global Stocktake, and that fully integrates the principles of the Gender Just Climate Action.
- * **Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU)**: Invest in gender-transformative human-rights-based agricultural practices that reinforce community ownership and avoid false solutions that lead to the neocolonization of Global South lands.
- * **The waste sector** needs to be addressed through a feminist perspective that shifts away from unlimited growth toward a care-centered economy that reduces demands at the source and values the roles of women and gender-diverse people in the recycling sector.
- * **Enable policies and financial support schemes to support these measures.** These policies should not further reinforce patriarchal structures and swamp people in debt; **rather**, they should ensure equitable and gender-responsive access to mitigation technologies, linking technology needs assessments directly with predictable finance and removing intellectual property barriers that limit women and local innovators from deploying clean solutions.
- * **All mitigation technology projects must undergo gender and human rights-responsive impact assessments** and guarantee meaningful participation of women and marginalized communities throughout design, deployment, and monitoring, with transparent accountability and grievance mechanisms.

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

The Article 6 rulebook was the last item in the Paris Agreement to be adopted. It happened at COP26 in Glasgow after years of negotiation. Article 6 of the Paris Agreement comprises 3 items: Article 6.2 on carbon trading, Article 6.4 Mechanism on carbon market, and Article 6.8 on non-market approaches (NMAs). Article 6.8 (NMAs) was fully operationalised at COP27. Articles 6.2 (carbon trading) and 6.4 (carbon market) were operationalised at COP29. The decision on Article 6.4 was most controversial and raised procedural issues.

- * **Carbon trading and carbon markets are dangerous distractions and false solutions** that do not contribute to the emissions reductions urgently needed to achieve the Paris Agreement 1.5° goal. These solutions promote the use of unproven techno-fixes (e.g., land-based and marine-based geoengineering) and corporate capture, which negatively impact the environment, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities, particularly women, due to the pre-existing gender inequality and discrimination
- * **Carbon credit projects have negative impacts on women and girls** in terms of their way of life, livelihoods, income, health, and displacement, as well as their land tenure

rights. It also increases their risk of gender-based violence. The grievance mechanism is not grassroots-friendly (in terms of accessibility and language).

- * **Carbon markets are not climate finance.** Climate finance from alternative sources stated in the NCQG COP29 decision must not include Article 6.4 carbon market or any other carbon markets.
- * REDD+ activities/projects are favoured under NMAs (Article 6.8) and Article 6.4 carbon market, yet **recurring issues from REDD+ are well-documented**, such as reversal, non-permanence, leakage, additionality, violation of the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, and potential harm to the local women and Indigenous women who are the protectors, users, and defenders of the customary forests.
- * **Supporting implementation of NMAs:**
 - Amplify support for NMAs and advocate for funding for NMAs programme/projects from climate finance mechanism.
 - Advocate that NMAs must not be linked with Articles 6.2 and 6.4 (carbon markets and carbon trading).
 - NMAs must not allow the use of fossil-based and geoengineering technologies and must wean off REDD+.
 - Allow non-Parties to record NMA activities in the NMA Platform; the Platform is highly underutilised.

11. Address climate-induced health impacts, including those on sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), through gender-responsive adaptation and a gender-just transition.

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 well-being of all people, with profound impacts on SRHR. The climate crisis exacerbates inequalities, including health disparities, and protecting the health of individuals and communities relies on ensuring a gender-just transition away from fossil fuels and delivering on adaptation. We must maintain momentum and recognize this nexus within UNFCCC policy processes at multiple levels, while ensuring SRHR is valued and integrated as a core component of health policy and all health actions. The right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment must be facilitated by swift emissions cuts led by the largest historical polluters, including halting militarization (which often exacerbates gender-based violence).

Following recognition in the Belem Health Action Plan (BHAP) of the significance of SRHR as part of gender-responsive health action, integration of SRH services and rights into policy,

plans, and programs should be grounded in an intersectional, gender-responsive, and rights-based approach. The WGC demands:

- * **Integration of health across the agenda:** Ensure health and climate links, including SRHR, are in discussions and negotiations of relevant agenda items, including as evidence to support ambitious climate action and ensure Party alignment with existing health and gender commitments. The climate crisis is a health crisis. The COP31 Action Agenda item of “dynamic and resilient health systems” is a starting point, but SRHR must be secured beyond health systems and in all climate responses.
- * **Clean cooking solutions that prioritize household experiences and a gender-just transition:** Clean cooking initiatives must be grounded in local, democratic, and contextualized understandings of household cooking dynamics and the unpaid care and domestic work related to cooking. We must prioritize rights-based approaches over profiteering, capitalistic efforts. Furthermore, clean cooking should not be used as a shield for the expansion of fossil fuel or natural gas infrastructure that will slow the transition away from fossil fuels.
- * **Endorsement of the BHAP (COP30) and further advancement of the Gender-Responsive Just Transitions and Climate Action Partnership (COP28).** Only 33 countries have endorsed the BHAP, which recognizes SRHR as part of a gender-responsive and child- and adolescent-responsive approach to climate and health adaptation – that number must increase. A total of 82 countries (though not the COP30 President) signed the Partnership, which recognizes the disruption of climate change to SRH. These action agenda efforts should inform and motivate government leadership on the Belém Gender Action Plan, as Parties plan 2027 submissions on health as a relevant issue.