

Gender & Climate Change in the North: Issues, Entry Points and Strategies for the Post-2012 Process and Beyond

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editor:

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Abstract

The present paper has been prepared for **genanet** – Focal Point Gender Justice and Sustainability, Germany. It is focusing on gender aspects of climate change relevant to the industrialised countries in the ‚North‘. The paper is meant to stimulate the strategic considerations of women’s organisations in Germany, Europe, and the wider UN ECE region, as the international community begins to prepare for negotiations of a post-2012 global climate regime. This process has already started at national, regional and international levels, and will move into its next phase during the year 2005.

So far, women’s organisations’ participation in the international climate change policy processes has been rather sketchy and uncoordinated. It is essential that women’s organisations, researchers and others working on climate change take note of the upcoming negotiation processes and develop their strategy towards ensuring a (more) comprehensive and effective recognition of gender aspects of climate change in a future regime.

The paper is looking at a range of international policy-making processes and bodies in the area of climate change, environment, sustainable development, women and gender – aiming to identify points of entry and collaboration. Given the complexity of the international policy system, I was not able to address all (potentially) relevant processes and bodies. Surely more will be identified through consultations with potential collaborators, research partners, and funders. A growing overview of opportunities and interests will also allow for much-needed prioritization of work.

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1. Why Gender & Climate Change in the Post-2012 Process?

Aguilar (2004) echoes the observations and conclusions of most authors dealing with gender and climate change: "Gender issues have not been considered in wider climate change discourses and initiatives. The international response to the implications of climate change has largely focused on mitigation initiatives (reduction of greenhouse gases), and has directed less attention to adaptation strategies (assistance with adapting to the adverse impact of climate change on food, livelihood, and human security). They have also displayed little regard for the social implications of climate change outcomes and the threats these pose for poor men and women, or for the ways in which people's political and economic environment influence their ability to respond to the challenges of climate change."

Dennison (2003) summarizes the rationale for investing in work on gender and climate change: „Despite its status and development within the United Nations international system, which mandates all UN processes to embody the principles and practices of gender analysis and gender equality, the international climate change negotiation process has failed to adopt a gender-sensitive strategy. This failure not only generates concern in terms of respect for gender equity at the international level, it also leads to shortcomings in the efficiency and effectiveness of the process itself. Without a gender-sensitive method of analysis, it is impossible to determine the full set of causes and potential effects of climate change. Furthermore, studies have shown that women and men experience climate change differently in terms of their adaptability, responsibility, vulnerability and aptitude for mitigation. Therefore, unless the international climate change negotiation process adopts the principles of gender equity at all stages - from research, through analysis, agenda formation, the design and implementation of mitigation strategies, and into further development - it will be unable to achieve truly global legitimacy or relevance“.

LIFE e.V. & WECF rightly conclude that "taking gender differences into account in the planning of climate-protection measures and shaping climate-protection policy from the gender perspective would signify an important step not just toward gender justice, but also toward a society in which sustainable climate protection is not merely a vision but a practical reality" (LIFE e.V. & WECF leaflet).

With regard to gender aspects of climate change in the ‚South‘, some progress in terms of research and recognition among policy-makers and other stakeholders has been made. Gender aspects of climate change in the ‚North‘, however, remain largely unidentified and unrecognized.

In order to ensure high quality of policy-making, ensure legitimacy and increase the likelihood of successful implementation, the gaps of knowledge and policy regarding gender aspects of climate change need to be addressed.

Bringing gender onto the climate change agenda will require immediate as well as ongoing investments in *research*, *networking*, and *advocacy*. Such investments are not easy to achieve. Women's networks would have to engage in advocacy, preparation of proposals, negotiation with potential funders and collaborators, and so on – and there are not many who have the capacity for such engagement.

However, experiences show that, at least in some cases, increased gender-sensitivity of policy making at the international level has had significant impacts on future implementation.¹ In other words: If we develop an effective strategy and the necessary networks and coalitions, it is worth the effort.

¹ A recent example: women's advocacy efforts at CSD-9 on energy (2001), WSSD (2002), and the International Conference on Renewable Energy (2004) have resulted in more gender sensitive donor decisions and wider use of gender mainstreaming tools regarding energy projects in developing countries (Sheila Oparaocha, ENERGIA, personal communication, January 2005).

2. Issues: Gender Aspects of Climate Change in the North

There is a range of issues needing to be addressed when looking at gender aspects of climate change in the North. I have assembled some key points from the literature:

Health issues

Mortality: During the hot summers of recent years in Europe, mortality rates among women of all ages were higher than among men. Future projections indicate higher incidence of death and serious illness in older people and urban poor – among them being more women than men.

Caring work: It is primarily women who deal with the care for children and elderly who tend to be more severely affected extreme weather conditions and air quality, eg diseases relating to air pollution and high temperatures. This puts additional burden on women and impacts their ability to work outside the home.

Women's participation in planning: Health related planning and implementation yields better results when women are actively involved (see, for example, experiences in the Ukraine and women's involvement in the National Environmental Health Plan).

Economic issues

Women are still the majority of employees in lower income professions and positions (horizontal and vertical gender segregation of the labour market); and the majority of people in the informal labour market. Women also constitute the majority of adults leading single-headed households. In short: Women are, including in the North, poorer than men and enjoy less financial security. Hence, all economic consequences of climate change and response measures need to be analysed by gender to identify and effectively counter disproportionate disadvantages for women. Issues to be addressed include:

Energy prices (cooling / heating): The need for energy consumption for cooling is projected to increase in many developed countries.

Transport prices: As energy prices increase, so may transport prices – at least through a period of new investments in energy and transport technologies.

Health costs: Health impacts of climate change may also imply increased costs for diagnosis and treatment. Not all developed countries operate a national health system that provides for all patients at no additional costs, and in the long run, health insurance prices will have to increase to cover additional costs. In addition, in many developed countries fewer women are integrated in the national health systems as they are poorer, unemployed or work in the less protected informal sector.

Food security / nutrition: In the long run, the costs for agricultural production and provision of agriculture products in developed countries are likely to increase, as investments in operating new areas of production and new / additional agricultural technologies (irrigation; greenhouses; etc) become necessary. The increased costs for healthy nutrition will put a disproportionate burden on single-headed households.

Water: It is projected that water resource quantity and quality will decrease – there is a need to find out if that will translate into higher prices for water also in the developed world.

Property insurance: Women own less property than men, both in terms of land and buildings. (Re)Insurance companies keep extensive databases on property insurance and natural disaster impacts. It is unclear if such databases are disaggregated by gender; if women insure their property as much as men (or less? or more?). As insurance prices are likely to rise due to increased natural disaster risk, these questions need to be clarified.

Social Issues

Natural resource conflicts: Conflicts over natural resources (water, food, etc) are predicted to increase in the course of climate change. Integrating women and gender perspectives in conflict prevention and conflict resolution processes has proven an effective success factor at local and national levels (eg Aguilar 2004). A continued lack of women in power and decision-making is likely to hinder effective dealing with conflict.

Economic and environmental migration: Men are more likely to migrate for work, not only in the developing world. Within Europe, there is extensive experience with work migration, and the economic, legal and social conse-

quences for women and families. Climate change will change working conditions also in the developed world, and there is a need for research into the gender-specific conditions arising from those changes.

“Women constitute up to 80% of refugee and displaced populations world-wide, and in emergency situation women and children may typically make up 70 – 80% of those needing assistance” (Aguilar 2004). These are global figures, and thus mostly represent situations in the developing world. However, we need to know how figures for migrants, refugees and displaced people due to environmental changes and climate change related disasters might develop – disaggregated by gender.

Gender roles and gender-specific attitudes

Risk perception: women and men perceive and assess risks differently, including in relation to climate change. Women are more sensitive to risks and less likely to perceive governmental policies and measures taken to deal with climate change as sufficient. Women also seem to be more prepared for behavioural changes than men, as “fewer women than men believe that science and technology will solve environmental problems without our having to change our lifestyle. They also rate more highly the influence that each individual has on climate protection” (LIFE & WECF leaflet). This points to a higher likelihood that women would support more drastic policies and measures on climate change – in other words, they would be the most “natural allies” of those promoting progressive and significant climate change mitigation and adaptation policies.

On the other hand, men are at higher risk in disaster situations because of risky, ‘heroic’, ‘masculine’ behaviour. Much of this is merely anecdotal evidence from a few studies in Asia in Latin America, but certainly warrants a closer look at gender differences in risk perception and response.

Natural disasters: Women are particularly affected by negative impacts of disasters, eg in the areas of income, caring work, and increased violence. In traditional disaster research, women are mostly seen as victims. Gender analysis in disaster research, on the contrary, suggests an alternative to the dominating approach of technologically supported disaster management – disaster prevention through sustainable development (eg erosion prevention through tree planting).

Power and decision-making: gender-specific differences regarding climate change and its impacts are either due to physiological differences or, to a much greater extent and scope, to differences in social / societal roles and gender-specific identities. Gender roles and identities are linked to gender hierarchies in terms of opportunity and participation in power structures in societies.² At the recent UNEP Women’s Assembly on Environment, civil society experts also mentioned the intersection between globalization, gender and environment, and the participation of women in affected communities needing a systematic analysis.

It is not necessary to comment on these issues here at length – they are well documented. In general, we can say that while women have achieved significant progress at the international level and in many national contexts, much of that progress remains on paper. CEDAW is one of the most powerful international legal instruments in the context of human rights and social justice and equity, particularly with its Optional Protocol which allows individuals to appeal to the UN. Agenda 21 contains a whole chapter on women as a Major Group³. And so on... However, change in the lives of women and men around the globe remains slow and piece meal. Percentages of women in positions of power remain low, and mostly below the generally estimated “critical mass” of 15-20 %.

As Dennison (2003) points out, “women have been shown to be both capable of, and especially adept at, adapting to climate change (Masika 2002, 6), as well as being willing to play a key role in developing and implementing mitigation strategies (Skutsch 2002, 35). However, in both cases, women are much more likely to achieve this if granted the *opportunity and agency* necessary to become involved in the process (ibid.). This would, however, involve the granting of space for the voices of women to speak on behalf of women.”

² Gender differences in risk perception, for example, are linked to differences in perceived power and control – the less people can impact decisions & strategies regarding a particular issue, the more risky will they perceive the issue. As stated above, the high climate change risk perception of women might make them natural allies when pushing for drastic measures on climate change. However, extreme risk perceptions can ultimately also lead to avoidance and paralyzation, which would be counter-productive, given that climate change mitigation and adaptation measures will need engagement and investment of time, resources, and behavioural change from all citizens.

³ The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPol), outcome of the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002, however, almost completely lacks references to gender.

3. Ongoing and Upcoming Policy-making Processes & Potential Entry-Points

A number of relevant international organisations and their climate change related processes are listed. As this paper is focusing primarily on gender aspects of climate change in the North, several regional bodies and their (potential) post-2012 related activities require special attention. I have tried to identify potential entry-points and contacts wherever possible.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Conferences of the Parties (COPs) and meetings of the Subsidiary Bodies (SB) are held annually, either in the Secretariat host city of Bonn or in a host country.

Next meetings & issues under discussion:

11-12 Apr 2005: UNFCCC Workshop on National Systems: Experiences regarding the development and implementation by Annex I Parties of national systems for the preparation of greenhouse gas inventories; general & specific functions of national systems, such as institutional arrangements, quality assurance/quality control procedures, and data collection. Bonn, Germany

16-17 May 2005: Seminar of Governmental Experts: Informal, early starting point of discussions on the post-2012 climate regime.

19-27 May 2005: Twenty second sessions of the subsidiary bodies (SB 22), consisting of:

Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) – the agenda includes: Scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of impacts of, and vulnerability and adaptation to, climate change; Scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of mitigation of climate change; “Good practices” in policies and measures among Parties included in Annex I to the Convention; Research needs relating to the Convention: previously identified were the need to assess the adequacy of research activities and their international coordination to meet the needs of the Convention; the importance of social as well as natural sciences, and the interaction between the two, in responding to the research needs arising from the assessment reports of the IPCC; and the enhancement of the capacity of developing countries to contribute to and participate in global climate change research efforts. The SBSTA is expected to determine next steps in relation to identifying the research needs of the Convention and communicating them to the international research programmes and bodies.

Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) – the agenda includes: The organizational scenario for the COP 11 and COP/ MOP1, along with possible elements of provisional agendas. National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention. Bonn, Germany

28 Nov - 09 Dec 2005: COP 11 and COP/MOP 1

Conference of the Parties at its eleventh session (COP 11) and first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (COP/MOP 1). Some Parties (such as Canada) wish to achieve a mandate to develop the post-2012 regime, similar to the Berlin Mandate which led to the Kyoto Protocol. Montréal, Canada

Non-government participation at UNFCCC meetings: There is no regular women’s caucus at UNFCCC meetings. Many ENGOs are organized in the Climate Action Network (CAN). Development NGOs, business, trade unions, indigenous peoples’ organisations, and youth groups participate regularly. Local governments are also represented (eg Climate Alliance).

Entry points: COPs and SB meetings are open for side events, and represent the largest gatherings of climate change policy makers every year, hence are the most important international advocacy event. They also allow for networking among non-government stakeholders. Environment ministers also attend – including representatives of the Women Environment Ministers Network (see below).

Inter-agency collaboration: A Joint Liaison Group was set up in 2001 by the secretariats off the three Rio-Conventions – UNFCCC, CBD (biodiversity) and UNCCD (desertification & drought). The Joint Group also regularly consults other intergovernmental institutions such as the WMO and the Ramsar Convention Secretariat.

Entry point: This should be kept in mind when advocating towards any of the Joint Group members – any member could advocate for gender mainstreaming towards the others.

UNFCCC Information Services (IS): Among other tasks, IS also publishes general information for public use about the Convention and related matters. IS regularly seeks input from UNEP on education, training and public awareness.

Entry point: convince IS that all their publications need to include reference to gender specifics and gender-disaggregated data, as they are / become available.

National Level: All Parties to the Convention have to submit reports (“national communications” on actions they are taking to implement the Convention. To focus such actions, they must prepare national programmes containing: climate change mitigation measures; provisions for developing and transferring environmentally friendly technologies; provisions for sustainably managing carbon sinks; preparations to adapt to climate change; plans to engage in climate research, observation of the global climate system and information exchange; plans to promote education, training and public awareness relating to climate change.

Entry points: All of these, particularly the latter two, are relevant to gender aspects of climate change in the North. The COP provides the guidelines for Parties to use in reporting information in their national communications – another entry point for advocating gender mainstreaming.

Also, under the Kyoto Protocol, Annex I Parties have to submit a progress report by 1 January 2006 about “demonstrable progress” towards meeting their commitments by 2005. That means that in developed countries progress reporting on the Kyoto Protocol commitments must be underway in the second half of 2005.

Contacts for further information & discussion: NN, EU DG Environment. In Germany: Karsten Sach (BMU); Astrid Harnisch (BMU, National Program; with interest in gender issues); Andrea Meyer (?).

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

So far, IPCC has not paid any attention to gender issues in their assessment reports. Gender and poverty / consumption had been included in a meeting on social scientific contributions to climate change mitigation in 2000, and a number of references to gender found their way into the 3rd Assessment Report (2001).⁴

Other recent examples include the report from the IPCC Expert Meeting on The Science to Address UNFCCC Article 2, including Key Vulnerabilities (Buenos Aires, May 2004)⁵, and the IPCC Anniversary Brochure from December 2004, where Chair Pachauri talks again about gender balance in IPCC author teams, but also about the need to increase contributions from a wider range of disciplines.

As IPCC is providing the science base for climate related policy making, it would be very helpful indeed if they started to consider gender issues more systematically and thus provide a scientific basis for gender mainstreaming climate related policy.

Entry points: One problem with the IPCC is that they base their reports on published, peer reviewed research – and there is little available in the area of gender and climate change, particularly in the North. However, we could try and advocate for the research gap to be pointed out in the next assessment report. In that, the 4th assessment report, due in 2007, more consideration than before shall be given to cross-cutting issues. Seven of those have been identified – but gender is not among them. One could, however, use included cross-cutting issues such as “sustainable development”, “adaptation” or “vulnerability” as entry points (?).

Contacts for further information & discussion: Jason Anderson (ex CAN Europe), Bill Hare (Berlin) - for advice on IPCC operations and options for input; R.K. Pachauri, IPCC Chair - for direct advice & inputs.

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

UNEP operates climate change related activities in several of its centres around the globe.⁶ Focus areas include: Climate, Finance and Business; Mitigation of energy-related emissions; Carbon sequestration and land use, land use change and forestry; Vulnerability and adaptation to climate change; Technology Transfer; Capacity building; Climate Change and Development; and Synergies with other environmental topics.

⁴ IPCC: Climate Change 2001: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. - See, for example, contributions from Working Group II (adaptive capacity; vulnerability by sector; Europe) and Working Group III (decision-making frameworks; employment; costing methodologies; discourse & symbolism).

⁵ <http://www.ipcc.ch/wg2sr.pdf>

⁶ http://www.unep.org/themes/climatechange/Climate_Change_Centre/index.asp

Governing Council Process: After having championed work on gender and environment issues in the 1980s, UNEP had not been as significantly engaged on these issues during the 1990s. Since 2003, UNEP has picked up the agenda again: It commissioned a publication on women and the environment in 2003 (published in 2004), and convened a peer review meeting to review the draft in November 2003. This was also used to discuss next steps, primarily a planned international conference on women and environment issues. A consultative seminar was convened in February 2004 in order to further the planning for this conference, “The Global Women’s Assembly on the Environment”, which UNEP hosted in October 2004 in Nairobi.

Linked to this process was the decision to put gender on the agenda of UNEPs 23rd Governing Council, held in February 2005. UNEP GC adopted the following decisions ⁷:

In relation to the GEO Yearbook 2004/2005, the Governing Council welcomed the feature focus of the *Yearbook* on gender, poverty and environment and calls upon Governments and intergovernmental organizations to mainstream gender considerations into their relevant environmental policies, plans, programmes and activities, in particular through promoting: Gender-balanced participation in environmental assessments, monitoring, policy and decision making; Gender perspectives in the design of assessment, monitoring and early-warning processes and identifying priority environment-related data sets for gender disaggregation; Gender dimensions in the formulation of environmental policies, decisions and actions; “

In relation to gender equality in the field of the environment (Decision 23/11), the Governing Council recalled a number of previous international agreements, goals and decisions, voiced concern about the impact of environmental degradation on the livelihoods of communities, particularly for women living in poverty, and underlined the importance of integrating into national sustainable development strategies and into poverty reduction strategy papers gender equality and the particular role of women as natural resource managers.

I. Equal participation in decision-making

1. *Invites* Governments to promote methods of work conducive to women’s participation in environmental decision-making at all levels with the aim of achieving broad gender balance;
2. *Encourages* the Executive Director to work with other United Nations agencies to assist Governments in promoting the equal participation of women and men in policy formulation, decision-making, implementation, monitoring and reporting on sustainable development;
3. *Requests* the Executive Director to promote the sharing of good examples of gender-sensitive environmental initiatives of Governments and all stakeholders;
4. *Also requests* the Executive Director, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to develop a mentorship programme which would encourage young women to take an active role in environmental policy formulation and decision-making;
5. *Encourages* the Executive Director to enhance work, including at the regional level, to develop and disseminate gender-disaggregated analyses, data and information on UNEP issues and activities;
6. *Encourages* the Executive Director to strengthen further the involvement of women in UNEP activities;

II. Gender mainstreaming in environmental policies and programmes

7. *Calls on* the Executive Director to develop and promote a set of gender-equality criteria for the implementation of programmes;
8. *Requests* the Executive Director to apply the UNEP gender-sensitivity guidelines;
9. *Also requests* the Executive Director, in the implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan on Technology Support and Capacity-building, to take into account paragraph 3 (e) thereof, which states, as one of the objectives of the Plan, “To integrate specific gender-mainstreaming strategies, as well as education and training for women, in formulating relevant policies, and to promote the participation of women in environmental decision-making”;
10. *Further requests* the Executive Director to give an account of lessons learned about gender-related aspects of environmental issues in conflict situations and to apply its conclusions to the post-conflict assessment work of UNEP;

III. Assessment of effects on women of environmental policies

11. *Requests* the Executive Director, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, in collaboration with UNDP, to assist Governments in building capacity for gender mainstreaming in the context of the Bali Strategic Plan on Technology Support and Capacity-building;
12. *Encourages* the Executive Director to collaborate with scientific institutions to promote research-exchange programmes on gender and the environment as an input to the Decade for Education on Sustainable Development;

⁷ I am quoting from GC decisions.

13. *Also encourages* the Executive Director to work with the CEDAW Committee and other relevant human rights bodies in identifying lessons learned on gender-related aspects of environmental issues;

IV. Implementation

14. *Invites* Governments, in accordance with its decision 20/9 of 5 February 1999, to designate gender focal points and to notify the Executive Director thereof;

15. *Also invites* Governments actively to involve all stakeholders in their gender-equality and environment-related activities;

16. *Requests* the Executive Director to integrate further gender-equality and environment activities into the programme of work of UNEP;

17. *Invites* the Executive Director, subject to availability of extrabudgetary resources, to explore options, in consultation with Governments, on the possibility of developing an action plan for gender mainstreaming within the work of UNEP;

18. *Requests* the Executive Director to communicate the present decision to CSW and to report on the situation with regard to gender equality and the environment and progress in the implementation of the present decision to the Governing Council at its twenty-fourth session.”

Entry points: These decisions offer a number of entry points, and they require reporting on implementation to the GC in 2006. Only some of these points are directly relevant to gender and climate change. Hence, we should keep in touch with women's organisations following the UNEP process and design our strategies in a mutually supportive manner.

UNEP contacts for further information & discussion: Irene Dankelmann, June Zeitlin, WEDO. Klaus Töpfer, Executive Director; Beverly Miller, Gender Focal Point; Olivier Deleuze, Head of Major Groups and Stakeholder Branch, Division for Environmental Policy and Law - all UNEP. Ms Beverly Miller, Secretary of the UNEP Governing Council, is nominated to head a new Gender Unit within UNEP, Nairobi. Another useful link to UNEP staff may be Njeri Wamukonya at the Risoe on Energy, Climate and Sustainable Development, who has published on gender issues and analysis.

UNEP Global Environment Outlook 4th Report / GEO-4, to be published 2007⁸: Several meetings were held during the last quarter of 2004 to initiate the GEO-4 reporting process at the global and regional levels. One of the first of these meetings was the up-front "Ad-hoc Experts Consultation on GEO-4" in the European region. One of seven regional expert consultations held around the world, the purpose of the meeting was to expose UNEP's current plans for the preparation of GEO-4 and take the advice of governments, international agencies with a regional role, the scientific community, civil society, the private sector and youth in designing GEO-4 from a European perspective. (NB: women are not mentioned as a stakeholder group.)

Also, a global intergovernmental and multi-stakeholder consultation on the fourth Global Environment Outlook (GEO-4) was held from 19-20 February 2005. The meeting discussed: the GEO report series and GEO-4 design process; the objective, scope and overall outline of GEO-4; consideration of the key questions that GEO-4 should address; and preparations for GEO-4 report and related capacity-building activities. The meeting agreed on a statement to be delivered to GC-23/GMEF.

For GEO-4, UNEP wants to apply the concept of vulnerability for the assessment of cross-cutting issues (issues transcending the single domains of sustainability) relevant for sustainable development.

Entry points: Participation in GEO-4 consultations.

Contacts: UNEP GEO team, Division of Early Warning and Assessment (DEWA), UNEP; geo@unep.org. Irene Dankelmann, WEDO.

As the present paper is focusing on aspects of gender and climate change in the North, it is useful to look at UNEP's regional activities, particularly the **UNEP Regional Office for Europe** (ROE, Geneva, Paris). Programme Activities which could be of interest in the context of gender & climate change include:

Environment and Security: "The transition to market economies is placing great pressures on the countries in South Eastern Europe and Central Asia. Ensuring economic development - and responding to governance challenges in the context of deepening regional integration - will intensify pressure on natural resources. There is growing understanding that increased resource scarcity and degradation of natural systems; problems such as

⁸ http://www.unep.org/geo/geo_project.htm

inequitable access to critical resources and transboundary movement of hazardous materials can pose substantial threats to security for the countries of these regions.

In August 2002, UNEP, in collaboration with OSCE and UNDP, launched the initiative on Environment and Security in Europe to promote the use of environmental management as a strategy for enhancing cooperation and reducing insecurity, with an initial focus on South Eastern Europe and Central Asia. Through regional consultations, and under the expert guidance of an international steering committee, the initiative seeks to: Deliver regionally-appropriate definitions of environment and security linkages; Map the risks and opportunities in the form of a graphic report and web site; Mobilize resources and expertise to implement the suggested follow-up.

The Environment and Security Initiative was presented to the 5th "Environment for Europe" Ministerial Conference, which took place in Kiev, Ukraine, in May 2003, and recognized the interlinkages between environment and security and the need for close cooperation in that area. The Conference endorsed the strategic framework of the Environment Strategy for Countries of Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA), and invited the EAP Task Force (serviced by the OECD) to "lead efforts to facilitate and support, in cooperation with other relevant international bodies and Regional Environmental Centres, the achievement of the objectives" of the Strategy. The report on environment and security in Central Asia and South Eastern Europe followed the public presentation of the Initiative."

Entry points: Impacts of natural degradation; inequitable access to critical resources; environment and security – probably a big emerging issue (?) – research on gender aspects - ?.

Sustainable Consumption: "There is wide global recognition that unsustainable patterns of consumption have serious social and environmental impacts. Sustainable consumption and production first gained international prominence at the Rio Earth Summit (United Nations Conference on Environment and Development) in 1992 where the international community warned that excessive demands were being made on the planet's finite stock of resources and on its capacity to absorb the waste products of human activities, and called for action to promote patterns of consumption and production that reduce environmental stress and meet the basic needs of humanity. The Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002 recognised that 'fundamental changes in the way societies produce and consume are indispensable for achieving global sustainable development' and that 'Governments, relevant international organizations, the private sector and all major groups should play an active role in changing unsustainable consumption and production patterns'. Following the Johannesburg Summit, UNEP, together with UN-DESA, received a mandate from the Commission on Sustainable Development to develop and implement a 10-year framework of programmes for the promotion of sustainable consumption and production patterns.

ROE has been working on sustainable consumption issues since 2001 promoting a multi-stakeholder approach and is expanding the scope of this work to provide an effective response at the regional level. The aims of the project 'Sustainable Consumption Opportunities for Europe' are to raise awareness of sustainable consumption issues and to support the development of multi-stakeholder partnerships in the pan-European region, with particular emphasis on transition countries. The focus is on multi-stakeholder dialogue and on promoting a positive understanding of sustainable consumption related to quality of life for all.

The advantage of the multi-stakeholder approach is that it integrates all the different perspectives in the analysis of sustainable consumption. This complex issue is tackled in national, sub-regional and regional multi-stakeholder workshops involving governments, the business sector, scientists, national and international NGOs, and civil society. The workshops serve to initiate multi-stakeholder dialogue, facilitate fact-finding about consumption status and sustainability at the various levels, disseminate existing examples of good practice and decide priorities for action.

ROE, in collaboration with project partners will also deliver substantive work towards the assessment of sustainable consumption status in Europe through the development of initial sets of indicators. A conceptual framework report will be the basis for fact-finding studies in various countries. This will provide valuable information for the planning of strategic actions for the promotion of sustainable consumption."

Entry points: Gender-specific consumption patterns: UNEP Paris conducted a review and produced an internal report. Also: Raise the issues with people working on the 10-year programme on production and consumption (Marrakech programme). Contact in BMU: Ulf Jäckel.

Environmentally Sustainable Transport (EST): "Transport is sustainable when it provides for safe, economically viable and socially acceptable access to people, places, goods and services while meeting generally accepted objectives for health and environmental quality, protecting ecosystems and minimizing adverse impact on global phenomena such as climate change, stratospheric ozone depletion and the spread of persistent organic

pollutants. Transport is environmentally sustainable if it does not endanger public health or ecosystems and meets mobility needs while using non-renewable resources below the rates of development of renewable substitutes and renewable resources below their rates of regeneration. Prioritising environmental criteria in transport policy-making is the first necessary step towards achieving the EST goals. To support and advance wise, future-oriented transport policy-making, OECD, in cooperation with UNEP, CEI and national governments, has developed EST guidelines, conducted studies and run projects on environmentally sustainable transport. “EST is a clearing house project by OECD, the Austrian Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management and UNEP Europe: “The aim of the Clearing House is to disseminate the EST methodology, widespread best practices and case studies, exchange environment-related transport information, and promote new projects. The Clearing House will be a portal and a source for exchange of information, knowledge and experience.”

Entry points: Gender aspects of transport are increasingly well documented, at least in some countries. See “gender Audit on Transport” by Kerry Hamilton, University of East London, UK.

The Geneva Environment Network (GEN): “The Geneva Environment Network (GEN) is a cooperative partnership supported by the Swiss government. It includes around 50 environment and sustainable development organizations and units in the Geneva area, including United Nations offices and programmes, specialized agencies and NGOs. The partnership aims at improving information dissemination and public outreach, and at developing other joint activities. The International Environment House and its recent extension (MIE1 and MIE2) gathers in one place a range of United Nations and non-governmental organisations active in the field of environment and sustainable development in Geneva. The centre fosters synergies and encourages partnerships between the different organisations, secretariats and numerous other environmental institutions. GEN actively promotes increased cooperation and networking amongst relevant organizations through its roundtables, events and publications.

UNEP Regional Office for Europe contacts for further information & discussion: Frits Schlingemann, Executive Director, UNEP Regional Office for Europe. Cornis van der Lugt, UNEP Paris. Eric Usher & Mark Radka, UNEP Paris (on energy).

The Women Environment Ministers Network

After its founding in 2001 (or 2000?), and initially being hosted by the Government of Finland, the Network of Women Environment Ministers is currently hosted by the Government of Sweden (Ministry of Sustainable Development). Co-chairs are Ministers Sommestad (Sweden) and Mabudhafhasi (South Africa).

The Network has been active before and round the Johannesburg Summit, UNEP Governing Council meetings, and other international conferences, including UNFCCC COPs (eg COP9, Milano, 2001). Recently, the Network held a meeting partly in parallel with the UNEP Women Assembly (October 2004, Nairobi) and was actively involved in developing the UNEP GC decision on gender (see below).

Entry points: I have spoken to Viveka Bohn, Swedish Ministry for Sustainable Development, in February 2005. She said the Network would be present at CSD-13, and interested to look at a proposal for activities around COP-11. We would need to develop ideas to approach them (by mid-April).

Beijing+10 / United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)

The Beijing+10 review was held as part of the 49th Session of the UN Commission on the Advancement of Women (CSW) in March 2005.

In preparation, the United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women sent questionnaires to the member states on their implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and 113 governments have responded.⁹ Seventy-seven responses dealt with women and the environment, with relatively few countries identifying this area as a priority for action.¹⁰

⁹ <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/Review/english/responses.htm> - The German response contains a page on Section K, obviously contributed by BMU, and referring to the BMU internal process. The Netherlands's response, altogether 84 pages, contains a few references to environment. The UK response does not contain any reference to environment. It would probably be interesting to see if anybody (WEDO? IUCN?) has conducted an analysis of the responses with regard to Section K.

¹⁰ From the SG's report to B+10 – pp80-85 consider Section K, out of 148 pages in total; para 439 mentions climate change; with specific references to Germany. Neither UNEP nor UNFCCC are mentioned in the report at all.

NB: Resolutions from the session were not available yet (21 March 2005). The UN press release from after the session does not mention environment or climate.

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) organized the online discussion on the Women and the Environment from 10 January to 4 February 2005. The Moderator was Irene Dankelmann.

„Women and the environment, is reflected in Section K of the Beijing Platform for Action. The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action identified three strategic objectives in the critical area of women and the environment:

- Involve women actively in environmental decision-making at all levels.
- Integrate gender concerns and perspectives in policies and programmes for sustainable development.
- Strengthen or establish mechanisms at the national, regional and international levels to assess the impact of development and environmental policies on women.

Following the 5-year review of the Beijing Platform for Action in 2000, major achievements in the field of women and the environment are:

- A positive, albeit tentative, trend towards greater participation and involvement of women in environmental decision-making positions.
- Steps to incorporate a gender perspective in international, national and local environmental activities, policies, plans and legislation, as well as in institutional arrangements.
- Increase in women's capabilities in the environmental field, including their knowledge, skills, and organization.
- A growing quantity and quality of gender-sensitive environmental research and data.
- A more holistic approach that incorporates poverty eradication and women's economic empowerment in environmental conservation and management.

However, during Beijing+5 a number of obstacles to further progress on women and the environment were also identified. These include: Low participation of women in environmental protection and management, and in the formulation, planning and execution of environmental policies. Insufficient numbers and inadequate influence of women in responsible positions and a male monopoly in the management of environmental resources. Under-representation of women in research and teaching in the natural sciences. Lack of gender-sensitive environmental policies, programmes and research. Absence of deliberate strategies to ensure women's participation in decision-making, including lack of funding and monitoring. Low level of management and technical skills among women. Women's limited access to resources, information, education and training.“ The following emerging issues on women and the environment were identified: “Environmental health; Energy choices and use; Conflict and environment; Natural and man-made disasters; Mining and extractive industries; Fisheries; The role of indigenous women; Alternative livelihoods; Impacts of environmental protection programmes. Participants stressed that these issues all need immediate attention from a gender perspective.“ (From the summary of the online discussion ¹¹. No reference to climate is made in the summary.)

Entry points: At Beijing+10. more, but not much more!, attention was generated for women & environment issues (Section K) than at Beijing+5 in 2000. I am not sure if this is a good entry point for gender & climate change issues. Rather, results from research on gender and climate change should be brought into the CSW process. Need to check the planned work programme for CSW beyond 2006 and see when Section K will be addressed again.

Contacts for further information & discussion: Irene Dankelmann, WEDO; Bani Dugal, chair of the NGO Committee for CSW; UN DAW.

United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development Process

Since the World Summit on Sustainable Development (2002), the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) is running 2-year cycles on sets of sectoral issues, along a permanent set of cross-cutting issues that are addressed in relation to the sectoral ones. These include: Poverty eradication, Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production, Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development, Sustainable development in a globalizing world, Health and sustainable development, Sustainable development of SIDS, Sustainable development for Africa, Other regional initiatives, Means of implementation, Institutional framework for sustainable development, Gender equality, and Education. The question of how the desired integration of sectoral and cross-cutting issues is being done remains open at this point. At CSD-13, there will be discussions on whether to integrate them or address them within their own sections.

The first year of each 2-year cycle, the “implementation year”, is dedicated to reviewing the implementation of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, based on national and regional reports and a global Secretary General's

¹¹ <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/forums/review/IANWGEOnlineDiscussionReport.pdf>

(SG) report. No negotiations are taking place; the meeting concludes with the chair's report. No international preparatory meeting is held during the implementation year but "Regional Implementation Fora" are being organized by UN Regional Commissions (eg UNECE, Geneva).

The second year of each 2-year cycle, the "policy year", seeks to draw conclusions from the first year's deliberations and negotiates policy measures to further implementation. CSD sessions in policy years are preceded by an international Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting (IPM).

The 14th and 15th session of CSD, to be held in 2006 and 2007, respectively, will focus on: Energy for Sustainable Development; Industrial Development; Air Pollution / Atmosphere; and Climate Change. This cycle is expected to see four major meetings (and therefore entry points):

A. Implementation year:

1. Regional Implementation Fora to prepare for CSD-14: resulting in regional implementation reports.
Major Groups participation at Regional Implementation Fora (2-3 days) follows different formats. At the UNECE Forum, for example, there were several round tables with governments and stakeholders participating. Outcomes are regional implementation reports; at ESCAP, there were multi-stakeholder discussions-
2. CSD-14: resulting in a chair's report to be forwarded to CSD-15
At CSD-12, several „Interactive discussions among delegates and Major Groups on Major Groups' contributions in the three themes“ were held, partly in parallel to other agenda items. Outcome is chair's summary (as an „input“ to next CSD – can apparently be handled in various ways)

B. Policy year:

3. Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting for CSD-15: resulting in a chair's summary, which forms the basis of negotiations at CSD-15
At the recent IPM for CSD-13, there were three main entry points for Major Groups' contributions: A two-hour session during which major groups outlined their views on policy options and possible actions relevant to the themes of water, sanitation and human settlements; opportunities to comment throughout the meeting, as time permitted; closing remarks.
4. CSD-15, resulting in a CSD decision to be forwarded to ECOSOC (June) and General Assembly (Committee 2, autumn 2007)
For CSD-13, the following information is available at this point: „Several entry points have been notionally allocated to major groups' participation during the course of CSD-13, both during the official segment and during the High-level Segment. In addition to the entry points being currently discussed by the CSD Bureau, the Chairperson may decide to invite the major groups to contribute their suggestions in the course of the discussion on policy decisions on practical measures and options.”

CSD is usually chaired by an environment minister (regional rotation) and a regionally balanced Bureau.¹² It is attended by a large number of environment ministers (over 70 in 2004) during the High-level Segment (towards the end of the session), and several hundred to over one thousand Major Groups representatives. There are several mechanisms for Major Groups inputs: commenting on the draft SG report; preparation of Major Groups "Priorities for Action" papers (coordinated by NGO liaisons & issue caucuses)¹³; interactive sessions; statements in sessions. Regional Fora conduct round tables.

CSD sessions are usually held in April; CSD decisions are brought to ECOSOC in June for approval, and to the General Assembly in September – November (GA Committee 2).

Major Groups are organizing themselves in caucuses; NGOs run issue caucuses. There is no caucus on climate change at this point – the former "energy and climate change caucus" renamed itself to "energy caucus" a few years back. Energy was last on CSDs agenda in 2001 (CSD-9). Women participated actively, led by ENERGIA¹⁴ in coalition with the women's caucus, convened by WEDO¹⁵. Several substantive paragraphs were inserted in the CSD-9 decision, mostly due to effective lobbying. Most of the points raised in the decision, however, refer to women and energy issues in developing countries.

¹² Germany is on the Bureau of CSD-13, hence will not be over the coming years.

¹³ Three NGOs are serving as liaisons (or facilitating group) between NGOs as a Major Group and the CSD Secretariat: ANPED, Third World Network, ELCI. The group has often (but not always) called upon issue caucuses and their coordinators to draft the NGO „Priorities for Action“ paper.

¹⁴ www.energja.org

¹⁵ www.wedo.org

Since its inception, CSD has seen an active and often powerful women's caucus, convened by WEDO. Recognition as one of the Major Groups in Agenda 21 serves as the formal basis of participation. However, it has been difficult to include women in the Major Groups Dialogues when only a few groups were permitted. The women's caucus has sometimes been working closely with NGO issue caucuses, but often found it difficult to achieve them taking up gender issues in a substantial way. WEDO is well-versed in the process and serves as the focal point for women vis-à-vis the CSD Secretariat, but not equipped to lead on the substance of energy and climate change but relies on issue focused networks (like ENERGIA, or GWA on water) to lead on advocacy issues.

Contacts for further information & discussion: Irene Dankelmann (WEDO) – on women's caucus planned strategies; Sheila Oparaocha / Gail Karlsson (ENERGIA) – on gender & energy related issues & planned strategies; Minu Hemmati – on CSD process.

World Health Organisation (WHO)

WHO is working on climate change under its "Global change and health" programme¹⁶. Their report from 2003, however, does not make any reference to gender, yet recommends that national reporting should follow the same structure. WHO's fact sheet on climate and health¹⁷ does not refer to gender, gender specific impacts, or women's health. In other documents, such as on extreme weather events, reference to gender is made – in a summary fashion, when referring to particularly vulnerable groups. The same "global change and health programme" also engages in activities on "energy, sustainable development and health". However, in its 122p. background document on these issues for the Budapest Conference (2004), gender is not a category of analysis or recommendations.

WHO/Europe advises on public health responses such as prevention, mitigation and adaptation, and is engaged in research on the assessment of health effects of climate change. Topics include health effects of extreme weather events, water-, food- and vectorborne diseases, and allergic disorders. Activities are mostly carried out through collaborative projects, such as: climate change and adaptation strategies for human health in Europe (cCASHh); assessment and prevention of acute health effects and weather conditions in Europe (PHEWE); the European Phenology Network (EPN).

Entry points: Amend the analysis of global change and health by disaggregating data by gender, and introducing a gender analysis. Discuss possible collaboration in research with WHO. Once there is a lobbying document, ask WHO to endorse it.

Contacts for further information & discussion: See WHO's global change website. Also: Yasmin von Schirnding, WHO Focal Point for Agenda 21 – for advice and inputs.

European Union Post-2012 Process

Gender Equality: First of all, there is no doubt that within the EU, gender equality, gender mainstreaming and empowerment of women are legally binding for all Member States¹⁸ – on the basis of the Amsterdam Treaty, which also requires Member States to report regularly on their gender mainstreaming activities. In addition, the Commission prepares, in collaboration with the Member States, an annual report to the Spring European Council meetings on developments towards gender equality and orientations for gender mainstreaming of policy areas.¹⁹

Climate Change: The European Council, at its spring meeting in 2004, asked the European Commission to prepare a "communication" on medium and long term strategies on climate change, including targets, for the period beyond 2012. The requested communication was released on Feb 9, 2005. It consists of a 12 page summary, and has an attached background paper of 51 pages. The communication has been drafted by DG Environment²⁰. It is based on latest scientific findings, a public consultation process, and inter-departmental consultations within the Commission. The communication does not contain any targets but focuses in large parts on the latest scientific data. Apparently, the Commission has chosen a more cautious approach so as to not alienate other Parties

¹⁶ <http://www.euro.who.int/globalchange>

¹⁷ <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs266/en/>

¹⁸ „The European Union sets out the principle that the gender perspective should systematically be taken into account in all Community policies and actions; this should be done actively and openly at the planning stage.“

(<http://europa.eu.int/scadplus/leg/en/cha/c10921.htm>)

¹⁹ <http://europa.eu.int/scadplus/leg/en/s02310.htm#REPORTS>

²⁰ http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/climat/home_en.htm;
http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/climat/future_action.htm

but rather have time to discuss the latest scientific findings and possible policy responses with a wide range of other countries before further developing the strategy. The communication from the Commission will be discussed at the upcoming spring 2005 Council meeting, to be held 22/23 March 2005.

Neither the communication itself nor the background paper contains any reference to “gender” or “women”. The main focus is on the latest science, costs of mitigation, adaptation, and doing nothing, on technological options and economic measures, as well as “the participation challenge” (ie participation of all countries).

Entry points for EU policies on post-2012:

Further **consultations by the Commission** with the wider public, are to be expected, throughout the period of preparations for international negotiations and the negotiating process itself. The Commission regularly consults with civil society organisations, the private sector, trade unions, and others.

The Commission also regularly uses reports and discussion papers of a number of *think tanks*, many of them based in Brussels. These are often based on stakeholder workshops; most commonly with a number of researchers, a number of business representatives, and a few (often one) environmental NGO representative. Entry point here would be the think tanks, and try to participate in such workshops and joint reports. (One could explore with CAN Europe to attend on their behalf, or with a member of their Brussels team.)

The **European Parliament** has received the Communication and will also debate the issue – entry points here are the Green (and other!) parliamentary groups and individual parliamentarians. Entry points can also be national parties and their inputs to their European representatives. The influence of the parliament, however, is often rather small, so efforts in this direction may be debatable.

The European future strategy on climate change will depend on individual Member States to champion the issue.

Individual governments - as they prepare their own positions, prepare for European Council meetings and European Ministers meetings²¹, etc – need to be targeted as well. The entry point here being individual government departments such as BMU (Germany), DEFRA (UK), etc. Of particular interest might be the new Swedish Ministry for Sustainable Development, which includes the former Environment and Energy Departments (contact: Viveka Bohn, Ambassador). Only a few European Member States have firm policies on climate change, many seem to feel it is not worth the effort as long as the US are not on board – a dangerous attitude.

Another potential entry point is the **Regional Cohesion Funds** of the EU, which constitute the 2nd largest budget line after the Common Agriculture Policy (CAP). These funds are devoted to the development of Member States (often New Members), including investments in infrastructure development, SME development, improving institutions, education and capacity development.

Lending to European governments is coordinated via the **European Bank for Reconstruction and Development** (EBRD), the regional branch of the World Bank. EBRD is currently reviewing its energy policy, including a public consultation. Traditionally, EBRD loans in the energy sector are made for pipeline construction (oil & gas).

Yet another potential entry point is the ongoing work on the **European Sustainable Development Strategy**, launched in 2002 (?). Its implementation is being reviewed. Gender issues are often more easily recognized and ‘accepted’ in the broader sustainable development context. However, it is also more difficult to make specific policy references to specific issues such as gender and climate change.

DG Energy would be another entry point. They have a programme called “Intelligent Energy for Europe”, which is focusing on non-technical projects. The focus, however, is on energy, not directly climate change.

The European **DG Research** may be a potential source for research funding on gender & climate change. The call for proposals for the 7th Research Programme is being fielded now.

DG Transport - ?

Contacts for further information & discussion: Lars Friberg / Karla Schoeters, CAN Europe; John Hontelez, EEB.

European Environment Agency ²²: „The European Environment Agency is the leading public body in Europe dedicated to providing sound, independent information on the environment to policy-makers and the public. Operational in Copenhagen since 1994, the EEA is the hub of the European environment information and observation network (Eionet), a network of around 300 bodies across Europe through which it collects and disseminates environment-related data and information. An EU body, the Agency is open to all nations that share its objectives.

²¹ Environment Ministers meeting = European Environment Council

²² <http://www.eea.eu.int/>

It currently has 31 member countries: the 25 EU Member States, three EU candidate countries - Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey - and Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway.“

EEA is preparing the 4th Assessment Report for the next Environment for Europe Conference (Belgrade, 1007; see above)). The 3rd Assessment Report, released at the Kiev Conference in 2002, contained a chapter on “Environment & Health” (Chapter 12), with one reference to gender – referring to factors that were interfering with others to effectively mark the impact of chemical pollution.

Searching EEA's (very large) website for the term “gender” yielded 19 hits, nearly half of them relating to application forms, staff, or employment at EEA. The others were relating to very minor points in reports, most of them published before 2000. Neither the information on climate change nor on energy was referring to gender / women's issues.

Entry points: EEA's research & communications activities, eg the European Environment Assessment Reports. They should include gender issues in their research, and provide gender related information in their reports, media advisories, etc. If EEA undertakes its own research, one could explore collaboration in research on gender & climate change.

Contacts for further information & discussion: Jacqueline McGlade, Executive Director (I was on a panel with her at the Rock in Rio – Lisbon festival in 2004; but others might have better contacts).

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UN ECE): Environment Activities

„The broad aim of UNECE's environment activities is to safeguard the environment and human health and to promote sustainable development in its member States in line with Agenda 21. The practical aim is to reduce pollution so as to minimize environmental damage and avoid compromising environmental conditions for future generations. To this end, UNECE has adopted a multi-pronged approach.“²³

Committee on Environmental Policy: The UN ECE „Committee on Environmental Policy brings together governments to formulate environmental policy, develop international environmental law and support international initiatives. It organizes seminars, workshops and advisory missions. The committee has negotiated five environmental treaties, all of which are now in force. Their governing bodies are serviced by the UNECE Secretariat, which also helps them to monitor the implementation of the treaties.“²⁴ The Committee on Environmental Policy also takes a very active role in certain regional and cross-sectoral processes, e.g., “Environment for Europe” and “Transport, Health and Environment” (see below). “Through its Environmental Performance Reviews, the Committee assesses individual countries' efforts to bring down pollution levels and manage their natural resources, and makes recommendations to improve their environmental performance.“

„The Committee on Environmental Policy (CEP) meets annually, non-governmental organizations are invited to participate in those meetings. The Committee provides collective policy direction in the area of environment and sustainable development, prepares ministerial meetings, develops international environmental law and supports international initiatives in the region. Its main aim is to assess countries' efforts to reduce its overall pollution burden and manage its natural resources, to integrate environmental and socioeconomic policies, to strengthen cooperation with the international community, to harmonize environmental conditions and policies throughout the region and to stimulate greater involvement of the public and environmental discussions and decision-making.

Three areas of activity: 1) Participation in the two major international cooperative processes, the “Environment for Europe” process and the regional promotion of Agenda 21; 2) The development and carrying-out of Environmental Performance Reviews in the central and eastern European countries; and 3) The increase of the overall effectiveness of environmental conventions and of the exchange of experience on their implementation.

Environment for Europe: 5th “Environment for Europe” Ministerial Conference, Kiev, Ukraine, May 2003: „The “Environment for Europe” process is a unique partnership of the member States within the UNECE region, organizations of the United Nations system represented in the region, other intergovernmental organizations, re-

²³ The UN ECE website is not very well structured, so different processes and institutions appear in different contexts, and - after a while of searching – turn out to be the same ones. I have assembled here what might be relevant entry points for our purposes.

²⁴ The Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution, the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes, the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents, the Convention on Access to Information, Public participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus).

gional environment centres, non-governmental organizations and other major groups. UNECE, which has been closely associated with the “Environment for Europe” process since the beginning, serves as secretariat.

The fifth Ministerial Conference “Environment for Europe” was held in 23 May 2003, in Kiev, Ukraine, and adopted the Ministerial Declaration, which underlined the importance of the EfE process as a tool to promote environmental protection and sustainable development in the region, thus contributing to wider peace and security. The sixth Ministerial Conference “Environment for Europe” will take place in Belgrade (Serbia and Montenegro), in September or October 2007. Preparations will begin in 2005; the Committee on Environmental Policy has established a preparatory group.

Environmental Monitoring: UN ECE Working Group on Environmental Monitoring and Assessment ²⁵ : One interesting activity is the preparation of the 4th Assessment Report for the 2007 Belgrade Ministerial Conference “Environment for Europe”, coordinated by the European Environment Agency. (see above)

Energy Conservation: - ?

Transport, Health and Environment, European Programme (THE PEP) (WHO Europe / UNECE) ²⁶: „Transport plays an essential role in economic and social development in our societies. It ensures access to jobs, housing goods and services and provides for the mobility of people and for the opening up of peripheral and isolated regions. However, the continuing expansion of transport, heavily dominated by road transport, raises serious concerns about the long-term sustainability of present mobility trends. In particular the increasing evidence of the environment and health effects of transport places the need to address effectively transport-related issues at the top of the international political agenda. Due to the insufficiency of the existing international response so far in addressing these issues the Transport Health and Environment Pan European Programme (THE PEP) was set up to address the key challenges to achieve more sustainable transport patterns and a closer integration of environmental and health concerns into transport policies.

Activities in these key areas are coordinated and implemented by THE PEP Steering Committee, composed of UNECE and WHO/Europe Member State representatives from the transport, environment and health sectors, in close cooperation with relevant international and non-governmental organizations. Partnerships between Governments, local authorities, business community, NGOs and other interested stakeholders are encouraged for the implementation of these activities. THE PEP Steering Committee meets on an annual basis.“

There are work plans and implementation projects on:

- Urban Plans: “Elaboration and Implementation of Urban Plans for Transport Sustainable for Health and the Environment“;
- Health Impacts: “Transport Related Health Impacts and their Costs and Benefits with a Particular Focus on Children“;
- Indicators: “Establishment of a Set of Indicators to Monitor the Integration of Environmental and Health Aspects into Transport Policies, and their Impacts on Health and the Environment“;
- A „Clearing House on Transport, Environment and Health (THE PEP Clearing House)“ is under development.

Upcoming events include: THE PEP Steering Committee 11.-12.04.2005; Urban Transport 2005: Eleventh International Conference on Urban Transport and the Environment in the 21st Century, 12.-14.4.2005; Better Public Transport for Europe, Sustainability in the Urban Public Transport Market (SIPTRAM), European Workshop, 19.5.2005.

Entry points: Gender & transport issues; links to health, and to employment.

Aarhus Convention: “Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters“. Parties to the Aarhus Convention had decided to develop “Guidelines for Participation in International Fora” to support Parties’ implementation – in Aarhus related and other fora. An expert group was convened to draft Guidelines (2004). These were then put forward to a Working Group meeting in February 2005. NGOs participated, including 2 representatives of “Greenwomen Public Association” (Kazakhstan) as part of the EEB group. The draft guidelines will be discussed at the upcoming MoP in May 2005. Parties will also discuss a phased approach to implementation, beginning with fora dominated by Parties to the Aarhus Convention and focusing on environmental matters, then gradually review and expand.

²⁵ http://www.unece.org/env/europe/environmental_monitoring.htm

²⁶ <http://www.thepep.org/en/welcome.htm>

This is potentially relevant as the Draft Guidelines are quite far-reaching, and provide more concrete suggestions than the Convention itself.²⁷ Once adopted, they will not be legally binding, but something to use towards Aarhus Parties, eg in fora where access to political processes might be restricted, and when information about environmental quality is difficult to get.

Entry points: Participation and access to decision-making for women needs strengthening in the Aarhus context – but the Convention contains very useful language to be used in other fora (eg at UNFCCC), and to remind Signatories of their commitments.

Contacts for further information & discussion: Jeremy Wates, UN ECE / Aarhus Convention Secretariat; John Hontelez, EEB; Minu Hemmati (expert group member).

Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (Espoo, 1991) - the 'Espoo (EIA) Convention'²⁸: The Espoo (EIA) Convention sets out the obligations of Parties to assess the environmental impact of certain activities at an early stage of planning. It also lays down the general obligation of States to notify and consult each other on all major projects under consideration that are likely to have a significant adverse environmental impact across borders. The Espoo Convention entered into force in 1997.

Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment (Kiev, 2003) - the 'SEA Protocol': The Kiev (SEA) Protocol, once in force, will require its Parties to evaluate the environmental consequences of their official draft plans and programmes. SEA is undertaken much earlier in the decision-making process than EIA -- it is therefore seen as a key tool for sustainable development. The Protocol also provides for extensive public participation in government decision-making in numerous development sectors.

Entry point: Very early public participation in decision-making, including on infrastructure, transport, energy installations, etc.

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

OECD (Paris) is operating several relevant areas of work, such as the OECD Environment Directorate, which “provides governments with the analytical basis to develop policies that are effective and economically efficient, including through country performance reviews, data collection, policy analysis, projections and modelling, and the development of common approaches.” OECDs *Environmental Strategy for the First Decade of the 21st Century* was adopted in 2001.

The **OECD Environment Directorate** operates a number of focus areas: Biosafety – BioTrack; Chemical Safety; Climate Change, Energy and Transport; Environment in Emerging and Transition Economies; Environmental Impacts of Production and Consumption; Environmental Performance, Indicators and Outlooks; Environmental Policies and Instruments; Environmental-Social Interface; Natural Resource Management; Trade, Investment and Environment; Waste.

Preparation of OECD Environment Outlook Report in 2007: - needs checking.

Ad Climate Change, Energy and Transport: „The OECD is helping Member countries address this threat through the assessment of appropriate energy, sustainable transport and other sector policies that also integrate local and social objectives. We also contribute analytical work to international fora, such as the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. OECD work has addressed the relationship between transport and the environment, initially focusing on air pollution, noise and fuel use from motor vehicles. More recently, consideration was given to system approaches, integrating work on climate change, sustainable consumption, and sectoral policy integration notably within the "Environmentally Sustainable Transport (EST)" initiative (see above: UNEP Regional Office for Europe).

OECDs Development and Climate Change project. The overall objective of the project is to provide guidance on how to mainstream responses to climate change within economic development planning and assistance policies, with natural resources management as an overarching theme. Recent events and publications include: The OECD organised a COP-10 side event on “Adaptation in OECD Countries”. The objective was to review experiences from a number of OECD countries in developing and implementing adaptation responses to climate change. - Three New Annex I Expert Group Studies Released for COP-10: The Annex I Expert Group released three new analyses: an update on the CDM's (Clean Development Mechanism) portfolio of non-electricity projects, and two case studies on international energy technology collaboration and climate change mitigation (solar

²⁷ <http://www.unece.org/env/documents/2005/pp/wg.1/ece.mp.pp.wg.1.2005.8.add.1.e.pdf>

²⁸ <http://www.unece.org/env/eia/welcome.html>

power and agriculture research and development). - Global Forum on Sustainable Development: Development and Climate Change, 11/12-Nov-2004: The Forum addressed key issues relating to mainstreaming responses to climate change into economic development planning policies. It focused on mainstreaming adaptation to climate change within developing countries, within donor portfolios on development assistance, and within OECD domestic contexts.

Ad Environment-Social Interface: In line with the Environmental Outlook and Environmental Strategy, OECD is extending its analysis of environmental-social linkages. By complementing its work on the environmental-economic interface, OECD aims to strike a better balance among the three main dimensions of sustainable development. Current OECD analysis addresses the following issues: Distributional Effects of Environmental Policies; Environment and Employment; Environmental Information and Public Participation; Environmental Health Risks to Children.

Ad Stakeholder Participation: „Stakeholder representatives participate in a range of activities under the OECD Environmental Policy Committee (EPOC), including various conferences, workshops, expert meetings, etc. They participate actively in some of the working parties and expert groups under EPOC in their expert capacity. Representatives of stakeholder groups have participated actively in selected meetings of EPOC in the past, including a High Level Session held in April 2000 and a special stakeholder conference at the start of the Environment Ministerial Meeting in May 2001 (and a stakeholder consultation at the EPOC Ministerial Meeting in 2004). The Joint Working Party on Trade and Environment (JWPTE) also holds regular dialogues with civil society representatives.“

„Representatives of environmental NGOs, business, and trade unions are informed of EPOC's agenda, and their views on non-confidential documents are sought either in writing or through regular consultations with the EPOC bureau. Business participation in EPOC activities is organised by the Business and Industry Advisory Committee to the OECD (BIAC), while trade union representation is organised by the Trade Union Advisory Committee to the OECD (TUAC). The participation of environmental NGOs is co-ordinated by the European Environmental Bureau (EEB), and includes representatives of such organisations as WWF, World Resources Institute, Greenpeace, and Friends of the Earth.“ (EEB is also a member of the G9; see below). „Co-operation with stakeholder representatives is a two-way exchange whereby the OECD also participates actively in business, trade union and environmental NGO meetings and workshops.“²⁹

Entry points: It seems that the OECD is a body to pay more attention to. We should explore opportunities with OECD representatives as well as NGOs involved in their work, and discuss how gender and climate change issues could be brought in.

Contacts for further information & discussion: John Hontelez, EEB; Lucien Royer, TUAC; NN Rademaker, ANPED.

Other Processes and Organisations to Consider

There are a number of other process and organizations to consider in order to get a full picture of possible entry points for work on gender aspects of climate change, among them being:

- Millennium Development Goals 5 Year Review: Summit September 2005 (MDG+5): Frankly, I believe it is too late to impact the agenda in this process, given limited time and resources. However, the Summit could be a valuable opportunity to network with potential collaborators.
- the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
- the United Nations Development Programme (although hardly relevant to women in the North)
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD): NB: 2006 will be the International Year of Desert and Desertification.
- International Labour Organisation (ILO)
- World Bank
- Global Environment Facility: As part of the Marrakech Accords, the COP advised the GEF to expand the scope of activities eligible for funding, such as work on adaptation and capacity-building. The Adaptation Fund is managed by the GEF.
- International Conferences on Renewable Energy: Bonn 2004; China 2005/06

²⁹ Also see Annex II for search results on “gender” and “women” under the OECD Environment Directorate.

- UN Habitat / International Urban Development Processes: eg Barcelona Conference 2005. *Contacts for further information & discussion:* Gotelind Alber, Klimabündnis, Germany; Prabha Khosla, Canada.
- Copenhagen+10 / UN CsocDev Process: One of the 10 Commitments from the Copenhagen Social Development Summit in 1995, No 5, relates to gender equality. As with the other Copenhagen Commitments, the agreement is strong, far-reaching, and concrete (in comparison). However, the follow-up process to the Social Development Summit has been slow and attracting less and less attention. The UN Commission on Social Development, one of the 6 Functional Commissions under ECOSOC, is meeting annually, and open to civil society participation. At the recent Commission meeting (February 2005), which addressed the 10-year-review of Copenhagen, about 50+ NGO representatives were present. Conclusion: a process with very little dynamic, and probably not worth attending - but documents with language to use. I don't think this is a very useful process for our purposes, at least not at this point. *Contacts for further information & discussion:* Brigid Donelan, UN DESA, Social Development Unit.

4. Potential Partners: Relevant Organisations & Stakeholders and Potential Linkages

The Women Environment Ministers Network (see above)

Relevant Women's Organisations and Networks

The capacity of women & environment networks seems rather limited at this point. In order to impact future policy-making, capacities would need to be pulled together, and additional organisations and individuals would need to be engaged whenever possible. Out of the existing organisations and networks working on women & environment issues, the following should be contacted and possibly engaged in developing a strategy towards post-2012 policy processes:

At the international level, the Women's Environment and Development Organisation (WEDO) certainly holds the most extensive institutional history as regards lobbying on women & environment issues in the UN context. WEDO has been active around Rio (and nearly all other UN Summits), CSD, WSSD and other review meetings, and oftentimes led the advocacy effort, convened caucuses, etc. WEDO has also worked closely with UNEP on its recent publication on women & environment and the global women's assembly in 2004.³⁰ They do not attend Convention meetings, however, and have little experience there. Contacts: June Zeitlin; Irene Dankelmann (who has expressed interest in issues of global change & gender).

ENERGIA represents a global network on women/gender and energy but does focus on developing countries.³¹ Contacts: Sheila Oparaocha; Gail Karlsson.

International Council of Women: They have attended UNFCCC meetings – but studying their website, I have not been able to find any references to climate change. Under “sustainable development”, they devote sections to economics, consumer affairs, employment, and rural/urban. Under “general well-being, they have sections and advisors on health, environment, habitat, and nutrition.

Other women's organisations attending the UNFCCC COPs, at least some years, include Women for Peace and Ecology (Germany), African Indigenous Women Organisation (Nairobi, Kenya), All Indian Women's Congress (Delhi, India), Women for Sustainable Development (Karnataka, India, www.climateindia.com), South Asia Indigenous Women Forum.

At the regional level, Women in Europe for Our Common Future (WECF) are the most prominent potential actor. LIFE e.V. / **genanet** is coordinating the Working Group on Energy and Climate Change. Contact: Ulrike Röhr, LIFE e.V.

At the national level in developed countries, several women's organisations and networks have been active on climate change issues: In Germany, for example: **genanet** itself, the wider network of women's organisations and individuals in the German NGO Forum's Women's Working Group.³² In the UK, the Women and Environment Network (WEN).

We should also keep in mind the long-standing and strong tradition of *women's engagement in the anti-nuclear movement*, eg in countries like Germany, the UK, and the US. It would be of great interest to explore how these networks can become engaged in global climate change policy-making.

Environmental NGOs (ENGOS)

When considering collaboration with environmental NGOs, experiences within UNFCCC, UN CSD, WSSD, and other environment / sustainable development processes need to be carefully examined. My general impression is that achieving mainstreaming of gender into environmental NGOs' work, including their advocacy efforts, has been rather difficult. Often, it requires the constant presence, reiteration, and concrete prepared inputs on gender. The reasons are manifold, one might be the lack of capacity and knowledge, and the fact that many ENGOS are run by men. The latter might be different in the climate change context – that remains to be seen. Given the lim-

³⁰ Aiming to have a phone conversations with Irene Dankelmann soon. She is interested to develop more of a focus on environmental change and gender, and sees the UNFCCC process as part of that.

³¹ They are already developing an advocacy strategy towards CSD-14/15.

³² More and from other countries could be added here – but I think that's not the scope of this paper.

ited capacity of women's organisations at this point, coalitions should only be sought if they can be effective quickly and without excessive effort.

Climate Action Network (International, Europe, US): At the CAN Europe office, Lars Friberg is responsible for post-2012 issues. He is currently summarizing the recent European Commission's communication on climate change to send to CAN members and engage in consultations. CAN have a draft post-2012 strategy – it is a discussion paper which has never been formally adopted by all CAN members (mainly due to North-South differences of view). CAN groups will discuss this again at the upcoming SB and COP meetings. Women's organisations (such as LIFE when joining CAN) can suggest amendments to parts of the paper, eg within the working groups on decarbonisation, and adaptation, which would be discussed in the CAN network. As a CAN Europe member and in the Brussels context, LIFE can principally also attend consultation meetings, such as the ones called by the Commission, in behalf of CAN Europe.

G9 – the group of nine major European environmental NGOs who maintain offices in Brussels. Current members are WWF, Greenpeace, Birdlife International, Friends of Nature, EEN, EEB, T&E (Transport and Environment), and CAN Europe. It might be an option for women & environment groups (eg LIFE? WECF?) to join the G9 (and make it G10).

IUCN – The World Conservation Union has one senior gender advisor: Lorena Aguilar, based in Costa Rica, has been active on gender & climate change issues, though with a focus on developing countries and issues of disaster relief. Lorena has also participated at Beijing+10, and organized, together with WEDO, an event featuring Wangari Maathai.

Other big environmental organisations, such as *Greenpeace*, *WWF*, *The Nature Conservancy*, *Conservation International*, the *Sierra Club*, and others, should be explored: Do they have gender focal points in their organisation? Are they working on gender aspects of climate change, or on social aspects in a broader sense?

Other ,Major Groups' / Stakeholders: Potential Partners

It will be important to explore potential advocacy coalitions with – at least partially – like-minded stakeholders who are active around intergovernmental processes.

Local authorities: Klimabündnis: "The Climate Alliance is an association of European cities and municipalities that have entered into a partnership with indigenous rainforest peoples. This worldwide alliance is united by a common concern for the world's climate. Our climate protection contributions build upon commitment and diversity at the local level. We view our initiative as a part of efforts towards sustainable development and North-South equity." Climate Alliance has coordinated the project "Climate for Change", which aims at improving the participation of women in the decision making processes related to climate protection, with an emphasis on the local level. The main work packages comprise an analysis of instruments and policies applied in several local authorities in Europe, working with experts and, in the end, providing the 'Climate for Change' tool kit. ³³ *Contact:* Gotelind Alber, Klimabündnis / Climate Alliance, Frankfurt.

Trade Unions, particularly on issues of social & economic justice, employment (job loss and job creation), education/training, and generally issues of social transition in developed and developing countries. The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) was very active, for example, at COP-10, bringing a large delegation from around the globe and organizing several side events. On a number of issues, trade unions would be a 'natural ally' of women, and also with regard to the need to broaden the discourse on climate change. ³⁴ However, their traditionally male dominated structures need to be taken into account (and 'managed') when working with them. *Contact:* Lucien Royer, ICFTU / TUAC, Paris.

Indigenous Peoples are becoming more and more active in the climate change process. As scientific evidence about impacts is increasing, particularly re the Arctic region, SIDS (and others), Indigenous Peoples' organisations are advocating for more effective policies and measures for mitigation and adaptation. Their traditional livelihoods and the very basis of their survival are under threat in many areas; and their representatives played a relatively prominent role at recent UNFCCC COPs. However, experience in other processes shows that coalitions between women and Indigenous Peoples can be difficult to forge: the protection of traditional cultures can stand opposite the general goal of gender equity in, for example, debates about land rights. The potential of building

³³ See www.climatealliance.org and www.climateforchange.net

³⁴ „Adaptation is a public issue that reaches beyond the limits of the current debate for COP10 about disaster risk management and the role of private insurance companies.“ (ICFTU / ETUC / TUAC Statement to COP10.

coalitions with Indigenous Peoples would need to be explored. *Contact:* Carol Kalafatic, American Indian Treaty Council - for advice & inputs.

Science, beyond IPCC: There is a large, and increasing, number of researchers working on climate change; some of them are closely involved with governments and international agencies that they are advising. Most researchers have a natural science or engineering background, not a social science background that lends itself more easily to gender analysis. If research on gender aspects of climate change in the North is to be initiated, some of the relevant research institutions could become collaborators – but only if it does not take too much time and resources to set it up. *Possible contacts:* Thomas Roswall, ICSU; Potsdam Institute, Wuppertal Institute, Pew Centre, etc.

Business: More progressive corporations are engaged in a number of initiatives, such as new Climate Group³⁵, or the UNEP Financing Initiative (banks + insurance companies). Two entry points seem obvious: a) insurance and re-insurance companies who engage in their own climate change related research. They might be considered as partners (or funders) in research, particularly regarding risk perception, insurance behaviour, behavioural patterns in relation to mitigation and adaptation. b) Progressive corporate groups might also be coalition partners in advocacy, particularly regarding economic issues such as impacts on SMEs and the informal employment sector. *Contact:* eg Nigel Baker, Swiss Re, Zürich. Steven Howard, Climate Group, London.

³⁵ www.theclimategroup.org

5. Broader Considerations in the Context of Women & Environment

Is there a global women's environment movement? Networks and joint strategies of women and their organisations who work on environment issues? I believe that there is such a 'movement' – but it is weaker than it used to be, and its internal coalitions are weaker than they should be. With the recent WAVE conference, organized by UNEP, the increased networking around Beijing+10, and of course Wangari Maathai being awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, we may have a good fundament for a stronger movement.

This paper is not meant to analyse this movement, and I am not in the position to conduct a historical analysis of why I say that it is weaker than it needs to be to achieve real results. One aspect I want to point out, though, is that the individuals and organisations working on women & environment issues³⁶ are a bit stuck – maybe not in a cul-de-sac, but at least at a cross-roads.

Over the last few decades, we have moved from activism “outside” the political processes (literally outside the buildings and conference rooms) to advocacy on the “inside”. Much of the early activism was to ensure access to the policy-making processes, highlighting the need for women's participation to ensure quality of discussion and legitimacy of outcomes. Nowadays, women's organisations are being consulted in many national processes, their representatives are being invited to advise governmental delegations, and women are recognized as a “Major Group” in many UN processes, participating actively as NGOs, civil society representatives, and stakeholder dialogue participants. In many fora, we have opportunities to speak at negotiating sessions and/or lobby delegates at meetings, distribute materials, etc. We are nowadays being asked for inputs, comments, ideas, strategies, paragraphs (including the rather exploitative mechanisms that often come with that). Much of the work is professionalized; there are highly educated women doing the work – the research, the advocacy, and implementation in governments and elsewhere. These mechanisms have been used by women's organisations in many processes, and have resulted, at least in many cases, in more gender-sensitive decisions and policies.

However, women are still far from equal representation in decision-making. And many areas remain where we have not moved from general statements concerning gender issues to the necessary concrete and substantive recognition of gender specific aspects of particular issues.

In short: We still lack a lot of data, knowledge and policies. And we have not achieved gender equity in power and decision-making. This is not only the case as regards environmental / sustainable development issues but in general. Hence, real change is falling far short of policies and plans.

It seems to me that achieving gender mainstreaming on specific environmental / sustainable development issues is but one aspect (or even only a manifestation) of what we want: a different political process in a gender equitable society.

To illustrate: we often look at a specific sustainable development issue aiming to identify the gender specific aspects of it, so as to then advocate for their inclusion in policy-making and implementation. While this approach is warranted and necessary, it leaves us with unsatisfactory results of concrete policies and possibly concrete results in an overall situation of gender inequity.

This is illustrated by an experience shared by many women's advocates: When drafting 'language' for policy-makers, the essential thrust of what we want to achieve somehow gets lost in the process of 'translation' of our concerns into acceptable UN or EU 'language'. Such experience can be analysed from different perspectives. Taking, for example, a linguistic-historical approach, the experience is not surprising because current official language reflects a 'culture of domination' rather than a 'culture of partnership' – it does not serve us well.

Therefore, it seems there is a need for space and time for some broader, long-term, and strategic consultations. Are we employing the most promising strategies for change? After moving from “confrontation to integration” (a phrase coined by Christa Wichterich), do we need to go back to confrontation? And what or who is it that we need to confront? And/or do we need to include men in our strategies and policy development more systematically (like CSW did with their focus session on men and boys)?

I believe it is important to pursue the gender & climate change issues as is the focus of this paper, but in parallel also engage in a 'deeper' conversation about the overall political and societal strategy towards gender justice. I am including this suggestion in the “Outlook” below.

³⁶ I am using „women & environment“ for short, including gender issues as well as sustainable development issues.

6. Outlook: Goals, Strategies, Next Steps

Suggested Goals on Gender & Climate Change in the North ³⁷

Research & data: We don't know enough about gender aspects of climate change, particularly in the North. For example, with regard to climate protection measures, there is no gender analysis from a Northern perspective, only, in some aspects, from a Southern perspective. All climate protection measures and programmes and all instruments for mitigating climate change or adapting to climate change must be subjected to a gender analysis. All climate change related data need, scenarios, etc to be disaggregated by gender. Gender-disaggregated data are particularly lacking for the developed world.

Hence, relevant research needs to be developed and financed. This requires gender experts and climate researchers to engage in the issues, and it requires funders to support such research projects. Based on existing knowledge in the area of climate change as well as in other areas, specific suggestions for research projects can be developed and advocated for.

Gender Mainstreaming: Gender must be universally integrated into climate protection negotiations and policy-making at national and international levels. Different needs, opportunities and goals of women and men need to be taken into account. The beginning post-2012 process offers an important opportunity.

Participation: Women must be involved in climate-protection negotiations at all levels and in all decisions on climate protection. Representation by numbers is not enough: Hence, we need women represented, and gender experts.

Information / Publications: There is a general information deficit on climate protection and related policy. New information materials and strategies need to be developed. They need to include gender aspects, and they need to be target group specific, including being tailored for women's information channels.

Monitoring: Gender mainstreaming of climate change related research, policy-making and implementation needs to be monitored at the national and international levels.

The above can be summarized in three main goals:

1. Closing knowledge gaps relating to gender aspects of climate change in the developed world (research; gender-disaggregated data).
2. Including more women and gender experts in climate-protection related negotiations and decision-making at all levels.
3. Integrating gender related knowledge into policy-making, implementation, monitoring, and communication strategies and materials.

All three goals should be pursued in parallel. They will develop further over time, as more research becomes available and more gender experts get engaged in climate related policy-making and implementation.

Suggested Strategies

As reviews of climate politics and gender have shown, including gender aspects in climate change related policy making would represent some much-needed innovation. In other words: it will be tough.

Hence, I would suggest considering a multi-pronged strategy – including the following components and aspects:

Networks & strategic alliances: Coalitions need to be built, and preferably across the board of governments, international agencies, women's organizations, and other stakeholders. Some candidates for such coalitions have been mentioned above.

Champions: It would also be worthwhile to consider identifying specific individuals who would be prepared to "champion" the issue over a longer period of time. This could be a prominent women's / environment advocate (such as Wangari Maathai...), an environment minister (possibly among the women environment ministers network), a prominent leader of a regional group, or others.

³⁷ The gender & climate change leaflet recently published by LIFE e.V. & WECF provides an excellent summary of the goals. – Impacting donor policies, another focus area also of Northern-based organisations, is not addressed in this paper.

Visibility: In order to create awareness and attention, a visible network / campaign should be created, which would be active at international, regional and national levels, under the same name, visual branding, etc. That could be a Women's Climate Change Caucus or Campaign, or similar.

North & South: Coordination of women's positions from Southern and Northern perspectives; these do not necessarily coincide. Every attempt should be made to consult and complement each others work.

Widening the horizon, broadening the discussion on climate change: It seems that climate related policy processes are (have become?) very narrow, focussing on technological, but first and foremost on economic measures and mechanisms. It is questionable that such a narrow approach would satisfy the need to realize a vision of sustainable development in the context of climate change. Rather, the current discourse needs to be broadened, it needs to include conversations about basic values, lifestyles and (over-)consumption, non-economic incentives, etc. This also needs to include a reflection of the psychological impacts of economic mechanisms such as emissions trading vis-à-vis a global common / public goods approach.

Timing: The post-2012 discussions are about to begin. For new issues and aspects to be included in international negotiations, they need to be raised very early on in the process. With regard to gender aspects of climate change in the North, that means sooner rather than later. The first international meeting discussing governments' first considerations of a post-2012 regime will take place in Bonn, Germany, in May 2005.

Resources: Any of the above components can only be realized if significant resources can be mobilized over a number of years - resources for research, networking, participation, and advocacy.

One rather immediate goal would be to achieve a decision about integrating gender aspects in climate related policy making. This could form the basis of more systematic work on research (including via IPCC) and policy on climate protection and adaptation to climate change.

Suggested Next Steps

To build a powerful coalition and even the beginning of a sustained campaign on gender and climate change, it will be crucial to create ownership among the women, organizations, and networks who should ideally be involved. Hence, jointly developing the strategy for the next, say, 5 years, would be preferable. Suggestions include:

Hold a Strategy Workshop / Process on "Gender & Climate Change Strategy for 2005 and Beyond". Preparations for strategic workshop / discussions would need to include:

- further research into the options outlined in this paper, preparation of background documents & options for discussion;
- outreach to women's organisations and networks, and to individual women in governments, UN agencies, environmental NGOs, development NGOs, trade unions, etc.
- preparation of estimated necessary investments of components of a potential strategy.

Build a Research Agenda: Develop, in consultation with women's organisations and networks as well as other climate researchers, a research agenda that would provide detailed analysis of gender aspects of climate change in the North. Also: build a network of researchers who will be able to accompany the Post-Kyoto process and provide assessments of potential gender impacts of suggested mitigation and adaptation mechanisms under negotiation.

Establish a Women's Caucus at UNFCCC COPs (and SB meetings) – such meetings should also address if a global women's caucus works for South and North.

Build coalitions, including:

- consult women's organisations and networks regarding the issues and suggestions raised here;
- connect with the Women Environment Ministers' Network;
- use the MDG review process & Summit to network;

- to build and use individual connections with women (and men) in key positions in CC related bodies, departments, organisations;
- engage in generative dialogue, not only debate and negotiation – beginning with the most likely individuals and coalition partners but building beyond that, too;
- explore the possibilities of building on women’s considerable engagement in the anti-nuclear movement and the peace movement.

Advocacy Target Groups

EU and other developed countries: A strategy should possibly pay particular attention to non-EU developed countries, which have demonstrated progressive approaches (to gender and/or climate change) in the past. In terms of advocacy, it can sometimes be easier to convince countries like Norway, Switzerland, Canada, New Zealand to voice new ideas / aspects in negotiations, than the EU.

National level: Linking Gender Mainstreaming to the Kyoto Protocol Measures: In the context of the Kyoto Protocol, Annex I Parties are required to implement mitigation measures. National governments are left to make their own choices as regards which measures they wish to take. Measures that could achieve the desired effect include: Enhancing energy efficiency; promotion of renewable energy; favouring sustainable agriculture; recovering methane emissions through waste management; encouraging reforms in relevant sectors to reduce emissions; removing subsidies and other market distortions; protecting and enhancing greenhouse gas sinks; reducing transport sector emissions. Some of these issues certainly have gender specific aspects, in terms of designing and implementing the measures and/or their impacts. In Europe, national and regional women’s organisations could target their governments reporting process.

Women (and Environment) in General

As outlined above, I believe there is a need for a more strategic and long term conversation on the advancement of women’s / gender issues in environment and sustainable development.

One suggestion would be to start this conversation within the networks in Germany (or Europe) through hosting a ‘retreat & reflection’ workshop sometime in 2005:

- a meeting with maybe 15-20 participants, mainly NGOs but also gender experts from government and other stakeholder groups, as appropriate (focus on individuals who can and are willing to engage);
- focusing on participants and their conversation, not on documents (background or outcome);
- engaging a professional facilitator to support the conversation and ensure goal-oriented interaction;
- possibly use Future Search as a meeting strategy (a tool that allows to easily generate a shared context and overview history as well as move into strategic future planning);
- organized away from official processes and meetings.

The meeting might benefit from a few initial and brief inputs (thought pieces) from a few women but should not focus on presentations but on the conversation in the group as a whole (and possibly break-out groups). The *purpose* of the meeting would be to reflect on past activities regarding women & environment issues and consider future strategies. The *desired outcomes* would be a clearer picture of our successes and failures, an analysis of factors of success and failure, and a collection of options for the future that can be discussed in the wider networks in the region and globally.

ANNEX I: Upcoming Meetings on Climate and Atmosphere

from IISD Linkages, <http://www.iisd.ca/upcoming/linkagesmeetings.asp?id=5>

CARBON MARKET INSIGHTS EVENT 2005: 1 March 2005 - 3 March 2005. Amsterdam, Netherlands. This annual event, which is organized by emissions consultancy Point Carbon, will provide a forum to discuss the latest developments in the carbon market, including the state of the Kyoto Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism and Joint Implementation initiative, the EU's emissions trading scheme, and other regional and national schemes. Participants will also be able to discuss the Kyoto Protocol's second commitment period expected after 2012, and various pricing scenarios for the emerging carbon market. For more information contact: Point Carbon Organizing Committee; tel: +47-924-29-400; fax: +47-925-70-818; e-mail: conference@pointcarbon.com; Internet: <http://www.pointcarbon.com/category.php?categoryID=286>

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON INTERFACES BETWEEN CLIMATE AND ECONOMIC DYNAMICS: 3 March 2005 - 4 March 2005. Interlaken, Switzerland. This symposium will consider the linkages between climate and economic activities, based on the perspective that climate change can be viewed as a "cycle with four phases: economic activities cause emissions of GHGs, which cause climate changes, which inflict climate impacts, which feed back to economic activities and growth." The symposium will explore the interfaces between these phases, encouraging a dialogue between experts on each phase. Specific topics on the agenda include: global climate modelling and forecasting; valuing climate change impacts, including sea-level rise; assessing the economic costs of carbon policy; and evaluating technological options. The symposium is being organized by several organizations and institutes, including the Swiss National Center of Competence in Research on Climate (NCCR-Climate) and Bern University. For more information contact: Laurent Viguier, EPFL; tel: +41-21-693-3298; fax: +41-21-693-3840; e-mail: laurent.viguier@epfl.ch; Internet: <http://ecolu-info.unige.ch/~nccrwp4/GEMINI-E3/Interlaken.htm>

CAIRO 9TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT (EE9): 13 March 2005 - 19 March 2005. Cairo and Sharm El-Sheikh (Sinai Peninsula), Egypt. This conference will include technical paper presentations, keynote lectures, training sessions, poster sessions, panel discussions, open forum sessions as well as social events. For more information contact: Ralph H. Kummler, Interim Dean, College of Engineering, Wayne State University; tel: +1-313-577-3775; fax: +1-313-577-5300; e-mail: rkummler@chem1.eng.wayne.edu; Internet: <http://ee9.sat-eng.com/index.htm>

INTERNATIONAL ENERGY/ENVIRONMENT MINISTERS ROUNDTABLE: 15 March 2005 - 16 March 2005. London, UK. Ministers from about 20 countries with significant energy needs will be considering the challenge of achieving a sustainable and secure energy future for all in a lower carbon world. Chancellor Gordon Brown will give a keynote address on the relationship between economic development, energy investment and climate change. For more information contact: Internet: <http://www.q8.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1078995903839>

2ND INTERNATIONAL FORUM ON PARTNERSHIPS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: ADVANCING IMPLEMENTATION ON WATER AND ENERGY: 21 March 2005 - 23 March 2005. Marrakech, Morocco. This Forum will build on the outcomes of other international partnership discussions, including the First International Forum on Partnerships for Sustainable Development held in March 2004 in Rome, Italy. The Second Forum will focus on the issue of "Advancing Implementation on Water and Energy." It is being organized by the Moroccan Ministry of Territory Planning, Water and Environment in cooperation with the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN/DESA). The meeting's outcomes will be presented during CSD-13, which will convene from 11-22 April 2005, in New York. For more information contact: Moroccan Ministry of Territory Planning, Water and Environment; tel: +212-37-77-26-62; fax: +212-37-77-26-40; e-mail: forum@minenv.gov.ma; Internet: <http://www.minenv.gov.ma/forum-part.2005/>

23RD SESSION OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE: 8 April 2005. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. IPCC-23 is scheduled for 8 April 2005 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. It is expected to continue preparations for the Fourth Assessment Report, scheduled for release in 2007. For more information contact: IPCC Secretariat; tel: +41-22-730-8208/84; fax: +41-22-730-8025/13; e-mail: IPCC-Sec@wmo.int; Internet: <http://www.ipcc.ch/calendar2005.htm>

2005 PLUM CREEK SYMPOSIUM ON KYOTO, FORESTS, AND LIVING TREE MARKETS: SCIENCE AND LAND USE POLICY IN CARBON SEQUESTRATION: 13 April 2005 - 14 April 2005. Missoula, Montana, US. The University of Montana's College of Forestry and Conservation will host this meeting on the latest scientific

findings regarding the role of forests and land use decisions in sequestering carbon, and the linkages between carbon forestry initiatives and environmental and social co-benefits. For more information contact: University of Montana's College of Forestry and Conservation; tel: +1-406-243-5521; fax: +1-406-243-4845; e-mail: carbonconference@forestry.umt.edu; Internet: <http://www.forestry.umt.edu/kiosk/Conference/Carbon/default.htm>

THIRD ANNUAL BRUSSELS CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE: 19 April 2005 - 20 April 2005. Brussels, Belgium. The third annual Brussels Climate Change Conference will take as its theme, "EU climate change policy beyond Kyoto: Building a global climate change agreement." The conference will consider a variety of issues, including EU climate change policy after the upcoming Spring Council meeting, transport and aviation issues, the development of the EU Emissions Trading Scheme, and impact mitigation and technology solutions. For more information contact: Mark Kinloch, EU Conferences Ltd.; tel: +44-1495-300-012; fax: +44-1495-309-372; e-mail: info@euconferences.com; Internet: http://www.euconferences.com/climatechange05_intro.htm

CARBON EXPO 2005: 11 May 2005 - 13 May 2005. Cologne, Germany. This event is expected to bring together representatives of the public and private sector to consider the carbon market. The expo will further understanding of key emerging issues in the carbon market area, including the EU emissions trading scheme, similar schemes elsewhere, and the Kyoto Protocol's market-based mechanisms. The event is being organized by the International Emissions Trading Association and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which is a part of the World Bank Group. For more information contact: Robert Dornau; tel: +41-79-689-2242; fax: +41-22-839-3181; e-mail: dornau@carbonexpo.com; Internet: <http://www.carbonexpo.com/>

5TH GLOBAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE ENERGY (GFSE) - ENHANCING INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON BIOMASS: 11 May 2005 - 13 May 2005. Vienna, Austria. The 5th GFSE will take place from 11-13 May 2005 in Vienna, Austria, convening under the theme 'Enhancing international cooperation on biomass.' For more information contact: Irene Freudenschuss-Reichl, Austrian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Development Cooperation; tel: +43-50-1150-4486; e-mail: irene.freudenschuss-reichl@bmaa.gv.at

22ND SESSIONS OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODIES TO THE UNFCCC: 16 May 2005 - 27 May 2005. Bonn, Germany. The twenty-second sessions of the Subsidiary Bodies (SB-22) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is scheduled to take place from 19-27 May 2005, in Bonn, Germany. Following an agreement at the tenth Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC in December 2004, SB-22 will be preceded by a "Seminar of Government Experts," which will seek to promote an informal exchange of information on actions concerning mitigation and adaptation, and on policies and measures adopted by governments supporting implementation of existing commitments under the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol. The Seminar is scheduled for 16 and 17 May. For more information contact: UNFCCC Secretariat; tel: +49-228-815-1000; fax: +49-228-815-1999; e-mail: secretariat@unfccc.int; Internet: http://unfccc.int/files/parties_and_observers/notifications/application/pdf/notice_po_050216.pdf

RENEWABLE ENERGY FINANCE ASIA FORUM: 15 June 2005 - 16 June 2005. Hong Kong, China. This forum aims to provide networking opportunities for the financial community to learn about renewable energy issues. For more information contact: Sarah Ellis, Green Power Conferences; tel: +44-870-758-7808; e-mail: sarah.ellis@greenpowerconferences.com; Internet: <http://www.greenpowerconferences.com/events/RenewableFinanceAsia.htm>

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF PARTIES TO THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL / TWENTY-FIFTH MEETING OF THE OPEN ENDED WORKING GROUP: 27 June 2005 - 1 July 2005. Montreal, Canada. The 25th meeting of the Open-ended Working Group and the second extraordinary meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol are scheduled to take place from 27 June to 1 July in Montreal, Canada. The extraordinary meeting will seek to resolve disagreements over exemptions allowing methyl bromide use in 2006. For more information contact: Ozone Secretariat; tel: +254-2-62-3850; fax: +254-2-62-3601; e-mail: ozoneinfo@unep.org; Internet: <http://www.unep.org/ozone>

2005 ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL ENERGY WORKSHOP: 5 July 2005 - 7 July 2005. Kyoto, Japan. Themes to be covered at this year's workshop include managing uncertainty and abrupt climate change, UNFCCC/Post-Kyoto regimes and technological responses to climate change. For more information contact: Leo Schratzenholzer; tel: +43-2236-807-225; fax: +43-2236-807-488; e-mail: leo@iiasa.ac.at; Internet: <http://www.iiasa.ac.at/Research/ECS/IEW2005/index.html>

SOLAR WORLD CONGRESS 2005: 6 August 2005 - 12 August 2005. Orlando, Florida, USA. This event is expected to bring together researchers, scientists, engineers, architects, designers and other renewable energy professionals to discuss solar energy issues. In particular, the Congress will consider linkages between solar and water issues under the theme, "Bringing Water to the World." The 2005 Congress also marks the 50th anniversary

sary of the first major solar conference, which was held in Arizona in 1955. To mark the occasion, the 2005 Congress will include a special session on the History of Solar Energy and the International Solar Energy Society. The organizers have requested those interested in submitting papers on these subjects to contact them by 15 November 2004. For more information contact: Becky Campbell-Howe, American Solar Energy Society; tel: +1-303-443-3130 ext.103; fax: +1-303-443-3212; e-mail: bchowe@ases.org; Internet: <http://www.swc2005.org>

INTERNATIONAL ENERGY PROGRAMME EVALUATION CONFERENCE: 17 August 2005 - 19 August 2005. New York, USA. The International Energy Programme Evaluation Conference (IEPEC) is a biennial professional conference for energy programme specialists. In 2005, the Conference will take as its theme, "Reducing Uncertainty through Evaluation," providing a forum for presenting and discussing new research and objective evaluations of energy programmes. For more information contact: Cara Lee Mahany Braithwait, Conference Organizer; tel: +1-608-231-2266; fax: +1-608-231-1365; e-mail: samb@LRCA.com; Internet: <http://www.iepec.org/>

NORDIC BIOENERGY CONFERENCE: BIOENERGY 2005: 25 October 2005 - 27 October 2005. Trondheim, Norway. The conference will provide an opportunity to discuss options for increasing biomass in Europe significantly by 2010. Delegates will consider a range of relevant issues, including the future market for bioenergy and new technology for the efficient use of biofuels. For more information contact: Silje Schei Tveitdal, Norwegian Bioenergy Association; tel: +47-23-365870; e-mail: post@nobio.no; Internet: <http://www.bioenergy2005.no>

SEVENTEENTH MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL: 1 November 2005. Dakar, Senegal. MOP-17 is tentatively scheduled to take place in November 2005 in Dakar, Senegal. For more information contact: Ozone Secretariat; tel: +254-2-62-3850; fax: +254-2-62-3601; e-mail: ozoneinfo@unep.org; Internet: <http://www.unep.org/ozone>

FOURTH WORLD WIND ENERGY CONFERENCE AND EXHIBITION: 2 November 2005 - 5 November 2005. Melbourne, Australia. Organized by World Wind Energy Association, this conference will consider the latest issues facing the wind energy sector, including the impact of the Kyoto Protocol's entry into force and plans to implement the Millennium Declaration and Millennium Development Goals. Other issues on the agenda include the linkages between wind power and water management, desalination, human health, off-grid systems, financing and training. The conference will also include an exhibition on wind energy facilities and technologies. For more information contact: Conference Organizers; tel: +61-3-9417-0888; fax: +61-3-9417-0899; e-mail: wwec2005@meetingplanners.com.au; Internet: <http://www.wwec2005.com/index.shtml>

GREEN POWER MEDITERRANEAN CONFERENCE - THE SUSTAINABLE ENERGY MEETING PLACE: 15 November 2005 - 16 November 2005. Rome, Italy. This event seeks to create a focused platform for networking and knowledge transfer that will further the adoption of renewable energy systems and energy efficiency programmes in the region. For more information contact: Sarah Ellis, Director, Green Power Conferences; tel: +423-663-029-144; fax: +44-207-900-1853; e-mail: sarah.ellis@greenpowerconferences.com; Internet: <http://www.greenpowerconferences.com/events/GreenPowerMed.htm>

FIRST MEETING OF PARTIES TO THE KYOTO PROTOCOL AND ELEVENTH CONFERENCE OF PARTIES TO THE UNFCCC: 28 November 2005 - 9 December 2005. Montreal, Canada. Canada is hosting the historic first Meeting of Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (MOP-1), which is taking place in conjunction with the eleventh session of the Conference of Parties (COP-11) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). For more information contact: UNFCCC Secretariat; tel: +49-228-815-1000; fax: +49-228-815-1999; e-mail: secretariat@unfccc.int; Internet: http://unfccc.int/meetings/unfccc_calendar/items/2655.php

CONFERENCE ON ENGINEERING AND CLIMATE CHANGE: 9 May 2006 - 12 May 2006. Ottawa, Canada. This conference is being organized by the Engineering Institute of Canada and other Canadian groups as a means of bringing together engineers and scientists to consider climate change in the context of engineering and technological responses. For more information contact: John Plant, Engineering Institute of Canada; tel: +1-613-547-5989; fax: +1-613-547 0195; e-mail: jplant1@cogeco.ca; Internet: <http://www.ccc2006.ca>

Annex II: Search Results from OECD Environment Directorate Website

Below are the results of a search for the terms "gender", "women" on the OECDs Environment Directorate's website. They are presented here to give an example of 'official' publications available: Gender is not an issue in itself but included in research and considerations focusing mostly on development / developing countries.

International Energy Technology Collaboration and Climate Change Mitigation, 2004: By Cédric Philibert, International Energy Agency. This paper elaborates on previous work on technology in the context of climate change, notably the paper Technology Innovation, Development and Diffusion. It considers the potential advantages and disadvantages...

Exploring Linkages between Natural Resource Management and Climate Adaptation Strategies, 2003: By Jan Corfee-Morlot, Marting Berg and Georg Caspary. Report from the Informal Expert Meeting on Development and Climate Change held in Paris on 13-14 March 2002.

Analysing the Nexus of Sustainable Development and Climate Change: An Overview, 2003: By Mohan Munasinghe. This paper is a background document to the OECD Development and Climate Change Project. The analysis sketches out a broad framework to address the nexus of sustainable development and climate change.

Development and Climate Change: Joint Agency Paper - Poverty and Climate Change: Reducing the Vulnerability of the Poor - Part I, 2002: The OECD - together with nine other bilateral and multilateral agencies - has co-authored a paper Poverty and Climate Change: Reducing the Vulnerability of the Poor that was launched at the SB-16 in Bonn.

Development Co-operation and Climate Change 2002: Cannon Paper, 2002: Presentation prepared for the Informal Expert Meeting on Development and Climate Change held in Paris on 13-14 March 2002.

Estimating Benefits: Other Issues Concerning Market Impacts, 2002: By Gary W. Yohe. Paper prepared for the Workshop on the Benefits of Climate Policy held in Paris on 12-13 December 2002.

Peer Review: A Tool for Co-operation and Change, 2002: This paper examines the practice of peer review and the related effect of peer pressure in the context of international organisations, particularly the OECD.

OECD Conference Proceedings: "Towards Sustainable Transportation", 2001: The "Towards Sustainable Transportation" OECD conference was held in Vancouver on March 24-27, 1996. The conference was organised in response to the concerns of governments that transportation poses severe...

Development Co-operation and the Response to Kyoto, 1998: Document prepared by the OECD Secretariat for the Forum on Climate Change held on 12-13 March 1998.

Development and Climate Change in Egypt: Focus on Coastal Resources and the Nile, 2004: By Shardul Agrawala, Annett Moehner, Mohamed El Raey, Declan Conway, Maarten van Aalst, Marca Hagenstad and Joel Smith.

Development and Climate Change in Nepal: Focus on Water Resources and Hydropower, 2003: By Shardul Agrawala, Vivian Raksakulthai, Maarten van Aalst, Peter Larsen, Joel Smith and John Reynolds. This case study was conducted in parallel with six other country case studies in Latin, America, Africa and the South Pacific region as part of the Development and Climate Change Project.

Development and Climate Change in Tanzania: Focus on Mount Kilimanjaro, 2003: This case study was conducted in parallel with six other country case studies in Latin, America, Africa and the South Pacific region as part of the Development and Climate Change Project.

Development and Climate Change in Fiji: Focus on Coastal Mangroves, 2003: This case study was conducted in parallel with six other country case studies in Latin, America, Africa and the South Pacific region as part of the Development and Climate Change Project.

Development and Climate Change in Bangladesh: Focus on Coastal Flooding and the Sundarbans, 2003: By Shardul Agrawala, Tomoko Ota, Ahsan Uddin Ahmed, Joel Smith and Maarten van Aalst. This case study was conducted in parallel with six other country case studies in Latin, America, Africa and the South Pacific region as part of the Development and Climate Change Project.